

12.5.5 (3 of 3)

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1569**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1568**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1539**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1495**

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Thank You.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1494**

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National Wildlife Refuge.  
Thank You.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1493**

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank You.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1449 Izaak Walton League of America**

The Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., promotes means and opportunities for educating the public to conserve, maintain, protect and restore the soil, forest, water, air, and other natural resources of the US and promotes the enjoyment and wholesome utilization of those resources. The Izaak Walton League of America would like to take this opportunity to endorse the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council's decision to consider habitat acquisition of critical wildlife resources as an important restoration tool. In addition, the Izaak Walton League of America hereby registers its recommendation that the Trustee Council adopt Alternative '2' of the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Alternative '2' mandates that 91% of the remaining funds be used for habitat acquisition of key wildlife resources within the oil spill region. The Izaak Walton League believes that acquisition of critical wildlife habitat - such as Native inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - and the expansion of public access rights to the same lands within existing or expanded conservation units in the oil spill region would be a meaningful and lasting use of the oil spill settlement fund. Thank you and good luck in your restoration efforts.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1429**

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1428**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1427**

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greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1426**

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are now considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Our tour in 9/92 confirmed the great importance of restoring all threatened wildlife to its former habitat.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1391**

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1390**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1389**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1388**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1387**

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1386**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1385**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1384**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1383**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1382**

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highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1381**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1380**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1379**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1378**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1377**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1376**

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the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1375**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1374**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1373**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1372**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1371**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1370**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1369**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1368**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1367**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1366**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1365 National Wildlife Refuge Association**

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The NWRA was founded in 1975 by wildlife refuge professionals concerned about the future of the Refuge System and the natural resources it is intended to conserve. The organization represents wildlife professionals and concerned citizens working together to benefit refuges in Alaska and nationwide. The NWRA appreciates this opportunity to express its view to the Trustee Council concerning the development of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan, and supports alternative number two "Habitat Protection". Primary emphasis upon the acquisition and protection of strategic habitats, especially on Kodiak Island, are critical in NWRA's view. The NWRA strongly supports the acquisition (from willing sellers) of native corporation lands on Kodiak Island in order to consolidate the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and protect essential habitat for the Kodiak bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, seabirds, and marine mammals. Kodiak acquisitions may be particularly beneficial to black oystercatcher, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet and pigeon guillemot that were seriously affected by the spill and vulnerable to impacts from any future spills. Utilization of few civil settlement monies is especially important to ensure the continued viability of the Kodiak bear. While bear's important denning habitats are federally owned, the critical feeding habitats are among those lands selected and owned by the Native corporations. The sale of these areas to private parties and subsequent development as industrial and commercial facilities would be devastating to the bear and to the refuge. Such development, including construction of fishing and hunting lodges, has occurred in the last couple of years in prime bear feeding habitat. Escalation of this scenario can be avoided with timely acquisitions of priority tracts from native owners seeking economic self-sufficiency. The NWRA urges the Trustee Council to act to consolidate the Refuge and ensure a more secure future for the Kodiak bear as well as other valuable natural resources of the spill area.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1363**

My name is Celina Montofano, and I am from Long Island, New York. I am writing to express my interest in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration plan. I have just spent the past month sea

kayaking and camping in the Prince William Sound, and this experience has heightened my awareness of the need for and importance of restoration efforts. My expedition began in Whittier, and places I have visited include Crafton Island, Chenega Island, and Bainbridge Island. I have been entranced by the beauty of the land and water and am amazed at how abundant the wildlife is. I have also viewed oil-stained rock, however, and realized that this defacement is only a superficial remnant of the tragedy of the spill. The wildlife and land still suffer greatly from the devastating effects of the disaster. Although much of the damage is irreparable, additional resources can and should be allocated toward restoring them as closely as possible to their pristine pre-spill existence. I believe that restoration efforts should be accomplished primarily through habitat protection and acquisition to allow land and wildlife recovery to occur at its natural rate. This alternative (alternative #2) will minimize over development and human encroachment and provide the best means of protecting the pristine wilderness of the Sound. Thank you for considering my opinion on this matter. I am hopeful that any and all restoration efforts will be successful and am certain that they will be undertaken in a timely and efficient manner.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1345 Game Conservation International**

Game Conservation International is a non-profit organization of hunter conservationists founded in 1967, with a membership of 1,000. GAME COIN participates in wildlife conservation projects relating to protection of habitat, outdoor education, anti-poaching programs and translocation of game animals. We support the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council's decision to utilize habitat acquisition within the oil spill region as an important restoration tool, your initiatives to acquire and protect 60,000 acres of outstanding wildlife areas. GAME COIN adds our voice to the support of alternative #2 which would dedicate 91% of the remaining *Exxon Valdez* restoration fund to habitat acquisition. In particular, we support acquisition of Kodiak native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a priority in your future restoration plans.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1332 Great Bear Foundation**

Please register the Great Bear Foundation's vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining 600 million dollars to habitat acquisition. Highest priority for lands to be acquired are native inholdings and other private parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Without habitat protection, all wildlife, including Brown Bears, will not have the land necessary to insure survival.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1318**

I am from Atlanta, Georgia, and I am writing in response to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Bill. During June and July of this year, I spent one month traveling through the pristine Prince William Sound by sea kayak. My expedition led me from Whittier through Culross and Bainbridge passages to the Gulf of Alaska and back again. I was struck by the beauty and serenity of the Sound. Although I only spent one month in Alaska, I feel apart of her environment, and I experienced a sharp pain within me every time I viewed remains from the oil spill. Seeing construction hats and booms left on the beaches from the clean up and oil stained on rocks from the splashing of waves crushed my heart. In my opinion Alternative 2, habitat protection, is the best option for restoration of the Sound. Wildlife and their habitat have received enough damage from the oil spill, and therefore, need protection from disturbances that may occur by other alternatives. I also believe that restoration should be limited to the spill area. There is no reason any of this money should be spent to build roads and marinas etc. because they were not affected by the spill. The

beauty of the Prince William Sound relies on her mammal population and preservation of the surrounding land. Therefore, I strongly recommend Alternative 2 as the plan to restore the natural appearance of the Prince William Sound.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1309**

I understand that your council is in a position to affect the distribution of some of the funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Fund, and that one alternative (Alternative 2) is for you to acquire Alaska Native Holdings in the Kodiak Refuge. This alternative is one I would very strongly support, because it would enhance very significantly the Kodiak brown bear refuge. Though the brown bear is the state symbol of California, it is extinct here; thus we have a natural tragedy displayed on every California flag and seal. Since Alaska has time to prevent such an extinction, it seems that you have a great opportunity to act in favor of these great animals. It is also fitting that you could use money from the natural tragedy at Valdez to secure the habitat of the brown bear and other Alaska wildlife. Please adopt Alternative 2. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1303**

This is in regards to how the remaining 630 million dollars of the oil spill civil settlement money should be spent. I'm a sea kayaker who has had the opportunity to paddle in the sound on several occasions with some extended and lengthy trips. I believe the best way to spend the money would be your option 2, the acquisition of land to protect it from logging and mining and other consumptive uses. I don't want to see the attempted manipulation of the ecosystems to "enhance" recovery. Lets just acquire more land and let it all recover as nature will allow. I spend a lot of money getting to, and in Alaska in order to kayak there, and will continue to in the future if there is someplace like PWS to go to. I believe with all the other similar users the money we bring in to the state economy in the long run will outweigh that generated by timber and mining. Our money is spread farther and more evenly than just to those of special interest of logging and mining.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1301**

Alternative 2 would be a major step in the restoration of wildlife habitat in the spill zone. Private land from willing sellers within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would and should be top priority.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1275**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1274**

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willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1273**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1272**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1271**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1270**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1269**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1268**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1238**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1237**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1236**

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**US, Outside Alaska# 1235**

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1234**

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1233**

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1232**

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers**

The Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) is an international non-profit organization which promotes "Conserving, Restoring and Education Through Fly Fishing." The Federation sponsors local stream and fishery restoration projects, provides conservation grants, promotes public education and seeks to preserve all species of fish in all classes of waters. It is this interest that we provide public comment regarding utilization of the *Exxon Valdez* settlement fund. Inherent to the settlement fund and restoration process is the opportunity to make a significant contribution toward the preservation of recreational fishing resources within the spill region. I am sure you are aware that recreational fishing is an important and growing industry vital to the socioeconomic well being of Alaska. Needless to say, the future of this industry depends on the preservation of abundant fish populations and fisher habitat. In this regard, the Federation of Fly Fishers supports Alternative '2' as identified in the draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. As stated in this alternative, 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the settlement fund would be focused upon habitat acquisition in the spill region. The Federation urges this Council to prioritize lands adjacent to anadromous streams and rivers with an emphasis on acquisition for inclusion in state and federal conservation units such as parks and refuges. Of particular importance is the acquisition of native inholdings within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Monument, and the expansions of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 'Red Peaks' unit on Afognak Island. Such an acquisition would provide public access to dozens of rivers and streams which are now closed. Additionally, acquisition would solidify state and federal management of these critical habitats. The Federation commends the Trustee Council's priority emphasis on anadromous fish resource as outlined in your draft restoration plan. We encourage you to adopt Alternative '2' in utilizing the *Exxon Valdez* settlement to provide a lasting and positive legacy from this tragic oil spill. Thank you for your time and consideration.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1184**

Recently I made my first trip to Alaska and the Prince William Sound area. I spent over a month kayaking and camping with a few friends and had a wonderful time experiencing the beauty and solitude. While in Anchorage, I became aware of the money Exxon has allotted to the areas affected by oil spill in 1989. I grew up near the Great Smoky National Park, and I fear that Prince William Sound area will someday become this commercialized. After reading over the draft, I am in favor of

Alternative 2 because I feel as much land should be protected as possible. Hopefully this alternative in the future will not allow for ANY future development because we all need a place as natural as possible without roads, floating fuel stations, cruise lines, etc. disturbing our views. Please consider this letter and consider the impact of increasing tourism will have on the sound. Thank you for your time.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1148**

Alternative #2 or something close to it makes sense to me. May the Creator assist you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1101**

I realize that these areas have come a long way in the restoration process, but I feel as though self restoration with limited monitoring is the best way to go for the land and the sea in the Sound. Therefore it is plain to see that I support alternative 2 for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. I, personally, feel this to be the best choice which I have come to since I spent four weeks intimately within Prince William Sound- paddling from Whittier to the Gulf of Alaska and back. On the way we saw debris left on beaches possibly left from the cleanup, smelled the crude oil in certain protected areas, and saw many cruise ships go by which did not make the view nice and did not sound at all natural. These are some of the reasons why I do not think the other alternatives are the best choice.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1098**

I have heard about the debate (and upcoming decision) on how to spend the \$660 million settlement that Exxon is paying to the State of Alaska over the oil spill in Prince William Sound and I wish to voice my opinion. I recently visited Prince William Sound for two weeks for a sea kayaking trip organized by the National Outdoor Leadership School. I saw for myself what a pristine location it is. I saw numerous forms of wildlife, from bald eagles to killer whales. I was informed of the 5 options for spending the settlement. I believe option #2 is best. This option says that 91% of the money should be spent purchasing approximately 14% of the private land in the Sound to ensure continued habitat for the wildlife. Man can best aid nature by allowing it to flourish rather than by trying to engineer change. All the other options provide funds for meddling in the affairs of the creatures of the sound. I think this would be a serious mistake. I urge you to vote for option #2 and spend as much money as possible buying private lands in the Sound. By the way, this is my second kayaking trip to Alaska in as many years (1992 trip to Icy Bay, north of Yakutat) and I plan to return in the future.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1070**

I have just been paddling on Prince William Sound and studying for myself the effects and answers to the tragic Valdez spill. After reading your possible solutions, I would like to say that plan two-habitat protection would be the best plan. I feel this way because nature is strong and can help itself. Wasting money on trying to restore things won't help. By buying land and protecting it we can help the beauty of the Sound. I hope that you can see that the money should go only towards protecting the land that was hurt so badly.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1069**

I'm writing you this letter sitting on Day Care Cove on Perry Island, having travelled here by kayak. I have spent extensive time on extended kayak trips on Prince William Sound both before and after

the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The silence and lack of activity in these areas affected by the oil spill was horrifying. However, nature has begun recovery on its own. I feel that the money after the settlement with Exxon would best be spent in plan #2. Nature is better at fixing itself than we can so I feel that the money would be best spent in protecting the natural beauty of the Sound. For the future, let nature take its own course and fix the problem.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1067**

I am a sophomore in college from Providence, Rhode Island. I am just finishing kayaking in Prince William Sound for about three weeks and am now going to spend the summer travelling in Alaska. My experiences first hand living on the Sound amongst its wildlife and beautiful scenery were possibly the most memorable in my life. Prince William Sound is a magical place. But while I was there I also was awakened to the reality today of the impact of the 1989 oil spill. I was saddened to see the differences between the numbers of wildlife in the Southern areas I visited (Perry Island, Naked Island) and the areas further north which were not hit by the spill (Port Wells, College Fjord, Unakwik Inlet). One day I paddled from College Fjord, where the waters were bristling with seals, otters, sea birds, to Perry Island, where I saw not one marine mammal and my boat was slicked by oil. When I returned to Whittier, I met some researchers from EPA, NOAA, and other organizations and I had a chance to learn from them what they had seen and learned about the alternatives you have proposed for public comment. I strongly agree with the plan proposed under Alternative 2. I believe that the most effective way to protect this magical place is to acquire habitat so that the imminence healing power of the earth can be allowed to progress without further impact. The recovery will take time, but I believe without further human intervention, the recovery will be full. Prince William Sound is the first place I have ever been to where I said to myself, "I want to take my grandchildren here." I want them to see it the way it used to be. Please protect it.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1066**

Alternative 2 will protect land from future development and enable resources to recover naturally.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1065**

I was writing about the 610 million dollars that is to be allocated to the Restoration Project. I'm in support of the #2 Habitat Protection. I believe that nature in due time can take care of herself.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1062**

I am 26 years old and am sitting on the Lawrence Glacier in Blackstone Bay, Prince William Sound, Alaska. I have sea kayaked to this natural phenomena and have spent the last nine days on the Sound. Today I was fortunate to see 2 bald eagles, 4 harbor seals, and a small bear yearling. However, I am told that the entire Sound is not as pristine as Blackstone Bay. I live in Boston, MA and caught my first fish in the Sound, a big salmon while trolling on my kayak. The serenity of the Sound is unparalleled - I am saddened when thinking about the destruction the Valdez Oil Spill caused in 89. I am to support Alternative 2 (91% of the \$900 million to go to purchasing lands affected by the oil spill). Keep the Sound the pristine environment it is. Leave the genetic makeup of the Alaska species to restore themselves. The chance to explore the Alaska wildlife in the Sound as those who travelled it hundreds of years ago is too precious to give up.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1060**

I strongly support Alternative #2, habitat protection. Thank you for your ear.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1054**

I am writing you now because I understand that your office is accepting public input concerning the use of the monies received from the Exxon Corporation as settlement for their negligence in the March 1989 oil spill. Currently I am sitting on a rock less than 50 feet from the Lawrence Glacier next to a river that any sane person would never swim. Over the course of the last two weeks I have paddled via sea kayak through approximately 100 miles of Prince William Sound and as a user of the resource as well as a supporter of the economy of Alaska feel that I am entitled to make my opinion known. I understand that you have 5 alternatives and that your ultimate decision will be guided at least partially by one of these alternatives. I support the alternative that directs the money towards land acquisition and steers away from any kind of active interference in the balance of nature. Such interference is cumulative and not beneficial even with the best intentions. The environment is quick to cure its ills; (although not by our clock) as I have seen in my youth in New England. Land acquisition whether it be outright or by resource rights acquisition will prevent the slow but steady degradation of the coastline allowing nature to rebuild itself. Other alternatives as I understand will only alter the current balance and will interfere with the work of nature. Again let me say that I favor alternative that provide acquisition and preservation of the private lands along the Sound.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1032**

I strongly believe that the best option would be plan II, Habitat Protection. I feel that the best way for the environment to recover is to let nature heal itself with limited human intervention. Some restoration actions should be taken to help those organisms hit hard by the spill, while those that were not directly affected by the accident should be left alone. Funds should be used for actions in spill area only unless it is discovered that being active in other areas has a direct link to the recovery of a species located and affected by the Sound.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1031**

I do not believe that roads, logging and manners will help "restore" this magical place which so many people enjoy. Habitat protection would focus efforts on acquiring land to be preserved naturally over time. The Sound's recent trauma now deserves to be left alone as nature intended it to be in the first place. For this and other reasons I convictedly support your alternative 2. Due to a lot of factors, I must keep this relatively brief. I did much research on the spill while on the Sound, and coordinated a "cleanup symposium" of our group in which we gave presentations on Alaska's oil subsistence, types of oil, the damage done to wildlife and human resources, the settlement, and the alternatives of how to direct the civil settlement monies. I invested the time to understand the "greater picture" and desire to see the money spent in the best possible way for the Sound. Thank you for your time and commitment to the public.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1030**

My name is Ruth Burday, and I currently live in New Hampshire. I am writing in relation to the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan. I encourage you to choose alternative #2.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1029**

My name is Nick Weiss, and I am from Brooklyn, New York. I write concerning the expenditures to be made under the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Plan, and I feel that these monies should be used for alternative number two (2).

**US, Outside Alaska# 1021**

I have just finished a 2 week sea kayak course with NOLS. The Prince William Sound is great the way it is. Please don't log it. I support the land acquisition plan #2. Thank you for your consideration.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1011**

I really believe money would be better spent preserving habitat and on education visitors to minimize their impact. At present I see plan number two as the one I favor.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1008**

I am writing this letter in regards to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration. In allocating the funds for such a large sum of money, I am sure there will be many groups of people that will want their share for their cause. Having read the restoration draft newspaper I personally would choose alternative #2. I think that the main thing to be considered should be Prince William Sound itself. The Sound was injured by the spill in so many ways, from salmon runs to harbor seals. Right now I have just completed a 3 week sea-kayaking course with the National Outdoor Leadership School. We traveled from Whittier to Nellie Juan Glacier to Knight Island, down to Pt. Helen, to Icy Bay, through Dangerous Passage to Perry Island and we are now back on our way to Whittier. In these 3 weeks we covered close to 200 miles. I am from Alabama and this is my 2nd time back to the Sound. I will return in years to come and would love to see the Sound thriving once again like it always has in the past. Please choose wisely in the decision of what to do with the settlement money from Exxon. Remember, the Sound is the important part of so many plants, animals, and people. Thank you for your time to read this letter.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1004**

My name is Rebecca Rumiers, and I am sea kayaking for three weeks on the Prince William Sound with the National Outdoor Leadership School. I'm not from Alaska, but am nevertheless concerned with the impact the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on this fragile ecosystem. Having studied the summary of alternatives for the restoration plan, I wish to voice my opinion. I feel that alternative 2 is the most responsible and effective recovery plan. The monies awarded to Alaska should be used as much as possible to restore the health and well-being of the Sound, rather than for further development. Please take this into consideration when making your decision.

**US, Outside Alaska# 793**

If one must choose from the five "alternatives" then Alternative 2 appears to be the preferable

**US, Outside Alaska# 446**

I am a student of the National Outdoor Leadership School, and am completing a three week kayaking expedition on Prince William Sound. We paddled nearly two hundred miles in the Sound, including some areas which were substantially affected by the 1989 spill. Having benefited from the beauty and wilderness of such areas as Knight Island and the surrounding coastline, I feel obligated to write you concerning the disposal of the Exxon settlement. I would like to strongly urge you to support Alternative 2. Because I feel that it accomplishes most completely the objectives of the suit; to restore the Sound ecosystem to its pre-spill state. Tempting though it may be to support efforts to construct infrastructure to encourage human use of the Sound, it is not in the spirit of the suit to do so.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 769**  
Alternative #2.

**REGION: Unknown**

**Unknown # 1691**

I am writing to you because I SUPPORT ALTERNATIVE 2. I recently spent 2 weeks on Prince William Sound with the National Leadership School (NOLS). Living as I do in the Lower 48 it means a lot to me that some part of this country should be left as unspoiled as possible. Alaska by virtue of it's remoteness and climate seems to me to be our best last chance. I urge you to leverage the money that is left from Exxon's settlement to the maximum to ensure that as much habitat is protected for future generations to enjoy as I have this summer.

<b>ISSUE: 4.2 CON ; Oppose Alternative 2</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5216**

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Old Harbor # 5671**

How are you going to protect anything? Are you going to let everything just go to hell? I don't think like alternative number 3. Even after all the information maybe we'll never see anything come out of it. If you set research to 3%, are you going to spend it all in Prince William Sound or are you going to spend some of it in Kodiak? I'd like to see some research done here.

<b>ISSUE: 4.3 XX ; General comments about Alternative 3</b>
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**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 6098**

I generally agree with what she said (like Alternative 3).

**Homer # 5461**

Alternative 3 is pretty reasonable. I am in favor of habitat protection. It would be good to unload this money. Fat processes like this are natural targets. You have to guide the money within the agencies.

**Homer # 5460**

I like Alternative 3, but I am not sure I like the policies. I am not sure the restoration action

should cease. I am not sure it should be limited to the spill area. It should be considered on a case-by-case basis. I basically like that approach.

<b>ISSUE: 4.3 PRO ; Supports Alternative 3</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 176**

I favor allocation #3 (limited restoration) which uses 75% on habitat protection/acquisition. Please protect Cape Yakataga.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest**

Overall Response to Proposed Alternative. Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS-funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction. Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Seward # 265**

I prefer Option 3 or may own outlined below.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1132**

This letter is in response to your request for public comments concerning the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill recovery alternatives. I understand that \$600 million is as yet uncommitted, and five alternatives concerning the spending of that money have been proposed. I think alternative 3 is the best choice. The importance of acquiring and protecting habitat cannot be understated. Perhaps the prime reason for spending 75% of the funds on habitat is that without it, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forests will probably be clearcut in the near future. Should that happen, it will make the full recovery is spent on fisheries studies and management programs. As we have learned in Oregon, clearcutting near mountain streams often has a devastating effect on the health of those streams and their suitability for salmon and trout. Perhaps even better than Alternative 3 would be a proposal put forth by several conservation groups calling for 80% of the funds to be used for habitat protection and the balance for research and development. I understand that certain aspects of

Alternative 3 make it less desirable than this new sixth alternative. regardless, though, I still think Alternative 3 is the best of the five that have been presented. A 75-25 split will help to ensure protection of a habitat that is so very important to both the animals that live there and the people who fish and hunt there. Thank you for the work you are doing on this important project.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1061**

Having just completed a three week kayaking tour in the northern sections of Prince William Sound I find myself compelled to write you regarding the oil spill restoration plan. My observations of cleaned beaches and uncleared but affected beaches and as well as slightly and unimpacted areas deepened my concern for the health of this unique land and priceless resource. Of the 5 alternatives listed in the public draft of the restoration plans, I most support Alternative 3. I am concerned about the potential in other plans few increasing human use too greatly.

<b>ISSUE: 4.3 CON ; Oppose Alternative 3</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5216**

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

<b>ISSUE: 4.4 PRO ; Supports Alternative 4</b>
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**REGION: Kenai**

**Seldovia # 6158**

Alternative 4 seems the better of the alternatives with a few changes.

**Seldovia # 6148**

Alternative 4 would seem to be the most balanced in terms of our interest.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1181**

Howdy, I'm writing to express my views and opinion on the Exxon Oil Spill Recovery Proposals. I believe Alternative #4 of 50% to be spent on habitat protection and acquisition. I'm an NWF (National Wildlife Federation) member. Their proposal is 80%. Although I'm a conservationist, I believe people primarily in the fisheries industries should be compensated as well as the habitat.

**US, Outside Alaska# 799**

I urge you to select Alternative FOUR from among the five being considered by the Trustee council as a blueprint for the restoration few resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill. Of the plans described in the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan pamphlet, the "moderate restoration" plan appears to be the most balanced and farsighted maximizing the effectiveness of oil

settlement funds. It provides adequate funding for habitat protection and acquisition while casting a wider net over recovery activities to those resources and services outside the designated spill area -- recognizing that ecosystems do not conform to man-made boundaries. It also provides for more responsible management of "human use" of the sound. We cannot ignore the impact our actions will have on habitat, so best we manage our actions as wisely as possible. Finally, it provides funding for the all-important monitoring/research and administration/public information functions associated with restoration, without which we would squander the opportunity to apply newly gained knowledge about the effectiveness of various restoration activities to the Valdez oil spill area and to other oil spill recovery efforts. I recently had the distinct privilege and pleasure of camping and kayaking in Prince William Sound -- thus my heightened interest in the council's activities. I was deeply moved by the sound's beauty and strength, but also felt cheated that I and others could not enjoy the rich biodiversity it had been known for in the years preceding March 1989. Everyone I spoke with who had experienced the sound prior to the spill acknowledged that it was considerably more "silent" now. The United States has a responsibility not only to protect and manage our priceless natural resources wisely, but to set an example through our actions for the rest of the world. This includes having the discipline to adopt intelligent environmental restoration practices in the wake of environmental disasters. I commend the council, the State of Alaska and the federal government for the actions thus far. The adoption of alternative four will help ensure that we achieve these goals. I wish the council vision and courage as it proceeds with its important mission.

**US, Outside Alaska# 451**

I have just spent the last three weeks sea kayaking Prince William Sound. There I have enjoyed the natural resources that it has to offer. Although I am no an Alaskan resident, I would like to see this beautiful, life-inspiring resource to be preserved indefinitely. For all U.S. citizens, Prince William Sound offers a host of natural wonders that need protection. The Valdez oil spill of 1989 jeopardized this valuable area. Many wildlife gave their life up for human error. This must not happen again! The price to be paid is much too high. Can you imagine the last sea lion or marbled murrelet that can't breed because their populations are so low? By protecting habitat, this need not be a reality for Prince William Sound! I believe that plan 4 offers the best protection and restoration for Prince William Sound.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5165**

Regarding the alternatives, what we have heard today will lead me to believe that opinion is gravitating towards Alternative 4 or 5.

<b>ISSUE: 4.4 CON ; Oppose Alternative 4</b>
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**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 747**

With alternatives 4 and 5, I can foresee the feeding trough and frenzy for local, state and federal agencies and for consultants. Under these alternatives, agency self-interest would control, rather than the best interests of the environment. I can just see ADF&G (Alaska Department of Fish and Game).

as well as other groups and agencies, viewing this fund as a means of funding budgets, and justifying and expanding staffing. If these agencies were not buffeted by politicians and funding, I would be more confident of their neutrality and stewardship of the resources. Unfortunately, the public cannot count on such neutrality and stewardship. Alternatives 4 and 5 present opportunities for real and significant abuse, as well as the delay of beneficial activities. Alternatives 4 and 5 seem to be the "Christmas Tree" decorations by the agencies, particularly the Forest Service to fund activities and programs not supported by the public or its funding. I do not support Alternative 4 and 5 because I see chaos in deciding where to draw the line (budget and geographic) in which resources and habitat to include. It would be a black hole for money, time, and agencies.

<b>ISSUE: 4.5 PRO ; Supports Alternative 5</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 399**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**Juneau # 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.**

As Chief Forester for Klukwan Forest Products I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Of the alternatives identified in the Summary of Alternatives for Public comment I support alternative 5 the comprehensive restoration option, because it has the least percentage of money available for habitat protection.

**Mat-Su Borough # 404**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 417**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 416**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 405**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 341**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 323**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 302**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 43**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 42**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would be best restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 41**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Anchorage # 40**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**REGION: Kenai**

**Seldovia # 5878**

I am in favor of Alternative 5 with a slight modification. I think the research and monitoring portion should be doubled to 20%. We don't know enough about Mother Nature and how the ecosystem works.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5528**

I don't know why anyone would go for anything other than alternative number five. Why would we want anything other than total restoration? We know we've got a pink salmon problem, and that during the spill our clams and mussels in some of the villages were impacted. Again I come back to the lab problem. It took us until November to get results. We had samples in labs in Colorado, Texas and Washington and it took them six months to be able to tell these people whether they could eat the clams next week on the beaches. It was absolutely worthless to tell the people whether salmon were safe to eat that much after the fact. It would be much better if we had the capability to do those analyses here. I don't see enough emphasis here on pink salmon, intertidal species, or clams, and I see nothing on bottom fish impact. We know 17 of the publicly owned archaeological artifact sites were impacted. We do appreciate the Trustee Council funding the museum, but there's a lot there that needs to be covered under the comprehensiveness of the plan when it comes out.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 427**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 415**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 414**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 407**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 403**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 401**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 400**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 39**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**US, Outside Alaska# 37**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5165**

Regarding the alternatives, what we have heard today will lead me to believe that opinion is gravitating towards Alternative 4 or 5.

**Chenega Bay # 398**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored

under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 395**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 394**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 393**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 392**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 391**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 390**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 389**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 388**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 387**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 386**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 385**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 384**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 383**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 382**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 381**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative 5.

**Chenega Bay # 380**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 379**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 377**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 376**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 374**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Chenega Bay # 373**

With respect to facing page #9, specific services and resources listed should be restored under Alternative five.

**Chenega Bay # 343**

With respect the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five.

**Chenega Bay # 342**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored

under Alternative #5.

**Chenega Bay # 337**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored best under Alternative five.

**Chenega Bay # 336**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five.

**Chenega Bay # 335**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative (5).

**Chenega Bay # 334**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative (5).

**Cordova # 418**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Cordova # 406**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Cordova # 38**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five(5).

**Cordova # 36**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Cordova # 35**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Cordova # 34**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

**Tatitlek # 402**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

<b>ISSUE: 4.5 CON ; Oppose Alternative 5</b>
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**REGION: Kenai**

**Seward # 5944**

I would like to second Carol's comment about prevention. If we don't work on prevention all this is useless. Regarding Alternative 5, if we haven't worked on prevention, increased human use will make it more likely we will have problems like these. It may be smaller but we will still have more damage to the habitat.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 747**

With Alternatives 4 and 5, I can foresee the feeding trough and frenzy for local, state and federal agencies and for consultants. Under these alternatives, agency self-interest would control, rather than the best interests of the environment. I can just see ADF&G (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) as well as other groups and agencies, viewing this fund as a means of funding budgets, and justifying and expanding staffing. If these agencies were not buffeted by politicians and funding, I would be more confident of their neutrality and stewardship of the resources. Unfortunately, the public cannot count on such neutrality and stewardship. Alternatives 4 and 5 present opportunities for real and significant abuse, as well as the delay of beneficial activities. Alternatives 4 and 5 seem to be the "Christmas Tree" decorations by the agencies, particularly the Forest Service to fund activities and programs not supported by the public or its funding. I do not support Alternative 4 and 5 because I see chaos in deciding where to draw the line (budget and geographic) in which resources and habitat to include. It would be a black hole for money, time, and agencies.

<b>ISSUE: 4.6 XX ; Supports 80/20 Alternative ("Alt 6")</b>
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**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1773**

I would like to express my support for a large portion of the remaining settlement monies - at least 80% - be used to acquire and protect habitat. This is a great opportunity to use the funds for direct on the ground habitat protection. Some of the money should be used for fisheries studies and management programs, but the real direct benefits will come from habitat protection. There have been many studies which indicate that habitat protection is necessary, so let's do it rather than wasting money on further studies which will give us the same conclusions. Thank you for taking my thoughts and concerns into consideration.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1767**

Please use 80% of the remaining money for habitat protection and 20% of the settlement for fisheries studies and management programs. You must prevent the clearcutting of private forest lands - this can be the one important result that comes out of the tragedy of the oil spill. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1762**

I understand that you are receiving comments which will be used to prepare a final restoration plan to be presented, this fall. It is my request that you use 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. If habitat protection is not given top priority, it is my concern that such occurrences as hundreds of thousands of private forest land being clearcut will add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Thank you for considering my comments and concerns.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1729**

I understand that you are seeking public comments on the spending of the remaining funds from the settlement of oil spill in Prince William Sound. I support the alternative recommended by the National Wildlife Federation of using 80% for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1721**

I agree with the National Wildlife Federation that the bulk (>80%) of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. I urge you to decide upon Alternative 6 that seeks to protect hundreds of thousands of acres from being clearcut. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1717**

I support adopting a sixth alternative that 80% of the remaining the remaining uncommitted \$600 million dollars for habitat protection. The remaining 20% should be used for fisheries studies and management programs. Without habitat protection hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will clearcut adding to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Because habitat protection is critical to Alaskan wildlife recovery, use 80% of remaining funds for this purpose. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1683**

I add my voice to a coalition of conservation groups who are recommending the adoption of a sixth oil spill recovery alternative that uses 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the devastating consequences for the spill. Some of these consequences are that there is a new silence in places once populated with seals, otters or birds. Some beaches still have patches of asphalt-like oil that will probably take decades to degrade in the cold. Sometimes the oil still sheens into the water. Many creatures have not rebounded such as sea otters, harlequin ducks, murre, and oystercatchers. Murre populations are not expected to recover completely for up to 75 years. In inter-tidal zones, mussel mats retain oil trapped four years ago which, in turn, poisons the animals that eat them. State and federal scientists have found the effects of the oil in organisms from salmon and other fish to whales--in such forms as brain damage, reproductive failure, genetic damage, structural deformities such as curved spines, lethargy, lowered growth rates and body weights, changed feeding habits, reduced egg volume, eye tumors, increased number of parasites, liver damage and behavioral abnormalities. I do not want to see any more devastation of this area and I want the best chances of recovery possible. That is why I recommend that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection which would leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries and management programs. I want my posterity to be able to see Prince William Sound and the surrounding areas as

they once were in their pristine state.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1682**

I understand you are accepting public comment concerning the Exxon settlement and how to use the remaining \$600 million. I have read the five alternatives and while Alternative 2 and 3 would allocate most of the funds for habitat protection, they have certain drawbacks. I must side with the conservation groups who recommend using 80% of the funds for habitat protection and the other 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. There is no doubt that long term damage was done to Prince William Sound and Alternative 1 (doing nothing) is totally unacceptable. The area is a fragile ecosystem due to the damage done by the *Exxon Valdez* spill. It is imperative to fund habitat protection to prevent any further damage being done. The studies are needed to assess damage and determine what specific areas need the most help. The management programs are needed to ensure that the balance of nature is restored and maintained. Please adopt the conservationists coalition's alternative (80%/20%).

**US, Outside Alaska# 1673**

I would like to urge the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees to use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries and management funds. This would prevent the erosion of hundreds of thousands of acres of woodlands adjoining the sound. This erosion would further devastate the wildlife as well as the general health of Prince William Sound. Please put 80% of the funds in protection and 20% on research and study. Thank you for your time and effort.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1672**

In regards to the spending of funds for restoration, I strongly urge you to spend at least 80% of the funds on habitat protection and the remaining 20% on management

**US, Outside Alaska# 1654**

Last June, I travelled to Alaska for the first time. I was awed by the majestic mountains and the abundance of wildlife. These qualities attract many thousands of tourists and provide a unique asset that Alaskan communities can market to enhance their local economies. As Trustees of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds, I urge you to invest at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and the remaining 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Alaskan communities cannot wait until injured wildlife and habitat recover naturally. The balance must be sought between selecting what is good for communities as well as wildlife. I appreciate your interest and hope that you will pursue my recommendations. The land and water resources of Alaska are too valuable for us to make another mistake in their mismanagement.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1597**

I am writing to you in regards to the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I was very disturbed by the fact that you are considering not spending any of the civil settlement money toward helping to protect habitats. Don't you think it's our responsibility to protect the Animals that survived the oil spill, since we can't bring back the thousands that died from it? I think you should spend at least 80% of the remaining settlement funds toward animal habitat protection. This would leave about 20% of the settlement money for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your time and please consider this alternative.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1590**

I am writing to indicate my preference for spending the uncommitted funds from the Exxon oil spill. I recommend an alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1579**

I wish to offer my views on spending the remaining restoration money. An alternative between 2 and 3 seems justifiable. About 80% of the funds should be used for habitat protection (not necessarily acquisition) and 20% for fisheries study and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1578**

I agree with the National Wildlife Foundation regarding the preparation of a final restoration plan for Prince William Sound. I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection, leaving 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1562**

I am writing to express my comments regarding the five proposed alternative spending options suggested. I strongly agree that habitat and wildlife protection be given priority. Monies should be spent to protect the present land and to avoid clear cutting forests on private and public lands. I also believe that monies need to be used for research and development in order that we learn from this experience and be prepared for another such disaster. Following the readings on this subject, I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection with the rest used for research.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1533**

I returned yesterday from a vacation in Alaska. I saw many types of animals that were directly affected by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. I have read over your various recovery alternatives that would use a certain percent of the available money from Exxon as protection for these animals. I think a sixth alternative should be considered. I believe 85 % of the available funds should be used for habitat protection and the remaining 15% for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your time.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1507**

I am writing to recommend that you use 80% of the remaining spill funds to protect the habitat of the Prince William Sound area. Anything less will result in further devastation of the fragile ecosystem. The remaining 20% should be earmarked for fishery studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1504**

I am really concerned about how the funding for habitat protection will be allocated. I strongly support the idea that 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection and 20% be allocated for fisheries studies and management programs. It is almost impossible to fix a broken ecosystem so we must protect the habitat as much as possible so that the habitat will be protected.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1459**

It is my opinion that the \$600 million of uncommitted funds be utilized so that 50% would be for habitat restoration and 50% for research and development. Although habitat restoration has a great

deal of priority, I believe that an equal amount should be spent toward eliminating the very problem contributing to the spill, as well as preserving and protecting to the greatest of our ability so that these problems will not recur in the future. Thus, a very significant proportion should be applied to preventive medicine and not simply band-aid work on the present situation.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1453**

Please put all that settlement money to good use-at least 80% to protect the natural habitat and environment so essential now and for the future of this state, this country and this planet! No more clearcutting - it's disastrous! The remaining 20% should go to research for fisheries and management studies.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1416**

I am writing to you today to express my opinion on the *Exxon Valdez* spill recovery proposals. I am concerned that Exxon is going to get away with harming thousands of species of animals, some of them endangered. I believe that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If this does not happen forests around the Sound will be clearcut, putting more stress upon an already overstressed ecosystem. The remaining 20% of the settlement funds should be used to fisheries studies and management programs. Please support this alternative.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1405**

The remaining monies from the settlement reached with Exxon after the 1989 oil spill must be spent to protect existing habitat from further destruction! Please ensure that at least 80% of the remaining uncommitted \$600 million be spent on habitat protection and acquisition. Logging and development must be strictly forbidden on protected land. The remaining 20% of the settlement monies should be dedicated to fisheries studies and management programs. Please help protect and preserve one of the last remaining wilderness areas in the world.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1403**

This is to suggest your consideration of a sixth alternative to the proposals for cleaning up the Prince William oil spill. This alternative would use 80% of the remaining fund for habitat protection which would ensure that many thousands of acres of private forest land would be unavailable for clear-cutting and other damaging commercial forestry practices use by profiteers. The alternative would leave 20% for fisheries studies and management programs which will be needed for many years in the process of recovery and restoration of Prince William Sound. Thank you for making it possible for people to express their personal and unvoiced opinions.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1362**

Please consider a 6th alternative to the 5 you are think about. I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. The rest of the settlement fund could be used for fisheries studies and management programs. I am concerned that not enough money will be spent on protecting habitats.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1357**

We are writing to comment on the proposed alternatives for spending the monies received from Exxon for the restoration of Prince William Sound. While we are not residents of the area, we feel we have a vested interest in the way these monies are spent, not just because of our desire to know that

Prince William Sound is now protected, but also because this case sets precedents for future oil spill recovery plans throughout the nation. Because we feel that habitat protection is the most crucial action anyone can take for the health of natural communities, we believe that the majority of the money should be spent on such protection. We support the suggestion of a variety of conservation groups to create a sixth alternative, one that would spend 80% of the remaining funds on habitat protection, with the final 20% going to fisheries studies and management programs. If you are not moved to include an Alternative 6, we would then support Alternative 2 or Alternative 3, spending 90% or 75% of the remaining funds, respectively, on habitat protection. Please let us know your final decision on the dispensation of this fund. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1355**

I understand that the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees are seeking public comments on various recovery alternative to be used to prepare a final restoration plan that will be presented this fall. I support the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses at least 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest will be clearcut; adding to the already devastating consequences for the spill. The remaining 20 percent of the settlement funds would be used for fisheries studies and management programs. Thanks.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1352**

I am writing to ask you to please give consideration for adding at least one more alternative to those you've thus far proposed. I ask that you designate 80-90% of the available funds for habitat protection with the remaining funds being used for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1351**

We hope you seriously consider the value of every letter that is sent to you. We have seriously considered the value of Exxon's clean-up and cannot justify the inability to commit a cleaning up of the 1989 Prince William Sound disaster. From 1989 to date, we have refused to consider your oil company as a stopping place to receive any assistance. Prior to the spill, Exxon was the only gas station we used. We hope this letter reaches you before the August 8th deadline. Hopefully along with many other concerned people, we urge you to adopt the sixth alternative: one that uses 80 percent of the remaining funds on habitat protection and 20 percent on fisheries studies and management programs. And, if there is any alternative we can beg you not to consider, please do not choose alternative one which promotes no action at all. With an endangered species as a symbol of Exxon, surely you realize the critical need to carefully consider what is best for the environment. The money amount has already been settled. We only ask that you choose the best alternative for all: number six.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1350**

I am writing to express my position on the proposed distribution of the remaining \$600 million from the settlement of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. If used properly this money could do a world of good for the Alaskan environment. While none of the proposed alternatives is perfect, the one that I think will do the most to mitigate the harm done by the *Exxon Valdez* disaster is "alternative 2." The \$540 million that it would provide for habitat acquisition will safeguard the Ancient Forest areas around Prince William Sound. If they are not protected sooner or later they will be clearcut. This would be an environmental tragedy almost as great as the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill itself. The one

flaw in "Alternative 2" is that it leaves only 10% of the money to support basic ecological research and habitat management programs. It might be better if the split was more like 80% for habitat protection and 20% for research and management. I hope you apportion the funds as I have outlined above. To miss the opportunity to save so much of Alaska's natural heritage would be a crime against our children and grandchildren. This once in a lifetime opportunity must not be missed.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1346**

I am writing this letter in regards to the question of what to use the remaining 900 million in funds that are left as part of the out of court settlement agreement. This letter is to let you know that I strongly recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. Habitat protection is of utmost importance in this unique and special place, but it will never be successful if there is no management plan to implement this protection. And you need annual studies of both the habitat and the wildlife to make the management plan viable. This all costs a great deal of money to make sure it is well done. Certainly a large portion of funds should go into habitat protection. There is no question in my mind in regards to this aspect of your decision. But please take into account the cost of fisheries studies (the fish industry needs these studies for survival) and the need for a management plan to ensure proper protection--that way you will definitely get something to show in more ways than one, for your money. Thank you for your time and attention.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1333**

This fall, a final restoration plan for Prince William Sound will be prepared. Five alternative plans are being proposed. Unfortunately, each of these alternatives pose a further threat to the health of Prince William Sound. Therefore, I am asking the adoption of a sixth alternative. This sixth alternative would use 80% of the \$600 million remaining in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill settlement funds for habitat protection. Failure to use these funds for protection could lead to the clearcutting of private forests. This clearcutting will in turn add to the destruction of the spill.

The remaining 20% of settlement funds would be allocated for fisheries study and management. This sixth alternative has the support of a coalition of conservation groups, including the National Wildlife Federation. I ask for your added support. Thank you for your time. Your comments are appreciated and requested.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1326**

I wanted to add my comments on the spill recovery proposals. As I understand there are currently 5 options with the environmental groups offering a 6th. I've reviewed the 6th one and find it to my liking. As for options 1, 4 and 5 - I can't support any of these. Options 2 and 3 were too sketchy in my readings. On the surface they seem acceptable, but I would like further information on the habitat protection proposals. My overall support is for option 6.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1325**

In regard to proposals for a final restoration plan in Prince William Sound, I would encourage you to consider: \* An Alternative plan that would use 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection. This would help to protect forest lands as well. This would leave 20% or so of the funds for studies and management programs. If an alternative plan will not be considered, my support would be in line with Alternative 3.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1324**

I am writing to express my opinion on the various recovery alternatives proposed for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I believe that at least 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection. If such protection is not provided, hundreds of thousands of acres may be clearcut, which would greatly add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. This alternative would leave 20% of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. The proposed alternatives 1-5 do not meet these requirements.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1323**

I am writing to provide comments on the *Exxon Valdez* recovery alternatives. I am recommending a "Sixth alternative" that uses 80% of the remaining settlement funds for habitat protection, and the remaining 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your immediate attention to this critical issue.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1321**

Please accept this letter as my opinion that at least 80% of the remaining funds of the Prince William Sound oil spill settlement should be used for habitat protection. If this isn't done, the horror of hundreds of thousands of acres of private forests being clearcut will be realized. This will only add to the already devastating results of the spill. Allocating these funds in this way will leave 20% of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. I am very much in favor of utilizing as much of these funds as possible to protect current and future habitats. Spending anything less than 80% of these allotted funds will be ludicrous and totally unacceptable. If it weren't for the carelessness of Exxon and other giant oil corporations these type problems wouldn't occur which threaten natural habitats around the world! Thus, I feel an all out effort should be made to spend whatever it takes to make sure they are protected from disasters like these at this time and in the future. We must start protecting our precious wildlife now...so many people do not realize that "extinct is forever".

**US, Outside Alaska# 1317**

It has become clear to me that the reason little money has been spent on substantive restoration in Prince William Sound is that there really is no such thing as oil spill restoration. That fact should not prevent us from trying. The development of a plan to begin "restoration" should, in my view, use 80% of settlement funds for habitat protection. The remaining 20% should be for fisheries studies and management programs. If we don't protect habitat around the Sound from such things as clear-cutting, we'll simply be adding to the disaster.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1307**

When the *Exxon Valdez* accident occurred and ever since, I have been avidly following events and praying the devastation could be alleviated. I recommend: ALTERNATIVE 6 using 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection , 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Lets protect the ecosystem Let's be Environmentally correct. You are 4 years late!

**US, Outside Alaska# 1298**

We wish to convey our concerns regarding the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in Prince William Sound and how the \$600 million settlement should be spent on its recovery. Once an oil spill of this magnitude has occurred, we must do all we can to regain this priceless ecosystem that was destroyed. It will never

be completely recovered due to the extreme damage - but we wish to recommend that 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If not - hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clear cut and will only add to the devastating consequences for the spill. This alternative will also leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1295**

I am writing to express my opinion on the uncommitted money from Exxon on the Valdez oil spill. I would appreciate your concern toward an alternative of 80% of the money used for habitat protection and 20% for fishery and management programs. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1291**

Re: Spill recovery proposals. Greatly prefer using 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection including the rescue of hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land which otherwise could be clearcut. The remaining 20 percent of the settlement funds could be used for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1287**

We are writing to express our concerns on the recovery of Prince William Sound. We favor the alternative leaving 20% of the uncommitted settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs and using 80% for habitat protection. (This is the 6th alternative recommended by a coalition of conservation groups). Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1284**

I prefer the conservationist's alternative - 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection - 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. This plan offers the best for both wildlife and forests.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1283**

After reading several articles regarding the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, my recommendation is to allot at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection, the rest to be used for studies and management programs. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1276**

After reviewing the five recovery alternatives relating to the uncommitted settlement monies from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, I find none of them acceptable. I, therefore, recommend a sixth alternative which would allocate at least 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1265**

Please use 80% of the \$900 million charged against Exxon for habitat protection and the remaining 20% for improving the fish populations in the area. Please write to me and let me know what the outcome of your decision process is.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1264**

I am informed that you are accepting public comment on how to spend the 600 million in remaining funds for restoration and recovery from the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I understand that five

different plans have been prepared, but that a coalition of conservation groups have recommended instead the adoption of a sixth alternative which uses 80% of the money to acquire and protect habitat and uses the other 20% for fisheries and management program studies. It is my belief that habitat protection should be given the highest priority, since without adequate protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forests are in danger of being clearcut, which would only further magnify the damaging consequences of the spill. I strongly urge you to adopt the new sixth alternative advocated by the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups, or some variant of it, which uses at least 80% of the funds for habitat acquisition and protection.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1262**

I have reviewed your alternatives for the final restoration plan for Prince William Sound. I agree with a 6th Alternative that would use 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Without this protection more acres will be clearcut, adding to the enormous problems. This would leave 20 percent few the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1255**

I ask that, of the remaining uncommitted \$600 million, you please allocate a minimum of 80 percent for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. It is vital that at least 80 percent be spent for habitat protection, as otherwise an already precarious habitat situation can only worsen.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1245**

This letter concerns the final restoration plan for use of the \$600 million left in the settlement of the oil spill in 1989. I urge you to adopt an alternative that would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. That would leave 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1242**

I would prefer to see your committee adopt a sixth alternative, rather than any of the five you are considering. This alternative would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Please consider this additional alternative as you prepare your final restoration plan.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1231**

I am writing to you to express my concerns on how the remaining \$600 million of the *Exxon Valdez* spill settlement should be spent. I have reviewed your five alternative actions and also a sixth alternative that has been proposed by a coalition of environmental groups. The two that I most strongly support are the proposal offered by the environmental groups (first choice) and Alternative 2 (second choice). The environmental group's proposal would allocate 80% of the funds for habitat protection. Either one of these alternatives would provide much of the necessary protection to wildlife habitat and acquisition.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1229**

As a photographer and avid outdoorsman, I have visited Alaska and hope to continue to do so. I consider the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill one of the worst disasters in American history. It was devastating environmentally, economically, and emotionally. I understand you are trying to determine the best way to spend the \$600 million that remains of the settlement. The spill destroyed HABITAT. .

Productive pristine, unique HABITAT. The priceless resource that was Prince William Sound was due to its qualities as a habitat. Fisheries, salmon, food chains, wildlife, and recreation all depended on a viable, intact, productive ecosystem that functioned as habitat. Therefore, I URGE you to spend the bulk of the settlement - at least 80% - on the procurement, protection, and preservation of habitat!!!! If clear cutting is allowed to devastate the private forest lands around the Sound, it will only ADD to the devastation of the spill. Protect the habitat. 20% of the funds should properly be spent on fishery studies and management programs. I thank you for your time and your favorable consideration.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1223**

This letter is in regards to the allocation of the remaining restoration funds for the *Exxon Valdez* disaster in 1989. I understand that there are five alternative that are being considered, and that the public has been invited to comment on their preferences. Although a few of the alternatives are aimed in the right direction, I would like it noted that I support the adoption of a slightly modified alternative. I support using 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection, and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Regardless of whether such an alternative is considered, I do feel that it is of vital importance that the large majority of the money be spent to restore damaged habitat. Thank you for your time and the opportunity to comment on this important issue.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1222**

Recommending: 1) Use 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. a) to prevent thousands of acres of private forest land from being clearcut. 2) Use 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. My main expression for a public comment is that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1221**

Our heartbreak and concern about the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill remain as strong today as they were four years ago. Our feelings of helplessness are a great source of our pain. Therefore, we are hoping that we can do one small service to this damaged ecosystem by writing to urge you to adopt the conservation groups' "sixth" alternative for a final restoration plan: 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection, and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your consideration of this input.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1219**

As an environmentalist, I am recommending a sixth recovery alternative -- that is to utilize 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. I believe that if settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1218**

I am writing to urge you to adopt a sixth alternative for a final restoration plan concerning the \$600 million left uncommitted from the Exxon settlement. This alternative, recommended by a coalition of conservative groups, would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If the settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. The remaining 20% of the settlement funds would provide for fisheries studies and

management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1215**

I understand that a board of trustees has formed 5 alternatives to spend the remaining 600 million dollars of the 900 million dollar settlement. I would like the trustees to consider a 6th alternative which would set aside at least 80% of the 600 million for habitat protection. (The remaining 20% would go for fisheries studies and management programs.) If the settlement money is not used for such protection, many acres of private forest lands would be clear cut. This devastation would only add to all that has already been destroyed by the disastrous spill in the waters of Prince William Sound.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1210**

I would highly recommend that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. This would leave 20 percent of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. This type of approach is crucial for the future of habitat protection in Alaska, and must be the preferred alternative. Thank you for your consideration of my views.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1206**

I am writing to let you know that I am concerned about the final restoration plans of the damage done by the Exxon oil spill. I believe that 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. There is no sense in providing money for studies and management if there are no natural habitats left to study or manage.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1203**

I am writing concerning the spill recovery proposals which you are considering for a final restoration plan to be issued this fall. I am a member of the National Wildlife Federation and I agree with their recommendation of adopting a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If settlement monies aren't used for such protection, forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. This alternative would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1201**

I am writing to express my concern over which alternative will be amended concerning the remaining funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill settlement. I would like to recommend that you strongly consider a sixth alternative in this matter. One that would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs, and the remaining 80% for habitat protection. The damage done by this tragedy should not be compounded by our negligence in our restoration efforts. Please give careful consideration to this new alternative before you make a decision.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1193**

Please choose the alternative proposed by the coalition of conservation groups on the disposition of the uncommitted clean-up funds. 80% of the remaining funds should go to habitat protection. Keep in mind, we humans are in a unique position to improve the health and life of our global being.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1183**

First, I would like to say that I was delighted to read in the papers about the large chunk of land

on Kodiak Island that was protected recently. It seems fitting, somehow, that because so much land and so many creatures were destroyed from the unfortunate accident with the Valdez; that now so much land and so many creatures will be forever protected. Thank you. I have read briefly about the 5 alternatives you are considering regarding the uncommitted 600 million dollars. I should like to side with the environmentalists that are calling for a different alternative: at least 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection, and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. The damages caused by the *Exxon Valdez* can never be repaired. However, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land can be saved and preserved for the future. If the bulk of the monies are not spent to protect this land, then I am sure the money will be wasted. This will only add to the devastation. Please, at least 80% for habitat protection.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1180**

I'm writing you this brief letter in order to advocate the adoption of a sixth alternative for use of the remaining funds. As a member of the National Wildlife Federation, I urge you to please adopt a sixth alternative that would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Please try to stop the clearcutting of private forest land that would only add to the environmental destruction caused by the spill.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1178**

I am writing to express my concerns about the expenditure of the \$900 million settlement money. I believe that 20% of the funds need to be used for fisheries studies and management programs, and 80% be used for habitat protection. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1169**

I read about your six spill recovery proposals in the National Wildlife Enviro Action magazine the July/August 1993 issue and would like to express my opinion. I live in the great lakes region and often worry and wonder what would happen to people and wildlife should a man made disaster occur here. With the funds left uncommitted from the Exxon settlement I would like to see at least 80% of funds for habitat protection and wildlife services and the remaining 20% for research and management. I thank you for the opportunity to express my opinion since your decision may become the future template for any future disasters.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1167**

I am writing with regard to the alternative plans for recovery following the alternative plans for recovery following the 1989 Prince William Sound oil spill. Along with the National Wildlife Federation and a coalition of other conservation groups, I recommend that 80% of the remaining settlement funds be used for habitat protection, leaving 20% for fisheries studies & management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1166**

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill was a terrible environmental disaster which will have as adverse impact on the Alaskan environment for years to come. I have seen a review of the 5 recovery alternatives. I urge you to adopt a 6th alternative, the recovery alternative recommended by the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups. I urge you to use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1159**

It's hard to believe that four years have passed since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. And as the memory of the atrocity begins to fade from our minds, we must learn from our mistakes-if not for ourselves then for our future generations. This is why I am writing, to urge you to consider a sixth alternative; to use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Together we can save the pristine beauty of places like Prince William Sound for all generations to come!

**US, Outside Alaska# 1157**

We are writing this letter to ask you to support a 6th alternative (proposed by the coalition of conservation groups) to fund the Prince William Sound restoration plan. In this plan at least 80% of the remaining \$600 million of Exxon settlement money will be spent on habitat protection. Alternative 6 would be similar to the proposed Alternative 2 but Alternative 6 would avoid Alternative 2's undesirable drawbacks. Hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest and slated to be clearcut on the areas adjacent to the Sound. The already devastated environment of the Sound cannot possibly withstand an additional assault such as this. At this in time the Sound needs aggressive habitat protection more than anything else. Please adopt Alternative 6 for the final recovery plan.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1156**

I have been asked to write to you expressing my concerns and recommendations for the nearly \$600 million that is left (uncommitted) from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon and the Prince William Sound Spill. This is a hard subject for me to talk and write about. My emotions overwhelm me every time someone mentions it and my stomach knots up. I was reading an article about the Valdez Spill the other day and the person wrote it stated, "...although as public memory of the spill fades..." well, not me, it was such a great loss, setback for the wildlife in that area (as well as mankind and the entire ecosystem) that it doesn't deserve the terms accident/mistake. For me, I will always remember when JFK was shot and when the Prince William Sound was changed forever. I understand the Spill trustees overseeing the spending of \$600 million have come up with 5 alternatives on just how it should be spent. I am recommending adding a 6th one which calls for using 80% for Habitat Protection and 20% to go towards fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1154**

The *Exxon Valdez* disaster had a profound effect on me, and is largely responsible for turning this once passive citizen into an active supporter of environmental causes. It was with great interest that I learned that the Trustees are seeking public comments on various recovery alternatives which have been proposed in light of the roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon in 1989. I am aware of the five alternatives offered by the Trustees. I have also been informed of a 6th proposal, offered by a coalition of conservation groups. This alternative would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection, leaving 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. I wholeheartedly support this 6th alternative. If settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut, thereby adding to the already devastating consequences of the spill. On an individual level, I have already adjusted my lifestyle to ensure a better environment in a major way. Please consider my views as you make your decision on this subject.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1153**

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees are seeking comments for the spending of the roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince

William Sound. These Trustees, which is comprised of six state and federal representatives, will prepare a final restoration plan to be presented this fall. At this time, the trustees have developed five alternatives that range from spending thirty-five percent of the funds on habitat protection and the balance on research and developments to using ninety percent of the funds for habitat protection. As an extremely concerned citizen and environmentalist, I would like to recommend a sixth alternative. This proposal would use eighty percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection and leave twenty percent for fisheries studies and management programs. If settlement monies are not used for such protection, land will be clearcut. This would only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Therefore, I am urgently requesting your support of a sixth alternative in which at least eighty percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If anything has become clear, it is that there is really no such thing as oil-spill restoration. We simply cannot fix a broken ecosystem like we can a broken machine. Your valuable time and consideration in this extremely vital environmental and human issue is greatly appreciated.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1150**

We propose that the remaining funds available for the final restoration plan, which is to be presented to the public this fall, be spent in the following manner: 80 percent for habitat protection, and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. If the settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1147**

I am writing in regard to the spill recovery proposals. I would like to see a sixth alternative to the proposal. I would like to see 80 percent of the remaining settlement funds used for habitat protection and 20 percent of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1140**

I have been made aware that \$600 million of the Valdez settlement has not been allocated and that the Trustees are faced with certain alternatives regarding the expenditure of the money. Preferring to err on the side of Nature, I would support a proposal that would allocate 80% of the remaining \$600 million to protect public and private habitat, and that the 20% residue of settlement funds be used for fisheries studies and management programs. Failing the adoption of this plan, I certainly support that no less than 90% of settlement funds be used for habitat protection, even though this alternative has some conservation drawbacks. Thank you for your consideration. I am certain you are as much concerned as I in providing the best protection to this damaged and irreplaceable environment.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1137**

It has come to my attention through the National Wildlife Federation, that uncommitted funds from the settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound, is open for public comments. I understand that there are five alternatives open for discussion, but I would like to express my support for a sixth alternative that a coalition of conservation groups, including the National Wildlife Federation, is recommending. The recommendation is for 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection, and the other 20 % would go to fisheries studies and management programs. I thank you for listening and considering such an alternative.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1135**

I am writing in response to the Article "Exxon Oil Spill Four Years Later", published by the National Wildlife Federation in the July/August 1993 issue of *Enviro Action*. The remaining portion of the 900 million dollar settlement should, for the most part, be spent on habitat protection. The National Wildlife Federation has listed the five proposed alternatives concerning the division of the remaining funds. Out of these five proposals, Alternative 2 is the most desirable. This plan calls for 90% or 540 million dollars, to be used to protect public and private land. However, the Federation warns that Alternative 2 isn't the most desirable. The Federation proposes, and I agree with them, the creation of a sixth alternative which calls for 80% of the 600 million dollars be committed to habitat protection, with the remaining monies allotted for fisheries studies and management programs. I support at least 80% of the 600 million dollars being utilized for Habitat protection. I appreciate the opportunity to voice my concerns.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1134**

We are deeply concerned over the future protection and restoration of Prince William Sound and the wildlife habitat in and around the Sound. We urge that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the spill settlement be spent on habitat protection. If settlement funds are not used for such protection under this "sixth" alternative, then the thousands of acres of private forest land left unprotected will be clearcut. This, in turn, would only add to the devastating consequences of the spill itself. Again, we urge adoption of this "sixth" alternative. There is no BETTER way, in this decade of land exploitation and overdevelopment, to save the Sound and its wildlife than to buy the land and protect it as public land. Please spend at least 80% of the remaining funds on habitat protection. Buy the land now. Don't let it be despoiled for short-term profit.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1131**

As I understand it, you are accepting public comments until August 6 regarding recovery alternatives using about \$600 million from the settlement reached with Exxon over the oil spill in 1989. I understand that you are considering 5 alternatives and that you will be making a decision on a final restoration plan to be presented this fall. I would like to put in my bid for an alternative that insures at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection and the remaining 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. I trust you will take action that will enhance and protect this very fragile ecosystem. Thank you for taking my concerns into your debate.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1127**

The Exxon oil spill from the Valdez was a horrible accident. Please consider a 6th alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Thank you for your consideration.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1123**

My name is Robert Worden and I'm writing to express my concern of the final restoration plan from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I think a wise alternative would be for 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection and 20% of the settlement funds be used for fisheries studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1120**

The wisest possible use of restoration funds has been proposed by a coalition of conservationist groups. This Alternative 6 would allot 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for

fisheries studies and programs. To ensure future habitat conservation clearcutting of private forests must be curtailed. I recommend those cautions as a concerned member of National Wildlife Federation.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1119**

We would recommend that you spend at least 80% of the \$600 million left uncommitted from the Exxon settlement for habitat protection. If such monies are not used for such protection, we feel that hundred of thousands of acres of private land will be clearcut. The Japanese don't need any more chopsticks! Save those trees!

**US, Outside Alaska# 1118**

It is imperative that habitat be protected in the very near future. I recommend alternative #6 to the final restoration plan--the use of at least 80% of the funds for habitat protection!

**US, Outside Alaska# 1116**

I agree with the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups that recommend adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds from the Exxon settlement for habitat protection. If this isn't done the results could be devastating.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1114**

Reg. Recovery Alternatives; I agree with the coalition conservation groups that 80% of the remaining money should be used for habitat protection. The balance of 20% to be used for fisheries studies and management studies.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1112**

Oil Spill Recovery Proposals: Responding to oil spill trustees' request for public comment: How to spend the approx. \$600 million uncommitted funds: I favor a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection (which is the recommendation few National Wildlife Federation). I agree with the conservation groups who argue that if settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private land will be clearcut. This would only add to the already devastation consequences of the spill.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1111**

I'm a member of the National Wildlife Federation. I want to recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If monies aren't used for such protection, many acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1109**

We support Alternative 6 (the conservationists' plan) of the spill recovery proposals which allots 80% of monies to habitat protection and 20% to fisheries management. We lived in Alaska from 1989-1993. We also have degrees in ecology. No other place on earth is like Alaska. We want it to maintain its natural development state. It is crucial to so many birds and animals species.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1105**

Having just returned from an exhilarating and enlightening Alaskan Trip, we would like to add our

words to others to urge your adoption of the sixth alternative for distribution of the Valdez settlement. Habitat protection must be of prime concern to all who are truly interested in preserving the remaining wildlife--in the last remaining area of our country where it is still possible to make a major difference for the future. Please use this meaningful opportunity to reverse some of the devastation from the Valdez and make a positive decision in the direction of preserving our planet for all living things--most certainly, for human inhabitation inclusive-- a decision which must become a way of life for all of us. Thank you. Preferred alternative #6 at least 80% of remaining funds for protection an acquisition of habitat.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1104**

I am writing you concerning the 5 alternatives for allocating the remainder of the Exxon settlement funds. Alternatives 4/5 are unacceptable. Too little would be spent on habitat protection. At least 80% of the funds should be spent on habitat protection, as a new alternative 6 option. Alternative 2/3 are less desirable than the new alternative 6.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1095**

I am concerned about the spending of roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for the final restoration plan to be presented this fall. I agree with a coalition of conservation groups that recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection to prevent hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land from being clearcut. Actually, I now feel very close to this problem because I very recently visited Valdez, Anchorage, Denali Park and the Inside Passage. I took many pictures of ugly clearcutting on the Inside Passage and am totally opposed to unsustainable clearing of forests. I saw a variety of wonderful wildlife and magnificent scenery in Alaska and I plan to return.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1092**

I understand there is 800 million dollars left from the settlement reached with Exxon. I recommend that 80 percent of this amount be used for habitat protection. Fisheries studies and management programs should be instituted so no more damage is done to the environment.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1080**

Conservationists' preferred alternatives would leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. Aspects of the other alternatives include: 1) No action - This would allow injured wildlife and services to recover naturally and none of the civil settlement money would be spent. 2) The majority of the available money - about 90 percent - would be used to protect public and private land. Although this option would provide roughly \$540 million for habitat it has certain drawbacks that make it less desirable than conservationists preferred choice. 3) About 75 percent of the funds would be used to acquire and protect habitat. As with Alternative 2, certain aspects of this proposals make it less desirable than the conservationists' alternative. 4) Fifty percent of the funds would be spent on habitat protection and acquisition under this scenario. 5) Only 35 percent of the funding would go toward protecting and acquiring habitat under this alternative. We recommend that at least 80 percent of remaining funds be used for habitat protection! Thank you. Please write and let me know of your decisions.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1050**

We are writing to urge you to support a plan which would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat .

protection; that would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. If the settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. Please help this habitat, entire ecosystems are depending on it. Thank you for your time.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1049**

I am urging you to select a 6th alternative with the money from Exxon for the recovery of the environment around Prince William Sound. I would tell you to select Alternative 2, but apparently this does not cover thousands of acres of forests that would be clearcut on private lands around Prince William Sound thereby increasing the runoff. A 6th alternative would use 80% of the funds for habitat protection. The other 20% would go for fisheries studies and management programs. If you cannot agree on a 6th alternative, I hope that all of you will vote for Alternative 2. Thank you.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1047**

I am writing with regard to the Spill Recovery proposals. I urge you to adopt a sixth alternative that uses 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If the settlement money is not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill, many of which are irreversible for several lifetimes, if at all. We in Oregon are painfully aware of the effects of clearcutting on the disappearance of the salmon and other wildlife. The alternative mentioned above would leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries' studies and management programs.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1044**

I am writing to urge you to support a plan which would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection: that would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. If the settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest lands will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. Please help this habitat. Entire ecosystems are depending on it.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Valdez # 1488**

Wanted 80 to 90% of funds for habitat acquisition with the Coalition's group list as priority ( Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak, etc.). The remainder of the money used for monitoring and research.

<b>ISSUE: 4.7 XX ; Proposes a new alternative</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 431**

Percentages of commitment of fund should be flexible over several years eg (Percentages listed in the following order: Admin; Research & Monitoring; General Restoration; Habitat; Endowment): Year 1: 10%, 50%, 10%, 15%, 15%; Year 2: 10%, 40%, 15%, 15%, 20%; Year 3: 10%, 40%, 15%, 15%, 20%; Year,

4: 10%,  
30%, 20%, 20%, 20%; Year 5: 10%, 30%, 20%, 15%, 25%.

#### **REGION: Anchorage**

##### **Anchorage # 745**

I advocate a strong habitat acquisition program coupled with monitoring and research. My preference is to spend 80% on habitat protection and acquisition, 10 to 15% on monitoring and research, no more than 5% on general restoration and no more than 5% on administration and public information.

##### **Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited**

It seems that there is very little that can be done to cost-effectively restore injured resources and services other than through land and habitat acquisition, but without the necessary social science it is hard to make good determinations as to cost-effectiveness of projects such as stock separation studies. We favor a combination of Alternatives 2,4,and 5. We favor the 91% for land and habitat acquisition in Alternative 2, the high standard for cost-effectiveness in Alternative 4, and the flexibility and cost-effectiveness that includes acquisitions outside the spill area in Alternative 5. We realize there is political difficulty in looking outside the spill area. However, the law contains no requirement that acquisitions be geographically limited to the spill area, and the whole notion of acquiring replacement resources implies acquiring uninjured resources away for the locale of the oil.

#### **REGION: Kodiak**

##### **Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

The allocations of spending from the civil fund which we support are these:

Administration and Public Information	2%
Monitoring and Research	3%
General Restoration	5%
Habitat Protection and Acquisition	85%
Endowment	5%

#### **REGION: Outside Alaska**

##### **US, Outside Alaska# 1756**

As a concerned wildlife biologist and environmental consultant, I would like to express my opinion in regard to the five alternatives now under consideration for the restoration of Prince William Sound. I urge you towards Alternatives 2 and 3 which would provide at least 75% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection. The other 15-25% would be best used for fisheries and other marine life research and management. These natural resources are too important to be lost to short-term greed and its accompanying lack of environmental responsibility. We must take all measures possible so that disasters such as this do not happen again. Alaskans and all Americans need a healthy Alaskan environment which provides us so much bounty. I thank you for your time and attention, hoping you will seriously consider my words.

##### **US, Outside Alaska# 1452**

At least 80-90% of the available funds should be spent on protection and restoration. The balance on research and education on prevention of future problems.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1139**

However, the Valdez Oil Spill Trustees CAN do a great deal of good by wise expenditure of the funds remaining from the settlement reached with Exxon. For our part, we favor a "recovery" alternative which commits at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and acquisition - a prudent approach indeed. The balance of the funds can well be used for research and development activities germane to prevention of further disasters such as the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. But the bulk of the funds must, we believe, be applied to habitat protection.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 1774 City of Cordova**

Also on August 4, 1993 the Cordova City Council prepared and passed the following proposed restoration alternative: "Motion by Allison, Seconded by Novak to direct Administration to include the following allocations with the letter to the Trustees Council: Administration & Public Information 4%, Fisheries Monitoring & Research 55%, General Restoration 6%, and Habitat Acquisition 35%. Voice vote-motion carried. (Council members Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)

**Cordova # 1020**

Considering all of the above, what can we do with the settlement funds? My recommendations are that we adopt alternative two with some modifications. Alternative two allocates 4% to administration, 5% to monitoring and research, and 91% to habitat acquisition or protection (see attached figure). I believe that the 4% administrative cost is a necessity with the amount of communications, coordination, and organization that a venture this size requires. In addition, considering the uncertainties of direct restoration and enhancement, we should simply try protecting what is left from further perturbation. Habitat protection covers a wide range of damaged or endangered species and can be done equitable throughout the effected area. Therefore, I agree that the majority should be spent acquiring or protecting habitat, but at the rate of 61% not 91%. What about the other 35%? I believe that we should continue monitoring natural resources in the Sound and other effected areas, but that the initial allocation should be increased from 5% to 25% for a comprehensive monitoring plan. I think we should squirrel away the other 10% to an endowment fund for future research or habitat acquisition needs (see attached figure).

<b>ISSUE: 5.0 XX ; General comments about restoration</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5232**

Are you guys going to personally get a lot of that information from Fish and Game?

**Chignik Lagoon # 5212**

We understand they're going to wait and see what was damaged before they decide what to do. That .

doesn't seem right to wait and see, it takes too long.

**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 5491**

I think it resembles the Forest Service TLUMP plan. I don't think it has any relationship to the ability of resources to recover. You guys don't even know what restoration is.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5048**

You mentioned that the Trustees wanted to know what we think, and it will be directed to the Council. Will you give the briefing behind the projects and then will the feedback go to the Council?

**Anchorage # 5045**

Do subcontracts go out? Do you keep track? Are there training sessions coming up for coast projects?

**Anchorage # 1511**

EVOS Trustee Council-- would appreciate your getting serious about your charter and quit screwing around playing politics/personal gain. No more fancy boats, superfluous studies, etc. Buy land as described by Sierra Club, help restore fisheries etc. You should be oil enough, experienced enough, devoted enough to know what's needed. If not, get off the trolley and let someone on who does/will.

**Anchorage # 684 Alaska State Parks**

We have several specific locations of potential recreation projects which we can provide to the Trustee Council. Some of the projects within Prince William Sound will be forwarded to the Prince William Sound Recreation Project Work Group. This Division (Parks and Outdoor Recreation) has a system in place for evaluating and distributing community grants for recreation. This could be modified to incorporate the linkage to injured recreation resources and services. The Trustees could use the grant program for administering funds for community recreation projects. We are currently addressing recreation restoration with the State criminal settlement at the same time the Trustee Council addresses recreation restoration. These two processes should be concurrent with a synchronization of ideas. The end result should be a cohesive restoration of injured recreation resources. Cooperation and information sharing would be beneficial to both parties. Please feel free to contact me for more information.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5445**

I am wondering what inter-agency dialogue you will have as to deciding what to restore. It is pretty hard to distinguish what the oil spill did.

**Homer # 5409**

When will we find out where you are headed?

**Homer # 5402**

How do we know that our comments are being listened to?

**Homer # 5395**

The plan for public input sounds real good. That's the only way to go. Well not the only way but one good way. You mentioned something I found quite interesting. How and where did the idea of criminal money come into the picture? On the dollar bill it says in God we trust. So how do you compromise this ying-yang principle in your analysis? In other words the name was chosen because of the type of results it was related to. Well it's good. You should have called it positive money in my view.

**Homer # 5379**

Does Exxon have any input into your process? If so, how much?

**Nanwalek # 5645**

It is hard to get different agencies to work together in a common goal. Everyone wants to regulate their own stuff. They are not trying to work with anyone outside their agency.

**Nanwalek # 5597**

Where did you get all the information?

**Nanwalek # 5596**

Will the draft plan be sent to the villages?

**Port Graham # 5788**

I would be interested in seeing what the children's responses are to the spill.

**Seward # 5917**

I was wondering how many people decide where the money is going?

#### **REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 6159**

Who is it that you are calling "our" scientists?

**Kodiak # 5556**

Am speaking for Afognak Joint Venture. I thought the brochure you put out was excellent and helpful. Out of the \$610 million remaining we need to attempt to equate that to a net present value. It is something less than \$610 million of the 900 million nominal dollars, \$290 million are gone and one could question whether we've really received \$290 millions worth of value from that. Of the \$610 million remaining, depending on the discount factor you use because of either inflation or opportunity, that \$610 million is arguably something that more closely approximates \$400 million. If you were to divide it among the three geographic regions Prince William Sound, Kenai and Kodiak, then arguably we are looking at something like \$133 million. The next step is we have to take a look at the alternatives and take a good approach.

**Larsen Bay** # 5575

These agencies have been doing studies since the oil spill so they have a whole compilation of the information, is that correct?

**Larsen Bay** # 5574

What is your purpose here? Is it simply to get feedback on the various alternatives on how to spend these funds? Who will be making these decisions on how to spend the funds? I expect that various state or federal agencies will be carrying it out depending on their jurisdiction. How will you be making these allocations?

**Old Harbor** # 5699

How long are you guys going to be doing this study while you try to figure out what people want to do with the money? The Kachemak Bay thing, did you actually give them the money? What is the money the Governor is spending right now, where did it come from?

**Old Harbor** # 5667

Are these studies done independent of the agencies like National Marine Fisheries Service and Fish and Game, or is the money funneled into other things? Those are the agencies are the ones that have been here for years and years.

**Old Harbor** # 5656

Is each community or each area going to come up with their own plan for restoration or just how is that going to work? Who's going to do the planning?

**Ouzinkie** # 5725

One of the things I brought up to Greg Mischler of the subsistence group back in 1989, and I suggested it to Exxon and VECO, too, that they contract with us [the village corporation] directly. We'll hire the experienced people. Let us do it, let us involve our people in the research. I did a deposition for Exxon, Zap did one, a bunch of us did. We've had people come down here from Washington D.C. to talk to us but it's the same old stuff. Why can't they take just one deposition?

**Ouzinkie** # 5700

Who's going to actually make the decisions about how to spend the money?

#### **REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Whittier** # 6082

My main concern is special interest at each other's throats.

**Whittier** # 6052

Do they take depositions over the phone?

<b>ISSUE: 5.1 XX ; Comments about the Civil Settlement</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5224**

I feel like he just said, the settlement wasn't much money, but I also know what you're saying about money in the hand.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5222**

Why the heck did we accept that \$1 billion? The Governor should have asked the people that were injured how much it was worth, how much they should settle for.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5200**

I want to know why did we settle for only \$900 million? Why hasn't Exxon done their own cleanup? They tell us that year we couldn't go fishing, and now we're talking about the fishing being messed up for many years.

**Chignik Lake # 5266**

Exxon is a pretty slick operator, to get money back from the settlement for cleanup.

**Chignik Lake # 5265**

What's this \$30.0 million credited to Exxon for cleanup? That's baloney.

**Chignik Lake # 5250**

Does this money affect Fish and Game?

**Chignik Lake # 5249**

How long will the state be getting the money?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5387**

Are the lawyers getting paid out of what is left of the \$900 million?

**Homer # 5372**

Was the Trustee Council mandated by the court decision on how much to spend and what it is to be spent on?

**Homer # 5371**

Where does the \$900 million come from?

**Port Graham # 5777**

Prioritizing is very important so that the money is used appropriately.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Port Lions # 5800**

Who has jurisdiction over the expenditure of this money? Obviously when you say state and federal attorneys are involved, they are going to decide whether a project fits the definition of what is acceptable.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1210**

I would like to contribute my feelings and comments on the recovery alternatives being considered. I was personally very disappointed with the settlement that was reached with Exxon Corp. over the Exxon Valdez spill. Considering that Exxon is a multi-billion dollar corporation, and considering the severity of the negligence involved, it was unfairly low. Also, it has been four years since the spill occurred, and no substantive restoration has been undertaken with settlement funds. This is truly sad, but I guess that is oil under the bridge.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1070**

I also feel that when the time comes that more money should be given by Exxon towards this plan.

**US, Outside Alaska# 246**

Some of the damage sustained as the result of the spill is irrevocable and Exxon should not be allowed to escape their responsibility to continue payment beyond the extremely minor payment of \$900,000,000. The actual damage will run into many billions of dollars that we and future taxpayers will be burdened with, for many decades ahead. Both the State of Alaska and the Federal Government have been overgenerous in giving away our property and our rights to a proper settlement for present and ongoing damages that will extend into the distant future.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 5301**

What about this whole settlement? What about the Hickel administration going for this whole settlement? We should have received perhaps several billions of dollars. Maybe the deal was we just would appreciate it if you don't do fisheries resource studies.

**Whittier # 6047**

Is there a possibility that after ten years and a natural phenomena occurred, could the money be used to help any species within the habitat?

<b>ISSUE: 5.2 XX ; Comments about the Criminal Settlement</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 176**

I feel strongly that the state has accepted a settlement which does not penalize Exxon.

**Juneau # 6118**

I think you should be brought to task for what you have done. There has been double dipping. I think all the agencies that have personnel dedicated to the spill have in effect double dipped. The scientists have been used as pawns to deprive the citizens. Mr. Cole left between \$3 and \$4 billion dollars on the table. Our governor is a nut, and to have our Attorney General negotiate for \$1 billion is a travesty. Exxon did a lot of damage, and they net \$5 billion.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5074**

I am not so sure what the best approach is. My real concern is that the state got much less than it should have from Exxon in the first place. An incredible amount will be eaten up in administrative cost. That is my real underlying concern of the whole process. Too much money will never be spent on things it needs to be spent on and will go for administrative cost.

**Anchorage # 5034**

Didn't Judge Holland use to be a judge for ARCO?

**Anchorage # 5033**

Does the agreement say if all the agencies don't vote yes, a project is killed?

**Anchorage # 5027**

Could you elaborate on the reopener clause?

**Anchorage # 5016**

Does the settlement provide any guidance in terms of priority for expenses to the Trustees?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5451**

You are saying the criminal money is for protection. Of all the things the governor decided on, none of that has to do with protection. What do you need to do to resolve this issue? If they decide to spend a certain amount on prevention, would someone file suit and settle this in court?

**Seldovia # 5868**

I am appalled by some of the proposals put to the criminal settlement.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 5332**

We had absolutely no say on the spending of the criminal fine. that was something the legislature passed, I don't know if you're familiar with the reapportionment picture, but we have nothing in Juneau. The Trustees are political appointees, I don't believe they're not counting beans, that the number of responses they get on any one issue doesn't count. Look where the money from the criminal fine went. This money is going to go the same way.

**Valdez # 6021**

Some of the frustration you're hearing here has nothing or very little to do with the trustees. When we see the criminal settlement restoration money to the tune of \$12 million spent to fund a visitors center in Seward or a road in Whittier, we get upset. Who made those decisions? When I say economics those decisions effect economics, too. I supported some concrete and steel projects in Tatitlek and Chenega that I thought were part of the spill area. But how could something like that go in Valdez when we did not sue anyone, we worked with everyone, and you cannot point to anything that came to Valdez nor to the salmon fishermen in the area. And that is true even though their pocket books were affected more than anyone else.

<b>ISSUE: 5.3 XX ; Comments about the Trustee Council</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5211**

You said the trustees represent six state and federal agencies. Who appoints the person out of those agencies?

**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 5369**

It should be based on someone other than the Trustees making a decision about the studies.

**Fairbanks # 1136 School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF**

In addition to mailing in a "newspaper ballot", I take this opportunity to respond to your request for input from the public concerning the fate of settlement funds designated to restore and enhance resources and services damaged by the EVOS of 1989. As a practicing marine scientist and concerned member of the public, I appreciate the kinds of problems that face the council in deciding how to spend the remainder of the settlement funds. Doing this the "first" time is not unlike sailing uncharted waters. As we have all seen, the process of defining damage (beyond the obvious losses of birds, mammals and some fishes) was difficult enough. Attempting to decide how to restore and enhance injured resources appears to be a problem of similar or even greater magnitude. While I may not agree completely about how restoration funding has been allocated in the past, I nevertheless compliment the council for attempting to do something.

**Juneau # 5511**

I would like to express my appreciation to the Trustee Council for undertaking this task. It probably has its own set of challenges. I appreciate you taking your time.

**Mat-Su Borough # 682**

I think that the Trustee Council has squandered away the money.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 6105**

Hickel and Bush pushed three guys into a ring and Rus Holland tapped them on the head with a wand.  
(How the Trustee Council was appointed)

**Anchorage # 5036**

Who appointed this council? Were they done by the Governor?

**Anchorage # 5018**

What is going to happen to the decisions that are made today when a couple of years we will be looking at a change in the composition of the Trustee Council? How will that affect the outcome?

**Anchorage # 372 Koniag, Inc.**

I believe that the public is keenly aware that each of the trustees has a strong conflict of interest regarding the use of the E-V settlement monies. While the acquisition alternative would not necessarily alleviate that conflict, it would at least relieve somewhat the public perception that the funds will be dribbled away in endless studies and bureaucratic red tape.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5459**

We better get to know the Trustees pretty good if they are making the decisions.

**Homer # 5418**

Folks have been around to these communities. The Trustee Council did the opposite of what the communities requested. You are not even taking names and addresses if people wanted direct responses. The last response was absolutely negative. The PAG was set up just the opposite of what the public suggested.

**Homer # 5413**

In terms of a timetable for making decisions for what to spend money on, what is the timetable?

**Homer # 5412**

Has President Clinton appointed the three new Trustees for the group? Is there a timetable?

**Homer # 5383**

Is there a question of not enough oversight when you are basically reimbursing agencies that the Council represents?

**Homer # 5376**

How long is the life of the Trustee Council?

**Homer # 5375**

Do decisions have to be unanimously agreed on? If so, has that proven to be a problem?

**Homer # 5374**

Does the Trustee Council have license to spend the money?

**Homer # 5373**

Who makes up the Trustee Council?

**Nanwalek # 5615**

Should all our concerns be addressed to the Trustee Council? Then is it presented to the legislature?

**Nanwalek # 5606**

How does the Trustee Council look at the subsistence user?

**Port Graham # 5738**

What happens if the Trustees don't agree on anything?

**Seldovia # 5848**

When the State does land management plans, the plan is law and the State has to abide by the plan to make management decisions. When you adopt the plan, is it law for the Trustee Council? Who do they answer to the public or the courts?

**Seldovia # 5830**

Are activities determined by the Trustee Council?

**Seward # 5962**

The Trustee Council relies a lot on you.

## **REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5547**

What I'm requesting is that the Trustees reach out to see if this comprehensive picture makes sense, that we not wait until the plan is complete to find out if we're talking to each other.

**Larsen Bay # 6143**

I've seen the (Trustee Council) meetings advertised in the Kodiak paper, though.

**Larsen Bay # 5594**

We were never notified of these teleconferences [Trustee Council meetings], we didn't have the opportunity to participate in those.

**Larsen Bay # 5567**

There are no Natives on that council at all. You guys are going to go back and report to somebody else on what we need. We should ask those people to come down and do this.

**Larsen Bay # 5564**

Are these six council members, are they Native people or do they live on the lands that were affected where the Native people live?

**Port Lions        # 5804**

I want to thank the Trustee Council and the people involved for making the museum in Kodiak happen. That is going to be an asset to benefit everybody on the island.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova        # 5341**

Last week I was talking to Charlie Cole and he was discussing the possibility of the two other state trustees coming to Cordova so people could talk about what they really want from the Trustees. We need to focus all this fishery input into something we can take to the Trustees.

**Cordova        # 5324**

We are all extremely frustrated. Over the four years we've tried to get these groups together to speak for us but it hasn't been effective so far. Even now if we try both routes simultaneously, that is, as special interest groups and as individuals, I am still not convinced the Trustee Council is going to act on our wishes. I don't have anything against anybody outside Alaska commenting but I think it comes back to the same point: I am a lifer here. I'd like to continue on but it's all become so unmanageable. Everything is out of our control. The money just keeps getting sucked up by outside agencies and studies. If there's nobody left here to fish is there really a resource failure?

**Cordova        # 5311**

I want to understand about the Trustee Council organizational structure so we can evaluate how well we are putting our point across to the Trustees. Please explain how the organization is all put together.

**Cordova        # 5308**

On the plan you keep referring to, what if the Secretary of the Interior takes some action that might benefit our community? Will that change the plan? When is the final plan going to be out and adopted? I see the Restoration Team that is doing all the work hiring all these consultants, a lot of high tech people, not all of them Alaska residents. I see a lot of this injury money going outside the state and this bothers me. I see the Trustees funding the Public Advisory Group. I had the misfortune to sit through PAG meeting where the restoration work team groups made presentations. I sat through the meeting where the coded wire issue came up and the herring study came up, we knew how the State of Alaska were going to vote on these. But Charlie Cole told me if you think anything is going to happen today you're out of luck because we just got a message from Babbitt that the Department of the Interior are not to vote on anything that takes money. As far as the PAG, they're there to advise the trustees what they heard. I want to know who the hell they listened to. Are they having meetings where your neighbor calls and says we want this thing? I know at the last public PAG meeting I became totally frustrated. I watched them, frustrated themselves, and try to explain in plain English to the Trustee Council what they wanted. There's too much paper and there's no reality check. They have to have a chance to look at it. It's all happened as such a mishmash. Kodiak came through the door and they had the nicest proposal. I brought it to the Cordova City Council as a good model. I see the Trustees all trying to fund their agencies. We're not even turning over rocks. We're planing the 1994 work season and 1992 has not been finished yet. What good is it funding a PAG that does not go out in public? I don't remember hearing about them meeting in Cordova and listening to our concerns. Five advisory group members were directed to

approach the Trustees at the meeting in May. I've been over there talking about timber acquisition and while we were all talking about it and talking about it we've been cutting our forests. I can't remember anytime we've had more people united, given public testimony and still they have done nothing. Why are we wasting our time? Is this another smoke screen? It's only been in the last two weeks we've been able to start the ball rolling, I don't know where it's rolling to, though. Maybe we didn't do the right studies when it came to research. It was hard to go to those meetings and watch those things get kiboshed because the President says he doesn't want anything to happen.

**Cordova # 5302**

I count 21 places you're going in this meeting cycle. Why aren't any of those six big guys here? You divide it by six guys you get four days. Why aren't any of them here?

**Cordova # 5298**

I'm a member of the Trustees' Public Advisory Group. I think you understand the level of frustration that was in the room the last time the PAG adjourned and then walked away with the feeling that the Trustee Council has not been really attuned to what the PAG has been telling them. We advanced some of the fishery projects and we figure they're cooked. The Trustees didn't figure we had studied the projects enough. But we reviewed those projects through regional meetings and teleconference meetings -- we spent a lot of time on it. The Trustee Council is now opening their ears to the public comments. I've been told that this response is very important. It is important to put in writing your feelings about the projects you think should be included, what damaged resources should be in there, even if a population decline hasn't been proved. Particularly in our case the pink salmon and the herring, which has caused us to go back into our budget to try to come forward with a program that the Department of Fish and Game believes it needs dealing with all the fish that go into our nets. You've said its important to write and to get together. Do the people have to come together with specific projects like herring genetic studies or salmon generic strategies, or is generic terms OK? For example, should we say we want these kinds of studies on the species that are impacted.

**Cordova # 5290**

How exactly has the Trustee Council heard from the public on the research projects and whatever? What's the filtration process been and is there any chance to change any of that? Also, why is \$150 to 200 million been paid back to the state and federal governments? That's more than has been spent on research totally. I don't know if there's any opportunity to get any of that back. Also a year or so ago the Restoration Framework came out. I thought the Restoration Framework was to be the basis of the plan. There was a lot of feedback given to them that they should not take those reimbursements, that they should make that money last longer.

**Cordova # 5289**

The resource itself is screaming at us and at the council. You've just heard from our Fish and Game people, why do you have to hear it from the public, too?

**Cordova # 5288**

What have we done wrong? It seems like we have gone to the Trustees and asked them for these things and it hasn't happened. Please tell us what we have done wrong?

**Cordova** # 5285

I have heard you say that the Trustees are going to want public input. We've already had public input on behalf of fisheries. We've stressed this coding wire tagging business several times. The point still stands that the trustees receive public input but they never do anything with it. There is more here than just the trustees being conservative. I think there is a split in opinion because there has to be consensus. I think the Department of the Interior in particular has been a real impediment for funding fisheries studies. Do you see any opportunity for public input to get better in this process?

**Tatitlek** # 5985

How much does the Trustee Council listen to us on these things? It seems like they still have a lot of questions but they want answers that we have already given. Should we beg them, is that what will work? What should we do to make sure they hear us? These Trustee Council members, they have other jobs, too. Where do they find time to pay attention to the important things in this process that they should?

**Whittier** # 6112

We are not reviewing the consensus approach (to Trustee decision making).

**Whittier** # 6072

An extension of that question on the consensus process (Trustees) is for example, in a group of folks, you might find out you have a bad egg among you and nothing goes forward. Is there anyway to remove such a person? Who is looking over them? Are they their own watch dogs?

**Whittier** # 6071

Back to the consensus process, when deciding which animals are affected, is the consensus process used for each species? Charlie Cole's background is military. I don't see him as being an environmental person. Is this process etched in stone?

**Whittier** # 6051

Will the Trustee Council go over what we have said here?

<b>ISSUE: 5.4 XX ; Comments about the restoration process</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks** # 5355

How broad has the peer review been beyond the agencies which the Trustees represent?

**Fairbanks** # 5348

Will you go directly from public comments to decide what projects to do?

**Fairbanks** # 736

Angry about money paid back to Exxon for cleanup. Concerned about how and who does work. And would like report published that shows how decisions are made regarding people involved in process.

**Juneau # 5510**

I want to direct my comment at what we have and what we can do with it. It is rather arrogant of us to think we can go in and fix what is going on now with the birds. I hear talk about the commercial species, and it is centered around charismatic vertebrates. I can see people's fear about top-heavy administration. Throwing a bunch of money at fixing things will not be advantageous. If there is something we can do remediation wise, then great. We can't bring things back by killing things off.

**Juneau # 5473**

Are you asking people to comment now on the brochure and the comments will show up in the plan when it comes out in June? Then will people have another chance to comment?

**Southeast Alaska # 741**

I think the settlement money should be used to counter the effects of the spill. I do not think it should be diluted so that everybody who can think of any way to claim a link to an injured resource can get some of it, to the detriment of the resources that actually need restoration. I also don't think the money should be used to pursue an agenda unrelated to spill-caused environmental damage. State purchase of land to stop logging on it has nothing to do with either the spill or restoration of its damaged resources. In other words, if the oil hadn't spilled and Exxon hadn't had to pay the \$900 million, would these actions have been taken? If so, the state should fund them outside the settlement. If not, they shouldn't be taken now. In still other words, let's not squander the money or spend it just because it's there. \$900 million ain't what it used to be. Spend it to make the spill area what it would have been if the *Exxon Valdez* had missed the reef.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5097**

What about quality assurance teams and insuring that goals will be met? There has to be a certain amount of quality assurance.

**Anchorage # 5070**

On acceleration of restoration, I notice you have three columns that are concerned with removal of oil. What is rapid restoration? Is that like the berm relocation plan? You are willing to spend three quarters of a million on a project, and you don't know what it is. All of this is coming out of the fund for these three projects, and Exxon is liable and Alyeska is liable to pay for this stuff. If it is necessary for recovery shouldn't the state and federal governments mandate that Exxon pay for cleanup and not take it out of the settlement fund? Should I get a decision from DOJ if this is an abbergation of the people's right to pay for oil recovery. You are trying to do it out of our money that was settled on when they are liable to do it. My name is Tom Lakosh, P.O. Box 100648, Anchorage, Alaska, 99510 and my number is 258-5767

**Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club**

No pork: Trustees must not use settlement funds to supplement normal agency functions or to subsidize private industry.

**Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club**

3) Administration - The Trustees should reorganize their administration to improve efficiency and

reduce conflict of interest. We recommend a strong executive director, with staff chosen for their expertise in the necessary fields. Trustees should abandon the model of requiring at least one staff member from each agency on each committee. For example, a habitat protection committee should be made up of experts in land acquisition. It does not need staff from agencies which do not manage land. Habitat acquisition should be centralized, rather than divided among different agencies with different procedures, different levels of expertise, and different levels of motivation. projects should not be proposed and recommended by the agencies that stand to benefit from their funding; this is a conflict of interest which leads to "pork barrel" projects and diversion of funds to supplement normal agency functions. Thank you for your attention.

**Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

Rigorous Screening of "Restoration" Projects/Proposals Essential: If the trust obligation to the spill-impacted resources is to be effectively implemented, great care must be exercised to ensure that the Settlement is not squandered as "the fund of first resort." The Settlement has attracted enormous attention and thousands of ideas have been advanced ranging from the critically necessary to the patently opportunistic and absurd. Projects and proposals advanced in the name of "restoration" must be rigorously scrutinized. Great care must be taken to ensure that proposed projects and proposals are: 1) truly needed and beneficial to injured resources; 2) not speculative or experimental; 3) not being proposed on an opportunistic basis when other funding sources are available, appropriate or would otherwise normally be sought; and 4) not excessively expensive in relation to the likelihood of successfully advancing restoration objectives.

**Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited**

To promote the goal of effectiveness, the Trustee would be wise to expeditiously request expressions of interest from all private land owners who own lands having resources worth conserving that face some risk of disposal or adverse development. Some range of cost for various amounts and methods of conservation (e.g. conservation easement versus fee simple acquisition versus amount of land that might be conserved) should be requested. Owners should be made aware that if they wish to be candidates, the Trustees are most interested in lands that have high wildlife value and that are cost-effective or less costly than other candidates. The Trustees and the staff and the public have frequently expressed this, commendably, as getting the most conservation "bang for the buck." In our view, the requirements of cost-effectiveness, that are essentially preclusive of arbitrary guesswork about economic value, would require such information up front for comparative purposes. Unfortunately such information, while available for Seal Bay and Kachemak Bay acquisitions, has been lacking for comparative purposes to other potential acquisitions. The cost-effectiveness requirement is defeated without such information.

**Anchorage # 203**

The spill restoration money should be used to monitor, restore and rehabilitate. The politicians response has been to want to spend it on things that have nothing to do with the spill, visitor centers and aquariums are not a part of the spill. If Alaska needs those then let the parks department or private enterprise build them. There are some communities that deserve special attention and others that deserve nothing. The Board will have some very tough decisions to make and pressure to beat. Stand up to the pressure and make some long range, wise choices.

**Anchorage # 116**

I have been an observer at probably half of the Trustee meetings which have been conducted to date. From observing those meetings and from the structure and flavor of this brochure and questionnaire, I am led to the belief that the Trustees and Council staff are biased toward restoration actions and long term studies/monitoring, all of which would tend toward perpetuating their own federal/state agency self interest. Or to put it another way toward milking the settlement monies for many future years of studies and monitoring to perpetuate their own respective bureaucratic organizations.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5439**

There is no such thing as the right thing to do. Somebody has to make the decisions. Unless you have a better decision-making process to work full time on this, we will run out of money before we do much restoration. The principle we use in the construction business is to do something even it is wrong because you will run out of money.

**Homer # 5418**

Folks have been around to these communities. The Trustee Council did the opposite of what the communities requested. You are not even taking names and addresses if people wanted direct responses. The last response was absolutely negative. The PAG was set up just the opposite of what the public suggested.

**Homer # 5415**

There was one injury, the chum salmon, which was never addressed because it was never studied and was a huge component. We were expecting to see what the four-year old component would be and it was 0. It has never appeared on the list. We are very frustrated with the approach on the outer coast because it is unstudied. We are so far along with this, and it seems we are seeing a lot of the projects over and over again. The chances of introducing something now are slim.

**Homer # 5410**

Besides the public, who else has the input on what the final decision will be?

**Homer # 568**

Those questions were leading and your survey will end up supporting some sort of restoration and acquisition that the public does not need. The acquisitions will be on who yells the loudest.

**Homer # 435**

Studies should be funded separate from the fish and game who have prejudged their studies for political purposes. Hatchery rehabilitation of Rocky River, Windy Bay, and Scurvy Creek. Fish and Game FRED to over see permit process when and if permit issued funding as part of annuity type of use of funds.

**Homer # 320**

And please--try and sort things up so that politics is kept to a minimum so the \$ are not "farted" away and the work influenced by poor judgment and greed! GOOD LUCK! A Long Time Alaskan

**Homer # 196**

I do not want to see increased involvement at a federal or state bureaucratic level. I do want to see equal consideration and representation of the non-vocal, non-organized "average" resident's voices instead of control given to any formally organized groups whether they be developmental or environmental. I would like to see the emphasis off the tourism potential and placed on the value of the land, sea and wildlife simply because they exist and are part of this planet.

**Kenai # 436**

No matter what is done it will never be enough to suit "special" interest group which include the politicians, ecologists, commercial fishermen, the Natives--land the do-gooders that have 50 acres here-- or 150 acres there, that just can not be used for anything! Except-- John Q. Public to destroy. My family commercial fished on the late '60's when that resource had been so abused and there were no fish to fish for. So I consider most of the crying being done as a lot of "noise" for nothing.

**Other Kenai Borough# 460**

Bring this circus sideshow act to an "END" NOW! NO more lawyers. No more whining, let us get on with our lives. Research is the only valid activity left to do. I and many folks that I know are tired of hearing about this and are disgusted by the leaches making a career out of this disaster. It is over, so end it.

**Other Kenai Borough# 432**

Should prioritize land acquisitions by overall value of the land and its risk level.

**Port Graham # 5779**

I have been to Trustee Council meetings, but there are public here who can't go to meetings. In the 1993 Work Plan only a couple hundred responses were received. You have to convince all six Trustee Council members a project is a good one. People get discouraged and think what is the point. It would be nice to have a way of weighting what people here say so their voice is heard.

**Port Graham # 708**

Too much money has been spent to date without an objective, scientific approach used to decide how to distribute funds. The Trustees and Restoration Team do not even follow their own operating procedures - how can you expect them to make good decisions?

**Port Graham # 332**

Please be fair in your distribution of the funds. I feel that even though we have filled out these forms - the Trustee Council has already made the decisions concerning the funds and our input does not count. That is very discouraging.

**Seldovia # 5875**

I have a problem understanding how for an overall endeavor, you can make a determination on how the funds would be divided. It is clear in some cases habitat protection might be the most important in some endeavors and not in others. You need to prioritize the resources and decide if there is enough money to go around.

**Seldovia # 5857**

Studies should be independent of the University of Alaska.

**Seldovia # 5842**

How will the public determine what alternatives will be selected? Will we vote on it?

**Seldovia # 168**

If this (using funds to enhance public use or purchase areas not directly affected by the spill) is allowed, it would seem to open the gates to many outside interests which have no relevance to restoration. We might then see these funds squandered on the latest whim of special political or economic interest groups. Let's use the money for what was intended for; RESTORATION.

**Seward # 5918**

In the \$620 million being debated, does that include money set aside for future planning? Is it completely different?

**Seward # 5912**

When can we expect to see some information on this? I have signed sheets and never gotten literature?

**Seward # 281**

I also question the sincerity, knowledge and devotion to rigorous research that many of these project supporters vaguely display. I believe much of the intent is just to bring in money and tourists to communities without concern for restoring health lost the environment. Please do the job entrusted to you and judge critically the many proposals you receive. Also, please do not lose sight of the goal of attempting to recover the natural habitat damaged for future generations. Thank You.

**Seward # 276**

Please thank the Trustees Council and employees for their efforts.

**Seward # 265**

Despite this excellent publication, your commendable efforts toward gathering public comment and the theoretical democratic process of the Trustee Council, I fear that politics, bad science, undisclosed pressures will guide the Council's decisions. I fear that public comments won't be considered seriously or given substantial weight.

**Seward # 170**

I also strongly disagree with your supposedly unbiased ranking of projects. Its no big surprise that a research scientist listed research projects as highest. And also, I find it quite appalling that your board is treating this plan as a power grab, each attempting to grab the most \$ for their agency. The land must come first. Who cares whose jurisdiction?

## **REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5546**

I am part of the Regional Citizen's Advisory Council. Our RCAC has taken the position of not making comment on any particular project. Getting into this whole discussion as chair of the scientific

advisory committee, I'd like to point out that we have just finished the first field science season for our environmental field monitoring. We were required to do this as part of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. In the process of identifying the purpose of the citizen advisory group we have to ask how do we make all this monitoring make sense. Looking at it from outside the trustees it seems there are more regions that have some vested interest in doing monitoring. Is there money available to take a comprehensive look at all the agencies that need to work together so that when you figure out what programs are going to be used for general restoration that all these different pieces of the puzzles fit together? How do we put our responsibility under federal law into this whole system of what the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill trustees are going to be doing and everything from the University and the National Marine Fisheries Service? How do we make this make sense to the people in the Kodiak area? I'm looking for somewhere where we can all meet.

**Kodiak # 5535**

I recall some of the research that was done on ground fish in Prince William Sound. If you look at the overall map of Kodiak we're a big rock in the middle of a stream. We have a lot of current coming up the Kenai and circulating around the Gulf, and that is why we have such a rich fishery. To assay damage in the Sound and then to transpose it onto Kodiak in my view isn't really accurate. A significant portion of the oil spill response was dedicated to deflecting oil from Prince William Sound and subsequently it ended up in Kodiak.

**Kodiak # 207**

I was disappointed at the theoretical nature of this draft. If the council has already received hundreds of proposals, why weren't they compiled and given to the public to review and choose from? Or at least some of them used as examples to illustrate aspects of the policy questions and the 5 alternatives? Please consider this when you come out with yet another document in June!

**Old Harbor # 5696**

When you want to get public comments you need to do it when everybody is here, not now when everybody's herring fishing. You should have come in February.

**Old Harbor # 5695**

We're speaking here but what you guys believe is that 'hell, these guys, they didn't get oiled.' We're trying to say something different. Is this questionnaire junk that we're filling out? Is it going to be thrown into the garbage?

**Old Harbor # 5694**

I've been an observer of this whole process for four years, I came to Old Harbor in 1989 as a congressional staffer. You have to remember that 89% of the bird deaths occurred outside Prince William Sound, and that more miles of shoreline were oiled outside Prince William Sound. The governor has spent \$100 million of the Alyeska settlement. Of that only \$3 million was spent in Kodiak. Does the governor have a prejudice against Kodiak? Does the state have a prejudice against Kodiak? One of the reasons that people think most of the damage was in Prince William Sound is the media sent out pictures of the thick oil on the beaches in the sound. The media only has so much money to send camera crews out and they couldn't afford to come to Kodiak. That film is in the files of the networks and whenever they want spill footage they go into the files and pull out footage of

Prince William Sound. There is a perception problem built into every American's and every Alaskan's view. You guys know that the perception is wrong. I think sound public policy is to counteract that perception. Small villages cannot defeat those kinds of massive perception problems. I would hope that you will convey that on up the stream to the Trustees.

**Old Harbor # 5683**

So the people die while you're trying to fix the natural resources. In Anchorage you might have maybe a thousand people comment and they won't have a village type of life. How will what we have to say mean anything against those numbers? Our way of subsistence is like Akhiok, it's really important to our way of life. That's why we didn't stop eating clams even if we are going to be poisoned.

**Old Harbor # 5670**

If this process includes both the state and the federal governments, how are you going to get them to agree on anything? With subsistence we've been fighting with them for years now. The state comes and says one thing and the next month the feds come and say something else.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**Canada # 1006**

As a conclusion, it is my belief that care should be taken not to change the course of the development of Prince William Sound in any manner that would affect the nature and the wildlife because of the money available from the civil settlement.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1622**

First I would like to thank you for this opportunity to comment on the restoration Plan for the use of the remaining \$600 million of Exxon Settlement funds. Thorough public comment is the only way to avoid problems later and I appreciate the forum.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

PSG recognizes that establishing an infrastructure to plan and implement wisely a \$1 billion restoration program is difficult and demanding. While PSG had some initial problems with opportunities to comment on the Trustees' work plans in a timely manner, we believe that the Trustees have resolved their organizational problems and intend to provide meaningful public involvement in the restoration process. We are especially encouraged that the Trustees have selected a Public Advisory Group and expect that the Trustees will give the opinions of the advisory group much weight. Despite improvements in the Trustees' procedures, PSG is concerned about some restoration policies. The Trustees seem to be applying an agency pork barrel approach to funding decisions and spend too much money on overhead and projects that do not directly restore natural resources. The Trustees will spend \$38 million on restoration during 1993 that will have little tangible benefit to seabirds. PSG also believes that federal and state agencies should use their existing authorities to protect species damaged by the spill. For example, logging on government and private lands (e.g., inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park and Afognak Island) that are prime habitat for marbled murrelets and harlequin ducks should be curtailed. The National Marine Fisheries Service should enforce the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to protect marbled murrelets in Prince William Sound that drown in gillnets. PSG believes that the Trustees should ensure that they use the very best available science in making restoration decisions. Restoration requires a multi-disciplinary approach that uses a wide

variety of expertise. It is especially important that the Trustees obtain a broad range of peer reviews from biologists who have international reputations in seabird restoration ecology. Many of the most qualified scientists live in Canada or the United Kingdom and, to the best of our knowledge, are not consulted during the reviews of project proposals. PSG would like an opportunity to submit names of additional peer reviewers to the Trustees. We also suggest that the Trustees establish a procedure to ensure that their peer reviewers reveal any conflicts of interest that might influence their assessment and/or sponsorship of various restoration projects. On occasion, we believe that the Trustees have proposed studies that cannot be justified scientifically.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1438**

Unfortunately you have done a bad job. The overwhelming majority of the American people want at least 80% of the remaining funds to be used to increase land acquisition and habitat protection. Although I read your 5 alternative proposals, they are all incompetently unacceptable. Please take into consideration a more liberal, American view on the environment. Work for sound, trustworthy relationships with environmentalists, who have so far saved America from being the environmental nightmare Eastern Europe is.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1096**

Please use your good judgement in allocating money to protecting our animals and the shores and water they live in. We've all hurt these creatures enough! Please use the resources available to protect them and their home.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1068**

The areas to be purchased should be thoroughly analyzed for native vegetation, including rare plants, and habitat value for wildlife. Unique and pristine components of Alaska's NATURAL history should be preserved. These components should comprise the basis of the Restoration plan. There is no other way to ensure the protection of these areas from a similar (God forbid) disaster but by purchasing them.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI Bureau of Reclamation**

6. Decisions and Actions: Who will be responsible for deciding what is accomplished and funded through the restoration program? This should be more fully discussed in the restoration program plan. Will definitive measures of success be developed?

**US, Outside Alaska# 747**

In response to the undated tabloid summary and the June 1993 Supplement to the Draft Restoration Plan, I have the following comments. The materials were furnished me because I responded to a small article in the Homer News. I lived in Alaska for 16 yrs. until 1990. My husband owns recreational property near Homer. I worked in public involvement as a community member and as a professional (for the Alaska Power Authority on the Healy-Willow Intertie and the proposed Susitna hydro- electric project, and for the Chugach National Forest). With that background, I commend you for distilling very complex and controversial ideas into mostly comprehensible information. I know how difficult it is to develop such materials, especially with management made up of competing interests. I also understand Murphy's Law of Printing, as it applies to the return address on the tabloid (been there!). I recognize that the documents I have read have been prepared by committee and result from long discussions with antagonistic parties and competing interests. I can't imagine how the parties would

reach consensus on implementation, should any alternative be adopted.

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**US, Outside Alaska# 474 University of Nevada, Reno**

I believe it is essential that the issue of what "Restoration" entails be addressed. To my mind restoration means "to bring back to former place or condition or use" (Pocket Oxford Dictionary) in other words to return conditions to those that existed pre-spill. Such a definition is not compatible with the placement of fish runs within the spill area, or other such activities. These behaviors are management (aka gardening). This is not necessarily bad (my personal preference is to avoid such activities) but the use of appropriate terminology is in my opinion essential. This issue is routinely ignored by restoration ecologists and the recognition of it in such a high-profile case would be extremely valuable. Furthermore, I feel that it is important that the actions that are taken be accurately represented to the public.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5107**

How do we get the agencies to work with us on some of the projects we have submitted?

**Chenega Bay # 703**

Too many agencies getting funds for their projects. Too much spent on administration. Who's in charge of keeping you guys in line, anyway? You don't seem to be following your own rules.

**Chenega Bay # 375**

Keep all the spill lands and water, fish and game, clean forever. We would like to have what we had in 1988 so look a moment and you will see what it was like.

**Cordova # 6138**

Regarding the schedule please note that you've scheduled meetings at fishermen's busiest time of

year. You are asking us to put the brakes on everything and sit down and do this, and then the project draft and the EIS will come out in June, when we can't attend to it. Give us a break!

**Cordova # 5345**

Both Kachemak Bay and the museum in Kodiak were political. Neither one of them had anything to do with the injury.

**Cordova # 5328**

Another problem I had was with the alternatives, each of 3, 4 and 5. The public never really got to look at all of the different proposals that you guys received. A big judgment has already happened, like all the herring studies got excluded. The herring never made it to the Trustees except because of CDFU squawking, a lot of studies get cut before they even get there. What really is happening is a very small group, less than six, are probably making decisions on what the Trustees even get to see. So the public sees 47 alternatives and maybe none of them address any of the things the public is interested in, but the three that were rejected do. It doesn't matter that we never get a chance to have any input.

**Cordova # 5300**

I think this whole thing is just a smoke screen. It's all Exxon dollars. We're suing them for untold billions. If we can get out there and study these fish they will have to pay us. Why are they going to give us ammunition that might help us sue them? When you're talking \$900 million dollars, I'm not saying you guys are bought off but there's a few things they'd like you to do for them.

**Cordova # 5299**

I hear you saying a couple things that sound like you are speaking in circles. You're telling us to come together as a group and then to come together as individuals. Why is it that you say have individual input and at the same time why is there so much emphasis on coming together as a group? To me it seems like if you got everybody's input and put it together in categories you'd have a reflection of what everybody wants.

**Cordova # 5298**

I'm a member of the Trustees' Public Advisory Group. I think you understand the level of frustration that was in the room the last time the PAG adjourned and then walked away with the feeling that the Trustee Council has not been really attuned to what the PAG has been telling them. We advanced some of the fishery projects and we figure they're cooked. The Trustees didn't figure we had studied the projects enough. But we reviewed those projects through regional meetings and teleconference meetings -- we spent a lot of time on it. The Trustee Council is now opening their ears to the public comments. I've been told that this response is very important. It is important to put in writing your feelings about the projects you think should be included, what damaged resources should be in there, even if a population decline hasn't been proved. Particularly in our case the pink salmon and the herring, which has caused us to go back into our budget to try to come forward with a program that the Department of Fish and Game believes it needs dealing with all the fish that go into our nets. You've said its important to write and to get together. Do the people have to come together with specific projects like herring genetic studies or salmon generic strategies, or is generic terms OK? For example, should we say we want these kinds of studies on the species that are

impacted.

**Cordova # 5293**

We felt a lot of dissatisfaction from the Trustee Council process both from the lack of input from public and from the PAG. The PAG supported various fisheries projects that got axed by the Trustee Council anyway. Though you say that is one avenue, at least on paper that doesn't work.

**Cordova # 5286**

Since there's questions about which is going to be studied up there, if the studies are not designed well enough to receive the funding, then they're not going to get funded. It is sufficient for the public to say damage has occurred from our standpoint as users. But until the trustee council has 100% backing from the scientific communities they won't fund it. I would certainly like to see how the studies that have been done are funded and I'd like to see how they fit in there.

**Cordova # 1489**

I would like to thank the Trustee Council for their efforts to involve the public in this process.

**Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

To minimize expenditures, human and physical resources should be pooled between compatible projects. In addition, projects should be put out to competitive bid whenever possible. Federal and State agencies should be carefully scrutinized in order that EVOS settlement monies are not spent on projects that should come under the agencies' legislatively appropriated operating budgets.

**Cordova # 706**

Remove Bob Spies and change the decision making structure so that Trustee decisions do not rely on the review of a single scientist.

**Cordova # 670**

I find the task before the Trustee Council very large and important. I appreciate the efforts of the members towards aiding in the restoration process. I would like to point out that PWS is the primary affected area and to see timber land acquired first in Kachemak Bay and an oil spill museum funded in Kodiak way off base when critical funding for rehab-related studies are lacking and in fact the critical '93 PWS herring deposition studies discontinued in lieu of political distraction from the main issue--habitat restoration, resource restoration. So please stick close to the issue: #1 PWS, #2 PWS, #3 west to Cook Inlet, #4 Kodiak. 45% restoration monies for marine restoration processes.

**Cordova # 664**

Don't use the money to fund bureaucracies.

**Cordova # 280**

Dear Trustees: As a resident of PWS I would like to see PWS get its fair share of restoration projects. I feel that since PWS took the major hit on the oil, we should see a proportionate amount of funds applied to the area. Unfortunately we do not have a large population base in the Sound to make our voices heard loudly, nor do we have a lot of political influence. I am in hope that this will not be held against us, and the fact that we have suffered the brunt of the damage will be reflected in your funding decisions. Thank you, Jack Barber.

**Cordova # 269**

Please LISTEN, LISTEN, LISTEN damn it.

**Cordova # 64**

All the public comment to date has fallen on deaf ears to date. The make up of the PAG and their rules of operation doom the PAG to failure. Without having the public in on the planning process instead of you agencies sitting behind closed doors and deciding how to split the golden feed bag called the settlement up between you. We that live in the spill affected area have come to the conclusion that we are truly screwed by you the Trustee's Council and have virtually no hope of seeing any meaningful restoration before you piss all the settlement away. How can you decide what goes where when you idiots don't even know the extent of the damages? This is the epitome of bureaucratic bullshit. Figure out what is broke and how to fix it before you allocate the cash!

**Cordova # 20**

My view of this process is that the Trustees have created a gridlock that they themselves cannot see their way through and will opt for the most expedient way out that will make their lives easier.

What I mean by "easier" is buying off on the least disagreeable option that the Trustees can unanimously agree upon. My solution is that the State & Feds split the \$ 50/50 or get rid of the unanimous agreement concern for spending money for restoration projects & get on with it.

**Tatitlek # 6000**

In your honest opinion does anybody without paid lobbyists have any chance of getting any help from this settlement money? You have to realize that's a pretty substantial sum of money and with all the carpetbaggers out there, there's lots of other people want to get their hands on it.

**Tatitlek # 707**

Listen to what the people who live out here have to say! We can't get into Anchorage every time you meet so you have to act on our behalf, which you are not doing very well.

**Valdez # 6133**

It's getting access to the process that is pretty frustrating. I think everything is economics, I don't think you can take anything out that isn't economics. Even with recreation, anything you touch comes back to economics.

**Valdez # 6033**

I am a little worried about what I am hearing. Were we to be in Chenega we'd be hearing the same thing, in Kodiak we'd hear how badly they were hit. I'm concerned as we go through this process that we don't pit each other against ourselves. We need to have a healing process going on to make sure this process works successfully for all of us. I am concerned about the special projects in Seward and the road in Whittier. I don't know how Alyeska was able to turn their fine around so they got \$50 million back when they should have supplied the SERVS vessel in the first place. I think it is unbelievable that could happen. If we're going to be repairing the damage we have to look at what is damaged by doing research and then restoration work. I think that's where most of the effort and money should go. There are a lot of nice projects out there but I think that's where we should put our resources. We should try not to pit these special projects for each city and area against each other. The Trustees need to put the money into programs where it will help all of the areas affected

by the spill.

**Valdez # 6028**

I'd like to caution the Trustees to carefully deliberate about the effects of giving something to one area and that might have an impact on another. For example the Whittier road, which would have a positive effect on Whittier but a negative effect on tourism in Valdez.

**Valdez # 6024**

Is there anywhere we will be able to appeal if we realize, maybe four years down the road, a certain thing was supposed to be done and it has not?

**Valdez # 6009**

There's quite a lot of talk going on about what the money can be used for. From what I see in the paper a lot of the projects proposed don't have anything to do with the spill. Frankly I think that's malfeasance, to think about spending the money on anything but those projects directly related to injuries from the oil spill.

**Valdez # 6008**

I'm confused about who are the final decision makers. Who actually will use the plan? Who are we talking to here? After the Trustee Council, who actually decides how the money is to be spent?

**Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

AWRTA is concerned about the failure of the Draft Restoration Plan flier to discuss the administrative process. We are concerned about a lack of definition of the decision-making process. For example, how do the Trustees plan to dovetail the Restoration Plan with the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan, Fish and Wildlife Service Plans, and National Park Plans? We are concerned that habitat acquisition and other restoration activities fit into an orderly process with adequate public notice and public comment periods on specific projects. It appears to us that considerable confusion exists about the role of the Trustees and the Restoration Planning Team. Who makes policy? Trustees? Both? Who implements policy? the Restoration Planning Team? We suggest that

the Restoration Plan contain a section discussing its implementation and provide alternatives for public comment. One Alternative could be the existing where the Restoration Team, whose members' first priority is their own agencies, continue to administer the implementation of the restoration plan. A second alternative could examine the pros and cons of the Trustees hiring staff which are not associated with any agency to implement the Restoration Plan. For example, the Platte River Dam has three trustees (State, Federal and Power Company) who hire a staff to do the jobs. They do not fund the agencies. A third Alternative could turn over the administration to a non-profit organization, such as The Nature Conservancy. We would also like to see the Draft Restoration Plan contain a section discussing the most efficient way to administer agreed upon restoration strategies.

Is the best way to continue giving the money to agencies? What would be the advantages and disadvantages of giving it directly to the private sector through a public bidding process?

**Valdez # 296**

I agree with the idea of an area-wide approach rather than buying off each city with its pet project. It is much easier to build a building than it is to clean a thousand mussel beds, but that is where

physical damage was and that is what needs to be restored, stream by stream from Bligh Reef to Katmai.  
**Valdez # 274**

Every project should be evaluated towards providing the greatest number of people/areas. The effects of good lobbying and "politicking" shouldn't be the cause for approval. If you allow special interests and area to compete for projects then you will cause a further split between and within communities. Those ties should be rebuilt with the efforts from restoration.

**Valdez # 31**

Use the money to help those affected- not those who ask the loudest. (Don't grease a wheel just because it squeaks!)

**Whittier # 6059**

If we decide to restore a certain bird, will the Trustee Council have the ability to protect the bird beyond existing laws?

**Whittier # 571**

This is very much over done--a bureaucratic graft upon public consumer costs.

<b>ISSUE: 5.4 BRO ; Comments about the brochure</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5219**

What you guys are doing, this is better than Exxon, it's a lot better. You guys are coming out and letting everybody know what you're doing. I think this pamphlet is the best thing you've done so far.

**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 176**

Wording of the questionnaire items was obscure and too muddled. I think the average person will find it hard to wade through your verbiage.

**Juneau # 5488**

I think the range of alternatives that you have are specifically oriented to keeping the Trustee Council alive and operating and has nothing to do with the ability of resources to recover or replace them. This is an ability to manage a plan by some obscure jargon and has nothing to do with the actual ability to recover or replace. This is a typical Forest Service response to any problem. It has nothing to do with the actual reality of the situation.

**Juneau # 50**

Nice Job on the brochure and questionnaire - Keep up the good work!

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5088**

It might be useful if people knew how the brochures were distributed. I would like to compliment the staff on distribution. I might have done it a little differently. It needs a wide distribution. People have until August to comment.

**Anchorage # 5080**

I think the Trustee Council and the staff has done a great job of coming up with these alternatives. We really need the habitat acquisition.

**Anchorage # 745**

Your questionnaire clouds the issue of an endowment by presenting an endowment as an alternative to spending for habitat, research, etc. The table on Potential Allocations should not include the endowment. An endowment addresses the timing of expenditures, not the purposes.

**Anchorage # 620**

I am finding it difficult to fill out this form-- the options do not really reflect my ideas.

**Anchorage # 329**

WOW! This is a great questionnaire!

**Anchorage # 73**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I think this approach is excellent. Get a feel for what the general public really thinks. Your general outline provides a lot of good generic and specific and objective information. That is extremely important.

**Anchorage # 67**

The pamphlet would have been easier to follow if you had printed in tabular form.

**Anchorage # 44**

This flyer was written on a worst case scenario by people who are over zealous in the field of ecology. Given a choice PEOPLE and INDUSTRY would be completely eliminated from Prince William Sound.

#### **REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5456**

I was confused on page 9 where there are x's. How does that help us understand what we are doing? For example, is river otter only under Alternative 5?

**Homer # 5414**

What was the printing cost of the brochure?

**Homer # 5384**

Can the brochure be picked up at the library?

**Homer # 796**

Good information! Meaningful questions in the survey. Thank you!

**Port Graham # 5789**

I don't think the majority of us realize the importance of answering the brochure questions.

**Port Graham # 5745**

What do the x's represent on page 9 of the brochure?

**Seldovia # 5876**

I don't understand the connection between the policy questions and the percentages.

**Seward # 5959**

You mentioned that this brochure had been mailed out to 28,000 people. I never got one.

**Seward # 5950**

I would like to compliment this. It is a great start and shows how important restoration is. It is something we can work on. I am glad to see the legislature is not making those decisions for us.

**Seward # 5897**

Is this something we can fill out and send to someone?

#### **REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5549**

I represent the local aquaculture association. I think this brochure is a fine document and actually it is unfortunate something like this wasn't available over a year ago. Mayor Selbys' document is extremely good and the Trustee Council's planning team should look at that carefully and weigh it carefully. It addresses a lot of the concerns you are weighing tonight. As we march through the time period for this fund I believe we feel generally there should be more questions asked. In Alternative 5 could you elaborate on the linkage with areas outside the spill area? Referring to the draft document in June could you elaborate on the timeline after that comes out?

**Kodiak # 5531**

I thought the point of the meeting was to have public comment, I wasn't expecting to come and have it all explained. I would rather move on into the subject matter. I also think it's really difficult to have these theoretical questions and have these choices we're going to make without concrete choices of projects to review. I know you've already been given over 200 proposals. I think it would be a lot easier in the decision making process if we had some concrete examples. There's also some confusion about what amount of money is left. I appreciate all the work and energy that's gone into this, I don't mean to be overly critical.

**Kodiak # 21**

Also your pie graphs are totally incorrect-please base them on the entire 900 million dollar settlement, not the 660 left!

**Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

To summarize our views, I would like to make the following points: The Trustee Council and its staff did a good job of identifying the issues for consideration in preparation for a Final Restoration

Plan.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**Canada # 1006**

I also read the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan and the alternatives presented into it.

I am afraid that a number of conflicting interest were presented to the Trustee Council to benefit from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan and take this opportunity to modify the development of the Prince William Sound to their advantage. I believe some of the alternatives presented to the Trustee Council prove significant threat to Prince William Sound as a pristine land with a very fragile ecosystem.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation**

I have received and reviewed your recent brochure on the draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. The brochure was very well done and reflects well on the many of the basic elements of concern on the alternatives for restoration. There are several items though that you may wish to consider as you prepare to develop the final alternatives for action:

**US, Outside Alaska# 786 California Coastal Commission**

I've been working on (and around) EIR/Ss for the last 15 years and I think this brochure/questionnaire is the best example of public involvement I've see. Congratulations.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5170**

I was pleased with the brochure. Although it was long, it was clear if you took the time to study it.

**Cordova # 5335**

How do you authenticate these forms? It doesn't matter how many they fill out? I guess somebody could go on a campaign and solicit lots of answers.

**Cordova # 5334**

This format is maybe user friendly to a certain percentage of Prince William Sound population, but I am sure a lot of other people aren't particularly comfortable with a questionnaire like this. I hope that you being here and hearing our oral comments carries just as much weight as what we end up doing with this or anything else.

**Cordova # 5309**

I want to know why you didn't mail these brochures to every single person in Cordova. I think you've added a lot to what has been said here already that Hickel hates Cordova.

**Cordova # 649**

Thanks - this brochure and questionnaire are well put together - good job!

**Whittier # 6053**

Is the 800 number in the brochure?

<b>ISSUE: 5.4 LOC ; Local control or influence on the process</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5233**

We appreciate you people coming down here, but we know with the amount of folks we have here, we're not going to get any help out of this money at all. I see it time and time again.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5231**

I was wondering what they're saying in other places, what other people are thinking about.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5227**

I know we aren't going to get anything so we're wasting time to do this.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5218**

Perryville and Ivanoff should also be polled; they fish here; they move up here in the summer. When you say Chignik salmon it affects all them, too.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5217**

Rick Skonberg is the president of the traditional council in Chignik Bay, you should have talked to him about going to Chignik Bay, not just to the mayor. They're going to be pretty upset that you aren't going there, too.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5173**

Is Chignik going to be included in this long term spending plan?

**Chignik Lagoon # 5172**

Where does Chignik Lagoon fit into this? What will we get out of it, besides headaches?

**Chignik Lake # 5274**

Everybody else is getting money out of the settlement but not us.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5085**

One of the more honest statements I heard from a Coast Guard person was that the shorelines would not be cleaned during our lifetime. I think we are looking at long term, so an endowment seems appropriate. If you don't want to address the human-use factor, the habitat will be folly. You must include the local villages and towns and empower them to understand the research and involve them in the activities. They will feel cheated if you don't. I hope they will be involved throughout the ten years and beyond.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5649**

I think someone from down here should do the monitoring. You save money on transportation cost.

**Nanwalek # 5648**

In the past, we have had the people from Anchorage telling us what has happened instead of us telling them.

**Nanwalek # 5631**

It would be a good idea for a group of people to come into a community to see which resources are important.

**Nanwalek # 5620**

Locals should be used if there is more testing.

**Nanwalek # 5607**

When Exxon settled with the governments and after the money was received, how was this all put together? Were the people in the impacted areas considered? Were they represented?

**Port Graham # 708**

Public participation is being met on paper but in reality rural residents (especially) Native residents of the spill area, those most likely to depend on subsistence resources, are the least likely to be listened to in this whole process. Basically, I would agree with everyone else out there, the process is flawed and a lot of money is being wasted.

**Port Graham # 332**

I hope to see our subsistence foods restored and protected from future spills. I feel the villages always get left out and cities get all the dollars that should go to villages whose lifestyle and food was affected.

**Seward # 326**

Those inside affected area should only be allowed to indicate how the funds are spent...either individually or by the communities ie, Seward, Homer, Valdez, Chenega, Seldovia, etc.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5560**

Let the shareholders decide whether they want to move that land or log it, they're the owners of it. If they say they want to do it, they want to sell that land, then you guys sit down and try to work out a reasonable deal.

**Kodiak # 5548**

One of the biggest impressions that keeps coming back to me was the loss of empowerment that happened. It wasn't important how much money Exxon spent, we wanted to be in power to do it for ourselves. Even here in Kodiak we're far enough away from the center of action of the Trustee Council .

to have a hard time, but we can still respond; we have empowerment, we have a Legislative Information Office [where the Trustee Council meetings are teleconferenced]. But I'm a little concerned that some of the villages need to be empowered. They need to be accessed. Maybe they can teleconference some of these meetings to the villages. I also wanted to share just a touch of resentment that every thing seems to go out of Anchorage. I understand you can't put the Trustee Council in Cordova or Homer, it costs too much, but it still is frustrating. I really appreciate meetings like this but I think there should be just a little more effort to empower. I feel like we've been empowered through this meeting, and this brochure and the advertising for this meeting has really helped.

**Kodiak # 5545**

[Mayor of Kodiak Borough, Jerome Selby]: I think that the issues are only difficult if you approach it from a philosophical point of view. I want to enter into the record the Kodiak Borough plan. There's some specific projects and there's general acquisition and restoration projects. These are restoration items that we think will get this part of the country back on our feet. This plan came from the people who were on the beach during the oil spill and represents all of the agencies, such as Fish and Wildlife, Park Service, DEC and ADF&G. We built this plan from the bottom up rather than the top down. It is interesting to me how much these documents have in common [holds up the brochure and the borough plan]. I see a lot of these projects that are perfectly in line with what you guys are coming up with even though you are coming from the top down, which is a totally different strategy from our plan. I see human use in recreation sites, and brown bear, and some monitoring sites. We've got those collection lagoons in this plan. The museum is in the plan, and there's some endowment money in here, too, and in some of the other categories we've talked about. We've been ready for over a year to get on with it. I'm pleased that you folks are here, and it looks to me like we're going to have a pretty good match.

**Kodiak # 5534**

There's been a dearth of efforts and money expended outside of Prince William Sound. It's true there was a tremendous amount of oil in the Sound, but there's no mention of the 800 miles of coastline within the Kodiak Island Borough that were injured and oiled. As far as acknowledging the true breadth and depth of the impact, four years later it still has not come out. It's the same frustration we felt two weeks after the spill and we still do, we don't get acknowledgement of the real losses that we've experienced here.

**Larsen Bay # 6142**

I'm having a hard time figuring this out because every area is different, and a lot of these here could help someplace else but they won't help us here. How are these clams going to help my yard. I don't understand it, you're talking about moderate restoration there. If you had an oil spill in Africa you could take all the elephants and say we'll just put them in California. This doesn't make sense because it doesn't help my area.

**Larsen Bay # 5595**

When they evaluate this to determine what projects are going to fly, do they go by volume? We can't compete, we are not enough people, we won't have a chance that our projects go forward.

**Larsen Bay # 5590**

Couldn't it start off by accepting it as a comment, that Kodiak is Kodiak and Larsen Bay is Larsen

Bay and they are two different places. When these plans are made up they should reflect that. This village was affected differently from Karluk. And if you include us in the borough we won't see any benefit from this money.

**Larsen Bay # 5589**

If it comes to the point where the money is going to this area, don't distribute it to the borough, because they'll keep it all. We've been having problems with them for a long time. The borough gets a bunch of money and it stops at the end of the road system. It's really a hassle for the villages to get our portion of what's been appropriated for our area. Once they get their hands on it we see very little of it.

**Larsen Bay # 5588**

I've seen this happen before at meetings I've gone to. Everybody refers to Kodiak Island as Kodiak. We're on Kodiak Island, not in Kodiak. The villages are not included in a lot of these budgets that are put out. It goes to the city of Kodiak, not to us. Referring to Kodiak Island as Kodiak is a real big mistake. The villages get left out of a lot of stuff because of that.

**Larsen Bay # 5587**

Have you checked into splitting the money for each area? You should come up with a formula so we get a minimum percentage for Kodiak and so the villages are not left out.

**Larsen Bay # 5570**

My concern would be with the studies you're doing up there, how are you going to relate that to what you're doing here in Kodiak?

**Old Harbor # 6145**

From your answer I conclude that in other words the people here won't have a hell of a lot to do with the decisions. See this has been done in the past, I come here to hear people like you all the time. I come here and they ask 'what do you want? what do you want?' Then they get on the plane and stick their notes under the seat and forget it. What we want is for you to say "You got x amount of dollars, this is your land, now you fix it. We want the native corporation to sit down and say this part is hurt and this part is hurt. These guys here know what was hurt, let them be your guides. That oil spill put a lot of people out of business, it's a way of creating a few jobs (if you let them control the money). They'll never see, that's something different. Ever since the tidal wave we've been studied to death and nothing ever seems to be done about anything.

**Old Harbor # 5676**

How many miles of beach were oiled in Kodiak? I think you will find that were more in Kodiak. [Emil Christiansen wants to know how many miles out of the official oiled shoreline mileage were on Kodiak.].

**Old Harbor # 5666**

Like you said, they spent \$100 million in research in Prince William Sound. How many miles of beaches were damaged in Prince William Sound and how many miles were damaged on Kodiak? It seems to me the most of the damage was done here. Here the oil busted into little pieces and everything ate it. I don't think there was any species of bird or animal that didn't eat it. Some of them got

away, but every beach on Kodiak Island has been damaged and the ocean bottom was damaged, and yet you say they didn't do any research here?

**Ouzinkie** # 6127

We've listened to what the state and other agencies have said in the past but people in the bush know more than the agencies. We know more than the people in Juneau or even Fish and Game in Kodiak about the migrating birds. There was a study done since 1989, I think in Southeast Alaska or Prince William Sound, that they feel that may explain the decline. The oil spill may have affected the plankton and the birds are eating this stuff. Next month our population on Nelson's Island is about 50% what it was in 1988. If we were to believe the reports done by the agency. We have three islands called the triplets near here. According to Fish and Wildlife there are just rabbits living out there [implication here was that is wrong] Because we live up here we know more than anyone else knows about how we were affected, and what's being affected, especially those of us that depend on subsistence.

**Ouzinkie** # 5735

Like John Sturgeon, who is on the PAG, he can't make any promises. All they can do and all we want you to do is listen to our concerns and pass them on. That's all we ask.

**Ouzinkie** # 5731

Up in Nenana they were going to build a railroad across the river. The state engineers went up there and met with the tribal entity and they showed the tribal president where they were going to build the bridge. The chief didn't speak good English, but he told them, no don't build it there, it will be gone next spring. But they were experts and they built the bridge where the engineers said to build it. And next spring it was washed away. Next time they asked the chief exactly where to build it. You need to ask the local people, they know more about this area. For example Exxon was only hiring people with six-pack licenses. Most of the local people didn't have six-pack licenses. They hired outsiders, but they don't know where the rocks are, they'd never been in our area. The local people know more about our resource than any agency or people in Juneau or in Washington D.C. We have to depend on those resources. I could tell you more about the deer on this island because I live there. I don't have to depend on Fish and Game to tell me that, I know because I live here. These are the people that should be hired to do this research stuff. There's where some of this money should be spent.

**Ouzinkie** # 5730

If they want an evaluation then send in someone with lots of money. I'd place a heck of a lot more credence on asking Martin Squartsoff how many seals are out on the bay than some scientist. Martin lives on the water, he was born on the water. The bottom line is going to be whether you ask a so-called expert or a local person. You're going to get the same answer: there's been an impact and you can see it.

**Ouzinkie** # 5729

The emphasis should be placed on rural Alaska. Look at the museum in Kodiak. What benefit does it do anybody? Not anybody here. It didn't do anything to help us. What does a museum have to do with the oil spill? Maybe they want to keep the museum alive to see how we used to live.

**Ouzinkie # 5728**

I feel that we get passed over many times on all these surveys. We spend our time answering questions for individuals like you that are coming around here. What it all boils down to in the end is it is generally a place like Kodiak with a bigger population that gets the funding, and the people who actually live on these resources are forgotten. Those people don't really depend on the resources for a living like we do. I think they should make a special effort regarding the native villages to specially prioritize what the villagers feel. Maybe segregate villager comments and not compare them with the urban areas. You should have a special test for the rural areas. With a bigger population like in urban Kodiak their numbers will snow us under.

**Ouzinkie # 5712**

I don't think too many people have too much trouble with eating a clam or eating a duck. What we're seeing now is that there's not the quantity that there used to be. People want to eat clams, shoot deer, eat whatever kind of fish. But for example, here a couple of weeks ago a bunch of us went out digging on a beach over on Lacross. We went home with very little, where normally we'd go home with a couple of buckets of clams in half the time. I'd like to see specific projects to return those populations back to what they were. What do you do if you have a question on how to restore something but you don't know how to go about it? There should be efforts to restore clam and duck populations, and the local people should be involved and also have a chance to be employed.

**Ouzinkie # 5711**

One of the problems is that when the agencies say they're trying to involve the local people to help, they mean leasing a boat. When I say involve I mean we want to know what the results are. They spend millions and millions of dollars on research and we don't see the results.

**Ouzinkie # 5710**

I agree with Andy that research is a valuable thing, but specifically I'd like to see results in our areas. I'd like to see actual projects that people around here could see results from or actually see stuff going on. I'd rather see a project going on than get a newspaper like this in the mail.

**Port Lions # 5815**

This community was affected and there were a lot of things outside the community that were affected, too. It would seem right that we get some benefit from some of this money here in Port Lions.

**Port Lions # 5814**

Is there going to be some attempt to see that each area impacted is reflected in this plan somewhere?

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 616**

Communities that were injured by spill should be assisted in recovering. No emphasis has been placed here yet.

**US, Outside Alaska# 427**

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using Alaskan Native, people who

are at least 50% Alaskan native.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5169**

In December or January there was a resolution by the Trustee Council to use local hire wherever possible.

**Chenega Bay # 5164**

We have tried to develop project proposals on our own, but we get behind the agency power curves every year.

**Chenega Bay # 5144**

It would also be important to use local people and knowledge (to do the work) because you won't get a good picture unless you consult with us.

**Chenega Bay # 5136**

In the Kenai Fiords you can't even pick up a piece of ice on the beach. That is bad when someone in Washington can tell me what I can eat.

**Chenega Bay # 5130**

I would really like to see all these scientists and biologists use some of the local knowledge. They have only read about the area in books. Local knowledge in enhancement programs should be utilized.

**Cordova # 5340**

We are starting to look at things being spent in other places, trying to understand why people aren't doing anything in Prince William Sound and why the Trustees let the herring studies go, and now Exxon is coming out with their comments in Atlanta to even confuse things more. I was involved in Valdez with the air health studies and then there's the peer review. It's going to run this way with all this stuff. No matter how good the science is you can always find someone to rebut it. The state doesn't want to find damage because they want to open ANWR. The feds don't want to find damages because they want support for going to war over this. It is defeat on your way to victory. However, I still urge everyone to complete this brochure questionnaire and send it in.

**Cordova # 5333**

I suggest that you should weight the number of comments from communities into the total population.

**Cordova # 5331**

Why can't they hold the Trustee Council meetings here so you don't have to carry our message to them?

**Cordova # 5330**

The level of frustration here is just getting worse. I feel like the Trustee Council is from Mars. The herring studies are integral to what was going to happen. Without it we have nothing. Are they that ignorant? Why are we wasting our time trying anything? We think we've been ignored, and meanwhile they're building whale jails down in Seward and buying trees and maybe they'll put something on Mt. McKinley. The very basics of the ocean that had toxic stuff dumped on it is being

ignored.

**Cordova # 5327**

Please pass on to the Trustees that someone whose life has been turned on end should have more say than someone from Anchorage. Our lifestyle and our economy have all been severally impacted.

**Cordova # 5326**

When the oil spill happened they wouldn't listen to us here, they listened to Valdez. I see the restoration plan coming out of Anchorage and they don't listen to us. I live here and I work here. I have a lot more trouble making a living since the oil spill. I see us formulating a policy where more outside people are going to get the work. Out of the restoration work done in 1992 and 1993 how much of the contracts were let in our area?

**Cordova # 5325**

The big expenses are the reimbursements. Research has not received the biggest dollars. I heard Harley Oldberg say that he was planning a meeting May 25 in Valdez where he wanted to get five representatives from Cordova with Valdez to put together an attack forum for the Trustee Council.

**Cordova # 5324**

We are all extremely frustrated. Over the four years we've tried to get these groups together to speak for us but it hasn't been effective so far. Even now if we try both routes simultaneously, that is, as special interest groups and as individuals, I am still not convinced the Trustee Council is going to act on our wishes. I don't have anything against anybody outside Alaska commenting but I think it comes back to the same point: I am a lifer here. I'd like to continue on but it's all become so unmanageable. Everything is out of our control. The money just keeps getting sucked up by outside agencies and studies. If there's nobody left here to fish is there really a resource failure?

**Cordova # 5323**

We've been left out of the whole damn picture. I keep going to these meetings and hoping something is going to come out of it. I heard them say they could get together by teleconference if it was important enough. What do we need to do, throw some names of groups like Eyak Corporation, Tatitlek, PWSAC, CDFU at them that we support this idea? How do we do this?

**Cordova # 5322**

It seems that our voice in Prince William Sound, in Cordova, Chenega, Tatitlek, Whittier and Valdez, we're nothing compared to Anchorage. There's a huge and powerful sports fishing group up in Anchorage that speaks as one. You're telling us to get organized but I don't see how we can compete.

**Cordova # 5316**

This is a lot of homework here. You're asking us to do a lot of homework, and Cordova is known for its grass roots politics. When Cordovans put their minds to it we can get a big response. But we've done this so many times and we've got a lot of other issues to deal with. How do we know if we put in time on this that it's going to be of more value than so many other times? How do we know that this is the one? We can get the input but it's not fair to ask a burnt out community one more time to do a lot of home work. Is this really it?

**Cordova # 5310**

You were talking about getting together the communities to have a stronger voice. In 1971 we were having a disaster in Prince William Sound with our fisheries. Our wild stocks were not enough to provide an equitable living. We developed a Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, which included Seward, Whittier and Valdez, even people from the interior, as well as the subsistence users and sports fisheries. The mandate of the PWSAC is to ethically produce fish for the whole community that uses Prince William Sound. All of these communities have bound themselves together for a common

goal, so if you want to listen to a group that has the most voices you need to listen to PWSAC. We work hand in hand with Fish and Game to genetically protect the wild stock and they give us direction to help protect the wild stocks.

**Cordova # 5307**

Somebody suggested that they should measure the residual oil in the beaches and he who has the most residual oil gets the most funding.

**Cordova # 5306**

I don't want us to start arguing among regions.

**Cordova # 5305**

They didn't get near the oil we got but they got the whole sport fishing lobby behind them . We can't get it together because we're such a tiny population and because the Hickel administration hates our guts.

**Cordova # 5304**

Kodiak Borough got themselves together and it got attention. PWSAC and CDFU did this and they haven't gotten any attention. I don't understand what it is we aren't doing? What is the right heading? Kachemak Bay got a big chunk of money, I don't know how much oil they got, but they got a big chunk of money. What is it that they did that was right?

**Cordova # 5303**

If the sound and the regions can get together and agree on the things we agree are priorities and back it up with hundreds individuals, would that be good?

**Cordova # 5293**

We felt a lot of dissatisfaction from the Trustee Council process both from the lack of input from public and from the PAG. The PAG supported various fisheries projects that got axed by the Trustee Council anyway. Though you say that is one avenue, at least on paper that doesn't work.

**Cordova # 5292**

I think that Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU) has crystallized the feelings of the fishing community. We've worked hard with that union the last four years. We've petitioned for studies on salmon and herring and nothing's being heard. If you were going to do anything we would think you'd take what CDFU says and they haven't been heard.

**Cordova # 5291**

I think the Trustee Council, both on the state and federal level need to start each day with a litany that 75% of the oil was in Prince William Sound, 90% of the hardest hit beaches were in Prince William Sound. The major damages outside the common murre and the sea birds occurred in Prince William Sound. You say you want to hear the public, so listen to the people in Prince William Sound. I bet you get a larger amount of opinion out of Cordova than anywhere else. We cannot compete with the pressure put on the Trustee Council by the other state agencies and the federal agencies. The trustees need to get rid of the unanimous vote. I think you need to pay undue and special attention to any voice coming out of Prince William Sound. I think some people are upset because we just got the scientific information released last February 2. Of course people are going to be calling for research. There is a difference between herring studies which are truly time critical and damages to archaeological sites. I just came back from a herring fishery that disappointed everyone. I think this community has more people going to meetings than are going fishing these days. We've been screaming for a long time and not being heard and something's got to change.

**Tatitlek # 6003**

Naturally ideas are going to agencies and they have their own agendas. The environmental groups have their own people getting in other peoples' faces. It seems like we need someone else taking the ball for us. Has there been any effort to get any of these people together so they have more clout?

**Tatitlek # 5989**

Can we invite the Trustees to come to the villages? They really should have a meeting either in Valdez or Cordova or somewhere where the ordinary people could attend.

**Tatitlek # 5988**

Is there any way to make the Trustees aware we don't have the resources of the environmental groups or whatever, but we do have strong concerns about these issues and we need to be heard, too.

**Tatitlek # 5987**

How can the villages have more say on this? It's discouraging and frustrating. Some times we feel when we fill out these surveys that it's not doing any good. What else could we be doing?

**Tatitlek # 5986**

In the scheme of things in terms of people lobbying, how do the villages fare? Are we there with the big guys pitching for particular projects? Do you see the villages in there lobbying effectively for particular projects?

**Valdez # 6026**

Could you tell us how it might be effective to lobby for a restoration project that is directly related to the sound? How would you present something that is not so glamorous? Say a spotted shrimp study for example?

**Valdez # 6020**

If we go back and review the 1992 and 1993 work plan we'll find that Prince William Sound is not significantly represented in work projects. We hear about problems with shrimp, pink salmon and crab, but we're laymen, not scientists. The oil was at its most toxic here, but it was here for such

a short duration I don't think the scientists figured out just how toxic it was. On down stream where the oil was less toxic, where it just dirtied and didn't harm anything, you can substantiate those effects because scientists had more time to study it and record their findings. Here in Prince William Sound it was the hottest and most toxic, but they didn't get that kind of contamination in the other regions. We're not getting the right amount of attention. This brochure is going everywhere, and I don't see how you're going to get the right information from all those other places. I would also like to point out that \$900 million also has the potential to disrupt the socio-economic balance of Prince William Sound.

**Whittier # 6086**

It would help the communities to have a cohesive voice. We need to come to some generalities.

**Whittier # 6068**

You would think you would take your priorities and do research where the spill occurred and then work your way out. You would start in the Sound where it first occurred. The little guy gets last. We are watching it with the state and federal money. It has not been spent on the nucleus of Prince William Sound. You should start in the middle of the Sound. This data will help you do the next one and then the next one. When you think population wise, you hear more people in the larger city give rebuttal. We are quiet people, and I get the feeling we are sort of walked over for this reason.

<b>ISSUE: 5.4 MTG ; Comments about the public meetings</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 5366**

I think the public is better informed since the symposium. That has probably been a very helpful thing.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham**

The village of Port Graham would like to thank the Restoration Team for this opportunity to provide public testimony on what kinds of restoration projects should be funded. We hope that you will fulfill your duty and act upon the concerns that you hear from the people who actually live in the oil spill region.

**Seward # 5931**

Are you taping this? How do you identify who is speaking? Are you simply taking public opinion. I don't have any scientific background. Some of the scientific people should be identified when they comment.

**Seward # 5899**

What is the consensus of the opinions?

**Seward # 5898**

How many towns have you been to so far?

**Seward # 5896**

Is this going through some process where comments are recorded?

**Seward # 5895**

What is the purpose of the meeting? How do you gauge what we might do or favor? Do we fill out a form?

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 5**

No comments at this time, just to say thank you for presenting what you have available to us and thanks for being here.

**Kodiak # 6123**

Why do we have to pick and choose and combine? I don't quite understand, it is such a confusing process.

**Kodiak # 5561**

I think it's really healthy that you are getting out in the community. All we hear is the newspapers talking about how much land the Trustees have or have not agreed to buy to prevent logging. When they were logging Portage nobody said a word. If the stockholders want to sell it, then sit down and negotiate it.

**Ouzinkie # 5701**

I have a feeling that in all the towns you're going to hear the same things. It's going to take quite a while for all the feelings about the spill to sort out. They're not all going to agree with each other.

**Port Lions # 5823**

On the timing for public meetings: this was great coming in April, but the herring fishermen went fishing April 15. For future reference you might try to get here before April 15 so they are here.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Valdez # 6025**

Who is conducting the meeting in Anchorage if you guys are here, and why are you conducting a meeting in Fairbanks?

**Whittier # 6089**

A lot of times we get forgotten. We appreciate your coming up.

<b>ISSUE: 5.4 RP ; Comments about the Restoration Plan</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 5494**

I am not inclined to sticking with rigid allocation formats. Take a look at the resources and find the most cost-effective method. Let the pie charts work themselves out. The division between habitation protection and acquisition and restoration I would not like to see prescribed rigidly.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5015**

Is this plan flexible over the years?

**Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club**

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We have not necessarily responded to each of the questions in the "brochure". Instead, we discuss the issues we consider most important, while suggesting a different approach that we believe the restoration plan should take. 1) The Restoration Plan Format... The Sierra Club believes that the Restoration Plan should not attempt to name precise percentages or amounts of money to be spent on different categories of activities. We recommend a simple plan that describes rules and policies for Trustee Council decisions. We recommend the following principles: Legality: Trustees should clarify what is legal and what is not legal under the oil spill settlement. The settlement is not a "slush fund" for worthy projects. Only projects which advance restoration may be funded. Education and research are worthy goals, but are not legal unless they advance restoration of resources and services damaged in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

**Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest**

We also believe that a process based on the long term Restoration Plan needs to be established to allocate such funds on an annual basis. This process could utilize existing agency organizations to administer and implement projects within areas of jurisdiction. Thank you for the opportunity to comment, if you have any questions please call me.

**Anchorage # 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd**

I am providing comments to the draft restoration plan and supplement on behalf of the shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd., Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and Tatitlek Corporation. Shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition include Tatitlek Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and English Bay Corporation. Our shareholders own virtually all of the private land holdings in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Fjords and Lower Kenai Peninsula. Our shareholders are each owned by Alaska Native residents who are subsistence users of resources in the oil-impacted area. Our shareholders and their ancestors have occupied those shores for over 11,000 years. We have read your draft plan and we have commented. Residents of our villages have commented, and have seen their comments discounted from 22 individual letters to a single letter, from 35 names on a petition to a single entry. We do not believe the system intended to restore the EVOS area is working, nor do we believe you can ignore our concerns. I will discuss below why we

believe your draft plan and your supplemental material are not acceptable.

**Anchorage # 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd**

The draft supplement appears to be a fundamental reworking of the draft restoration plan and there is inadequate time to comment on a new model. The draft and the supplement leave too many matters unanswered which would appear to us crucial to a restoration plan. There is precious little concern for the human environment. The supplement discounts public comment, over-emphasizes habitat acquisition, and understates the benefits of moderate to comprehensive restoration. As a result, recovery of resources and services necessary to the existence of our communities is being shelved for decades. Indeed, comments from the impacted communities appear to have received no attention. The supplement also leaves too much unexplained to provide meaningful public comment. There is an inadequate explanation of the apparent decision not to proceed with a more comprehensive restoration model. The land acquisition/protection section raises fundamental questions without any clear objective statements. The general restoration section appears unfounded and inconsistent with the recognized injuries to resources and services addressed at Section B. We fail to understand why restoration of Kenai Lake is acceptable, under your view, while restoration of Sleepy Bay mussel beds which bubbles and buries fresh unweathered North Slope crude must be studied. More emphasis is required on moderate to comprehensive restoration, including the continuing damage caused by concentrated quantities of unweathered oil in upper and middle intertidal areas and mussel beds, on archaeological sites and to our constituents' existence, economy, and way of life.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 5321**

My suggestion is to be sure to make the plan very simple, clear, and black and white.

**Cordova # 5312**

This restoration plan we're working on here, we should have been formulating this and been working on the day the spill happened. It's a political process and there's been no plan in place. The Trustees have been going through thousands of proposals. They should have been identifying a plan and telling us what the guidelines were. As Mark says, we have a lot more ideas than we have money available. We need to see what is going to make the most difference in the future, we have to be selective about what is going to be done with this money. No matter what we do it's never going to please everybody.

<b>ISSUE: 5.4 WP ; Comments about the work plan</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 5480**

Will the financing for annual work plan come from general monitoring and research funds?

**Juneau # 481**

Should not squander funds on state/federal agency projects that will be funded from other sources anyway.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5100**

If I put these numbers down in the column, will you send me the proposals? So somewhere in this building, there has to be the proposal information.

**Anchorage # 5099**

How will these numbers come back regarding the accelerated rate? Can you send me some of these proposed projects that are listed here? If these are designed to clean specific beaches, I would like to see who proposed cleaning what proposed beaches.

**Anchorage # 5055**

To clarify my thinking, it is my understanding that there are 207 potential projects, and our task is to voice support or opposition to these project, and we also have until May 27th to submit additional projects.

**Anchorage # 5035**

Can anymore projects be suggested this year? So we write it down and send it back to you?

**Anchorage # 5031**

Where did these proposals come from?

**Anchorage # 372 Koniag, Inc.**

As I stated in the questionnaire, there is an overwhelming public perception that the E.V. trustees have, to date, and will in the future, manage to dribble away the settlement monies mainly to maintain their respective bureaucracies and produce great quantities of esoteric studies gathering dust, rather than do anything of lasting benefit for the public.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5424**

I read the list of possible projects. It is beyond me where these ideas come from and seem to enhance bureaucracy. I am amazed at the ass backwards things going on. It does not inspire faith when projects like this get written down.

**Homer # 5378**

What else will be done in the 1993 Work Plan?

**Homer # 5377**

Was Kachemak Bay part of the 1992 Work Plan?

**Homer # 482 Kachemak Bay Conservation Society (KBCS)**

Minimize the waste of money through projects padded with more money than necessary.

**Nanwalek # 5616**

Have FY '94 projects been approved yet?

**Nanwalek # 5608**

Is there somewhere you can write for specific proposals for a specific idea?

**Port Graham # 5758**

I made a request for testing the clams. Out here near the clam bed was a cleaning station and I don't know if the stuff at the cleaning station contaminated the clams or if it was a combination. The cleaning station is where the boats came in.

**Port Graham # 5757**

I am concerned about how useful is what we submitted and if it will be taken into consideration. If we were to write up a proposal on mariculture, where would we go to?

**Seldovia # 5886**

Regarding the 1994 Work Plan, I feel awkward voting on something based on just a title. Having looked at the 1993 Work Plan, some titles sounded crazy but when you reviewed it, you got a better understanding.

**Seldovia # 5847**

If it was decided to help murre by eradicating the foxes or the rats, would you put that out to bid?

**Seldovia # 5845**

Do all the projects have to go through an agency? If a committee approached the Trustee Council with a proposal, could the funds be directed through our SOS, city government or chamber of commerce?

**Seldovia # 5844**

Do we have any idea what projects anticipate continued funding?

**Seldovia # 5836**

Where did the proposals come from? Can anyone suggest proposals?

**Seward # 5964**

I wanted to draw attention to page 6 and item #115. If you are not opposed to habitat protection, why is the Kenai Fiords only funded at \$20,000? If you compare that to some of the others, you are talking about a small percentage. If you support habitat acquisition, be sure and write it on the comment form.

#### **REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5106**

What is the procedure for submitting proposals?

**Cordova # 6135**

From the CDFU point of view the feeling has been that habitat protection has got lots of public pressure and support. What we see happening outside of Cordova is that there seems to be overwhelming support for habitat protection and acquisition. We support it but not to the exclusion of fishery projects. We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake. I recall several meetings ago when options were presented and there was so much support for habitat

acquisition and nothing for marine studies.

**Whittier # 6084**

Kachemak is one example. Are the only other things we have to compare Fort Richardson and Seward? People are concentrating on other areas and not the Sound.

**Whittier # 6058**

When the Trustee Council gives a yea or nay on the 1994 projects, will we have an opportunity to give input?

<b>ISSUE: 6.0 XX ; INJURIES</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5223**

We still don't know what the injuries are with some species, the effects haven't shown up yet.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5196**

There are injuries that could take a really long time to show up. Same thing like halibut or sea otters or seining. The injuries could actually be from the oil spill.

**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 5363**

In a number of instances we don't know enough about the populations involved. The range of one species could be restricted to PWS and another could extend over a large area.

**Fairbanks # 573**

I believe that we are no wiser in 1993 than we were in March 1989 with regard to the impacts of a major oil spill in coastal Alaska and how do deal with it. We still do not know if the variability caused by the spill was "significant" in spite of much yellow journalism dealing with the subject. Why are some populations greater than they were in 1989 while others are less? What is the role of natural variability?

**Juneau # 5464**

Are you sure it is necessary to go through all the information in the brochure on injury?

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5061**

I am surprised by the lack of other sea life on your list of injured species and only one species of salmon. I am wondering if this is being treated as gospel.

**Anchorage # 5028**

I would like to know more about long-term effects. What has been done to address these aspects?

**Anchorage # 5019**

Are damage assessment studies continuing?

**Anchorage # 5017**

On your list on page three, whose list is that?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5446**

Is anyone doing correlation with the habitats and what exists now? A habitat may still be affected by hydrocarbons.

**Homer # 5391**

Recently in the news there have been disputes by Exxon about the veracity of the scientific studies that have been conducted by a few agencies. They boycotted a recent scientific symposium about Exxon Valdez damages held in Anchorage. When you decide what projects to fund or how to spend the money, whose figures are you looking at? There is a lot of distance between Exxon's assessment that damages are not long lasting and everyone else's.

**Nanwalek # 5599**

Are these Exxon scientists?

**Nanwalek # 5598**

Do the scientists do the studies in a lab or do they go out?

**Seward # 5894**

Who did the sampling?

**Seward # 5893**

How many tons of samples were taken? Did they get a variety of fish? Is there any chance that a biomass was taken and a year was missed?

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1556**

I am a member of the National Wildlife Federation (NWF). I am writing to you to express my concern for the wildlife and wilderness hurt by the Exxon Spill in 1989. When I think of all the millions of animals and acres of forests that were devastated by the spill, my heart aches. But the thing that saddens me most is that it is taking this long to start doing something about it.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1031**

For months following the March 1989 T/V E-V Prudhoe crude oil spill, I remember vividly watching the nightly news reports as the slick spread and jumbled cleanup efforts from Exxon and local fisherman began. My heart sank along w/ many Americans and people worldwide, but all I knew were the TV and magazine images. I have spent much time in the outdoors, but up to that time had yet to venture out .

of the lower 48. News reports eventually faded and I continued my life in the city w/ occasional jaunts to local mountains. All of this has changed in my recent past. I was fortunate enough to participate in a sea kayaking expedition for 25 days in the Northwest, part of Prince William Sound which recently ended. I had expected barren beaches and remnant blackened rocks. What I found instead were some of the most breathtaking stretches of beach and rocky coastline I have ever witnessed. This was merely the "surface facade" of a still unhealthy area of water and coastline, however, and that message became lucid quite fast. Where were the multitudes of harlequin ducks? Packs of oyster catchers? At Day Care Cove on the SE side of Perry island, where were the congregations of sea otters and their pups during this season? The relative silence of the affected spill area through which I traveled was reinforced by reminiscing tales of life before the spill by old veterans in the expedition. Our route took me from Whittier out to Olsen Island and back, spending time in Unakwick, Eagle Bay, Esther Passage and up into College and Harriman Fjords. Here, where oil made much less of a direct impact, the wildlife I has missed was present in limited numbers. This provided a good balance for me between experiencing affected and unaffected areas. Perry Island's Day Care Cove was next to the high wave energy bench upon which we camped and where, even after cleanup, I found asphalt above our high tide line and a smear of oil on my kayak as I was loading. This indicates to me that the impact is hardly over. I commend nature for so thoroughly helping the cleanup process by elemental breakdown and wave energy. We, as humans, have done all in our capacity to 'play God' and manually cleanse and cleanup the land directly. Nature will heal itself if we allow it the chance.

#### **US, Outside Alaska# 1007**

I have just spent the last twenty-three days in Prince William Sound in a sea kayak. I have journeyed from as far north as Whittier and Culross Island to as far south as Pt. Helen. The Sound is beautiful in the summer as you may know, teeming with life, a dynamic example of Natural processes. One of the key interests in traveling to the Sound and exploring it, is observing the after effects of the event that has made it infamous. The rupture and subsequent spillage of millions of barrels of crude oil from the Exxon Corporation oil tanker, Valdez. In the small group I traveled with we discussed the spill, its effects and the current situation. Let me rephrase that last bit, we viewed the current situation. Having never seen the Sound before the spill, I can't make any comparisons- the Sound seems alive dare I say recovered. Alas I know this is untrue. From articles I have read, group discussions I have had and conversations I have partaken in, I believe the spill has taken a marked toll on the Sound. Mythic herds of seals weren't seen, other marine mammals were scarce and definitely not up to the numbers which had been foretold. As a geologist and someone with an interest in hydrology, I am aware of the damage contaminants can do to the coastal environments but more importantly those parts of the environment which aren't really visible. The water table and the soil are two strong holds at contaminants which are dangerous in their own way, the soil as a reservoir and "foot locker" by contaminants and the water table as a distributor of contaminants to far more fragile systems. What I am trying to say and what I am sure you are all aware of, is that the Exxon oil spill has done an incredible amount of damage, both to present and post ecosystems and future (?) victims. I have learned of the settlement that is at your disposal and therefore the power you have to try and make something positive come out of this disaster. I am also aware that you have many special interests groups (one of which I am sure I belong to) are vying for an appropriation of these funds in a manner which best suits their purpose. Knowing all this and

flying in the face of all objectivity, I must suggest an appropriation which coincides with my convictions, my beliefs and further more, my dreams.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5111**

We already know there is an injury to the animals and people.

**Chenega Bay # 5109**

Out of all the resources, the ones with asterisks should be the ones most studied in the past (Injured by the Oil Spill Table). The other species have not had any real study prespill.

**Chenega Bay # 5102**

Is this list all inclusive of the resources we know of?

**Valdez # 6006**

With Exxon presenting their information this week in Atlanta, is there going to be a joint meeting between the Exxon scientists and the government scientists to review data and interpretations so they come up with a compromise on damage? You hear on the news that Exxon says the damage has been overrated, is really minimal compared to what the government scientists said.

**Whittier # 6113**

It is as if your hands are tied. Today I think the species is okay and hope the spill had no effect on it, but then three years later you might discover a link and might not be able to do anything about it. Is this list of injured species forever or is it updated? So do you have to do a study for it to appear on the injured list?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 XX ; Injuries in general</b>
--

**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 5467**

Was the group that said there was a population decline from one Trustee group?

**Juneau # 5466**

Have you had any controversy among the Trustee scientists over the 1989 data and whether there was any population decline?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5602**

Do you know if any of the fish or ducks with hydrocarbons are able to live? Are there any deformities?

**Seward # 5924**

Where did you get the baseline data? There were a lot of populations that weren't studied at all.

**Seward # 5915**

So that parcel of land and the animals was affected by the spill? In reality, weren't most of the animals affected on Kodiak Island? Did they have the greatest number of animals impacted?

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 6160**

There's no birds or fish around here. Where did all the fish go? Where did all the birds go? There's not as many around here now.

**Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

Our people and the wildlife in our area were injured by the oil spill.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5122**

I don't understand why the population has stabilized for the harbor seals and it is taking longer for the murrelets to stabilize.

**Chenega Bay # 5110**

I don't understand why they don't come and walk around our beaches and study for a week. All they want to study are the sea otters and the birds that the tourists see. I could care less about the sea otters because we can't eat them. We need to go somewhere that is 17 miles away that shows how things were before the spill.

**Chenega Bay # 5103**

Under other resources, why is sediment listed following air/water? Are you talking about land damage? Why wouldn't you address anadromous streams?

**Cordova # 5345**

Both Kachemak Bay and the museum in Kodiak were political. Neither one of them had anything to do with the injury.

**Whittier # 6065**

I am not for spending great amounts of money on studies. I see damage assessment occurring through studies. Then you have to say what we can do about it. I hate to see this turn into a whole lot of studies.

**Whittier # 6039**

Were all these species on the chart affected by the oil?

**Whittier # 6038**

Are these state scientists that are doing the studies?

**Whittier # 6037**

When you pick those species, did Fish and Game help decide which ones to study?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 MM ; Injuries to marine mammals in general</b>
--

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5428**

There is no definition of "depleted". The working definition is pretty vague.

**Homer # 5427**

Some of the marine mammals were hit very hard such as sea otters, especially in PWS. There is now increased hunting on some of these species. Is there any movement through your council to try to get the Marine Mammal Protection Act to develop some regulations because of the decline?

**Port Graham # 5783**

The animals up in the woods, such as bears and goats, were affected by oil. They also eat kelp to get salt in their body.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5120**

It was sad the number of seals, land otters and mink which I have seen this winter. I have seen only four mink tracks on this island. Years before I would catch 30 or 40 with no problem. They are just not here.

**Chenega Bay # 5118**

The Dall porpoises have disappeared. On the 25th of March I went to Valdez and in an 11 hour run, I saw only 6 porpoises.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 HS ; Injuries to harbor seal</b>
--

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5068**

What happened to all the seals in Blackstone Bay? They're not there anymore. Last summer there were zero.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Port Graham # 5781**

Harbor seals follow the food.

**Port Graham # 5780**

The harbor seals are coming back very slowly.

**Port Graham # 5759**

The bottomfish disappeared. We use to have a lot of harbor seals come here, but after the spill we did not have that many.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 5006**

After the spill they told us not to eat certain parts of the seals, for example their livers. It seems like seals have definitely declined.

**Old Harbor # 5655**

Seals are definitely in decline, you used to see them in the narrows all the time and you just don't see them any more. It is hard to pinpoint exactly what the cause is.

**Old Harbor # 5654**

We were scared to eat seal meat, too. I don't eat it any more. I used to watch the seals down by the lighthouse. I'd go down with my dogs in the summertime and watch them. I don't see them around any more.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5121**

Harbor seals have not stabilized. I think they are still in decline.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SL ; Injuries to sea lion</b>
---

**REGION: Kenai**

**Seldovia # 5859**

I feel that it is not time to close the book on the sea lions because it will affect the local fishermen.

**Seldovia # 5832**

Why is the stellar sea lion not included and how can it be determined that there was no injury?

**Seward # 5923**

Cathy Frost of Fish and Game took a look at harbor seals and found brain lesions caused by inhalation of hydrocarbons. Has anyone taken a look at the steller sea lions?

**Seward # 5922**

I don't see the steller sea lion on the list of injured resources. Why isn't it on the list? I know of a sea lion which died that we buried. It is hard to believe there wouldn't have been some impact.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 5012**

AKI owns part of Two Headed Island, and of course that's a big sea lion haulout, it's over by old Kaguyak. That's a big sea lion rookery. The sea lions are declining pretty badly.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5119**

There were thousands of herring. The majority of sea lions which came in to feed on them were young and females. Where are the others?

**Chenega Bay # 5117**

I have been watching the sea lions. Their haulout wasn't hit; they were hit when they were having pups. The oil was six inches thick when it came through the passages. There are 200 animals where there should be 700. There is a significant change since 1989.

**Chenega Bay # 5114**

Sea lions should have been studied.

**Chenega Bay # 5113**

Sea lions were not included as injured.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SO ; Injuries to sea otter</b>
--

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 366**

I also think that the sea otters should be emphasized.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5155**

The oil spill killed thousands of sea otters, and I still see some out there.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 LM ; Injuries to land mammals</b>
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**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5634**

The bears were also affected. Their hair comes off. We have seen a couple of them.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 5003**

But we didn't see too many dead deer right after the spill.

**Akhiok # 5002**

About two years ago there was dead deer all along this whole area. These last two winters we have had cold snaps but not too much. In this one little island one guy counted 80 dead deer. There were dead deer everywhere, I never saw so many dead deer. It was about two years ago.

**Akhiok # 5001**

We used to see the deer all along the beach and not any more. I can usually go on a skiff ride and see them all over, but you're lucky now if you see any on a cruise of the whole of Olga Bay.

**Karluk # 5519**

Ask USF&WS whether the deer population is down.

**Old Harbor # 5660**

We've seen deer dying from eating tainted kelp.

**Ouzinkie # 5713**

The Trustee Council just approved all this money for land acquisitions. Where's the money for restoration? I didn't work for Exxon or VECO in 1989. We watched deer going down there, eating oil and then going back inland and dying. Same thing with the eagles. The bears and others were eating them and we don't even know what was really damaged from that. The Fish and Game and the Coast Guard would not report foxes, beavers and deer that were dying.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5141**

We went on hunts last year and would see only one deer all day long. The deer we did see were really spooky, and they didn't have fawn. If you don't see any fawn tracks, that means there are none there. We should have seen seven or eight does to one buck. When I went to Montague, it was like Chenega Bay in 1986-87. There were deer everywhere. I would like to see an extensive program to see what the deer are eating.

**Chenega Bay # 5140**

Fish and Game needs to do studies on the deer. Deer take was lowered for one year.

**Chenega Bay # 5139**

Bear are easy to photograph and are for the tourist. They don't care about what we want to eat.

**Chenega Bay # 5138**

I have seen no mention of bear.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 BRD ; Injuries to birds in general</b>
--

**REGION: Alaska Peninsula****Chignik Lagoon # 5203**

I think the food chain has been screwed up. All along these birds keep drifting up ashore, dead. They're just dying all over the place. The food chain has been affected somehow, they're still eating the stuff they've been eating and it's killing them off.

**Chignik Lake # 5278**

The eiders really have declined a lot.

**Chignik Lake # 5261**

Nowhere near as many eider ducks come through since the spill. There used to be thousands come through for a good week or so. We haven't had near as many since. You're lucky if you see 40 or 50 where there used to be big flocks come through. They would buzz the houses.

**Chignik Lake # 5256**

About three weeks ago we found lots of ducks dead way higher than usual. They were deep ocean species of birds you usually never find on land.

**REGION: Anchorage****Anchorage # 366**

I believe that the Trustee Council should especially try to monitor and restore the birds that died in the oil spill.

**Anchorage # 5020**

For quantification of decline, how much of the local percentage of a population has to decline before being included? How do you consider the national symbol being just injured when there were hundreds upon hundreds, if not thousands, of eagles killed? You are saying that 15% were destroyed, and you are saying it was just injured?

**REGION: Kodiak****Karluk # 5521**

I have seen fewer eagles and swans. This year only have seen 12 swans. Haven't seen any Brandts yet this year. Eiders also down.

**Kodiak # 5526**

It seems that a lot of the birds coming by Kodiak come up the shoreline of the Gulf of Alaska, and they also spread out through the interior. They also come by Kodiak, a lot of them go to a point where the hills aren't so high on the Peninsula and then go off into the tundra area and Bristol Bay and beyond. These birds are a big food source in areas where you don't have a supermarket. I have a cabin on Shuyak Island and I've observed a lot of birds going by. One of them is the tundra swan that goes along this route and it can fly long distances. One of the spots that it lands is right by

my cabin on Shuyak and the western inlet. I've observed them going by Kaguyak bay, too. Same with the Canada geese and Brant. The point is that all these birds migrate every summer and a lot of them, especially the smaller ones, don't have the strength of the big birds. They were pretty vulnerable to the spill that came out of Prince William Sound and landed on the shores of the Kenai Peninsula. I think that the effects of this also go a long way along Kodiak Island and then on to Bristol Bay and beyond, and affect the food source of those people that live and depend on that bird population. I believe that money could be spent to find out what species go along that route and what can be done to upgrade the species or help the situation.

**Old Harbor # 5681**

Some of the message you should get across is that some of the population decline we see isn't showing up on the brochure. There's a lot of species that aren't on there. Like the sea ducks. Last winter certain ducks didn't come back, Steller's eider and king eider for example. There are plenty of harlequin ducks in certain places but some of the other ducks are missing.

**Ouzinkie # 5727**

I think there's too much emphasis on bald eagles. I've never seen so many eagles, they sure as heck aren't endangered around here. They've reproduced around here. The emphasis is always placed on these things because of a national interest.

**Ouzinkie # 5720**

There's dead birds out there still floating around now. What are they dying from? Normally they would not be in the bays, these birds are usually out far out in the water.

**Ouzinkie # 5707**

I think that maybe the duck's food source might have been fouled up.

**Ouzinkie # 5705**

In our case most the ducks come down from the north.

**Ouzinkie # 5703**

I have to disagree with what you just said (about needing to find out duck population). Since 1989, if you talk to most of the older people, there's been a big decline in ducks since 1989.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

Finally, according to federal estimates published in 56 Federal Register 14687 (April 11, 1991), the government processed the following numbers of oiled birds: common murres (10,428 plus some of the 8,851 unidentified murres), harlequin ducks (213), marbled murrelets (612 plus some of the 413 unidentified murrelets), pigeon guillemots (614) and black oystercatchers (9). PSG is concerned that the Trustee Council seems to limit restoration to species that account for about 21,000 of the 35,000 birds that were processed. Restoration should include the species that account for the other 14,000 dead birds (the actual number of dead birds being an unknown multiple of 14,000). As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government is currently pursuing a major law suit in central California concerning a spill that it alleges oiled or damaged about 4,200

seabirds. The Trustee Council should include in its restoration plan the damaged species it now seems to ignore, including yellow-billed loons, tufted puffins, grebes, shearwaters, cormorants, oldsquaw, scoters, black-legged kittiwakes and ancient murrelets. In conclusion, PSG urges the Trustees to (1) fund the removal of predators from seabird colonies; (2) purchase seabird habitat; (3) endow university chairs; (4) expand restoration for migratory birds to include the entire state of Alaska; and (5) include all damaged species of seabirds in its restoration efforts.

#### **US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

Seabirds are particularly vulnerable to oil spills and were perhaps the single resource most damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* spill. The Trustees estimate that the spill killed as many as 645,000 seabirds, including murres, loons, cormorants, pigeon guillemots, grebes, sea ducks, marbled murrelets, Kittlitz' murrelets, black oystercatchers, Bonaparte's gulls, arctic terns, black-legged kittiwakes and tufted puffins. PSG is particularly concerned about marbled murrelets because last September the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the population of this species from Washington to California as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 HAR ; Injuries to harlequin duck</b>
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#### **REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 6119**

What caused the deformities in the birds (harlequins)?

#### **REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5131**

The harlequin duck were a food source for us. We did not use them as a sport. The State should find a way for us to farm them and try to get them to nest in this area. They are a shoreline bird. They were really impacted.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 MUR ; Injuries to murres</b>
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#### **REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5198**

I don't think it's right you should say that the murres that dying now are not dying because of the spill. These birds feed on the little fish, if you kill that feed off it could affect the birds, all the little things that grow up in the ocean. Those whales that you see in the False Pass, they sit there and they're feeding on little fish going through the Pass, fish from miles and miles away.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5195**

Right now there's dead murres washing up all over. The food chain's been killed. Fish and Game says they appear to be starving to death.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Seward # 5925**

As a community that was invaded by the common murre this spring, I have never seen anything like this before, and I've been here a few years. What caused it and can it be traced back to the spill?

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Tatitlek # 5980**

I see lots of common murres dead here lately. We also shot a couple of birds recently and they were oiled. I've been traveling around and seeing a lot of these birds dead, just during the last couple of months.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 FSH ; Injuries to fish in general</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 479**

Protection of wild stocks of anadromous fishes - highly favor

**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5236**

I'm on the advisory committee here for the fishery, and I can tell you that the Fish and Game people in Kodiak are very tight. You have to go beat them up for information.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5235**

The year of the spill, did Fish and Game submit any reports? Did they do any research, and is that information available?

**Chignik Lagoon # 5184**

It's difficult to tell from one time or one system to another what is going on [concerning salmon].

**Chignik Lake # 5242**

Our Fisheries Resource Institute (FRI) people come around with a fixed budget, they can't do much here. They were studying the river flow in Black Lake.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 366**

I especially hope that the salmon are closely monitored because of their economic importance to Alaska.

**Anchorage # 5098**

We have seen zero returns in our silvers. There are a lot of components. An endowment has to be part of this because the more we find out, the less we know.

**Anchorage # 5040**

Do you think Bristol Bay Fishery was affected?

**Anchorage # 5021**

What hatcheries are you talking about are releasing more fish than they have in the past?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Port Graham # 5766**

Salmon should be number one because it is used for commercial fishing as well as subsistence.

**Nanwalek # 5630**

You have a big list of things that were studied. Tom cods should be studied because they relate more to people, and people are what you want to protect.

**Nanwalek # 5629**

I don't how much they check the lagoon. There is no tom cod. Seems like we don't find them down on the beach.

**Nanwalek # 5625**

Someone told me there are fish with sores on them.

**Port Graham # 5770**

The silver run in this village has never been a commercial run. Many years ago it may have been, but it has always been a subsistence use product.

**Port Graham # 5769**

I have been watching fish, and I have noticed the dog salmon have gone down too. There weren't that many silvers either.

**Port Graham # 5767**

I noticed on the list you left out bottomfish. Also the silvers and kings were left out. We don't have a way of testing them, so we don't know if there was injury. I know those fish go through the whole Cook Inlet. You only have the reds and the pinks.

**Port Graham # 5763**

The seaweed affected by oil is partly dead and turning whitish green. You can tell it has been hit with oil.

**Port Graham # 5760**

When we were working at Windy Bay, I noticed how the oil affected the bottomfish.

**Port Graham # 5759**

The bottomfish disappeared. We use to have a lot of harbor seals come here, but after the spill we did not have that many.

**Port Graham # 5753**

Windy Bay was also affected. English Bay complained about the killing of small fry of reds. The current was too strong for them to fight.

**Port Graham # 5751**

We had a boom across the bay and that killed off a lot of fry. They didn't have the curtain down. After we took it up, we had a whole bunch of salmon fry caught (millions).

**Port Graham # 5749**

This is a year to catch fish and see if they are affected. This might be the year we find out things.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5532**

One thing Jerome Selby and the lady in back mentioned about the spill and the aftermath was the tar balls forming and then sinking. I have been thinking about the area off of the Kenai Peninsula where a lot of the spill was located and subsequent breaking up of the oil and possible sinking of these balls in that area. I'm thinking about that area in the Gulf where there's a 200 fathoms deep spot that is a major spawning area for halibut. Has any data been brought out about what percentage of the oil formed balls and sank and could it possibly get down to that spawning area of the halibut? Because of the value of the halibut fishery wouldn't it be good to check that?

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5126**

Day after day I would set 2,400 hooks for a total of 100 fish. That is a significant change.

**Chenega Bay # 5125**

I should have kept a record on the crippled cod I caught. I have seen a big change in the fish species.

**Cordova # 5281**

We found some evidence of chronic injuries in pacific salmon that were not in the 1989 year class. The public has not heard that. We do have some evidence of long term problems with genetics of pacific salmon. We did a pilot study last year and urged the trustees to fund a second study, but it wasn't funded. We need to sort out whether there are long term effects. There might be, we're not sure, we haven't done a good job of measuring.

**Valdez # 6007**

The Trustees' head scientist made the determination on pink and sockeye salmon. Sockeye being a four year fish, how can he determine what the decline is at this time? We are specifically talking about the wild stock pink salmon, correct? [Marty and Veronica say yes].

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 HER ; Injuries to herring</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 5486**

I find it astounding when 50 or 60 fish studies have been done and that we wouldn't have any kind of herring program going.

**Juneau # 5470**

Do you end testing at the two-year age group? If they found injury to the eggs in 1989, why weren't studies continued until this year?

**Juneau # 5469**

Has there been Trustee money put into herring studies?

**Juneau # 5468**

Was there any Trustee money put into the sampling of the recent run of herring?

**Juneau # 5465**

Is there any reason why herring is listed in the injured but no population decline column?

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5091**

The Pacific herring should have a star on it and is clearly diseased.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Port Graham # 6100**

The five-year olds (Herrings) were smaller and diseased.

**Port Graham # 5773**

I have a newspaper clipping regarding disease in PWS herring. You have to find the answer to that. If herring were affected, salmon probably were too.

**Port Graham # 5752**

Not only were the pink fry caught but also the herring.

**Port Graham # 5742**

Will herring be tested here and not just in the Sound?

**Port Graham # 5739**

Did they say anything about the herring down in the Sound and why they are not returning?

**Seldovia # 5874**

When you get to something like herring fisheries, there seems to be a gap.

**Seward # 5913**

In your unknown for the herring, how much will be known after the second disaster in PWS?

**Seward # 5892**

Could this year's poor herring process be backtracked?

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1334**

I recently read the update about the proposed oil spill recovery plan in the July/August 1993 National Wildlife Enviro Action Newsletter. I cannot stress enough my support of making Exxon and the Trustees use as much as possible of their remaining funds in support of the habitat protection plan. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the conservationists' preferred alternative which would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. The more money, the better. This is not the case of a fractured ecosystem, but a destroyed one, one that may never return to "normal", but this does not mean that 100% effort should not go forth in order to help or restore as much as possible. Maybe with a little luck, some of God's good help and, most important, the funds, the Prince William Sound area can one day be partially restored and enjoyed by all of its residents again (both man and animal life!). I hope that my letter helps in getting this approved. If there is anything else I can do as a concerned U.S. citizen and nature lover, please contact me at the above address.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers**

The Federation commends the Trustee Council's priority emphasis on anadromous fish resource as outlined in your draft restoration plan. We encourage you to adopt Alternative '2' in utilizing the *Exxon Valdez* settlement to provide a lasting and positive legacy from this tragic oil spill. Thank you for your time and consideration.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5124**

Three of my friends are making the test sets, and they said Fish and Game are concerned about the number of herring with open sores.

**Chenega Bay # 5123**

The herring season is going on, and it was predicted by Fish and Game that there would be a record herring season, but there weren't enough fish to open the damn fishery. The herring seiners were scheduled to go to work, but there hasn't been an opening.

**Cordova # 433**

Study why herring have disease problems. Maybe there is a problem in the food chain.

**Cordova # 6135**

From the CDFU point of view the feeling has been that habitat protection has got lots of public pressure and support. What we see happening outside of Cordova is that there seems to be overwhelming support for habitat protection and acquisition. We support it but not to the exclusion of fishery projects. We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake. I recall several meetings ago when options were presented and there was so much support for habitat

acquisition and nothing for marine studies.

**Cordova** # 677

Put the money in the sensitive damaged areas and fisheries, and initial and future habitat and wildlife actually damaged.

**Cordova** # 675

What about the marine resources? As a commercial fisherman, I continue to feel the effects of the spill, yet hardly any mention is made about studies or marine restoration. I feel cheated. I don't think the commercial fishermen or the city of Cordova is getting a fair shake.

**Cordova** # 5284

It seems irresponsible to me. The pacific herring are the bottom of the food chain. A lot of the birds and other species in the sound rely on herring for food. We were funded for three years, and everyone knew that 1993 would be the important year. This seems like a total sellout. We were sold out by Exxon, we were sold out by the lawyers, and now it seems like the state is jerking the rug out from under us, too. Herring are the basic building blocks for life in the marine environment. At a key time for herring deposition, we are missing this data for the 1989 year class altogether. This year 2/3 of the herring didn't show up, and the 1/3 that did has some mystery disease. It just seems totally off to say 'OK, let's go study bald eagles.'

**Tatitlek** # 5974

If the herring are declining over the population, won't that mean other species would have to move into the population decline column too because they depend so heavily on the herring as a food source?

**Tatitlek** # 311

The Pacific herring are a food service to most of the other resources a complete study of the herring and the effects that herring may have on other resources that are used for subsistence.

**Tatitlek** # 30

Very little attention has been given to Pacific Herring, a resource that is of utmost importance to the survival of all the other resources that prey on herring for subsistence. More in-depth studies of this resource must be undertaken. I think the impact of oil on herring is much greater than what has been realized by the council and that the impact on herring has had a detrimental effect on the recovery of all other resources.

**Valdez** # 697

Research impacts from the first few weeks of spill - salmon, shrimp, crab, ?? This could have been overlooked in 1989.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 PS ; Injuries to pink salmon</b>
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**REGION: Kodiak****Kodiak # 5540**

I am speaking for Area K Seiners Association. I see this area was designated as not having any pink salmon population decline. I have to question that because it seems that designation was made based on the fact that Prince William Sound had a record run and had substantial runs after that time until very recently, while in Kodiak the population level wasn't as good. Two years after the spill it seemed like there was a substantial loss of pink salmon and the return didn't come in as fast as expected. I think in our area the pinks were affected more than in Prince William Sound.

**Kodiak # 5527**

On Kodiak we're concerned about pink salmon, and we disagree with the scientists [that there was no injury to pink salmon] because our pink return last year was so far below the expected return. During the summer of 1989 we know some were impacted by hydrocarbons. I also don't see any reference here to ground fish, as far as I know no one's done any analysis on what may have occurred with halibut or any ground feeders. We do know we don't have any capacity in the state to do any analysis of these fish. We have the same problem with subsistence that is mentioned in the brochure.

**Larsen Bay # 6140**

You only have sockeye salmon on the population decline list. I've fished here all my life, and since 1989 my catch on pinks has gone down 80 to 90%. And you're saying there's no population decline?

**Larsen Bay # 5569**

In 1991 and 1992 the pink return was really bad. Reds have been down quite a bit, too. They been doing that feeding in the lake and there was over time a big increase in reds. But since 1989 they've been way down.

**Larsen Bay # 5568**

In 1989 because of overescapement we had pink salmon going up rain troughs. And the damage in the returns is because of that.

**Old Harbor # 5663**

They predicted a huge pink run in Prince William Sound last year but it never came. You don't know what's going to happen, the problem might be the life cycle of the species. If something is going to happen and you don't know what it is that makes you worried. I see up here you got intertidal and subtidal organisms. Does that include crab? Is there some crab research being done?

**Old Harbor # 5662**

Pinks are declining, they have been declining since the spill. They're predicting a bigger run this year, we'll see.

**Port Lions # 5797**

My husband tenders for fishing and there were some concerns about the size of the pink salmon by the .

people he tended for the last two years. They were smaller. Do you know if it was because of the oil spill? If you could fix it, that would be wonderful.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 5294**

There seems to be such a big question about the pink salmon. We're not sure if the hatcheries are declining or what. This seems to be totally the question on whether we've been impacted or not, and yet there seems to be no enthusiasm on the part of the Trustees for finding the answer. Why is the coded wire study holding up the whole process and yet there's no enthusiasm for funding the studies?

**Cordova # 5280**

The evidence we have to date on pink salmon is that the damages appear to be chronic and they appear to be consistent even though the oiling is declining. As a result of exposure to oiling in 1989 the pink salmon have obtained a chronic and persistent genetic damage and we have no idea how long that will last. One addition, on pink salmon what you said is a little misleading. You said there are two reasons why we can't measure population decline: because the change is so small or because the species compensate for the oiling effect. This is not the case as those populations undergo large natural fluctuations. The difficulty comes from sorting out natural perturbations from oil effect. When you try to take into account natural variability, you may still have substantial damage but have difficulty measuring it.

**Cordova # 5279**

Regarding pink salmon, the brochure doesn't show the population declining but it says in the other chart that it won't recover for many years. Why is there a discrepancy?

**Cordova # 567**

It's already proven that genetic damage has been done to wild salmon stocks within PWS.

**Valdez # 6005**

If the Trustee's scientists can't agree on injuries to pink salmon, when are we going to have some concrete data to go by?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SS ; Injuries to sockeye (red) salmon</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5202**

That's what we need, we don't need anything else: restore the reds.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5201**

Our red salmon for one were definitely damaged. As far as restoration, concentrate on our reds, enhance our future runs, to get it back up like it was.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5188**

The reason we're real concerned is this is all we've got. We basically survive on summer salmon. It's the same in Perryville, the three Chigniks, and Ivanoff Bay.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5229**

The Fish and Game office in Kodiak doesn't like to volunteer information.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5228**

Is there any paperwork that says there was overescapement in the Chignik regions?

**Chignik Lagoon # 5187**

All their fry had to swim through the oil to the ocean that spring [1989].

**Chignik Lagoon # 5186**

They were real sick-looking fish. I haven't ever seen any of those before or since. From the first run they travel up alongside Kodiak and then hit the main line and then come down this way. I've never seen anything like that since then. They must have been feeding on something on their way up here.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5185**

The thing I was most concerned about was when we were fishing that year, I kept seeing yellow fish. I've never seen red salmon that were completely yellow. I've never seen fish that way before. I was catching one or two of those a week. We gave them to Fish and Game. They probably threw them away but somebody said that the color was liver damage. I kick myself for not freezing one of those, but I didn't. If those fish are diseased because of that oil we'll be seeing all kinds of damages.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5183**

I've been told if you have two years back to back of overescapement you have real problems, three is very bad news.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5182**

The '89 season overescapement was doubled, they had us close down a couple times. They shut the whole lagoon down for a whole week, and there were fish all over, lots of fish got through.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5181**

We had two years of overescapement here in the last six or seven years. Those two years were back to back. One of them was the Exxon year, the other one was 1990. We didn't fish in 1990 because of the strike.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5180**

I think Fish and Game's been keeping a lot of stuff quiet. There's no way of documenting Aniakchak overescapement because ADF&G didn't keep surveys. They're way bigger (Kenai) than our runs here.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5179**

There's two major systems, Black Lake and the Chignik system, and off that system there's several major streams. They don't only spawn in just Chignik or Red Lake.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5177**

Our red salmon are three to five year fish. Fish and Game uses the ones that come back earlier to predict next year's run.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5176**

According to the Fisheries Research Institute the majority of the fish that spawned in 1989 went out into the oil and will be coming back next year.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5175**

We had overescapement here in Chignik, too. We had a big seine net over the river but the fish kept busting the net out.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5174**

I'd like to address the sockeye salmon issue. Did the scientists figure out the effects of the oil on the smolts in the open ocean?

**Chignik Lagoon # 1023 Chignik Lagoon Village Council**

I am a commercial fisherman at Chignik Lagoon and wanted to make sure that you were aware of our damages from the oil spill. We had a large escapement problem on our sockeye salmon in 1989 over 300,000. Our whole salmon season was totally screwed up because of all the closures due to the emergency order closures by the Fish and Game and Veco. I believe that we should get some kind of compensation to enhance our salmon runs out of this restoration plan. I think it should be all species such as crabs, halibut, etc. The boundaries you have outlined I think it should include all villages (Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lakes, Perryville and Ivanof.) We all depend on this fishery not just the Lagoon and Lakes. Obviously we were affected by the oil spill or we would not have had all these problems not to mention all the mental stress. The 2 people you can contact that would know more about the exact figures on this over escapement etc. Greg Ruggerone FRI (206-486-6523) and Chuck MacCallum, Chignik Seiners Association (209-671-2062).

**Chignik Lake # 5277**

There was no fish up here all summer last year.

**Chignik Lake # 5276**

I talked to Chuck McCollom (of Fish and Game?) in Chignik Lagoon last year about the fish crash.

**Chignik Lake # 5275**

Usually there's no problem getting red fish but this year there were none. We got 20 or 30 fish altogether. The bears were even coming into the village looking for fish.

**Chignik Lake # 5271**

FRI was here in February and they couldn't get any fish at all in Black Lake.

**Chignik Lake # 5270**

There are red streams all along the way going south towards Perryville and Ivanoff. They were all overstocked.

**Chignik Lake # 5269**

I'm sure there was overescapement in all of the streams around here, because nobody was fishing.

**Chignik Lake # 5262**

There's been a lot of fish with those black spots. Fish with bands on them and rings. Lots of them with little funny spots that were real terrible looking.

**Chignik Lake # 5260**

We had two years of overescapement. One year was because of the spill, they wouldn't let us fish at night. Another reason was the strike.

**Chignik Lake # 5259**

They closed us off in the middle of the season and too many fish dumped into the streams.

**Chignik Lake # 5258**

The fishery problems you have listed here only include Kenai and Red Lake. How come not here? The same thing should be done here. Our (Chignik Lake) fishery to hell, too.

**Chignik Lake # 5247**

East of here there are big cities of beaver dam houses. They spoil the runs. Those used to be spawning streams.

**Chignik Lake # 5239**

Towards fall the adult sockeye were coming up with a black spot about the size of a dime. You could scrape it off, it was on their scales. I've been fishing all my life and I've never seen anything like that before. It's happened the last two years. We won't take those fish, the [cannery] companies get uptight. They don't want that meat.

**Chignik Lake # 5238**

Hardly any sockeye salmon came up into the lake last year.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 6167**

When we couldn't fish Olga Bay in 1989 the whole side of the bay was just boiling with fish. Since 1989 there's no pickup of any reds.

**Akhiok # 6165**

The reds near Akhiok are not very healthy, and there's not very many of them. There used to be a lot of fish in Portage Bay and Sulua Bay, but the last two years it's been pretty much closed because there's nothing in there. There was some oil in the area but not so much in there. In the last few years we have always had pretty good returns in there, mostly chum salmon. When they had the area closed because of the spill I went in there with my boat and it was just like October month, there was nothing in there. And then down here last year in August it was the first time in all the years they had it closed during the whole month of August, but they had this whole area closed. In past years that was when we made our season. There was just no commercial fish, so they were trying to

make an escapement. There's Frazier and Olga Lakes, there's big runs up there.

**Akhiok # 5000**

Lot of them like Dolly Varden were just getting gilled in our seines. We usually have a good run of reds coming through.

**Karluk # 5518**

The time of the spill was when the (Karluk River red salmon) fingerlings went out.

**Karluk # 5514**

We have some beaver problems in the Karluk river drainage. (This problem is relative to decreasing spawning habitat in the Karluk drainage for the red salmon run.)

**Karluk # 5512**

The Karluk red salmon run was down after the oil spill, including 1992. For 15 years, ADF&G built up the run from a previous low, and then after the 1989 season it went down again.

**Larsen Bay # 5569**

In 1991 and 1992 the pink return was really bad. Reds have been down quite a bit, too. They been doing that feeding in the lake and there was over time a big increase in reds. But since 1989 they've been way down.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Valdez # 697**

Research impacts from the first few weeks of spill - salmon, shrimp, crab, ?? This could have been overlooked in 1989.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 CS ; Injuries to chum salmon</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 5485**

I don't see chum salmon on the injury table. If pinks are there, chums should be. In PWS on even years, 75% are intertidal spawners and on odd years half are intertidal spawners. I would think whatever is happening with pinks would happen with chum as well.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5415**

There was one injury, the chum salmon, which was never addressed because it was never studied and was a huge component. We were expecting to see what the four-year old component would be and it was 0. It has never appeared on the list. We are very frustrated with the approach on the outer coast because it is unstudied. We are so far along with this, and it seems we are seeing a lot of the

projects over and over again. The chances of introducing something now are slim.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SF ; Injuires to shellfish in general</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lake # 5248**

A lot of us usually go for clams and other shellfish. When the oil spill happened we couldn't go get those. We were told not to. We go back to certain places now, in fact just about everywhere.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5044**

Regarding fish dumping which killed scallop, is any of that taken into consideration?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5633**

Would the restoration funds be used for the coast? We lost all our sea urchin. They are real hard to find and so are the barnacles. You can see bald spots where there is no eelgrass.

**Seldovia # 5887**

I never understood how oysters were harmed by the spill.

**Seldovia # 5831**

Are shellfish and crabs included in the category of intertidal organisms?

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5142**

I would like to see shellfish added to the list.

**Chenega Bay # 5129**

Inside these passages, I have not caught one king crab. I have run 4,000 hooks and haven't caught anything.

**Chenega Bay # 5127**

I don't see deer, shrimp or crab on the list of injured resources.

**Chenega Bay # 5104**

Are shrimp and crab immune to oil?

**Cordova # 5339**

Has anyone gone into finger printing the bacteria that grows in that sludge down there? And the oyster dredging that's coming up, has anyone been sampling some of that stuff so that it would be documented?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 CRB ; Injuries to crab</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula****Chignik Lagoon # 5194**

Did you guys study the injuries to crabs? It takes 7 to 8 years for the crabs to come to maturity, so we still haven't even been able to study effects of the spill on crab. The year of the spill there was all these little guys dead. Now I'm fishing dungeness and there's less and less every year. That was in Hook Bay and in Ivanoff.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5171**

Were there any crab mortalities noted in Hook Bay? [Participant wanted to know why they weren't mentioned as injured in the brochure.]

**Chignik Lake # 5272**

We found dead dungeness crab down on Sand Beach in 1989.

**REGION: Kodiak****Kodiak # 5542**

I also would like to see research on crab impacts. When he said that crab were not mentioned it reminded me of when the spill hit Shelikof side of Shuyak in the area of Nikita bay. It wasn't that large as part of the spill but nevertheless it covered the beaches there, I think 30 to 40% of the beach. Afterwards there was a thousand, maybe more, dollar sized dungeness crabs dead on the beach in that area. I don't know for sure if they were related to the spill at the time but it was in the summer of 1989. It would be good for the spill money to be directed to something like that because it might generate dollar value. Dungeness crab are money in the fishermen's pocket. There has been a lot in the papers about spending money to buy trees, and I don't think that is as important as monitoring and looking for a way to recover species that have been damaged by the spill.

**Old Harbor # 5665**

The crabs live on the tidelands or tide flats, the oil could have bothered them.

**Old Harbor # 5664**

But they didn't have much of a crab fishery in Prince William Sound before the oil spill anyway. They should do that research here. In 1989 we found some crabs and we opened them up and they were filled with black oil in the gills. Now there's no crabs out there now. We didn't say anything then because we were afraid Fish and Game would close all the fisheries.

**Old Harbor # 5663**

They predicted a huge pink run in Prince William Sound last year but it never came. You don't know what's going to happen, the problem might be the life cycle of the species. If something is going to happen and you don't know what it is that makes you worried. I see up here you got intertidal and subtidal organisms. Does that include crab? Is there some crab research being done?

**Port Lions      # 5818**

Did they ever look into our dungeness crab, there was a bunch of them died.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Valdez            # 6011**

We also had a tanner crab winter fishery in 1988 and we haven't had one since. Also, around four or six vessels used to fish brown king crab in Prince William Sound. The fellows who geared up for it last year, among the whole fleet they caught maybe 30 or 40 crabs.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SHR ; Injuries to shrimp</b>
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**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay      # 6091**

We have put in pots for shrimp and have only gotten two or three.      The oil that came through here was toxic.

**Chenega Bay      # 5128**

The market for shrimp has leveled out since the spill.

**Valdez            # 6010**

I noticed you don't have spot shrimp on your list. Aside from one small opener, fishing for spot shrimp has been closed since the spill. A lot of fishermen think the decline in spot shrimp is from the spill.

**Whittier           # 480**

I am interested in bringing back commercial spot shrimping. Since the oil spill, it has been closed. I believe the hatcheries are at fault. They are letting loose so many small fry that they are eating all the shrimp and crab larva.

**Whittier           # 6064**

Why weren't the spotted shrimp studies continued? (seven people nodded in agreement.) Our community was spot shrimping commercially. It was very important to us. I think there were about 80 registered fisherman who were spot fishing.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 TID ; Injuries to intertidal or subtidal in general</b>
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**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage        # 5013**

Could you expand on intertidal and subtidal organisms? If you expand those subtidal organisms and intertidal organisms in the uppertidal zone, aren't you saying the entire ecosystem needs a break? Aren't you attacking these individual species as entities in themselves when it should be obvious when you expand those other subtidals, that the entire ecosystem has been damaged and needs

restoration?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5400**

Protect those eelgrass plants.

**Nanwalek # 5619**

When they were testing the beaches for subtidal organisms after the spill, they only checked one spot to see if they were damaged. The whole beach was not tested. They might take the organism from the clean spot for testing. How they were taking their evidence did not give the whole picture. I saw the people taking the samples, and they did not check everywhere that there were organisms. It needs a more detailed inspection and not such a random sampling. It is a little late to correct this. A more detailed inspection needed to be made at that time. What you do now is not going to be relevant. You should look at your data from that type of situation because it may not be real involved.

**Port Graham # 5763**

The seaweed affected by oil is partly dead and turning whitish green. You can tell it has been hit with oil.

**Port Graham # 5761**

The blue mussels were very thick in our bay before the spill. They are coming back now, but they are smaller (2-inches). I don't know what causes the slow growth.

**Port Graham # 5754**

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tar balls. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellow-ship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

**Port Graham # 5740**

Has any plankton testing been done in the oil-spill area?

**Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham**

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources:

Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species,

Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

**Seward # 5891**

Where in the classification did the candle fish or pink fish that birds feed on that thought that the chocolate mousse out there was great food fall in your category?

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 6162**

Butter clams haven't been very abundant here. Since I was a kid we had a lot of these cockle clams, but they're declining now. But they've been declining since before 1989. And we have sea urchins but it seems like the spill didn't do that much damage. Razor clams have slowed down some. So all these resources we had before, I don't know if its nature or if they've been abused or whatever. The way I've seen it in my time they're kind of declining. It will take time for restoration. We had a lot of crab and they're down now but we know where they went.

**Old Harbor # 5653**

Subsistence is returning to normal but everybody is afraid of it. Everything we eat around here is damaged. We would go with our children to the beaches where we used to have picnics and the children would get all oily. We are eating the clams, we've been doing it for hundreds of years. Even though the fear is there, we're still going to do it. We're eating them but we're concerned about our safety. We're not going to stop, because that's what we live on, as we have for hundreds of years. I think if you looked at the records about subsistence gathering that they collected after the oil spill, the people in Old Harbor showed the largest decline.

**Ouzinkie # 5718**

One report that came out is that the plankton is affected from the oil.

**Port Lions # 6132**

It seems to me like you kind of skimmed over the "other" category on your injury table. The concern here is that our shoreline itself is basically dead.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1101**

As an avid outdoorsperson and traveller, I was shocked to hear the news about the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on Bligh Reef. Just last week I returned home from a month long trip to Alaska. I spent those four weeks in Prince William Sound sea kayaking. The sounds we heard and the sights we saw were incredible-breaching whales, black bears, Chenega and Blackstone glaciers calving, etc. But, on several occasions, the sights and smells were not pleasant. I can remember paddling along the east side of Chenega Island one day, and smelling the crude oil before I even noticed the wide black oil line above the rockweed.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Tatitlek # 311**

Studies of impact of oil on ocean bottom environment and resources is greatly under emphasized -- it makes no sense at all not to study the ocean bottom. The effects that it may have on people that use the resources from it could be harmful and we'd like to know if this is a potential problem.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 CLM ; Injuries to clams or mussels</b>
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**REGION: Kenai**

**Seldovia # 5879**

Seldovia Bay used to be full of clams. No one can explain why there are no clams. Some say pollution and some say it is an algae. A database of some sort might help to determine why there are no clams.

**Seldovia # 5855**

When you get to spending these monies, I agree with Mr. Cole on what has happened to our clams.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5523**

I don't see much mention of shellfish or clams in the brochure and I was wondering why that is? I think that the damage was bad enough, specifically on some clams, that they should be here.

**Larsen Bay # 5576**

I still feel the same way when I eat clams and I wonder if they still have oil in them. My husband won't eat clams any more because he got sick that one time.

**Larsen Bay # 5565**

How come you don't have anything in the brochure about shellfish, like clams? That's a pretty wide field, to lump it into intertidal. That includes a lot of other organisms, too. We know the clams have declined on beaches here.

**Old Harbor # 5652**

They got poisoned from clams here. I don't know if they reported it then or not, but two or three people got sick after the oil spill from eating clams. They're eating clams now, but we find a lot of dead shells down here.

**Ouzinkie # 6131**

All the thirty years I've been living here there's never been any decline in clams except since the spill. I went up to Campbell's Rock and dug some clams and I couldn't eat one of them. They were dying, they were black and slimy.

**Ouzinkie # 6128**

Another thing we've noticed is the clam beds are down. What could be done to restore clams and ducks?

**Ouzinkie # 5708**

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've

had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tar ball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5133**

The only thing happening with the clam beds is that the oil is still locked in affecting the clam. I would like to see that cleaned up.

**Chenega Bay # 5115**

There is also no mention of bivalves (clams and mussels).

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 ECO ; Injuries to the ecosystem</b>
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**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

Recovery concept must include protection of habitat that contributes to natural recovery. We believe that enhancement of ecosystem protection is justified under the terms of the settlement and the recovery concept as written is too narrow. Injury to the ecosystem needs to be described. The summaries of injury to habitats are a good start at describing the injury to the entire ecosystem, but further synthesis of effects of coastal riverine, and upland habitats and the array of species they support is needed. As well, food web relationships need greater attention. For example, the ecological significance of uptake of petroleum hydrocarbons by deer from eating kelp was downplayed with the statement "it was determined that the deer were safe to eat," especially since the intertidal habitat section failed to mention the kelp-deer interaction. Initial and potential long-term human health effects from the spill to residents and oil spill workers should be included in the summary since humans are part of the ecosystem.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham**

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources:  
Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species,

Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

#### **REGION: Kodiak**

##### **Akhiok # 7**

The life cycle has been put off balance because of the oil spill. There has been quite a number of species that has been harmed, and when the life cycle has been off balance it will take years to restore to what it was before the spill.

##### **Kodiak # 187**

I think your main concern should be restoring balance and restoration in the waters. Although I did not live in Alaska at the time of the spill, I was very saddened to hear about it in Florida. It was publicized very much. I understand the many people fish for a living and are upset about it. I think this proves to the fishermen a lot. First of all it serves them right. There are so many areas around Kodiak and AK that have been over fished. Point the finger at them too! They have damaged natural ecosystems far worse I believe. What if you looked at it that way? Perhaps the low #'s of life wouldn't have been in the first place. I hope it put some fishermen out of luck. What I'm saying is if you count all the sea animals that die needlessly because of careless fishermen and "nets", one would find the fishermen do much more damage than Exxon ever did. They should be more active in restoration of the world's oceans too.

##### **Old Harbor # 5666**

Like you said, they spent \$100 million in research in Prince William Sound. How many miles of beaches were damaged in Prince William Sound and how many miles were damaged on Kodiak? It seems to me the most of the damage was done here. Here the oil busted into little pieces and everything ate it. I don't think there was any species of bird or animal that didn't eat it. Some of them got away, but every beach on Kodiak Island has been damaged and the ocean bottom was damaged, and yet you say they didn't do any research here?

#### **REGION: Outside Alaska**

##### **US, Outside Alaska# 1156**

The Habitat Protection is sorely needed for although now you can hardly see evidence of the spill "on the surface", the true effect of the spill is beginning to show...the absence in some places of seals, otters and birds that used to congregate to play and live and have a place they knew as home. Last summer's salmon return was the first significant failure ever of salmon returning to Prince William Sound. Only 1/4 to 1/3 of what was projected came back and that suggests an on-going genetic impact of the oil. State and federal scientists have found the effects of the oil from fish all the way to whales and come in the varied forms of brain damage, curved spines, changed feeding habits, eye abnormalities. This is happening right now and this is why the money needs to be spent this way, right now. Although this is one wrong (Spill) that may never be made right, at least, at the very least, it shows that you (Exxon) are committed to taking care of our environment. Did I mention this is a hard subject for me to talk and write about?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 ARC ; Injuries to archaeology</b>
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**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

Better information about Injury to Archeological Resources needed. We recognize that specific information about archeological resources needs to be kept confidential, but if possible, maps or description of which ANILCA conservation units had injured resources would be useful. It is hard for the public to appreciate the magnitude of damage without better information.

**Anchorage # 203**

Archaeological sites do not have a damn thing to do with the spill unless they were damaged.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5651**

A lot of our artifacts were stolen after the oil spill. We lost quite a bit.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5163**

During the oil spill, our old village site was vandalized by oil spill workers. That hit very near and dear to a lot of people here. There must be some mechanism to restore, monitor and protect the old village site.

**Chenega Bay # 5162**

The issue of archaeological remains has to play a role somewhere.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 MUD ; Injuries to air, water, and sediments</b>
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**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5116**

Just using the term "sediment" is misleading.

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 SVC ; Injuries to services in general</b>
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**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5056**

Most of what we have talked about so far does refer very much to species that have been injured or damaged in the process. You made reference to services and human-use damage. It is kind of hard to figure out how long it will take for that to recover. If you don't design programs to support those

commercial uses and some of the fisheries, how are we going to meld these two together? The human resource has been very damaged.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5641**

I would suggest that in the oiled area more research should be done and then do research on the outside later.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5538**

It seems to me that human uses are artificially separated from the habitat protection issue. Humans are part of the ecosystem. I believe it should be recognized that human uses are built into the habitat effects.

**Larsen Bay # 5580**

The services or human use I don't think get enough attention. Recreation includes sport fishing and hunting. A lot of people here don't eat deer because they haven't had feedback on deer, and they don't trust the deer. The brochure doesn't capitalize on human use enough as far as I am concerned. Fish and Game is going to get a lot of money on this, but nothing much is going to be done on the human services side as far as I can tell. I know they have to work on this because the commercial fishermen can't catch enough fish. I think the human use side needs more emphasis in this plan.

**Port Lions # 5798**

Regarding recreational use, you were talking about recreational cabins. What about things in communities that were stopped because of the spill? We have a foundation across the street for a new community center. That foundation was put down in 1989 but it was never finished because of lack of funding. Could any of the settlement money be used to finish that hall?

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 619**

In general, I think the approach taken should be very much like our efforts after a severe hurricane or even the recent floods. This means working to restore the lives of the "residents" of the area to their pre-spill condition.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 375**

Our fish are gone, the birds are dead, we can't count the birds in a day running in a boat and you see very few sea mammals since the spill.

**Cordova # 5296**

It seems like you're saying that the left column [in the brochure list of injured resources] is

getting priority. I don't think the human impacts are getting enough priority. For us, the human impact can be best addressed by dealing with the commercial fish species, it is one of the only things we can do to help the human impact.

**Cordova # 279**

What about the human impact? I don't see any studies being done to assess the socio-economic relationship to the oil spill.

**Tatitlek # 5978**

When that oil spill happened I remember even before they put out the boom they asked us what resources were most important. The list they came up with said birds, sea otters, hatcheries and other things, but I don't know if they ever put people on the list at all. Why are the human beings always the last to be considered?

**Valdez # 6029**

It worries me to hear you give such convincing arguments on both sides. You have to decide sometime on what's the best and most supportable opinion and make a decision so you can move forward. It appears to me that this process leans towards one side. I guess if you are looking for input I'd lean towards human use and resources side and see what needs to be developed there, and I think you will find that plays back to your injured species. If you go at it from the species side it will focus too much attention on one or two species that you might not be able to do much for. I don't think we can get it back to the pristine condition. I don't think we can manipulate the life forces out in the sound to do that with just \$900 million.

**Valdez # 6015**

It is becoming apparent to me that these five different alternatives are based on this list of the injuries, and yet as we have pointed out already there are lots of problems with the data which make up those injuries, from uncertainty about certain species such as pink salmon, to controversy between your data and Exxon's. And there is no weighting towards economic return to the communities, like this man bringing up the murre versus this man bringing up the spotted shrimp.

**Valdez # 6013**

Most of the things that you have on the list are really not things that affect people economically. Would you spend millions of dollars to fix ducks rather than fix things that help people economically? Most of the discussion I've heard about how to spend the money focuses on spending money to buy land to protect it. Are the areas we're talking about being bought up to protect those birds and animals that are on your injuries table?

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 CF ; Injuries to commercial fishing</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lake # 5273**

Now we don't have any fish and the fish prices went down, too.

**Chignik Lake # 5240**

Fishing and subsistence is our way of making our living. We don't have any jobs here.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5062**

The fish that the hatcheries are releasing, the ecosystem cannot support. Is the money going for restoration of streams for wild stock salmon? What will be done about this imbalance? They are releasing too many pink salmon. It is so badly destroyed that it can't support the release.

**Anchorage # 5058**

Part of the problem is you are looking at commercially-introduced replacement for indigenous wild species. That doesn't help the people that live there that use the resource. If you planted commercial mussels, they don't want to pick them off a beach that was polluted by oil. They want their land back. Why wasn't that mandated under law this entire time. I have a document that says the area is still contaminated with CERCLA hazardous substances. I don't understand how you are going to buy off the people by bringing some lousy hatchery fish in to replace what has been their source of sustenance, life and purpose for the last 10,000 years. The alternative is to stop the commercial use and clean hydrodynamically-purged oil. Take the fish out of those lousy hatcheries and put the fish on beaches as fertilizer. Give 10% to the state of Alaska to distribute to the people who paid for the lousy fish. Put the rest back in the water. Drift and set nets kill marbled murrelet and all kinds of sea life. I've been out there. I have been a set netter. I've been a drag shrimper in PWS. I have long lined and seined. I see all the dead animals in all of those commercial uses. I have been in logging sites. You stop the commercial exploitation and let the land recover so the people who respect it can get back in there and use it one of these days.

**Anchorage # 5057**

My point was for example if it takes ten to fifty years for sockeye to come back to a pre-existing condition, the uses of that resource will have changed substantially from what it is today. These guys will be behind the eight ball.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 5405**

Would that be building new hatcheries and canneries?

**Seldovia # 5863**

The commercial salmon fishery was very much impacted.

**Seward # 5963**

Is this for service damages? It takes all six of the board to agree on opening that back up. What does it take to approach the board on people losing their boats and permits? There are people out there who need help bad.

## **REGION: Kodiak**

### **Akhiok # 6170**

None of the seiners got to fish that year, everything was shut down. The salmon were just coming in, they couldn't control them, so I'm sure the streams were just plugged.

### **Akhiok # 6169**

Fish were dying all over that whole bay, even in Alitak canyon there was fish trying to go up that a creek they don't usually go up. The seiners couldn't fish and they stopped them from going up.

### **Akhiok # 6168**

We would have been able to fish them out on the grounds in 1989 but they wouldn't let us. Now you can't hardly get enough fish in there to keep the escapement people happy. They figured there was at least three million out there in front, that place was just so full of fish. Now the last few years there's nothing.

### **Akhiok # 6167**

When we couldn't fish Olga Bay in 1989 the whole side of the bay was just boiling with fish. Since 1989 there's no pickup of any reds.

### **Akhiok # 6166**

Most of the reds that are down here near Akhiok do go up into Olga and Frazier. But last year it was down and they just had to keep it closed.

### **Akhiok # 6165**

The reds near Akhiok are not very healthy, and there's not very many of them. There used to be a lot of fish in Portage Bay and Sulua Bay, but the last two years it's been pretty much closed because there's nothing in there. There was some oil in the area but not so much in there. In the last few years we have always had pretty good returns in there, mostly chum salmon. When they had the area closed because of the spill I went in there with my boat and it was just like October month, there was nothing in there. And then down here last year in August it was the first time in all the years they had it closed during the whole month of August, but they had this whole area closed. In past years that was when we made our season. There was just no commercial fish, so they were trying to make an escapement. There's Frazier and Olga Lakes, there's big runs up there.

### **Akhiok # 6164**

Outsiders from out of town do the gill nets. Nobody from here is gillnetters.

### **Akhiok # 6163**

Most of us here are seiners, we rely on the Red Lake run for commercial fishing. It's way down. We haven't had very much fishing time over there at all for the last couple of years. We fish in the Karluk area, too.

### **Karluk # 5515**

There is some commercial fishing near the town, mostly beach seining outside the lagoon. There are three permits in the village.

**Kodiak # 5524**

What kinds of factors go into making the decisions on priorities of the kind of habitat that is to be protected? I wonder if more priority will go into consideration of those species that have commercial fishing or subsistence or sport fishing uses.

**Old Harbor # 5686**

I think the hatcheries are putting too much fish biomass into the ocean and the ocean just can't support it. I think that's why that stock declined. There just wasn't enough food. The fry go into the kelp beds, but once they get out to sea there just isn't enough food. In effect those stocks are affecting us in the long run because they all go out and eat in the same ocean.

**Old Harbor # 5668**

I had my best year fishing in 1988, I made half a million dollars that year. I bought a new house, I moved to Anchorage, and here comes the oil spill. I didn't fish that year at all. In the seven years that I fished I always brought in 200,000 to 250,000 pinks, and the last two years I got 30,000 fish altogether. We can't make a living fishing on that. I have seen pink salmon decline rapidly, and I hope it comes back.

**Old Harbor # 5661**

Ever since 1989 we've seen the fish prices decline.

**Old Harbor # 5659**

Fishing is more than just a way to make a living. There's no way to tell a good story about fishing in 1989 because nobody fished. Fishing is our way of life. It's something you look forward to as soon as you put your gear away. If it was a shitty year, you look forward to next year, you think it's going to be better.

**Old Harbor # 5658**

In the winter of 1988 and 1989 I built a brand new boat in Seattle. I came up here with the idea I was going fishing. Instead I spent the summer sitting home fighting with the family. My life was all fouled up that year. I think everybody in this room could probably say the same thing. The oil spill was worse than the tidal wave. The oil spill is going to be something on our minds for the rest of our lives because we worry will it happen again. If there's another spill in Prince William Sound where will the oil go? We know how the tides run and we're right in the path. In the end Mother Nature has to take care of it. Even if we had the best things to make it stop how could we contain it. You can't contain something like that. [Emil Christiansen read his statement here.]

**Old Harbor # 25**

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

**Old Harbor # 25**

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

**Old Harbor # 24**

We were hurt financially in commercial fishing and Native Corporation investments. They have both nearly been blown away but fishing is a way of life so we continue regardless of how little it pays .

now. We wonder if investments will ever look good as they did in 1988. We're always hopeful.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1181**

Although I'm a conservationist, I believe the PEOPLE PRIMARILY in the fisheries industries should be compensated as well as the habitat. ANIMALS have lost their lives, which is unfortunate and a great loss. But PEOPLE need money lost in the past few years, because of the spill to survive. Exxon should pay for every dollar lost to every person affected by the spill. In addition, Exxon should pay a great amount to the Hatchery Dept. I believe this is where the biggest recovery is necessary. The people in Alaska don't make their money on birds and otters, its made of fish and crabs. Obviously this was and is a great disaster and we'll have to live with it and Exxon pay for it. But most habitat is just plain gonna take time for recovery. Thank you for your time to listen to my opinion and views and hope it makes a difference.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 5296**

It seems like you're saying that the left column [in the brochure list of injured resources] is getting priority. I don't think the human impacts are getting enough priority. For us, the human impact can be best addressed by dealing with the commercial fish species, it is one of the only things we can do to help the human impact.

**Cordova # 1437**

Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing. Research and rehabilitation for commercial fisheries should be funded. The only people in Cordova against buying Eyak lands are the loggers, who would profit by not having the land bought. The loggers are a minority in the town and most people, maybe 90%, want the land protected.

**Cordova # 1395 Reclaimers of Alaska**

We are writing to you as a group of concerned citizens regarding the *Exxon Valdez* settlement funds expenditure. We are apprehensive about the bulk timber buy-back disguised as habitat acquisition and the near total lack of funding for fisheries research and management in comparison. The *Exxon Valdez* released 11+ million gallons of crude oil into the waters of Prince William Sound, possibly resulting in damages to the fishing industry. The 1993 herring return was significantly smaller, larger in biomass, and suffering from lesions. A vast portion of the salmon fry this year had to be destroyed due to the infestation of a contagious disease in the hatcheries. This will devastate the salmon return in four years. It is quite apparent that immediate and long term development needs to be secured as a first priority for our fisheries in Prince William Sound.

**Cordova # 709**

The fishing industry is the base of the economy in Cordova. I would like to see the Trustee Council .

focus on restoration of injured commercial fish species as a first priority.

**Cordova** # 702

I believe the money should be spent helping people help themselves. Such as, payment of PWSAC debt payment. With all that has happened with the oil it is too much debt and we need help. With that done we should be able to help ourselves.

**Cordova** # 687

The idea that Exxon will "take care" of the commercial fisheries is ludicrous. An equal percentage of funds should go to the restoration of fisheries. The commercial fisheries was the single most damaged user group. Too much emphasis is being placed on "lock-up and view" rather than "restore"!

**Cordova** # 65

What about these fishermen who are hurting so bad financially because their jobs have been damaged by Exxon's oil? They should be receiving some sort of help!!

**Cordova** # 5297

You tend to not talk about the human element because people were not killed by the oil spill even though we have definitely been in a financial decline since the spill. We enjoyed a decade of prosperity within our fisheries that we strove hard to create. Since 1989 the community is in dire need, each of us as individuals and as fishermen and those that support the fishing economy -- the whole community -- we have become an endangered species as much as some of these mammals. We're going under as a corporation and individually. We can't make our boat payments. This is the third year we have had a low price for salmon and now we've lost our herring. We haven't spoken much about the human element because we don't want to look like we're greedy. We had a good life and it's been destroyed.

**Whittier** # 6074

Say that the spot shrimp was on the list and they decide there is nothing they can do for it, is there any restitution for fisher- men who could not fish, or is that under the civil settlement? Would there be no human recompense out of this funding? Humans are not a species. I was out in the Sound since 1973. In Homer they may have seen a piece of oil, but there would be more of them voting. These funds will not go towards people at all?

**Whittier** # 6066

This will be another season with the areas down the tube by fall.

**Whittier** # 6063

The rockfish was the only fish closed.

**Whittier** # 6062

Fish and Game are blaming the fishermen for catching the species.

**Whittier** # 6061

Can't you find yourself in a chain reaction? For instance, the sockeye salmon, someone could say no more fishing sockeye so that the stocks can recover. You shift your injury because the person who

relied on the sockeye is now the injured party.

Whittier # 6049

Would you have any suggestions for how shrimp fishermen could make some impact?

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 PU ; Injuries to passive use</b>
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**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited**

These comments are submitted in behalf of the Alaska Sportfishing Association and the Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited. These comments supplement our accompanying responses to the questionnaire in the plan. These comments focus on the general problem of achieving a rational basis for decisions, explain our recommended alternative which combines elements of alternative 2, 4 and 5, and makes for acquisitions. Achieving A Rational Basis For Decisions: The actions of the Trustee Council are subject to administrative law requirements. Foremost among them are the requirement that actions by the council must be supported by a rational basis and must comply with the NRDA regulations (43 C.F.R. Part 11). To meet these requirements, the Trustees would be wise to recognize that the overwhelming loss was loss of passive use of wildlife generally. That is obvious to anyone who examines the responses to questions A-6A, A-20, and A-20A of the of passive use study released by the Alaska Department of Law. Our conclusion from that study is that the Trustees should fund a follow-up, nationwide survey that will ask respondents to put values on different quantities of wildlife of various injured and uninjured species that could be conserved through various acquisition alternatives both inside and outside the spill area. The purpose of such a study would be to get some handle on how th public trades off conservation of one species versus another. Such a study should provide respondents with some factual basis for making choices; e.g. the quantity or percentage of a wildlife resource that would be protected through an acquisition and the costs associated with alternative acquisitions. Absent such a study, all candidate acquisitions amount to nothing more than guess work as to how well any particular acquisition replaces lost passive use value. Essentially, the problem the Trustee and the public are having is that the trustees are forced to make decisions on buying lands, that have resources that are to some extent quantifiable in biological terms but are not quantifiable in terms of the economic value to the public that would be achieved through conservation of the lands. The result is decisions driven by biological assessment of resources present on the lands and the agenda of interest groups and agencies. The value tot he public is a matter of social science, i.e. natural resource economics, and is not capable of being addressed through the biological sciences or desires of interest groups. Such a study would serve numerous legal requirements. Restoration and replacement actions must be the most cost-effective alternative for providing the lost services. 43 C.F.R. 11.81(f)(1). The lost services must be restored to no more than the baseline level. 43 C.F.R. 11.82(d)(2)(i). Natural resource damages are the residual injury remaining after cleanup. 43 C.F.R. 11.84(c)(2). Here, the greatest residual injury is to passive use. It apparently remains as residual injury the passive use study and its questionnaire focused on injuries to wildlife that involved mortalities and long term injuries to birds and marine mammals. Yet, the justifications for acquisitions to date frequently involve resources and services showing little or no residual injury and lacking in any measures of cost-effectiveness or the contribution made to restoring passive use to baseline condition. The only way we can see of getting a handle on such problems is by funding the type of study we propose.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation**

4. Non-Use Value Studies: I know that several non-use studies have been accomplished to date on the issues surrounding the *Exxon Valdez* issues. From the discussions that I have had with several of those researchers it appears certain that many people "value" Prince William ecosystem far more than the minor cost of the birds/otters themselves. This should serve as an indicator that the public needs to be fully appraised of the total ecosystem approach to restoration and the needs to look beyond the name species. We would recommend that a continual public involvement and non-use evaluation be part of the long-term plan.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

We ask the Trustee Council to remember that some of the most valuable resources in the EVOS area are aesthetic resources. These are valuable not only as cultural and spiritual resources, but also as economic ones for the tourism and recreation industries. If aesthetic resources are significantly impacted by unsustainable and unrestricted logging and development, then the ecosystem damage caused by the EVOS will be compounded and future cultural and economic opportunities will be lost. Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We will continue our involvement in the EVOS restoration process.

**Valdez # 296**

I was pleased to see in the presentation the mention of what was called "passive use," what was described as "knowing it's there." I would like to expand the definition of passive use, because there is not an active user of Prince William Sound who is not also a passive user. Before the oil spill there always was a feeling in the Sound that this was a wilderness and even though you could always find a beer can on the beach, you also could always feel you were alone in a wild land, someplace private that very few in the world could reach. As a tour boat operator for many years, I showed thousands of people just a small portion of the Sound, but I could see in the eyes of the intelligent ones the appreciation of a place left alone in the economic mash of the world. I knew what was off the route I had to travel and some of them figured it out, too. I remember a year as a commercial fisherman when I'd stand on deck in the early morning and listen to the skipper curse a bald eagle because it would take a salmon or two. I also knew if that eagle weren't there, this skipper would have felt a loss. The point is, each of us who used the Sound found it not only the economic provider but a spiritual provider as well. But, Exxon took that away. A friend of mine wrote in a poem about the spill "you are nowhere where you are not part of the world." That was the lesson *Exxon Valdez*. This "passive" use was a loss that cannot be repaired. Never again will Prince William Sound be the wild place it was March 23, 1989 and all of Exxon's money cannot restore that.

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 REC ; Injuries to recreation and tourism</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Juneau # 5475**

Regarding public use cabins, would that be in oiled areas or unoiled areas?

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 73**

I Kayak and boat the Sound and it is very disheartening to land on beaches affected by the spill and see, smell and hear that these places are not recovered and no where near recovered. On the outside and the outsider it may look healed but from the insider experienced "Sounder" the injury is deep- The Soul Knows! I suggest the somehow the message gets out that the consequences of the spill will be around for at least another generation.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Port Lions # 5822**

Even if you tell me the outhouses and the trails have deteriorated for four years, the spill had nothing to do with those things running over. I think that's stupid.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Valdez # 6004**

Where on the injury chart would you put visual quality? (Veronica said probably under services as commercial tourism or passive use). Those of us who run tours consider this important, and I know the forest service considers this as well.

**Valdez # 1025**

The negative impacts of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill have effected many people and communities in Prince William Sound (PWS). No community in Prince William Sound has been impacted more than Valdez. This impact continues as other spills in the world are immediately compared to the *Exxon Valdez* spill and with movies such as "Dead Ahead." This attention quickly refers to the enormity of the spill, discusses and normally shows film footage of oil on the water, dead animals and birds and all the other damage done. The result of this continuing attention is the reinforcement of the perception that oil is still present and the sound is no longer pristine, is not desirable as a visitor/tourist destination nor a quality place to live.

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 SUB ; Injuries to subsistence</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 399**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Mat-Su Borough # 404**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5188**

The reason we're real concerned is this is all we've got. We basically survive on summer salmon. It's the same in Perryville, the three Chigniks, and Ivanoff Bay.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5190**

These people that live in Ivanoff and Perryville, they fish in this area, this is their primary source of income.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5188**

The reason we're real concerned is this is all we've got. We basically survive on summer salmon. It's the same in Perryville, the three Chigniks, and Ivanoff Bay.

**Chignik Lake # 5240**

Fishing and subsistence is our way of making our living. We don't have any jobs here.

**Chignik Lake # 5264**

Last fall was one of the worst subsistence years for red salmon ever. We usually subsist on them. The first week of November we had a hard time finding any fish for drying. There's usually fish all over the lake that time of year.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 417**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 416**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 405**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 341**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 323**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 302**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 43**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 42**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 41**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anchorage # 40**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5635**

It seems like every time there is a settlement made there is a big concern about sea otters which we really don't use. Is there anything the state and federal governments can do that would provide employment?

**Nanwalek # 5627**

As far as subsistence users go, the most important part is the subtidal.

**Nanwalek # 5624**

The house is cutting down on subsistence-use programs. These programs need to be kept open.

**Nanwalek # 5601**

Were the hydrocarbon studies done on animals which are living now?

**Nanwalek # 5600**

Since the 1989 spill, how many actual studies have been done to test for hydrocarbons?

**Port Graham # 5787**

I feel very strong about funds being spent on restoration because so often the villages are left out. I would like to see our subsistence resources restored. I would hope that when my three children are grown, there would be food for them to subsist on.

**Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham**

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources:  
Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species,

Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

**Port Graham # 5784**

After the oil spill we didn't hunt a lot because we didn't know how animal food sources were affected.

**Port Graham # 5768**

It is more important to restore what we have lost in the villages and in the oil-spill area, especially the food source.

**Port Graham # 5765**

When a Native person catches a fish or seal, there is very little that is thrown away. All of it is used in one form or another.

**Port Graham # 5764**

One of the things our people have traditionally always done is eating the liver of the cod fish. I am concerned about the hydrocarbons collecting in the liver of those fish.

**Port Graham # 5762**

During the entire year, Native people do different subsistence things. We have had to go up to Kachemak Bay or purchase mussels. Early in the spring and on into May, the snails are collected. They have returned and are available. People are also just beginning to collect seaweed. They are preserved and used year round in cooking food.

**Port Graham # 5758**

I made a request for testing the clams. Out here near the clam bed was a cleaning station and I don't know if the stuff at the cleaning station contaminated the clams or if it was a combination. The cleaning station is where the boats came in.

**Port Graham # 5754**

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tar balls. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Akhiok # 5005**

After the oil spill I was real scared to go out and eat the clams and some of the fish. But as the years go by we are getting back into using subsistence food sources.

**Akhiok # 5004**

Well, naturally subsistence would have to be coming back because that is our way of life. It's part of our livelihood.

**Karluk # 5516**

There is a question in our minds whether the clams (and other similar subsistence foods) are still contaminated.

**Kodiak # 5524**

What kinds of factors go into making the decisions on priorities of the kind of habitat that is to be protected? I wonder if more priority will go into consideration of those species that have commercial fishing or subsistence or sport fishing uses.

**Larsen Bay # 6141**

Another thing you've got all these animals and fish on the list, but I don't see anything about the human beings. Who's doing the survey about the people? It's not only with the animals, I know a lot of people here in this room that are still injured. They won't eat the seafood because they don't trust it. Who's doing the studies on the people who don't have a Safeway?

**Larsen Bay # 6139**

When I first moved here it was because the subsistence is easier here. I used to eat clams several times a month, but now I am doing good to eat clams once a month. You open up the clams and they're black inside. They weren't like that before. All these studies you've done are in Prince William Sound, all the studies they did, you're going to tell us they apply here, too? When they first did the testing in 1989 and the first part of 1990, they sent out brochures but we haven't heard anything here since then. How can we justify saying something when we don't even know what the findings were?

**Larsen Bay # 5579**

What about some of the chemicals that were used? Bioremediation chemicals. Will the testing pick that up? It's possible if there were there injuries from that. Is Exxon responsible for that? Has there been any injuries show up from that?

**Larsen Bay # 5578**

I would say that one wouldn't want to eliminate all of a person's caution in eating any wild foods. Just because the oil spill did not contaminate the food doesn't mean there can't be other things, and when a person has any hesitation about eating something, it's better that they don't eat it.

**Larsen Bay # 5576**

I still feel the same way when I eat clams and I wonder if they still have oil in them. My husband won't eat clams any more because he got sick that one time.

**Larsen Bay # 5573**

What I am getting at is the rules of the settlement. What good is it to restore all this stuff if nobody's going to use it because everybody is so injured mentally? The people who used to eat the ducks won't eat them now. All the charts and graphs doesn't mean anything because the people are still injured in their heads. If it can't come out of this pot of money, which pot of money will it come out of? We can sit here in this room and talk about it, I've had the problem myself. You have a bowl of clams and when you look at them, all you can think about is a bowl of oily goop. How is the younger generation going to learn about these traditional foods? I look at this food and I think about the oil spill. How do I know, does it turn that color every year? A lot of things are not being eaten, or they say heck with it and they eat it anyway because they have to, it is their life. What kind of risk are they taking?

**Larsen Bay # 5566**

I know one thing that is listed here is subsistence but they don't talk much about subsistence. They're still afraid. Subsistence has come back a little bit but it's not like it used to be. I'm surprised they don't talk much about it here, in the brochure. They list all the other resources, but they don't talk about subsistence very much.

**Old Harbor # 5654**

We were scared to eat seal meat, too. I don't eat it any more. I used to watch the seals down by the lighthouse. I'd go down with my dogs in the summertime and watch them. I don't see them around any more.

**Old Harbor # 25**

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

**Ouzinkie # 5708**

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tar ball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 427**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 415**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 414**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 407**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 403**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 401**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 400**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 39**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**US, Outside Alaska# 37**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 5147**

There have been massive declines in species, and some don't exist anymore. Immediate action should be taken for resources which we depend on.

**Chenega Bay # 5137**

If we want to restore subsistence, I would start with the seal and sea lion.

**Chenega Bay # 398**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 395**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 394**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 393**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 392**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 391**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 390**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 389**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 388**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 387**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 386**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 385**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 384**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 383**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 382**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 381**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 380**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 379**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 377**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 376**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 374**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 373**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 343**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 342**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 337**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 336**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 335**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 334**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chenega Bay # 5161**

Regarding opportunities for human use, our children will not get the opportunity to enjoy the types of human use we enjoyed. You are talking about destroying a culture.

**Chenega Bay # 5148**

One of the projects we will be involved with in 1993 is a subsistence restoration project. The project will show a real need for some sort of food-sharing program inter-village.

**Cordova # 65**

And the subsistence fishers/hunters are now being warned that their food sources are filled with toxins. What will they do for food?

**Cordova # 418**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cordova # 406**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cordova # 38**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cordova # 36**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cordova # 35**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cordova # 34**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Tatitlek # 5994**

We're working with ADF&G subsistence on the harbor seals and sea lion project but I don't know of any other species they were looking at. (Marty wants to be sure to note this, Trustee Council promised the subsistence resources study would look at all of the species they're concerned about)

**Tatitlek # 402**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Tatitlek # 311**

Subsistence service restoration is very, almost totally under emphasized!

**Tatitlek # 30**

I think that because subsistence resources include most of the resources impacted by the oil spill, more emphasis should (must) be places on restoring the areas of subsistence users. At this point and time, the Trustee Council seems to place their priorities according to the amount of "bitching" by the special interest groups. A very strong case can be made in favor of subsistence users as the highest impacted group and the council must recognize this.

**Whittier # 6050**

Was Cordova considered a subsistence community?

<b>ISSUE: 6.3 SOC ; Social injuries</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula**

**Chignik Lagoon # 5226**

Exxon said we made too much money fishing that year, because I went way out and fished anyway, they said I owe them money now. I wasn't just going to sit. I told them to come and collect it.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5199**

You're dealing with a lot of frustration here in this community.

**Chignik Lake # 5241**

There are some people who didn't want to come to meet with you because they gave up on the claims [note: they think we're Exxon].

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 501**

The "shock" damage to people distressed and consequently affected by the spill has not been addressed. The impact on mental/spiritual welfare, assessed as "considerable loss" by your survey nationwide, needs to be remedied. Since the effects of disasters live on in the lives of the impacted, and there are some ways to restore mental and spiritual vitality, we should restore community/personal vitality to those in need. I feel this would be in keeping with the restoration intention.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5647**

I injured myself when I worked on the spill down in Windy Bay. The only people I talked to were the Alyeska people, and they sent me so much paper work I just gave up. Something happened to my knee, and it is starting to bother me much more. Who do I contact?

**Nanwalek # 5646**

Would they cover injuries that occurred because of the oil spill? Someone lost their leg because oil got into a cut. Who do you contact for that?

**Nanwalek # 5639**

You could word a health clinic proposal in a way to propose a long-term study for effects which occurred from people eating subsistence foods contaminated by hydrocarbons. It seems it would be easier for them to be tested here in the village. There is a way to get things like that, but they have to be worded in a certain way.

**Nanwalek # 5638**

You could justify a clinic here by saying you are studying people's health in relationship to the oil spill.

**Nanwalek # 5609**

Is the Trustee Council looking at things like a health clinic?

**Nanwalek # 5605**

Is there any kind of studies or statistics on indigenous people who subsist, long-term effects, increased cancer rates and diseases from eating contaminated seafood?

**Port Graham # 5754**

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the

time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tar balls. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

**Port Graham # 301**

The impact long-term and 10 years from now on human beings-- who will pay for medical costs? Who will monitor? Who will do follow-up? Who has history of present illness?

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5525**

I was peripherally involved in some of the spill activities and I've followed it some since. My concern is that you don't draw the circle too tightly around what you consider to be affected by the spill. I think there are some things not listed here. Certainly there were commercial fishing losses, but there were other down stream effects, like cannery workers who didn't work and students who wanted to go to college but weren't able to work that year. I see some things with the mammals that were affected that you don't have here. Just during the spill I saw so many things that were not normal, like a Coast Guard family where the husband was flying so much there was a divorce.

**Larsen Bay # 5577**

I don't think you can help people get over that fear. I think subsistence is a very important part of village life, and the oil spill has affected them mentally.

**Larsen Bay # 5572**

Just in this village alone since 1989 we've had three people die from cancer. How are you going to address these problems?

**Old Harbor # 5682**

As far as services, what about our way of life that was disrupted, the everyday life of a village? I feel everything got sped up by the oil spill. I would suggest using different language for services, like subsistence way of life, or maybe small community way of living. When the oil spill hit, life changed. The press came in and all the other people--it just disrupted our whole way of life. We're going to be evaluated as if 'This is Kodiak and this is the village, and why aren't you like Kodiak.' I like going slow; I don't like development. The idea of go fast and go fast, that's not the Native way of life. Now we're blasting a way through the hill to make a new airport, I just think it's too fast. It seems like after the oil spill we just got sped up, everything sped up. I would just like things to go slowly.

**Ouzinkie # 6129**

One thing we'll discuss was the social problems, turning friend against friend, people who grew up

together. Exxon manipulated the people. Maybe some funds should be used to look into these social problems the people still have, because that kind of impact is still there. I talked to Dolly Reft this morning, she testified last night in Kodiak. I think more funds ought to be addressed to social issues. I see so many of these funds on public information. I don't see why you need to tell people in Southeast Alaska when at the same time I don't hear about something I need to know about subsistence or whatever.

**Port Lions        # 5821**

The governmental process in our community broke down because of the spill. The whole leadership of our community fell apart. How do we get at restoring that? Projects like that building [the community center foundation] across the street and others should have happened, but everybody went this way and that and nothing hung together.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Cordova        # 5337**

There is a linkage. In the symposium there was a study which identified residents of Prince William Sound as stressed.

**Cordova        # 5297**

You tend to not talk about the human element because people were not killed by the oil spill even though we have definitely been in a financial decline since the spill. We enjoyed a decade of prosperity within our fisheries that we strove hard to create. Since 1989 the community is in dire need, each of us as individuals and as fishermen and those that support the fishing economy -- the whole community -- we have become an endangered species as much as some of these mammals. We're going under as a corporation and individually. We can't make our boat payments. This is the third year we have had a low price for salmon and now we've lost our herring. We haven't spoken much about the human element because we don't want to look like we're greedy. We had a good life and it's been destroyed.

**Cordova        # 5282**

As users of those resources, we are definitely seeing changes taking place since 1989. Those changes are detrimental to our services, our earning capacity. The patterns are changing, spawning patterns of Pacific herring and retention of their eggs. A lot of things are going on that definitely are peculiar. As users we lean to the side that something is wrong. As a reasonable assumption, in any way that you would manage your personal affairs, if everything is going along on a general pattern and all of a sudden things change drastically, a reasonable person would assume that it is the result of a major impact such as the oil spill. It is from that standpoint I base that statement. Those herring and salmon studies should be funded to clarify those problems.

<b>ISSUE: 6.4 OIL ; Oiling</b>
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**REGION: Alaska Peninsula****Chignik Lagoon # 6120**

The same thing in Hook Bay (much oiling). That beach there, I stepped in oil up to my ankle.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5193**

You would be hard pressed to tell me that it stopped right here because I used to live in Perryville. The tide is really fast that carries between here and there. I've lived in Perryville all my life and I never saw any oil like that on the shores before or again.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5192**

I could see land with kelp beds, beaches where we could dip the oil out with a five gallon can. I was dipping it once and a guy was taking my picture and another guy from VECO was taking my picture at the same time. The next week it blew northwest and the whole thing was covered up with sand. I went back and dug down about six inches and hit plain oil. This was at the surf beach on Aniakchak. That northwest blow just covered it up. I imagine that's where all the tar balls are coming from now, when you get an easterly swell.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5191**

I know a pilot who flew for Exxon, he said he found a lot of oil clear up to Unimak Pass.

**Chignik Lagoon # 5189**

It looks like the line on the map only goes to Jack's Point, but there was mousse patties all the way out to Kupreanof.

**Chignik Lake # 5255**

We found oil last fall out at the Aniakchak fishery.

**REGION: Anchorage****Anchorage # 5090**

These people don't have control of lobbying. You can't shift anything unless you go through the Senate. Everybody talks about restoration until cleanup has been completed. You can dig down upon layers and layers of oil. After storms there was a fresh layer of oil. It has built up and built up. I have to live in the city because my survival out there is shot.

**Anchorage # 1015 P.W.S. Land Managers Recreation Planning Group**

The Prince William Sound Land Managers' Recreation Planning Group (PWSLMRPG) would like to bring the following issue to your attention in the restoration planning process. Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities. We suggest that if restoration activities are undertaken to assess or mitigate substrate oil effects, that impacts to recreation uses be included in such projects. We have been working with the recently established Recreation Restoration Working Group in identifying 1994 restoration projects for recreation and cultural

resources. We will continue to communicate the consensus views of the PWSLMRPG with respect to recreation and cultural resource restoration needs through the Working Group. The PWSLMRPG will not be commenting as a group on the Restoration Plan, but members may choose to do so individually. Thank you for your attention.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Nanwalek # 5628**

Last year, someone from here found a tar ball. I have a picture of it.

**Nanwalek # 5626**

The hydrocarbon went below the sediments and who knows when the right condition will happen for it to come back up.

**Port Graham # 6099**

Is testing(for oil) still going on?

**Port Graham # 5750**

There was not much oil in this area directly, but we are still finding tar balls.

**Port Graham # 5741**

How many areas or streams were tested for oil?

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Karluk # 5513**

There is still some oil oozing out of our beaches.

**Larsen Bay # 5571**

You keep saying scientists, referring to our scientists. Are you talking about Exxon scientists?

The reason I say that is when Exxon wrote the beaches off around here as being clean, they did their inspection from a helicopter at 1,000 feet and 100 miles an hour. A lot of those beaches are still oily, and we're still finding debris, pompoms all wrapped up in brushes and around trees. And you can go out there and look inside the logs on the beaches, the oil has seeped into the logs and it's still there. I've got some jars of oil they said were 80% water, but it hasn't separated, and it still stinks. They told us by the time the oil got here it was 80% water, but we just don't believe that.

**Ouzinkie # 5723**

I worked the beaches in 1989. There were two beaches which included this whole side of Afognak, this side of the pass, during the whole oil spill year that we cleaned up there, we couldn't get into those beaches one time because the tide was so rough. We couldn't even get in there to dig down. I haven't heard any one mention that. That's all still there, and it is affecting our wildlife and our seafood.

**Port Lions # 5817**

When the sun warms up the beach the oil pops up from below. It might be good to put a little bit of .

cleanup in the monitoring project.

**Port Lions        # 5816**

I think you should fund general restoration. Here all the beaches were oiled so we did quite a bit of monitoring. When we did it last time we were specifically doing it for Exxon, just to pick up oil. But it wouldn't hurt to do that again now. I am advocating some manual cleanup of oil on nearby beaches and pickup of spill and other debris at the same time. Pick up some of the stuff that is blatant, especially some of the heavily impacted areas.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**Canada            # 1006**

I am just completing a 25 day sea-kayaking trip in Prince William Sound. I traveled through the Knight Island area and could see the oil stains on the shore. Even at the head of the bays, like Johnson Bay, you can find oil stains in soils along fresh water sources. I am sure that much more severe damages were inflicted to the Sound and have been cleaned and/or repaired by the cleanup effect and nature.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1010**

Let me first open my letter by first telling you about myself. I am an 18 year old male from Arizona. I have spent the last 30 days kayaking in the Prince William Sound area. I paddled from the port of Whittier down to Point Helen on Knight Island. Among evident oil stained rocks and a depletion in the amount of wildlife, I also found leftover equipment from the cleanup, eg: hardhat, gloves, pipes, etc.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay        # 5157**

It would really help to mark sites so that kayakers don't come to Bishop Rock. I would like to see something done to funnel kayakers away from the beach. They will move oil all over Sleepy Bay and take it elsewhere.

**Chenega Bay        # 5151**

Throughout many of the public meetings of the Trustee Council, there was much talk about the net environmental benefit as it relates to recovery of the oil. It is my opinion that when Jacqui Michele and her group did the study during the winter, the phraseology was more appropriate to cleaning techniques rather than restoration. I don't think the terms are applicable in the phase we are in now.

**Chenega Bay        # 5150**

There is no sense in putting money into restoring it until you have cleaned it. It doesn't make sense to put animals back in until the subsurface oil is cleaned so it doesn't affect anything. All the shoreline animals travel the beach.

**Chenega Bay        # 5149**

This has to do with further beach restoration and the amounts of subsurface oiling out there. I

understand the current policy is to leave it there and allow nature to clean it. It has been verified that the oil is having affects on resources out there. Something needs to be done. I think a lot of these recreation-oriented people will come out with the same recommendations.

**Chenega Bay # 5133**

The only thing happening with the clam beds is that the oil is still locked in affecting the clam. I would like to see that cleaned up.

**Chenega Bay # 5132**

I could take you to Sleepy Bay and show that the oil is still at Bishop Rock.

**Chenega Bay # 5112**

There is still oil to be picked up which is hurting the environment.

**Chenega Bay # 5108**

Some things are still dying today because there is oil on the beach still killing them.

**Valdez # 6035**

There is still oiled shoreline in the sound. I don't know whether or not those rocks should be picked up, or whether or not you can do something about the visual quality of the shoreline.

**Whittier # 6087**

I did notice that water is on the other list. It would seem that the first step would be to unpollute the Sound any way possible. There is evidence that these hydrocarbons have a chance of giving you cancer. Bush said they had dropped the level of what you could drop in the water. No one knows what has happened to the oil in the food chain.

<b>ISSUE: 6.5 CLN ; Cleanup</b>
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**REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**

**Fairbanks # 573**

I am convinced that in a majority of oil spills, clean up is impossible or negligible compared to that accomplished by natural processes. It is difficult to sit still and do nothing during a disaster such as this but my experience with the marine environment (Alaskan Oceanographer for more then 20 years) and oil spills (studied many of the major ones) has let me to this conclusion. Exposed beaches clean themselves after several years and some oil will be found in PWS sheltered areas for years if not centuries, regardless at the cleanup efforts.

**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 6107**

I am primarily interested in all the clean-up activities and restoring injured beaches. All these other habitat recovery projects that have to do with species enhancement is what I am interested in and accelerated beach recovery, i.e., beach cleanup. I want the replacement of the harvest

opportunities or species enhancement.

**Anchorage # 5085**

One of the more honest statements I heard from a Coast Guard person was that the shorelines would not be cleaned during our lifetime. I think we are looking at long term, so an endowment seems appropriate . If you don't want to address the human-use factor, the habitat will be folly. You must include the local villages and towns and empower them to understand the research and involve them in the activities. They will feel cheated if you don't. I hope they will be involved throughout the ten years and beyond.

**Anchorage # 5079**

Are they surveying these beaches to do hydrodynamic purges? Were these proposed by any contractees or employees of the Restoration Group? I would like to have a listing of all these removal proposals that were done under study or by recommendation of anyone associated with the Restoration Group? If they are necessary to restore PWS to pre-spill condition, it may very well deem further cleanup, and I would like to see DOJ's opinion regarding necessary cleanup which are not compensable under the Water Pollution Control Act, 4603.822.

**Anchorage # 5047**

I thought that Exxon and Alyeska were mandated under law to pay for all the cleanup, and I don't understand how settlement money is being used for cleanup. Isn't that mandated under two or three federal laws and state law that they are liable for all clean-up costs? How did Exxon buy back their liability under law? So the federal court struck down the state and federal statutes that require them to pay for cleanup? Doesn't it seem kind of silly to pay for their cleanup if they had to pay for it anyway? So you guys all work under Judge Holland? You're all his boys?

**REGION: Kenai**

**Port Graham # 5796**

There have been complaints from the men who had the training that they weren't called. They had the boats and training and weren't utilized.

**Port Graham # 5793**

When Exxon brought in the logs, they may have introduced the spruce beetle to our area. They gave the logs to the people to use.

**Seldovia # 5853**

Regarding habitat protection, I watched the local people become very involved, and some people had such negative experiences. What are the guarantees for funding in the future for SOS organizations? My son-in-law spent hours on volunteer work. They have the right to any funds which come along. Will some of this money help to fund their activities? Is there some encouragement for local participation? Many of the local people did an outstanding effort of being prepared. During the spill, they were ordered as a group to return to Seldovia, and they refused. There needs to be a change in the manner in which the people in this area were treated by the Exxon officials.

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Karluk # 5522**

I wish we would get rid of Exxon's open drums of trash, containers, etc that Exxon left behind. There is lots of trash, absorbent material, etc, left from the clean-up on nearby beaches. Bags of stuff in Halibut Bay and Grants Lagoon.

**Larsen Bay # 5582**

Do you know what happened to the crew on the F/V M&M that was dispensing that chemical? [assumed he means Inipol] The whole crew had to be evacuated. When they had a meeting to talk about those issues in Kodiak Exxon shut up about those questions really fast.

**Larsen Bay # 5581**

A lot of the cleanup agents they used, a lot of them were experimental and the decline in resources is the impact.

**Old Harbor # 5679**

We're the experts because we live here and we know the area really well. I was out surveying the beaches in 1989 with this guy from Exxon, and he thought he was the expert. He was ignoring me. But he was an expert from Texas and he was the oil spill king. I don't think they tried to clean it up, they just tried to get out of there. We were just sitting here with nothing.

**Old Harbor # 5677**

One expert from Exxon when they were doing the surveys just ignored the beaches that were hit the worst. They wouldn't go there, they'd go someplace where there was no tide and no beach impacts. I think in this village everyone has found oil on every beach.

<b>ISSUE: 7.0 XX ; General comments</b>
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**REGION: Anchorage**

**Anchorage # 5087**

I took my complaint to the State Ombudsman about the lack of recognition of my copyright which includes the job bill for the whole nation, which would impact restoration of PWS. I am against an endowment because that is what our founding fathers established. An example is the Loussac library endowment. It is being administered by the National Bank of Alaska. That is nothing more than a charade. My address and name are included on my letter. I am against endowment. Pay attention to my copyright.

**Anchorage # 5067**

My name is Charles McKee, and I have a copyright filed with you people but it is not in here. I would like to talk about the injury to people. From the newspaper quote in the paper today, Exxon is trying to rewrite history and negate long-term damage. After the spill I was doing my own research work and Judge Holland asked for an estimate of damage. I wrote in \$3.5 billion. I am talking about in my copyright the destruction of heritage and historical documentation. They want to destroy

history. They want to destroy the heritage of the people in the affected area. That is injury damage and that is why they spilled the oil. I wanted the average person to read my copyright rather than make a book of it. It is part of the record. I don't see anything as far as people injured in your handout. You ignore their historical heritage.

**Anchorage # 344**

Big Lake! I think that they should make it a restoration spot so they won't pollute the place really bad.

**Anchorage # 73**

One thing related to this whole spill incident that is very upsetting to me is the public relations campaign being put on by EXXON to attempt to persuade the public that the wounds of the spill are or soon will be healed that is a crock of garbage!

**Anchorage # 10**

ITS TOO LATE!! Lets work on research to prevent future damage and improve the environment. We will not be able to band-aid, the effects are too broad and long-term, lets put the money to the long-term solution.

**REGION: Kenai**

**Homer # 195**

This is a perfect example of why governments all over are bankrupt--mentally and financially. Virtually every proposed mitigation is couched in phrases like "estimated", "may have been", "perhaps". The fact that huge sums are being spent to buy land, timber, etc. in areas unaffected by the spill tells me that initial evaluation-- that from a biological viewpoint the spill was almost insignificant--is correct. On a recent beach combing flight in the Nuka Island area, I saw more dead birds (murres) than I did at any time during the spill--yet no one was on the beach running in circles and pulling their hair. We are an insane society addicted not only to drugs and booze, but also to spending other peoples money (OPM) (OPIUM). I say, "Give the money back to Exxon". Start the cure.

**Kenai # 291**

I spent more than half of the years from 1947 to 1960 in the spill area. This was on trips working for the U.S. Army Transportation Corps and Corps of Engineers based in Juneau, Whittier and Anchorage and towing all through the area. Additionally I spent a season operating a small boat for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife at Chignik and three seasons on the USF&WS vessel "Teal" along the Alaska Peninsula from Wide Bay to False Pass. We also did a comprehensive stream survey in PW Sound each year. In many ways the spill is no worse than what man has already done (re: Sea Otter near extinction) or Nature (1964 earthquake and previous ones).

**Kenai # 199**

I feel since the spill was caused by alcohol abuse not poor spill or oil industry procedures, that much of its money and energy should be put on the tremendous alcohol and drug problems we have in our state. Our prisons are filled with men and women who have made similar mistakes as did our oil tanker captain only in other areas, because of alcohol. Why don't we deal with the real issue

instead of making it so hard on the oil companies with costly and sometimes ridiculous rules and regs. Our environment is important but not "sacred". Human life and fellow natives are the most important resources we have. Guns and oil don't destroy! People kill and destroy! Thank you for listening. And I don't work in the oil industry.

**Kenai # 194**

The commercial fisherman and sportfishermen, particularly the guides, have been crying for the 33 years I have lived in this state. No matter how much money the oil spill recovery pours out to them, it will never be enough. There will always be some group that thinks the oil companies are contaminating the world--but these same people, or groups, travel in airplanes, buses and boats that all use oil company products. It's amazing!

**Other Kenai Borough# 219**

Why is everyone so anxious to spend, spend? What are you going to restore? Utilizing some unproven method, like during the spill operation, we boiled all the little organisms and wiped a few rocks--Big Deal. Think People, Think! This whole thing has the smell of a feeding frenzy. Just like with the original oil money - Every politician spending like a drunken sailor in an effort to maintain his hold on the power he wields. Let's face it when we got in bed with the oil co's., we accepted the probability of oil spills and there is very little to be done about them except the passage of time. OH! You can spend the money on every crack pot idea to come down the pike but the results will still be the same- Zilch!

**REGION: Kodiak**

**Kodiak # 5558**

Our theme as resource managers is to do what we believe to be balanced. We're certainly for logging. We're also for preservation and because of our fiduciary responsibility to our shareholders we feel no shame for attaining a return on preservation. We would argue as loggers that you do not do damage to water quality. Once you put in a road then the area is no longer pristine. If you want to maintain the pristine characteristics, then it makes sense not just to our shareholders but to the community as a whole. Different native corporations choose to manage in different ways. Our group is more conservative. We don't see a continuum of trees being produced but we do see a continuum of dividends being produced. We see a long term economic benefit to the community of participation of the funds from a permanent fund continuing to roll around in a community. Of even longer economic interest of timber will be recreation. The economic benefit is recreation. We think recreation proceeds will exceed oil. Suffice it to say that killing trees is a lot more profitable than servicing campers, but we see servicing campers as a long term benefit. Our responsibility is to get the highest return for our assets that we can to our shareholders. We're not in the business of subsidizing builders or homeowners. We sell timber to Koreans, to Japanese or to Americans. We have no favorites as is perhaps at some point politically popular. Our responsibility is to bring back a return to our shareholders and then have those dollars invested into an economy in the most efficient allocation of an economy as possible, not to subsidize any one special interest group.

**REGION: Outside Alaska**

**US, Outside Alaska# 1032**

Thank you very much for your time. I hope that when I come back to visit Prince William Sound it is just as beautiful and hopefully even more full of life than it is now.

**US, Outside Alaska# 1032**

I am writing to you in concern for the Prince William Sound area. I recently completed a month long sea kayaking trip in which I lived in the environment of the Northern part of the Sound. I have grown to love the area and would like to voice my opinion on how we can help Prince William Sound best recover from the oil spill accident that occurred in March 1989.

**US, Outside Alaska# 415**

It the \$900 million runs out before restoration is complete or if it is determined that technology-run restoration is unhelpful, money must be given to those persons damaged by the spill.

**REGION: Prince William Sound**

**Chenega Bay # 243**

Recommend state and fed gov't(s) require Exxon to cease ads on full recovery of PWS.

**Valdez # 296**

Though I am from Valdez, I do not agree with the plan to "clear Valdez' name." If anything Valdez has benefited economically from the reputation. Every tour operator in the city reports increased passenger traffic since the spill. [The spill put the name "Prince William Sound" in front of the American public like no advertising campaign could have. Secondly, knowing marketing, there is not enough money in the settlement to change even 100 peoples' minds about it.]

**Whittier # 6070**

The logging is going on right now. No one is seeing to the loggers obeying the regulations. A watch dog is needed. That is something that could be done right away. It seems like there are regulations being broken.

## APPENDIX III

### LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

Nearly 70 organizations responded with their concerns about the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. National, local, and Native groups are represented, each having comments on the various issues.

#### ORGANIZATION

Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.  
Alaska Center for the Environment  
Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
Alaska Sportfishing Association  
Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited  
Alaska State Legislature - Rep. J. Davies  
Alaska State Legislature - Rep. D. Finkelstein  
Alaska Survival  
Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association  
Alaska Wildlife Alliance  
American Rivers  
Anchorage Audubon Society, Inc.  
Anti-Vivisection Society of America, Inc.  
Arctic Research Commission  
Bethel Native Corporation  
Boone and Crockett Club  
California Coastal Commission  
Chignik Lagoon Village Council  
Chugach Regional Resources Commission  
Chugachmiut  
City of Cordova  
Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.  
Cordova Residents' Petition  
Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska  
Crusade 2000  
Federation of Fly Fishers  
Game Conservation International  
Global Citizens United  
Great Bear Foundation  
International Association for Bear Research and Management  
International Wild Waterfowl Association  
Izaak Walton League of America

### APPENDIX III, continued

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society  
Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.  
Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.  
Kodiak Audubon Society  
Koniag, Inc.  
National Audubon Society, Alaska Regional Office  
National Outdoor Leadership School  
National Rifle Association  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
National Wildlife Refuge Association  
North Gulf Oceanic Society  
Old Harbor Native Corporation  
Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd.  
Pacific Seabird Group  
Pine St. Chinese Benevolent Association  
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation  
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance  
Prince William Sound Land Managers Recreation Planning Group  
Reclaimers of Alaska  
Sierra Club, Alaska Field Office  
Sierra Club, North Star Chapter (Minnesota)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chugach National Forest  
U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Glen Canyon Environmental Studies  
U.S. Shooting Team  
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Department of Chemistry  
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Institute of Arctic Biology  
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Science  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Valdez Convention and Visitors Bureau  
Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.  
Valdez Native Association  
Washington Wilderness Coalition  
Washington Wildlife Commission (Washington State)  
Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners  
Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

### on of Restoration Actions:

Restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States

Is there a link to injured resources or services?

Restoration actions to the spill area only.

Restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.

Restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services.

Preference

S:

**Protection and Acquisition:** Four of the alternatives that protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

Which alternative that habitat protection and acquisition should be emphasized in the plan?

3. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, you emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat that should be emphasized. Suggest your own choice if it isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

Placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

Answered "Yes" to the previous question, please indicate that the annual endowment earnings should be

Examples are increasing existing sport or commercial fish runs or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

Akhiok-kaguyak, INC

### COMMENTS

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK  
INC. favors  
alternative # 2  
for allocation

Ralph Elusko

**Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.**  
5028 Mills Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

**Koniag, Incorporated**  
4300 B Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

1618 M  
**Old Harbor  
Native Corporation**  
P.O. Box 71  
Old Harbor, Alaska 99643

**AUG 06 REC'D**

August 6, 1993

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 06 1993

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**  
ATTN: Dave Gibbons  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:


On behalf of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation, we are transmitting to the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council additional comments on the Draft EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

These comments include a proposed parcel score and a link to injury explanation for the inholdings owned by the three Native corporations we represent based on the criteria established by the EVOS Trustee Council.


In addition, as discussed with the Trustee Council staff, we intend to subsequently provide one attachment (which is currently in the process of being printed) to these comments. The attachment is a Background Document containing a compilation of informational materials which address issues related to the Acquisition of Inholdings Project in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for your opportunity to provide comments to the Draft Restoration Plan.

Sincerely,

  
Tim Richardson  
Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.

  
Tim Mahoney  
Koniag, Inc.

  
Roy S. Jones, Jr.  
Old Harbor Native  
Corporation

# DRAFT

PROPOSED PARCEL SCORE: UPDATED INJURED RESOURCES OF  
COMBINED INHOLDINGS OF AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INC., KONIAG AND  
OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION

## KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

This analysis of injured resources on Native inholdings within the Kodiak refuge is prepared for consideration of the Trustee Council. The proposed parcel ranking uses the most recent criteria of the Habitat Protection Working Group, and reflects consultation on injured species with the staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Parcel: KNWR Parcel Acreage: 265,000 Affected Acreage: all

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INJURED RESOURCE /SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT
Pink Salmon	High	High density of pink salmon streams in refuge; systems known to have exceptional productivity
Sockeye Salmon	High	High density of sockeye salmon rivers & lakes in refuge; systems known to have exceptional productivity.
Cutthroat Trout	Low	Few or no cutthroat streams on parcel; low productivity in area.
Dolly Varden	High	High density of Dolly Varden streams on parcel; refuge known to have exceptional productivity.
Pacific Herring	High	High density of herring spawning along parcel coast.
Bald Eagle	High	High density of nests in refuge; Alaska's largest year round population.

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INJURED RESOURCE /SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT
Black Oystercatcher	High	Area known to support nesting or concentration area for feeding
Common Murre	High	Known nesting on or immediately adjacent to parcel.
Harbor Seal	High	Known haul outs on and immediately adjacent to parcel.
Harlequin Duck	High	Known nesting and molting in refuge; feeding concentration area.
Intertidal/subtidal Biota	Moderate	High productivity/species moderately oiled beaches intertidal/subtidal areas.
Marbled Murrelet	Moderate	Known nesting; concentrated feeding in nearshore waters.
Pigeon Guillemot	High	Known nesting on parcel; feeding concentration in nearshore waters.
River Otter	High	Known use of parcel for denning/latrine sites.
Sea Otter	High	Known haulout and pupping concentrations.
Recreational Use Non-Consumptive	High	Could receive high public use of non-consumptive nature (wildlife viewing, photography, boating, hiking); area highly visible to the recreational user; area nominated for special recreational designation.

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INJURED RESOURCE  
/SERVICEPOTENTIAL  
FOR BENEFIT

## COMMENT

**DRAFT**Recreational Use:  
Consumptive

High

Receives high public use of consumptive nature (fishing, hunting, berry picking) area world reknown to support consistently high wild fish and game populations.

Commercial Use:  
Non-Consumptive

Moderate

Parcel likely to be used used by local tour guide operators because it is accessible by boat and plane; adjacent waters used by tour guide operators.

Commercial Use:  
Consumptive

Low

Occasional guided or outfitted fishing and hunting use; access can be difficult.

Wilderness

High

Area remote; little evidence of human development; parcel acquisition preserves vast areas of no human development.

Cultural Resources

High

World class archaeological resources; first permanent European settlement in Alaska.

Subsistence

High

Known resource harvest area; multiple resource use.

**ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** This parcel contains high values of most injured resources/services from oil spill plus world prominent concentrations of coastal brown bear and is adjacent to highly productive estuary and marine ecosystem; highest brown bear densities in North America.

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**ADJACENT LAND MANAGEMENT:** Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

**IMMINENT THREAT/OPPORTUNITY:** Recreational development (lodges, cabins), fisheries development, year-round residences; Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. Koniag, and Old Harbor Native Corp. have expressed interest in participating in habitat protection/acquisition.

**PROTECTION OBJECTIVE:** Maintain one of Alaska's and North America's most pristine and productive natural areas which includes outstanding examples of populations and habitat injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

**USEFUL PROTECTION TOOLS:** Fee title acquisition.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Request Kodiak Native corporations to provide interim protection; discuss long term protection options; high potential for equivalent resource protection.

## KODIAK REFUGE NATIVE INHOLDINGS PROPOSED PARCEL SCORE:

PARCEL	RANKING CRITERIA									SCORE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
KNWR Native Inholdings	17H 3M	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	111	

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# Alaska Center for the Environment

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COMMENTS  
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## DRAFT Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment

August 6, 1993

The Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan "Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment" (hereafter referred to as the Draft Restoration Plan).

These comments are divided into an initial Summary/General Comments section, followed by detailed responses to specific questions and issues raised in the Draft Restoration Plan.

### Summary/General Comments

While there are many worthwhile restoration research projects and activities that will receive deserved support from the Trustee Council, ACE continues to believe that acquisition and protection of fish and wildlife habitat generally represents the best opportunity available to advance overall restoration objectives. ACE especially appreciates the continuing habitat acquisition efforts of the Trustee Council that have culminated, to date, with protections for lands at Seal Bay and in Kachemak Bay State Park.

- Ecosystem Approach Needed: The priority of the Restoration Plan should be to provide an ecosystem approach that protects threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, and/or conservation easements on a willing-seller basis. There are very few (if any) meaningful remaining opportunities to further "clean up" the spill. Moreover, as noted in the Draft Restoration Plan: "For many resources and services, there is no known restoration approach that will effectively accelerate recovery." (Source: 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives, Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, EVOS Trustee Council, p. B3.) In many cases, habitat protection and acquisition that prevents further impacts to injured resources and services, and allows recovery to occur as a result of natural processes, offers the best opportunity to advance restoration objectives. Habitat protection efforts should emphasize acquisition and/or protection of large blocks of contiguous, intact habitat, complemented by protective management policies on public



lands. Habitat manipulation and/or construction projects advocated in the name of restoration purposes should be considered only as a last recourse, in extremely limited circumstances. In general, projects such as roads, ports, visitor centers or other commercial development proposals are regular agency responsibilities and, as such, are inappropriate and/or should be considered an extremely low priority for use of Settlement funds.

- Habitat Acquisition Serves Multiple Restoration Objectives: It is essential to recognize that numerous, multifaceted and complementary restoration objectives can be served simultaneously through fish and wildlife habitat acquisition and/or protection. Old-growth forests, in particular, provide nesting sites for some of the bird species most harmed by the spill (including marbled murrelets and bald eagles). Pristine riparian and upland old-growth forests also provide crucial habitats for other spill-injured species as well (such as mink, river otter, salmon and other anadromous fish). Watershed protection also serves to safeguard water quality. Additionally, comprehensive habitat acquisition and protection efforts under the Settlement will serve to protect and enhance local community economic opportunities that are dependent upon healthy and productive coastal forest ecosystems, including commercial and sport fishing, guided hunting, tourism, wilderness recreation and subsistence.

**Simply stated: intact forest lands can and do provide an essential biologic foundation for permanent jobs and strong, sustainable economies.** It would be tragic, to say the least, if the ecosystems, biologic resources and coastal communities of the *Exxon Valdez* impact region were to finally recover from the oil spill, only to suffer further devastation as a result of unsustainable, "boom and bust" development activities, in particular clearcut logging. Use of the Settlement funds to acquire and protect habitat offers an extraordinary and unparalleled "win-win" opportunity to advance restoration objectives as well as safeguard future economic opportunities for coastal communities. Habitat needed for recovery of injured resources and services can be protected while private landowners, such as ANCSA corporations with holdings in the spill region, can realize the economic value of their holdings and provide dividends to shareholders, thereby meeting fiduciary responsibilities.

The exact amount of acreage that could be protected with Settlement funds is not known at this time and is subject to a number of significant variables the most important of which include identification of willing sellers and highly variable land values. As a gross estimate, however, using the recent Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay acquisitions as rough "ballpark comparables" (approximately \$900/acre, fee simple), it appears that acquisition of roughly 500,000 acres could be achieved using approximately \$450 million of the remaining settlement funds. This acreage estimate could be higher, or the cost figure lower, if the acquisitions were for partial property rights.

- Habitat Acquisition Has Enormous Popular Support: Not only are the merits of giving priority to habitat acquisition compelling, this proposal enjoys enormous popular support. A *Petition in Support of Habitat Acquisition* is attached to these comments reflecting the support of hundreds of individual Alaskans who have joined together to "urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the ... civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rainforest habitat threatened by logging." In discussions with members of the public, ACE has consistently found broad popular support for, and recognition of, the benefits of habitat acquisition and protection.

- Continuing Monitoring and Research A Priority: In addition to use of the Settlement for habitat acquisition and protection, continued support for scientific monitoring and research is essential, particularly fisheries research. Continued monitoring and research is especially important to ensure proper understanding of ecosystem impacts. Monitoring and research should not be focused narrowly on single species or populations but include degradation of habitats, chronic and sub-lethal effects, including changes in physiological or biochemical changes in productivity.

- Rigorous Screening of "Restoration" Projects/Proposals Essential: If the trust obligation to the spill-impacted resources is to be effectively implemented, great care must be exercised to ensure that the Settlement is not squandered as "the fund of first resort." The Settlement has attracted enormous attention and thousands of ideas have been advanced ranging from the critically necessary to the patently opportunistic and absurd. Projects and proposals advanced in the name of "restoration" must be rigorously scrutinized. Great care must be taken to ensure that proposed projects and proposals are:

- 1) truly needed and beneficial to injured resources;
- 2) not speculative or experimental;
- 3) not being proposed on an opportunistic basis when other funding sources are available, appropriate or would otherwise normally be sought; and
- 4) not excessively expensive in relation to the likelihood of successfully advancing restoration objectives.

- Allocation of Remaining Funds Among Uses: In terms of the relative allocation of funds from the Settlement, it is difficult to justify the assignment of specific percentage amounts to expenditures at this time. However, in general terms, some combination of Alternatives 2 and 3, as described in the Draft Restoration Plan generally represents an appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses.

### Issues and Policy Questions

The following comments are in direct response to specific policy issues and questions are raised in the Draft Restoration Plan.

- **"Special Interest" Endowments Neither Necessary Nor Justified:** There is no need, nor justification, to establish a special interest endowment as a funding source apart from the existing Settlement. The existing Settlement already has the functional attributes of an endowment. Funds, including interest earnings, will continue to accrue to the Settlement. The Trustee Council can choose to extend expenditures from the Settlement over any time frame it deems appropriate. The "special interest endowment" proposals being advocated with special interest groups in charge of spending decisions are characterized by gross by conflicts of interest. While it is not surprising that special interest groups want their own special "dedicated fund" — which special interest group wouldn't? — such a proposal is neither necessary nor justified. A "special interest endowment" would undermine the broad public interest in restoration already defined under the terms of the Settlement.

- **Injuries to be Addressed by Restoration Actions:** Should restoration actions address *all* injured resources and services or just those that experienced a population level decline? The definition of injury should not be narrowly focused on effects to populations or single species. In particular, monitoring and research efforts should address ecosystem effects, including chronic or sub-lethal effects. (It is important to note that whether a particular restoration project should be undertaken or implemented in response to the identification of an ecosystem, chronic or sub-lethal resource injury is, of course, a separate question.)

- **Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources:** Should restoration actions *cease upon recovery* of an injured resource or continue to enhance the resource? As indicated previously, habitat acquisition and protection generally represents the best opportunity to ensure the ability of ecosystems to recover and/or avoid additional injury. Where fee simple habitat acquisition efforts are successful, they will, by definition, provide enduring restoration protection. This is appropriate and, indeed, reflects a distinct advantage of habitat protection as a restoration option. In those cases where habitat acquisition/protection is not possible or feasible and direct intervention, habitat manipulation or some other form of active management project or action is deemed necessary, cessation of the restoration action may well be appropriate upon recovery of the injured resource(s), especially if continuation of the restoration action has an annual carrying cost.

- **Effectiveness of Restoration Actions:** Should the plan include only restoration actions that produce *substantial* improvement or just at least some improvement? Again, it is appropriate to recognize that habitat acquisitions (as a type of restoration action) will serve multiple and complementary restoration objectives simultaneously. For example, acquisition of old growth forest uplands will have substantial benefits for marbled murrelets and bald eagles as well as possibly benefitting anadromous fisheries, recreation/tourism and water quality. Thus, in recognition of its synergistic benefits, habitat acquisition should be accorded a priority as a type of restoration action. While restoration actions that can produce "at least some improvement" should not be ruled out as a policy matter, as a practical matter, given limited Settlement funds, restoration actions with only marginal benefits should be accorded an extremely low priority.

- **Location of Restoration Actions:** Should restoration actions take place *in the spill area only* or anywhere there is a link to injured resources or services? Restoration actions outside the spill impacted area should not be categorically ruled out as a policy matter, although priority should be given to effective restoration actions. Before undertaking a restoration action outside the spill area, however, a clear finding should be made that there are no effective alternatives inside the spill area or that the efficacy of restoration projects outside the spill area clearly justified an exception to the general policy of working inside the spill zone.

- **Opportunities for Human Use:** To what extent should restoration actions create opportunities for human use of the spill area? The creation of opportunities for human use (such as the outhouse development cited in the Draft Restoration Plan) may be appropriate to the extent that the restoration objective is protection of other injured resources. However, great care must be given to ensure that any restoration activities that would create human use opportunities do not conflict with injury recovery objectives. For example, developing new facilities in areas that might attract new use and disturb recovering species.

\* \* \* \* \*

For additional information or clarification concerning these comments, please contact Eric F. Myers at the Alaska Center for the Environment (274-3621).

attachment

- Petition in Support of Habitat Acquisition (14 pages)



# Alaska Center for the Environment

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We urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the \$900 million civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rainforest habitat threatened by logging.

Acquisition and protection of habitat will help ensure that the damaged ecosystem will recover, thereby also helping to ensure a sustainable economic future for residents of the Alaska coastal rainforest.

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Julie Schaefer

*Heather Harmon*  
Heather Harmon

*Paige Isom-Jenks*  
Paige Isom-Jenks

*Christopher Payne*  
Christopher Payne

*Kimberly Hawkins*  
Kimberly Hawkins

*Steve Colt*  
Steve Colt

*LINDA G. WINTHROP*  
Linda G. Wintthrop

*Terence Reeve*  
Terence Reeve

*PHYLLIS HACKETT*  
Phyllis Hackett

RECEIVED  
MAY 17 1993  
0102940517  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RESOLUTION OF THE ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Meeting in Juneau, AK 4/19/93

A RESOLUTION URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ON A PLAN TO ENDOW UP TO 20 ACADEMIC CHAIRS IN BIOLOGY TO FULFILL THE LONG TERM GOALS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS, the biological resources of the northern Gulf of Alaska were terribly devastated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and

WHEREAS, baseline scientific data was completely inadequate to positively assess the damage and is completely inadequate to realistically restore the environment, and

WHEREAS, future shipwrecks and oil spills in the area are a realistic probability, and

WHEREAS, the accumulation of scientific knowledge and advancement of scientific technology make enormous advances each year and will continue to do so on into the centuries ahead, and

WHEREAS, endowed academic chairs will provide continuing top quality scientific investigation, top quality scientific publications, top quality training for the scientists that will be needed by the agencies and companies responsible for resource management and development, in perpetuity, and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is charged under the legal settlement with the Exxon Company with restoring rehabilitating, replacing, enhancing or acquiring equivalent resources and services in the oil spill region and presently lacks most of the scientific resources to accomplish these things, and

WHEREAS, with the inevitable scientific advancement in the decades or centuries ahead eventually enhancement of many of the biological resources will be possible, and

WHEREAS, concentrating a major center for advancement of biological science at the University of Alaska is in the best interests of all Alaskans injured by the Exxon Oil Spill, and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska already has an appropriate Foundation for managing endowed chairs;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE  
ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY:

1. To urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to instruct their Restoration Team to contact and cooperate with the University of Alaska in developing a plan for establishing up to 20 endowed chairs in biology that will fulfill the intent of the settlement.

2. That such a plan be included in the Restoration Plan and EIS being prepared this year by the Restoration Team.

Adopted this 20th day of April 1993.

---

Kim Titus, President

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

684 M  
WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

3601 C STREET, SUITE 1200  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
PHONE: (907) 762-2600

MAILING ADDRESS:  
P.O. BOX 107001  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

August 3, 1993

Trustee Council  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED  
AUG 03 1993

EXXON VALDEZ  
RESTORATION

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

I have enclosed Alaska State Park's comments on the Draft Restoration Plan. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

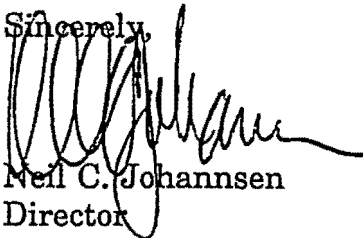
We have several specific locations of potential recreation restoration projects which we can provide to the Trustee Council. Some of the projects within Prince William Sound will be forwarded to the Prince William Sound Recreation Project Work Group.

This Division has a system in place for evaluating and distributing community grants for recreation. This could be modified to incorporate the linkage to injured recreation resources and services. The Trustees could use this grant program for administering funds for community recreation projects.

We are currently addressing recreation restoration with the State criminal settlement at the same time the Trustee Council addresses recreation restoration. These two processes should be concurrent with a synchronization of ideas. The end result should be a cohesive restoration of injured recreation resources. Cooperation and information sharing would be beneficial to both parties.

Please feel free to contact me for more information.

Sincerely,



Neil C. Johannsen  
Director

Enclosures

Alaska State Park Comments for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  
Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment

August 3, 1993

**Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions:** Some biological resources that received measurable declines may be helped by restoration projects, but much of the biological recovery in the spill affected area will heal with time if left undisturbed.

**Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources:** Because the face of the spill affected area will never be the same with the ever changing conditions, recovered resources is sometimes an ambiguous goal to reach. The recreational resources and services in existence at the time of the spill, for example, is not suitable for the use now occurring in the spill affected area. Bringing the injured resource and services to appropriate levels would involve some enhancement.

**Effectiveness of Restoration Actions:** There is no blanket opinion on this because the response varies with resource. Many resources should be left to natural recovery. Others may need substantial improvement over the natural recovery. There is a risk of going too far in this direction as with overstocking fish.

**Location of Restoration Actions:** Most restoration activity should occur in the spill area. Some incidental actions, such as public information, may need to occur in Anchorage or other areas. Projects such as fishery enhancement or habitat acquisition should be limited to the spill area.

**Opportunities for Human Use:** It is essential to include restoration actions for human use. This should be taken to the extent of encouraging appropriate new uses. The key word being appropriate. There may be new fish runs appropriate in some areas but not in all areas. Likewise, a lodge in one location may be beneficial toward restoring some commercial services injured during the spill but would be inappropriate placed in another area. Appropriate management of human use may entail increasing use in some areas to decrease impact in others.

**Monitoring and Research:** There should be human use monitoring in addition to recovery and restoration monitoring. This is one area that has been neglected by the past projects. Human use affects the recovery of other resources and should be included in the monitoring and research stages.

**Habitat Protection and Acquisition:** This may well be the most important aspect of restoration. Since many of the resources can recover over time without active restoration, a key element is to protect the spill area from additional adverse pressures. This may involve stopping logging in some areas where nesting or prime recreation is located. Merely acquiring land will not always accomplish the purpose intended. Managing that land in the

appropriate ways will aide the restoration.

Money to manage these newly acquired lands, especially if the reason is for human use, needs to be provided. This could be included in the acquisition costs or separately from an endowment. Conservation easements are good alternatives to outright purchase. In many instances, controlling human use and impact may be the most effective means of habitat protection.

**Funding Method:** An endowment could be used to supplement the maintenance and operations costs incurred from additional responsibilities added by EVOS restoration projects. Many of the funded projects and restoration activities involving structures or developments may not include future maintenance and operations costs. With the present shortfalls in the State budget for maintenance and operations, these structures or developments may fall into disrepair. Examples would be public use cabins, mooring buoys, latrines, visitor centers, cultural centers, and fish ladders. The State has a responsibility to maintain any new structures even if the legislature will not fund future maintenance and operations costs. Therefore, future maintenance and operations funds for projects implemented by the EVOS Trustee Council, should be allocated from the civil settlement.

Law enforcement for commercial fisheries, recreation, archaeological sites, marine mammal protection could also be funded from this endowment. Controlling the human use will help the recovery of the injured resources. New restoration projects should be completed by the end of the ten years.

733 M

Geoffrey Y. Parker  
c/o Jameson & Associates  
500 L Street, Suite 502  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

August 6, 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RE: Draft Restoration Plan;  
Comments for Alaska Sportfishing Association and  
Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited

Dear Trustee Council and Staff:

These comments are submitted in behalf of the Alaska Sportfishing Association and the Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited. These comments supplement our accompanying responses to the questionnaire in the plan. These comments focus on the general problem of achieving a rational basis for decisions, explain our recommended alternative which combines elements of alternatives 2, 4 and 5, and makes recommendations for acquisitions.

Achieving A Rational Basis For Decisions

The actions of the Trustee Council are subject to administrative law requirements. Foremost among them are the requirement that actions by the Council must be supported by a rational basis and must comply with the NRDA regulations (43 C.F.R. Part 11).

To meet these requirements, the Trustees would be wise to recognize that the overwhelming loss was loss of passive use of wildlife generally. That is obvious to anyone who examines the responses to questions A-6A, A-20 and A-20A of the of passive use study released by the Alaska Department of Law.

Our conclusion from that study is that the Trustees should fund a follow-up, nationwide survey that will ask respondents to put values on different quantities of wildlife of various injured and uninjured species that could be conserved through various acquisition alternatives both inside and outside the spill area. The purpose of such a study would be to get some handle on how the public trades off conservation of one species versus another. Such a study should provide respondents with some factual basis for

making choices; e.g. the quantity or percentage of a wildlife resource that would be protected through an acquisition and the costs associated with alternative acquisitions.

Absent such a study, all candidate acquisitions amount to nothing more than guess work as to how well any particular acquisition replaces lost passive use value. Essentially, the problem the Trustees and the public are having is that the trustees are forced to make decisions on buying lands, that have resources that are to some extent quantifiable in biological terms but are not quantified in terms of the economic value to the public that would be achieved through conservation of the lands. The result is decisions driven by biological assessment of resources present on the lands and the agenda of interest groups and agencies. The value to the public is a matter of social science, i.e. natural resource economics, and is not capable of being addressed through the biological sciences or desires of interest groups.

Such a study would serve numerous legal requirements. Restoration and replacement actions must be the most cost-effective alternative for providing the lost services. 43 C.F.R. 11.81(f)(1). Lost services must be restored to no more than the baseline level. 43 C.F.R. 11.82(d)(2)(i). Natural resource damages are the residual injury remaining after cleanup. 43 C.F.R. 11.84(c)(2).

Here, the greatest residual injury is to passive use. It apparently remains as residual injury the passive use study and its questionnaire focused on injuries to wildlife that involved mortalities and long term injuries to birds and marine mammals. Yet, the justifications for acquisitions to date frequently involve resources and services showing little or no residual injury and lacking in any measures of cost-effectiveness or the contribution made to restoring passive use to baseline condition.

The only way we can see of getting a handle on such problems is by funding the type of study we propose.

#### Recommended Alternative

It seems that there is very little that can be done to cost-effectively restore injured resources and services other than through land and habitat acquisition, but without the necessary social science it is hard to make good determinations as to cost-effectiveness of projects such as stock separation studies.

We favor a combination of Alternatives 2, 4, and 5. We favor the 91 percent for land and habitat acquisition in Alternative 2, the high standard for cost-effectiveness in Alternative 4, and the flexibility and cost-effectiveness that includes acquisitions outside the spill area in Alternative 5. We realize there is political difficulty in looking outside the spill area. However,

the law contains no requirement that acquisitions be geographically limited to the spill area, and the whole notion of acquiring replacement resources implies acquiring uninjured resources away for the locale of the oil.

#### Recommended Procedures

To promote the goal of cost effectiveness, the Trustees would be wise to expeditiously request expressions of interest from all private land owners who own lands having resources worth conserving that face some risk of disposal or adverse development. Some range of cost for various amounts and methods of conservation (e.g. conservation easement versus fee simple acquisition versus amount of land the might be conserved) should be requested. Owners should be made aware that if they wish to be candidates, the Trustees are most interested in lands that have high wildlife value and that are cost-effective or less-costly than other candidates. The Trustees and the staff and the public have frequently expressed this, commendably, as getting the most conservation "bang for the buck." In our view, the requirements of cost-effectiveness, that are essentially preclusive of arbitrary guesswork about economic value, would require such information up front for comparative purposes. Unfortunately such information, while available for Seal Bay and Kachemak Bay acquisitions, has been lacking for comparative purposes to other potential acquisitions. The cost-effectiveness requirement is defeated without such information.

#### Recommended Candidates for Acquisition

To be precise, it is not appropriate for anyone to recommend an acquisition without a basis for cost-effectiveness or the trade-off involved in conserving one set of resources having passive use value versus another set of resources having another passive use value. However, it is appropriate to recommend candidates for evaluation.

We recommend that private lands in the Bristol Bay drainages<sup>\*</sup> and in the Karluk River drainage be evaluated as candidate acquisitions. The link to the spill is loss of passive use of wildlife generally. Passive use is the area of greatest residual injury in this spill. It continuing loss arises predominantly from the front end mortalities to birds and some marine mammals. These lands have some of the highest wildlife values in the state. They have such values for wildlife species that most likely have high passive use value, such a brown bear, eagles, caribou, moose, salmon and trout. They also contain in the Iliamna Lake area some of the only inland marine bird and harbor seal populations in the world. Conservation of such lands could be extremely cost effective, because they lack commercial timber resources and could effectively create great conservation benefits because surrounding lands are already conserved under the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Kodiak Refuge Plan. These lands also have high values for

\* Such as around Iliamna Lake in the Copper River, Gibraltar River, Dream Creek, and Kaskhanok Flats (outlet of Iliamna Lake)

resources important to commercial fishing, recreation, subsistence and tourism, though we view such values as not nearly as important as restoration of passive use.

We also recommend conservation easements along Anchor River, Deep Creek and Ninilchik Rivers and support such easements along the Kenai River.

Obviously, we recommend lands that are riparian in character because they have such high value for wildlife and fishery resources. We recommend against acquisitions that involve only timber and little threat to wildlife. We recommend against putting much values on merely scenic resources that lack wildlife.

Sincerely yours,



Geoffrey Y. Parker  
ASA Board Member,  
Vice Pres. State Council of  
Trout Unlimited

17635 M

# Alaska State Legislature

COMMITTEES  
RESOURCES  
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT  
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES  
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



*While in Fairbanks*  
119 N. Cushman Street, Suite 207  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8172  
FAX (907) 456-1910  
*While in Session*  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-4457  
FAX (907) 465-3787

Representative John Davies  
District 29

August 6, 1993

17635 M  
AUG 06 1993

David Gibbons  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I wish to comment on the draft restoration plan.  
While I support modest, local logging, I do also support the  
acquisition of critical habitat and special park lands using Exxon / Oil Spill  
funds.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Davies".  
John Davies  
Representative

1606 M

# Alaska State Legislature

716 W. 4TH AVE, SUITE 240-A  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2133  
258-8190 FAX: 258-8171



WHILE IN SESSION:  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182  
465-2435 FAX: 465-2864

Representative David Finkelstein

August 5, 1993

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

This letter is in response to your recent solicitation for recommendations on the Restoration Plan. I believe the focus of your council should be on purchasing wildlife habitat. While we can't undo the damage caused by the oil spill, we can expand the public ownership of key coastal habitats in the affected areas.

Within Prince William Sound, the Knight Island Passage and Jackpot Bay area is particularly critical. This region provides a wealth of natural beauty and wildlife habitat that should be preserved for future generations. The lands owned by Chenaga Corporation include many tracts that need to be in public ownership. All of the Native corporation lands in Prince William Sound are worth considering in your acquisition plans, but the Knight Island area is especially important. If public lands can be acquired in the area, it will provide a continuous public coastline from Whittier to Seward. I have boated this coastline and am convinced it is a top priority.

Other critical areas for habitat acquisition include private lands in the Kenai Fjords National Park, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Shuyak Straits area. In all of these areas we have a unique opportunity to purchase wildlife habitat on a willing-seller basis.

Purchasing these and other key habitats in areas affected by the spill will give Alaska's wildlife a chance to fully recover from the effects of the spill. It would also enable these populations to continue to thrive in a protected environment. Making this type of commitment would put us on the road to successful resource management. Please consider the maximum level of habitat acquisition when putting the final plan together. Thanks for considering my views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David Finkelstein".

David Finkelstein  
State Representative

1146 M

RECEIVED  
JUL 26 1993

# ALASKA SURVIVAL

Box 320 Talkeetna, Alaska 99676 (907) 733-1413 or 733-2703

ALASKA SURVIVAL COUNCIL  
7/24/93

To the TRUSTEE Council  
FROM Becky LONG

These are comments on the DRAFT Restoration PLAN.

FIRST we THANK YOU for approving the purchase of 42,000 acres near Seal Bay on Afognak Island.

There is no more need to try & clean up the spilled oil from 1989.

We do not support hardly any of the projects listed for proposed use. Any capital construction project will be used by the Huckle Administration to benefit financially big corporations who would build stuff like Sea World.

Restoration funds should not be used to stimulate the economy by creating capital construction jobs.

To try and repair and restore the injured species and the Prince William Sound & other affected areas environment the money needs to be spent on buying up lands important to habitat, commercial sport, subsistence fishing, wilderness recreation.

We heal by protecting the earth from further damage.

HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE 3

1018 M

## Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

### Board of Directors

**Nancy Lethcoe**  
President  
Alaskan Wilderness  
Sailing Safaris

**Carol Kasza**  
Vice President  
Arctic Treks

**Karla Hart**  
Secretary  
Alaska Rainforest Tours

**Don Ford**  
Treasurer  
National Outdoor  
Leadership School

**Marcy Baker**  
Alaska Mountaineering &  
Hiking

**Bob Dittick**  
Wilderness Birding  
Adventures

**Kirk Hoessle**  
Alaska Wildlands  
Adventures

**Bob Jacobs**  
St. Elias Alpine Guides

**Karen Jettmar**  
Equinox

**Steve Ranney**  
Fishing & Flying

**Stan Stephens**  
Stan Stephens Charters

**Eruk Williamson**  
Eruk's Wilderness  
Float Trips

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office  
645 G St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

May 12, 1993  
**RECEIVED**  
MAY 14 1993

### Re: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association appreciates the opportunity to present our preliminary comments on the Restoration Plan. We will be making additional comments as we continue to work with our members, communities and other groups in the spill affected area.

### Items commented on at this time include:

- 1) Issues and Policy Questions from the flier on the Draft Restoration Plan
- 2) Habitat and Viewshed Acquisition, including new recommended areas
- 3) Endowments for 1) research on ecosystem and 2) garbage cleanup and trail maintenance
- 4) Support for City of Cordova Resolution 93-25

### Issues and Policy Questions

### AWRTA Recommendations:

*1. Restoration projects should address all injured resources and services except for those biological resources which did not measurably decline.*

Justification: Natural recovery seems to be working for many species injured by the spill. If a species' population has not declined, then there is no way to tell when restoration has been successful. Restoration funds could be misspent. Funding projects to restore injured species and services which did not measurably decline entails more money being spent on monitoring and administration. Less money would be available for funding projects to help the recovery of more seriously injured resources and services. Habitat acquisitions will help species whose populations declined and most of the other species which were injured but did not measurably decline.

*2. An endowment should be established to fund research and monitoring of the ecosystem. If subsequent research confirms the decline of a population, then restoration projects for those species may be funded from this endowment or by subsequent settlement with Exxon.*

Populations of some species may still decline as a result of infertility and disease resulting from the spill. Funding should be made available to continue monitoring these populations and to restore them, if necessary. Restoration team members have indicated that it would take about \$100-\$150 million to create an inflation proofed endowment.

*3. Restoration actions for an injured resource should cease once the resource has recovered.*

Justification: The enhancement of a recovered resource could cause damage to another injured resource which has not yet recovered or to resources not damaged by the spill. It will be important to maintain the delicate balance of the ecosystem as a whole in the restoration process. The continued focus on recovered resources also depletes funds already in short supply.

*4. Conduct restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.*

Justification: Allowing restoration funds to be used for projects that "at least provide some improvement" increases the number of projects, reduces funding for projects that will provide substantial improvement, and requires more money for administration, planning, public information, and monitoring.

*5. Restoration of natural resources should be limited to activities within the oil spill impacted area.*

Justification: The oil spill boundary (page 10) encompasses an immense area extending from Cordova to Chignik on the Alaska Peninsula. Restoration actions if not limited to this area could diffuse the restoration effort to the extent that no cumulative benefit accrues. More will be gained by restoring the oil spill impacted ecosystem as a whole through habitat acquisition and protection than will result from individual projects conducted outside the spill area.

*6. Restoration actions should be directed only towards services in the spill impacted area.*

Justification: Exxon has already paid several million dollars for advertising to mitigate the effects of the spill on tourism in areas outside the spill area. These services have already recovered and expanded beyond their pre-spill levels. Recreation and tourism interests within the spill area are still adversely affected by the loss of the services provided by natural resources damaged by the spill.

*7. Restoration funds should not be used to change existing type of public use.*

Justification: AWRTA is concerned that inadequate attention is being paid to the different sectors of the tourism industry: backcountry recreation and tourism which depend on wilderness-

quality areas free from the signs of man's handiwork; mid-country areas around urban centers where developed trails, campsites, etc. are appropriate, and urban-style recreation and tourism where museums, nature trails, visitor information centers, sport fishing docks, and wildlife viewing areas are appropriate. The development of facilities such as cabins, fuel docks, marinas in backcountry areas does not restore the losses sustained by backcountry recreation and tourism users anymore than converting urban areas into wilderness zones would help urban areas to recover their damages. Existing recreation and tourism services already damaged by the spill will be displaced again.

As the Trustees know, the courts have ruled that spillers are not responsible for economic losses sustained by the tourism industry as a result of the spill. Nor can tourism businesses sue for lost access to the natural resources on which their businesses depend, since the spiller has already paid for these through the Restoration Settlement. Thus the Restoration Settlement process is the only avenue recreational users and tourism businesses have for achieving any type of compensation for their losses. It is important that restoration projects be designed to restore lost services, not to inflict those services with additional losses.

AWRTA supports habitat and viewshed acquisition for recreation areas. Covenants should contain specific language that these areas must be managed for habitat and viewshed restoration. Since these lands would be acquired to help restore lost fisheries, backcountry recreation and tourism services, it is important that they are not subsequently converted to other, incompatible uses. Facilities for developed recreation such as cabins, etc. would have an adverse effect on habitat, wildlife, fisheries, and existing backcountry recreation and tourism uses. AWRTA supports restoration of lost resources and services; we do not support converting an area from one type of service to another.

AWRTA supports placing stipulations in the covenants so that future administrators will not make alterations to the land that are incompatible with restoration. We would like to see the Restoration Plan include an administrative alternative that allowed a non-profit agency, such as the Nature Conservancy, to manage conservation areas for either private or government landholders.

*8. General Restoration funds could be appropriately used in urban/village communities to restore lost tourism and recreational opportunities.*

Justification: According to the Division of Tourism statistics program, 20% to 24% of all Alaska visitors include Valdez in their travel itinerary. Between 1985 and 1989 the annual growth rate of Alaskan tourism overall was 3.3%. Because of the oil spill, the Alaskan annual growth rate was 2.2% in 1989-1990 (*Draft Valdez Comprehensive Plan, p. 216 and Division of Tourism*). According to *Patterns, Opinions, and Planning: Summer 1989* "The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of March 24, 1989 affected the Alaska trip planning of one in six visitors. Half of these avoided the spill area." (Alaska Visitor Statistics Program II, p. 20.) This represents a 12% decline in visitors to the spill area in 1989. No information is available for subsequent years. A survey of

backcountry businesses in SE Alaska which were comparable to those operating in the spill impacted area showed that while SE Alaska businesses experienced a 23 to 27% annual increase in business from 1988 to 1992, those in the spill impacted area sustained a significant decline in business (up to 50% for some businesses).

Appropriate projects would include education centers, heritage interpretive centers or museums, nature trails and picnic areas. Locating these facilities in communities will 1) reduce stress on injured resources in back-country areas, 2) provide economic compensation to communities for losses sustained as a result of a spill, and 3) restore urban (community) area recreation and tourism opportunities lost as a result of the spill.

AWRTA will be submitting a more detailed list of these facilities after members in the spill impacted communities have had an opportunity to work with local groups to develop lists.

#### **Habitat and Viewshed Acquisition:**

1. AWRTA strongly supports the acquisition of habitat and viewsheds to help damaged species and dependent fisheries and tourism services recover. Considerable oil remains in the spill impacted area and has an adverse effect on recreation and tourism use. The decision has been made not to remove oil for aesthetic purposes unless there is also a biological gain. Some shore-based backcountry users of the spill afflicted area would prefer to have the oil removed, but most are willing to settle for the acquisition of viewsheds as compensation for their continuing damages. AWRTA supports the majority of the remaining Restoration funds should go to habitat acquisition. AWRTA prefers to wait until reviewing the EIS and Draft Plan before indicating a more precise figure.

AWRTA does not support acquiring only buffer strips around anadromous streams unless the buffer strips are sufficiently wide (perhaps 1000 ft.) and protect the stream and all its tributaries from tidelands to timberline. Under the State's draft regulations buffer strips only protect parts of a stream where anadromous fish occur. This is inadequate to protect water quality and habitat.

2. AWRTA supports the Restoration Team's list of imminently threatened areas for habitat acquisition, but wishes to see the following areas added:

1. Timber and viewshed resources on Chugach Alaska Corporation lands at the south end of Knight Island. Chugach Alaska Corporation plans to begin timber operations on these lands as soon as it completes its Montague Island projects. The south end of Knight Island receives considerable on-shore use from backcountry recreation and tourism as well as scenic-use from cruiseship and ferry boat traffic.

2. Private in-holdings in the Valdez Duck Flats and DNR Port Valdez Crucial Habitat Area: Justification: The Valdez Duck Flats contains prime wetlands and adjacent areas used by the ten species whose populations declined as a result of the spill, by five of the injured species. They provides wildlife, aesthetic, and other services to recreation and tourism. Development of wetlands

## ALASKAN WILDERNESS RECREATION AND TOURISM ASSOCIATION

p. 5

and immediately adjacent areas could cause additional injury to these species, recreational users including sport fishermen, tourists and tourism businesses. The University of Alaska is the largest landowner; several small lots are privately owned.

3. State lands on Naked Island: These lands provide habitat for species whose populations declined, receive considerable on-shore use from recreation and tourism, and considerable off-shore scenic-use by cruiseships, tourboats and the State ferry. The lands should receive some type of special use classification that protects their habitat and both on- and off-shore scenic viewsheds.

3. Opportunity Areas: AWRTA is concerned that habitat and viewshed acquisition may be perceived as a tool for stopping logging rather than as a means of protecting the most valuable habitats and viewsheds for restoration purposes. We feel that too much emphasis has been placed on imminently threatened lands at the expense of other high value habitat and viewshed areas. We strongly support acquisition of the timber and viewshed resources on Chenega lands in the Dangerous Passage area including, Chenega Island and the mainland from Eshamy to and including Jackpot Bay.

Justification: This area receives considerable backcountry recreation and tourism use. Acquisition of all rights necessary to protect habitat, viewsheds and existing backcountry recreation and tourism use would help the recovery of damaged species and lost backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities.

**Endowments:**

AWRTA supports the establishment of two endowments:

1. An endowment for continuing research on the ecosystem and species injured by the spill. Sources of funding: 1) AWRTA supports the use of restoration funds to payback hatchery debts in the spill impacted area. These payback funds should be appropriated by the State of Alaska to this endowment fund. 2) Additional Restoration Funds in perhaps a ratio of 2:1 (restoration:state) could be appropriated to this fund to bring it to a functioning level.

2. An endowment for garbage cleanup and trail maintenance: Justification: Oil still remains on beaches in the spill afflicted area that poses a scenic eyesore. Removal of garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches is one way to improve their appearance. AWRTA supports an endowment that would provide funding to community youth corps and non-profit volunteer groups for trash cleanup projects of beaches and trails.

**Administration:**

AWRTA is concerned about the failure of the Draft Restoration Plan flier to discuss the administrative process. We are concerned about a lack of definition of the decision-making

process. For example, how do the Trustees plan to dovetail the Restoration Plan with the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan, Fish and Wildlife Service Plans, and National Park Plans? We are concerned that habitat acquisition and other restoration activities fit into an orderly process with adequate public notice and public comment periods on specific projects.

It appears to us that considerable confusion exists about the role of the Trustees and the Restoration Planning Team. Who makes policy? Trustees? Both? Who implements policy? the Restoration Planning Team?

We suggest that the Restoration Plan contain a section discussing its implementation and provide alternatives for public comment. One Alternative could be the existing situation where the Restoration Team, whose members first priority is their own agencies, continue to administer the implementation of the restoration plan. A second alternative could examine the pros and cons of the Trustees hiring staff which are not associated with any agency to implement the Restoration Plan. For example, the Platte River Trust which was created to administer the settlement funds from the construction of the Platte River Dam has three trustees (State, Federal and Power Company) who hire a staff to do the jobs. They do not fund the agencies. A third Alternative could turn over the administration to a non-profit organization, such as The Nature Conservancy.

We would also like to see the Draft Restoration Plan contain a section discussing the most efficient way to administer agreed upon restoration strategies. Is the best way to continue giving the money to agencies? what would be the advantages and disadvantages of giving it directly to the private sector through a public bidding process?

#### **Immediate Aid to Fisheries: City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25.**

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association supports the City of Cordova's Resolution and asks the Trustee Council to take immediate action on it.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We appreciate all the thought and work that you have put into the Restoration Planning Process.

Sincerely,

Nancy R. Lethcoe

1625 M  
RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance  
PO Box 202022  
Anchorage, AK 99520  
(907) 277-0897

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance represents over 1900 members within and outside of Alaska. Our members are aware of the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and are acutely aware of the need to spend the Exxon Valdez settlement money where it will do the most to protect the areas affected by the spill from additional damage.

We strongly believe that the very best way to spend these settlement monies is for the acquisition of habitat within Prince William Sound and adjacent area's affected by the spill. Clearly, the overwhelming majority of impacts from the spill were to wildlife and wildlife habitat. It is only logical then that the best way to mitigate such damage is to protect wildlife and habitat from further disruption and degradation.

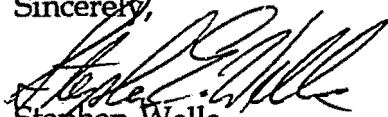
Much of the premier wildlife habitat in these areas is slated for large-scale logging which would amount to a kind of second human-induced disaster to the areas birds, mammals, and fish. It is within your power to prevent this from happening.

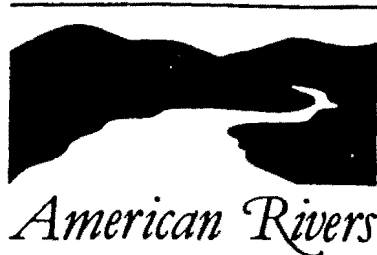
Please do not squander the money received for mitigation of damages on ill-conceived and wasteful construction projects. If such projects are warranted, money should be allocated for them by the state's duly elected officials after appropriate public review.

This money is perhaps the only positive result to come from a mammoth environmental catastrophe. We urge you to review the work that went into the "citizen's vision" for restoration, and to protect at least the seven areas identified for protection as a result of their work.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the spending priorities of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council. We look forward to hearing of the results of your work.

Sincerely,

  
Stephen Wells  
Acting Executive Director



August 6, 1993

1615 M  
RECEIVED  
AUG 09 1993  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**BY FAX**

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

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

American Rivers is the nation's principal river conservation organization, with more than 15,000 members nationwide. In its twenty-year history, American Rivers has worked intensively to protect rivers under the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and has actively assisted states and local groups with their river conservation efforts. American Rivers has also worked closely with federal agencies in numerous programs designed to protect and restore the nation's rivers. American Rivers is a member of the Alaskan Rainforest Campaign, and, along with the other national and regional conservation groups within the campaign, is dedicated to the protection of Alaska's temperate rainforest, from Ketchikan to Kodiak.

We strongly support utilization of the vast majority of the remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds to buy land and conservation easements on lands throughout the spill area. We believe strongly that purchase of habitat important to wildlife and fisheries should be the highest priority of Settlement fund expenditures. Further, the long-term protection of wildlife and fisheries resources will be enhanced by purchasing large areas of land, not isolated tracts. Where possible, entire watersheds should be purchased.

The Trustees deserve great credit for the purchase of large areas around Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay near Homer. These purchases should serve as a model for future fund expenditures.

American Rivers supports the objectives of the "Citizens' Vision," and urges purchase of lands and easements in the following seven critical areas:

1. Kenai Fjords National Park

801 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E.  
SUITE 400  
WASHINGTON, DC 20003  
(202) 547-6900  
(202) 543-6142 (FAX)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  
Trustee Council  
August 6, 1993  
Page Two

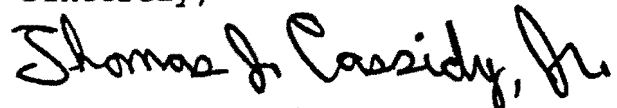
2. Knight Island Passage
3. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
4. Port Chatham
5. Port Fidalgo
6. Port Gravina / Orca Bay
7. Shuyak Straits

We request in particular that the Trustees move quickly to prevent the destruction of habitat values at Port Gravina / Orca Bay, the most threatened area that needs to be acquired.

We also urge the Trustees to consider carefully the important fisheries and wildlife values, especially brown bear, present in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of critical inholdings will ensure the long-term protection and integrity of many streams important to salmon and wildlife.

If you have any questions concerning the matters set forth above, please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. Cassidy, Jr.  
General Counsel  
Director of Federal Lands  
Programs

original mailed

cc: George Frampton, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and  
Parks, Department of Interior  
Jim Lyons, Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources,  
Department of Agriculture  
Doug Hall, Deputy Administrator for Oceans and Atmosphere,  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
David Cottingham, White House Office on Environmental Policy  
Steve Kallich, Alaska Rainforest Campaign  
Pamela Brodie, Sierra Club

1612 M



ANCHORAGE  
**Audubon Society, Inc.**  
A CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

August 5, 1993

Post Office Box 101181  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99510

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

Anchorage Audubon Society (AAS) is a locally-based all-volunteer organization affiliated with the National Audubon Society. Our membership of 1500 is concerned with Southcentral Alaska environmental issues, with a focus on protection of wildlife populations and wildlife habitat as well as environmental education. We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the *Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan*. We consider restoration of the spill-impacted areas a highest priority concern. As noted in the draft restoration plan, the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) is believed by most Americans surveyed to be the largest environmental accident caused by humans anywhere in the world. Mitigating the impacts of the EVOS merits unprecedented and decisive action.

Anchorage Audubon strongly favors habitat acquisition as the primary means of restoring the area. Potential logging and development in important habitat areas threaten to weaken already injured populations, including those identified in the plan and sought by avid Audubon birders and wildlife seekers, such as black oystercatcher, common murre, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, sea otter, bald eagle, killer whale, and river otter. AAS is also concerned with other injured species important to the ecosystem and to the recreational opportunities of the spill-impacted area, including cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, sockeye salmon, rockfish, Pacific herring, pink salmon, and intertidal and subtidal organisms. In addition, the effects of long-term sub-lethal impacts of the spill may result in injury to populations not identified by the draft plan. Other damaged resources of high concern are designated wilderness areas and contaminated air, water, and sediments. To effectively restore and protect these injured resources of the spill zone, and particularly to allow recovery of injured wildlife populations, habitat should be purchased on a system-wide basis, such as whole watershed purchases.

AAS supports acquisition of the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision" for restoration. These are:

Port Gravina/Orca Bay  
Knight Island Passage  
Port Chatham  
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Port Fidalgo  
Kenai Fjords National Park  
Shuyak Straits

Several of these have been destinations for AAS field trips because of their wildlife populations. All are considered high priority acquisitions.

Although other restoration alternatives could be beneficial, AAS believes that habitat acquisition will provide the greatest benefit in the face of numerous resource development proposals in the region. Because some land owners are already engaging in resource development activities, such as logging at Orca Bay near Cordova, AAS urges the Trustee Council to act quickly to acquire these seven important habitat areas in the spill-impacted region. In addition to habitat acquisition, AAS supports protection of public lands through changes in management practices. These low cost or no cost actions should be part of any restoration plan.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the *Draft EVOS Restoration Plan*.

Sincerely,



Vickie Bakker  
Conservation chair



# ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Inc.

11 BEACON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

TELEPHONE  
227-8647

RECEIVED  
AUG 02 1993

EXXON OIL SPILL July 29, 1993  
TRUSTEE JOURNAL

Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Our Society recommends that your final restoration plan make provision for the spending of eighty per cent of your remaining funds to protect the natural habitat of fish and wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

*Bernard Harmon*  
Bernard Harmon, President

BH:jg



## ARCTIC RESEARCH COMMISSION

July 23, 1993

1117 M  
RECEIVED  
JUL 26 1993

Exxon Valdez  
Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

On July 15, 1993, the Public Advisory Group (P.A.G.) met and discussed a proposal by Arliss Sturgulewski of Anchorage, and Jerome Komisar, President of the University of Alaska. Their proposal presents a case and an approach to the establishment of a Marine Research Endowment.

The Arctic Research Commission is a federal agency to which the President appoints seven Members, as mandated by the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984, to develop and recommend an integrated national arctic research policy and assist the federal government in implementing it. To accomplish this goal, the Commission, assisted by a small staff and an Advisory Group of technical experts, identifies problems and needs and makes recommendations on basic and applied research as well as logistic support and international collaboration on arctic research.

The Commission has previously endorsed the concept of a Marine Research Endowment and I enclose our October, 1992, letter to the Exxon Valdez Trustees explaining our position. The formulation presented to the P.A.G. is entirely consistent with our endorsement, and we therefore urge you to give this investment in Alaska's future high priority.

Sincerely yours,

Philip L. Johnson, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

Enclosure



## ARCTIC RESEARCH COMMISSION

October 22, 1992

Mr. John A. Sandor, Commissioner  
Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation  
410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Mr. Sandor:

The Exxon Valdez settlement offers a unique opportunity to provide a lasting benefit to Alaska and its present and future generations. The Trustees are charged with wise use of these settlement resources to address both immediate and long-term issues. The Arctic Research Commission strongly supports the proposal offered by Alaska Senator Arliss Sturgulewski for an Exxon Valdez Marine Sciences Endowment. Senator Sturgulewski's proposal (August 24, 1992) provides a thoughtful and insightful plan which is very much in the public interest of Alaska.

We find that her proposal carefully lays out an urgent purpose, provides a sensible and flexible approach to a charter and operating procedure, and makes a strong case for a broad research agenda consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree.

We would like to emphasize two points. The selection criteria for activities to be funded from the Marine Resources Endowment should explicitly provide for as broad a geographic acceptance as legally possible, and that these criteria anticipate and encourage an approach that is as broad and multidisciplinary as feasible. In our experience, tying funded activities too narrowly either geographically or to specific oil spill damage effects is unlikely to recruit high quality science or generate the quality of data and understanding needed for management of marine resources in the future. You are fortunate to have such a considered and reasonable proposal, and we urge you to give it careful consideration.

Sincerely,

Donald D. O'Dowd  
Chairperson

Encls.: List of Addressees  
ARC Brochure

cc: ARC Commissioners  
The Hon. Arliss Sturgulewski

anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States and there is a link to injured resources or services?

Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services.

No preference

Comments: *try to do everything for once you won't accomplish focus on the spill area*

**Protection and Acquisition** Four of the alternatives habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

Do you agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be part of the plan?

**YES** *Bethel Native Corporation*

YES. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, may emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat is, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own approach if it isn't covered here.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important for human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other *close to 90% of Alaska is in public ownership. If a habitat is critical to the survival of a species, we will acquire that habitat. However, that P.W.S. has habitat that critical. more of Alaska in public ownership.*

lands were placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

If answered "Yes" to the previous question, please state what the annual endowment earnings should be based on (you may mark more than one answer):

Monitoring and Research

General Restoration

or visitor centers

☐ No preference

Comments:

*Make Prince William Sound more accessible - great recreation & tourism opportunities*

## COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire, protect, or improve, or to provide for any other restoration action such as acquisition for public use, cabins, or just passes. On the line below, if you can, describe the area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect. If you can describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resources or groups it would benefit. Any comment you write will be carefully appreciated.

*Alaska needs to have access to its resources, e.g. timber, in order to have a viable economy. Private lands in former public ownership should not be placed into public ownership. If it is necessary to acquire private lands containing critical habitat then an equivalent amount of land with equivalent resources should be taken out of public ownership through exchange or some other means.*

*90% of Alaska is in public ownership. A high percentage of that in conservation lands. Alaska needs productive lands. This applies to the entire state as an excuse to lock up more of Alaska & that*

632 M

# Boone and Crockett Club

1596 M

Founded 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt  
For sport with the Rifle and Conservation



Old Milwaukee Depot  
250 Station Drive  
Missoula, Montana 59801-2753  
406/542-1888  
Fax 406/542-0784

August 2, 1993

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council:

The Boone & Crockett Club, founded in 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the nation's first conservation organizations. Early members - such men as naturalist George Bird Grinnell, artist Albert Bierstadt, forester Gifford Pinchot and ecologist Aldo Leopold - shaped the course of conservation in America.

The Club's earliest achievements - protection of Yellowstone National Park, establishment of Forest Reserves which became National Forests, support of the wildlife refuge systems, and framing of wildlife protection laws - are monuments to that legacy. The Club maintains records of North America's big game, participates in major wildlife symposia and workshops and supports wildlife research and management.

It is with this dedication to preservation and careful management of outstanding wildlife resources in mind that the Boone & Crockett Club adds its voice to the support of acquisition of critical wildlife habitat with most of the remaining Exxon Valdez settlement fund. In particular, Boone & Crockett urges the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to prioritize acquisition of private lands from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

As you are aware, the Department of Interior has long sought to reacquire Kodiak native corporation inholdings along the salt water edge and the salmon rivers within the bear refuge. These are some of the most biologically productive habitats within the oil spill zone, and they are under imminent threat of commercial development even though their highest and best use is clearly intrinsic wilderness.

The Boone & Crockett Club's "vision of the future" mirror's our past dedication:

We envision a future in which wildlife and wildlife habitat, in all their natural diversity, are maintained and enhanced;

A future in which hunting continues to be enjoyed under rules of Fair Chase and ethical respect for nature;

A future in which all users of natural resources respect the rights of others in the spirit of sharing;

A future in which all people are committed to the principle that their use of resources must be sustainable both for themselves and future generations.

Acquisition of Kodiak refuge inholdings is consistent with this vision since it will provide public access to outstanding habitat now closed to such access. It will also resolve growing management conflicts that will only worsen if commercial development along salmon streams is increased.

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen S. Adams", written over a horizontal line.

Stephen S. Adams  
President

## of Restoration Actions:

oration activities take place in the spill area  
here in Alaska provided there is a link to injured  
resources or services, or anywhere in the United States

is a link to injured resources or services?

Restoration actions to the spill area only

Take restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a  
link to injured resources or services.

Take restoration actions anywhere in the United States  
if a link to injured resources or services.

Experience

could aid injured resources by  
keeping activities in Siberia, so be it.

**Protection and Acquisition** Four of the alternatives  
treat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring  
resources or services (human uses).

How should that habitat protection and acquisition should be  
plan?

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types,  
and size one over another. Please indicate the habitat  
that should be emphasized. Suggest your own  
that isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to  
injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use  
areas with little habitat important to injured resources would  
be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important  
to human use (important scenic areas and human use  
areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom  
used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be  
acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important  
habitats for injured species and on the most important habi-  
tats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels  
that are only moderately important for injured resources or  
services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

ended into an endowment and the principal infla-  
the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of  
activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please  
that the annual endowment earnings should be

Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs,  
or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing  
human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate  
new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities,  
or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

## COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe the actions you would like  
the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for  
any other restoration action, such as locations for public-use cabins  
or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would  
like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particu-  
lar location, please provide enough detail about the location so we  
can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it  
would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

I've been working on (and around)  
EIR/S for the last 15 yrs and I think  
this brochure/publication is the best  
example of public involvement I've seen.  
Congratulations

California Coastal Commission

California  
Coastal  
Commission

786 M

1023 A  
RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPIL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
April 12 1993

## Oil Spill Restoration

I am A commercial fisherman at Chignik Lagoon and wanted to make sure that you were aware of our damages from the oil spill. We had a large over escapement problem on our sockeye salmon in 1989 over 300,000. our whole salmon season was totally screwed up because of all the closures due to all the emergency order closures by the Fish & Game and Veco.

I believe that we should get some kind of Compensation to enhance our salmon runs out of this restoration plan. I think it should be all Species such as crabs, halibut, Etc.

The boundaries you have outlined I think it should include all villages (Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lakes, Perryville and Ivanof.) we all depend on this fishery not just the Lagoon and Lakes.

Obviously we were effected by the Oil Spill or we would not have had all these problems not to mention all the mental stress.

The 2 people you can contact that would know more about the exact figures on this over escapement etc.

Greg Ruggerone FRI (206-486-6523) and Chuck MacCallum-Chignik Seiners Association (206-671-2062).

Sincerely,  N Ped

Alvin N Pedersen  
Chignik Lagoon Village Council  
P.O.Box 29  
Chignik Lagoon  
Alaska, 99565  
(907-840-2229)

Salmon should be number one because it is used for commercial fishing as well as subsistence.

I noticed on the list you left out bottomfish. Also the silvers and kings were left out. We don't have a way of testing them, so we don't know if there was injury. I know those fish go through the whole Cook Inlet. You only have the reds and the pinks.

It is more important to restore what we have lost in the villages and in the oil-spill area, especially the food source.

I have been watching fish, and I have noticed the dog salmon have gone down too. There weren't that many silvers either.

The silver run in this village has never been a commercial run. Many years ago it may have been, but it has always been a subsistence use product.

It would be nice to see some funding for the hatcheries.

The studies should include protecting streams for wild stock.

I have a newspaper clipping regarding disease in PWS herring. You have to find the answer to that. If herring were affected, salmon probably were too.

The five-year olds were smaller and diseased.

Streams should be tested every year to see the results.

Regarding supporting the money being spent on habitat, we strongly support working within the oil-affected areas. I feel strongly about the impact on Native people and restoration of the subsistence way of life.

I feel that if restoration were to occur to the subsistence species in my area, that would enhance it. I support going beyond prespill.

Prioritizing is very important so that the money is used appropriately.

I speak on behalf of [Chugach Regional Resources Commission], which has been providing technical assistance for fisheries and development projects. We are interested in focusing on the loss of economic opportunities that occurred as a result of the spill. Some of these projects have been started because we can't wait for funding. For example, the cannery shut down. Port Graham has started a hatchery. They also own the cannery and are renovating it. They are marketing it on their own. This provides subsistence, jobs, and fish for commercial fisherman. They have already started things to go beyond subsistence because they can't wait. They have

restoration actions to the spill area only.

entake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a  
injured resources or services.

entake restoration actions anywhere in the United States  
a link to injured resources or services.

reference

should be a strict set  
teria for doing this, otherwise  
will occur.

**Protection and Acquisition** Four of the alternatives  
at protection and acquisition as a means of restoring  
resources or services (human uses).

ee that habitat protection and acquisition should be  
e plan?

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types,  
emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat  
any that should be emphasized. Suggest your own  
if it isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to  
injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use  
as with little habitat important to injured resources would  
less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important  
human use (important scenic areas and human use  
as). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom  
ed or viewed by people, would be less likely to be  
quired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important  
habitats for injured species and on the most important habi-  
tats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels  
it are only moderately important for injured resources or  
services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

gnate PWS as a  
val Park.

were placed into an endowment and the principal infla-  
l, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of  
activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please  
what the annual endowment earnings should be  
'you may mark more than one answer):

Monitoring and Research

General Restoration

Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Preference

Comments:

## COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like  
the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for  
any other restoration option such as locations for public use cabins  
or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would  
like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particu-  
lar location, please provide enough detail about the location so we  
can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it  
would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

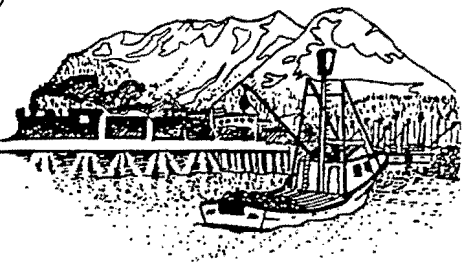
While I think we have  
to be prepared in the  
event of another spill  
I don't think enough  
emphasis is being placed  
on Spill Prevention. I  
think regulations regarding  
the handling & transportation  
of oil should be as  
stringent as those dealing  
with Radioactive Materials.  
We need to mandate Double  
Hull Tankers, use of Tugboat  
tugs, etc. If we allow  
another spill to occur in  
PWS all this is a big  
waste of time & money and  
won't matter that much!

Chugachmiut

Chugachmiut

434 M

1774 M  
CITY OF CORDOVA



August 5, 1993

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 402  
Anchorage, AK 99574  
FAX: 276-7178

RECEIVED  
AUG 09 1993

From: Gary A. Lewis, City Manager  
City of Cordova  
Box 1210  
Cordova, AK 99574

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

At the August 4th, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion:

"Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Councilmembers Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

Also on August 4th, 1993 the Cordova City Council prepared and passed the following proposed restoration alternative:

"Motion by Allison, Seconded by Novak to direct Administration to include the following allocations with the letter to the Trustees Council:

Administrative & Public Information.....	4%
Fisheries Monitoring & Research.....	55%
General Restoration.....	6%
Habitat Acquisition.....	35%

Voice vote-motion carried. (Councilmembers Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)

1-185 M

# Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.

*Producers of Aquatic Products*

(907) 424-3458  
(FAX) 424-3661

P. O. Box 359  
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

Aug 3 1993

August 3, 1993

Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, (CAMA) is a long-standing, Cordova-based fishermen's organization.

Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

If you have any questions, please call me.

Thank you,



Tom Johnson  
CAMA president  
Home phone 424-7293

TJ/ccr

12/12 M

# Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.

*Producers of Aquatic Products*

(907) 424-3410  
(FAX) 424-2661

P. O. Box 359  
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

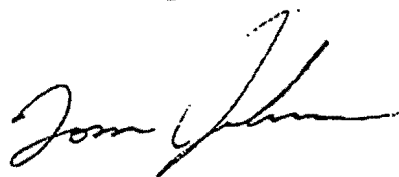
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Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

If you have any questions, please call me.

Thank you,



Tom Johnson  
CAMA president  
Home phone 424-7293

TJ/ccr

1394 M  
RECEIVED  
AUG 02 1993

July 30, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Uros Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. Quinn Komptoff
2. Patience A. Faulkner
3. Barbara Olsen
4. Jane Leend
5. Margaret Borodkin
6. Gilbert Oen
7. Mary A. Hardaway
8. Larry A. Olsen
9. Andrea Clapsaddle
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_

July 30, 1993

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Pover Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. Cate Gomes
2. Reg. [Signature]
3. Donald P. Dodel
4. Jeff [Signature]
5. Joni Kennedy
6. Doug [Signature]
7. Bruce [Signature]
8. [Signature]
9. Jamie Kennedy
10. [Signature]
11. [Signature]
12. Anna [Signature]
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
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20. \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_

July 30, 1993

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. Maitee Ritter
2. Ryan Clapsaddle
3. Greg T. Brumley
4. Mark Ritter
5. Conrad M Code
6. Scott A. Knutson
7. Jesse Carter
8. Walt Parker
9. Ernest E. Edles
10. Wesley Peterson
11. John H. Mung
12. James Bullock
13. Donald P. Dodd
14. Kevin Smith
15. Lee McKay
16. Mike Lowcks
17. Tex Sears
18. Jeffrey L. Hyattman
19. Gregory L. Wanda
20. William H. Hien
21. Mr. B. H.
22. Paul Hoken
23. John Thompson
24. GREG LAWSON

July 30, 1993

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. Mike Pearson
2. Sheldon Barnes
3. [Signature]
4. [Signature]
5. Lalla Sedlacek
6. Earl A Webb
7. Nesley A. Burton
8. John Dandas
9. E. A. Hollanson
10. Tracy Benzles
11. Arthur W. Sherman
12. Mare Steele
13. Ernest E. Hild
14. Bruce E. Anderson
15. Anna M. Anderson
16. Chaire N. Anderson
17. Josh E. Anderson
18. Bob Amatt
19. Douglas K. Bennett
20. Joe Jevay
21. Howard W. [Signature]
22. Shane Forester
23. One Mr. Gilmore
24. Daniel K. [Signature]

## Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska

P.O. Box 8080  
1429 Tongass Avenue  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901  
907-225-0999

Fax 907-225-8254 Tlx 099-55295

300 Elliott Avenue West  
Suite 315  
Seattle, Washington 98119-4151  
206-286-1720  
Fax 206-286-1709 Tlx 372-4362

RECEIVED  
AUG 09 1993

Valdez, Alaska  
July 27, 1993

EXHIBIT VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

I am writing this letter in enthusiastic support of dedicating Oil Spill Restoration funds to establish a Visitors and Cultural Center in Valdez. I believe it is a vital need for the inhabitants of Prince William Sound to see a physical structure that would represent those of us who survived the spill and are now healing ourselves with the prospect of recovery and restoration. With the focus on education and preservation, this center in Valdez would serve not only tourists but the members of our community whose everyday lives are centered around the oil, fishing, and tourism industries. I believe allocation of monies to this end from the Restoration revenues would be proper and only fitting.

As the Valdez Port Manager for Cruise Line Agencies, I can certainly attest to the value of such a center to the cruise industry. It would be an attraction for those cruise companies considering Valdez as a future port of call and help to further diversify the economy of Valdez,

I would ask that you sanction the above proposal for the current well-being and future survival of Valdez as a place where industry and environment co-exist in a mutually beneficial manner.

Sincerely yours,



Robert J. Arts, Port Manager  
Cruise Line Agencies

cc: Sandy Anacker, Valdez Convention & Visitors Bureau  
Jean Stewart, Valdez Chamber of Commerce



# CRUSADE 2000

GRASSROOTS ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

AUG 09 1993

Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 G St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir or Madam,

We at Crusade 2000 have reviewed a brief summary of the alternatives set forth by the trustees in charge of allocating funds for the restoration of Prince William Sound, which was severely damaged by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. We have come to the conclusion that none of the alternatives presented are acceptable to the American people. The reason is that each alternative which seems to allocate the necessary funds also has certain drawbacks to conservationists and those who believe that the money allocated should ONLY be spent on restoration of the Sound.

Instead, we urge you to adopt a plan in which at least 80 percent of the remaining funds garnered after the massive spill is used for habitat restoration, and for that purpose only. We believe that this approach will benefit everyone, including the residents of Alaska and of the rest of the world.

Thank you for your time.

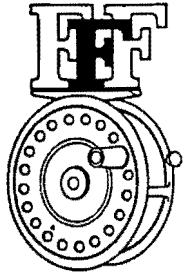
Sincerely,

Brian D. Gumm  
Founder

1216 M

JUL 26 1993

EX-104



## FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS

*Conserving - Restoring - Educating Through Fly Fishing*

Larry Watson, Operations Manager

P.O. Box 1595 • 502 South 19th

Bozeman, MT 59771

Bus. (406) 585-7592 • FAX (406) 585-7596

July 26, 1993

**Exxon Valdez Trustee Council**  
645 'G' Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

**Dear Council Members:**

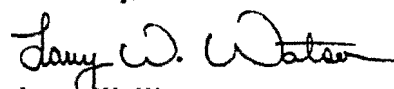
The Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) is an international non-profit organization which promotes "Conserving, Restoring and Educating Through Fly Fishing." The Federation sponsors local stream and fishery restoration projects, provides conservation grants, promotes public education and seeks to preserve all species of fish in all classes of waters. It is in this interest that we provide public comment regarding utilization of the Exxon Valdez settlement fund.

Inherent to the settlement fund and restoration process is the opportunity to make a significant contribution toward the preservation of recreational fishing resources within the spill region. I am sure you are aware that recreational fishing is an important and growing industry vital to the socioeconomic well being of Alaska. Needless to say, the future of this industry depends of the preservation of abundant fish populations and fishery habitat.

In this regard, the Federation of Fly Fishers supports Alternative '2' as identified in the draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. As stated in this alternative, 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the settlement fund would be focused upon habitat acquisition in the spill region. The Federation urges this Council to prioritize lands adjacent to anadromous streams and rivers with an emphasis on acquisition for inclusion in state and federal conservation units such as parks and refuges. Of particular importance is the acquisition of native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords national Monument and the expansion of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 'Red Peaks' unit on Afognak Island. Such an acquisition would provide public access to dozens of rivers and streams which are now closed. Additionally, acquisition would solidify state and federal management of these critical habitats.

The Federation commends the Trustee Council's priority emphasis on anadromous fish resources as outlined in your draft restoration plan. We encourage you to adopt Alternative '2' in utilizing the Exxon Valdez settlement to provide a lasting and positive legacy from this tragic oil spill. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Larry W. Watson  
Operations Manager





Game Conservation International

P.O. Box 17444  
San Antonio, Texas 78217 U.S.A.  
210/824-7509  
Fax: 210/829-1355

1345 M

Lawrence C. Means  
Executive Director

RECEIVED  
AUG 02 1993

July 28, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 'G' Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council:

Game Conservation International is a non-profit organization of hunter conservationists founded in 1967, with a membership of 1,000. GAME COIN participates in wildlife conservation projects relating to protection of habitat, outdoor education, anti-poaching programs and translocation of game animals.


We support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's decision to utilize habitat acquisition within the oil spill region as an important restoration tool, your initiatives to acquire and protect 60,000 acres of outstanding wildlife areas.

GAME COIN adds our voice to the support of Alternative #2 which would dedicate 91% of the remaining Exxon Valdez Restoration Fund to habitat acquisition. In particular, we support acquisition of Kodiak Native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a priority in your future restoration plans.

The likelihood of privatization and commercial development of Kodiak bear refuge land is very high. This development would deprive the public and the hunting community from free access to some of the finest brown bear, wildfowl and deer hunting areas in the State of Alaska, a result which GAME COIN wishes to avoid.

Thank you for your consideration and good luck in your important deliberations.

Sincerely;

  
LAWRENCE C. MEANS  
Executive Director

18221 Spain Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99516

1186 M  
JUL 28 1993  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 19, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

We citizens of Alaska feel strongly that Exxon settlement funds should be used for habitat purchases over broad areas that include whole watersheds like the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. In particular, we support the seven areas identified in the "citizen's plan" that would pay private inholders for lands that would be logged or otherwise developed in a way that would diminish their wilderness values. These areas include Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and bear habitat in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Habitat protection is the best way to protect spill injured species from further losses and will preserve the pristine quality of these areas that is so priceless to each of us.

Sincerely,

Global Citizens United

C-NLE

Nancy Lee-Evans  
Linda R. Moffitt (Linda R. Moffitt)  
243-2732  
Mari E. Klassert (Mari E. Klassert)  
Mary R. Piaskowski  
(Mary R. Piastowski)  
Carol A. Guilroy  
(Carol A. Guilroy)  
Kathleen Whitson Kathleen Whitson

1332 M

Great Bear Foundation

7/26/93

TO: EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
FROM: GREAT BEAR FOUNDATION  
RE: DISPOSITION OF EXXON VALDEZ FUNDS

RECEIVED  
AUG 02 1993


EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

DEAR EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEES;

PLEASE REGISTER THE GREAT BEAR FOUNDATION'S VOTE FOR **ALTERNATIVE 2** AMONG THE RESTORATION PLANS YOU ARE CONSIDERING. **ALTERNATIVE 2** DEDICATES 91% OF THE REMAINING 600 MILLION DOLLARS TO HABITAT ACQUISITION. HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED ARE NATIVE INHOLDINGS AND OTHER PRIVATE PARCELS WITHIN THE KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. WITHOUT HABITAT PROTECTION, ALL WILDLIFE, INCLUDING BROWN BEARS, WILL NOT HAVE THE LAND NECESSARY TO INSURE SURVIVAL.

SINCERELY,

  
WAYNE BUCHANAN- PRESIDENT

  
BILL CALLAGHAN- VICE-PRESIDENT

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BEAR RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

1448M

333 Raspberry Rd.  
Anchorage, AK. 99518-1599  
June 24, 1993

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

The International Association for Bear Research and Management (IBA) is the professional organization for wildlife scientists involved in research and management of the world's bear species. I am writing you at the request of our President, Dr. Mike Pelton (Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville) who is in Russia.

The IBA supports proposals designed to acquire lands owned by Native Corporations within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Much of the Native-owned land is lowland, riparian habitat that is of critical importance to the brown bear population. We urge the Trustee Council to commit funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement to purchasing lands of the highest value for brown bear habitat. We suggest you consult with the Staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for assistance in determining the lands with the highest priority for acquisition. You should be aware that the draft Land Protection Plan for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge does not reflect the results of recent brown bear research, and the priority ratings assigned in that document do not accurately portray the relative importance of various parcels as brown bear habitat. The importance of maintaining large, undeveloped expanses of wilderness habitat for protecting the Kodiak brown bear population cannot be overstated.

Brown/grizzly bear populations in Europe and much of North America have either been extirpated or are seriously threatened by a long history of incompatible human developments. In contrast the Kodiak brown bear population is at or near historical levels, with the bear density approaching 1 bear/mi<sup>2</sup>. The current viability of the brown bear population owes much to the foresight of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who established the 1.8 million-acre Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to protect brown bears with a 1941 Executive Order.

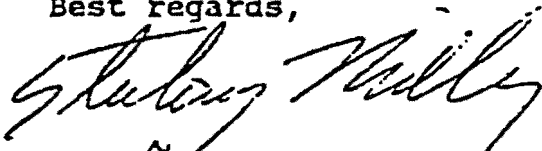
Only 45% of the estimated 3 million acres of brown bear habitat in the Kodiak Archipelago currently has protected status within the boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Approximately 1.7 million acres are now owned by private individuals, Native corporations, the State of Alaska

and the Kodiak Island Borough. Nearly all these lands are subject to increased developmental pressures which are incompatible with perpetuating the brown bear population. Several commercial developments, including fishing lodges and hunting cabins, have been constructed within the past 2 years in prime brown bear feeding habitat, including the famous Karluk Lake drainage.

We urge the Trustee Council to give the utmost consideration to securing the future of the Kodiak brown bear in deliberating the disposition of the Exxon Funds. The additional protection gained for critical brown bear habitat will secure many future benefits to the local economy through enhanced tourism, hunting and scientific and educational opportunities. More incentive will be provided to private landowners to manage their lands or activities compatible with maintaining a viable brown bear population.

We wish you well in your deliberations and offer our assistance at any time.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sterling D. Miller".

Sterling D. Miller Ph.D.  
Secretary-Treasurer

cc: Mike Pelton

1735 M

# International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc.



7 James Farm Road  
Lee, NH 03824

August 3, 1993

President: Walter Sturgeon, Jr.  
1st Vice President: Edward D. Asper  
2nd Vice President: Paul Dye  
Secretary: Nancy Collins  
Treasurer: William Lowe

Founding President: Dr. Jean Delacour (in memoriam)  
President Emeritus: Bob Sigas

## Directors:

Edward D. Asper  
Nancy Collins  
Gus Ben David  
Jane Dawson  
Scott Drieschman  
Paul Dye  
Carolyn Emerick  
Vance Grannis  
Ray Gwynes  
William Hancock  
Glenn Howe  
Jack Kirscoe  
Dr. Warren Koehler  
William R. Lowe  
Michael Lubbock  
William Makins  
Eldon Pace  
Chuck Pilling  
Edward C. Schmitt  
Philip B. Staman  
Walter Sturgeon, Jr.  
Frank Todd  
Earnest Weaver

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

Dear Trustee Council:

The International Wild Waterfowl Association works toward protection, conservation and reproduction of many species of wild waterfowl considered in danger of eventual extinction. Habitat preservation is a critical part of the effort to protect many of these species.

In recognition of the Trustee Council's identification of the harlequin duck as one of the key bird species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the IWWA would like to go on record in support of Alternative 2, which would dedicate 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition within the spill region.

IWWA urges the Trustee Council to prioritize coastal sea duck habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge whose bays and nearshore waters provide wintering habitat for an estimated 150,000 sea ducks, including harlequin, Barrow's goldeneye, king eider, and greater squap. An important population of breeding tundra swan also utilize the southern end of the Kodiak Refuge and would benefit from acquisition and preservation of their habitat.

It is the IWWA view that nature will do the most important job in cleaning up the oil spill and since the spill was an environmental problem, the solution of habitat acquisition and preservation is the best use of the oil spill settlement fund from an environmental standpoint.

Thank you for the opportunity to be part of the public comment process.

Sincerely,

*Walter B. Sturgeon, Jr.*  
Walter B. Sturgeon, Jr.  
President

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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 31, 1993

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 'G' Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

1449 M  
RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
SETTLEMENT FUND

Dear Trustee Council:

The Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., promotes means and opportunities for educating the public to conserve, maintain, protect and restore the soil, forest, water, air and other natural resources of the U.S. and promotes the enjoyment and wholesome utilization of those resources.

The Izaak Walton League of America would like to take this opportunity to endorse the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's decision to consider habitat acquisition of critical wildlife resources as an important restoration tool. In addition, the Izaak Walton League of America hereby registers its recommendation that the Trustee Council adopt Alternative '2' of the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

Alternative '2' mandates that 91% of the remaining funds be used for habitat acquisition of key wildlife resources within the oil spill region. The Izaak Walton League believes that acquisition of critical wildlife habitat - such as Native inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - and the expansion of public access rights to the same lands within existing or expanded conservation units in the oil spill region would be a meaningful and lasting use of the oil spill settlement fund.

Thank you and good luck in your restoration efforts.

Sincerely,



Marchant Wentworth  
Legislative Director

# Izaak Walton League of America

1401 Wilson Blvd Level B

1401 Wilson Blvd Level B

~~Izaak Walton League of America~~

**Investment  
of Restoration Actions:**

Restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services?

Restoration actions to the spill area only.

Restoration actions anywhere in Alaska where there is a link to injured resources or services.

Restoration actions anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services.

Reference:

Migration can occur by benefiting outside the spill affected area. Supporting removal of alien species from islands benefit seabirds overall for more than 20 years. See the long term this at the Nantuxen Refuge in Homer.

**Protection and Acquisition** Four of the alternatives at protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

See that habitat protection and acquisition should be a plan?

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat that should be emphasized. Suggest your own that isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to red resources. Important scenic areas and human use as with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitat for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

Placed into an endowment and the principal inflation-adjusted endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

Answered "Yes" to the previous question, please indicate that the annual endowment earnings should be used for more than one answer.

or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments: Protecting overused areas is a good idea. Otherwise use no funds to promote human activities in the spill affected areas as human use is potentially damaging. Let it occur naturally without promoting more.

**COMMENTS**

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

Minimize the waste of money through projects funded with more money than necessary.

Habitat acquisition priorities

- 1) Kachemak Bay National Park lands
- 2) Shugik Island lands
- 3) Kodiak Island parcels

We basically support these lands as the #1 first purchase.

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society (KBCS)

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society



Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

P.O. Box 34659 • Juneau, Alaska 99803-4659

(907) 789-7104 Fax: (907) 789-0675

603 M  
RECEIVED  
JUL 26 1993

July 21, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez  
Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

As Chief Forester for Klukwan Forest Products I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Of the alternatives identified in the Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment I support alternative 5 the comprehensive restoration option, because it has the least percentage of money available for habitat protection.

As a matter of fact I object to the acquisition of privately owned lands for any type of public ownership. First, Alaska is unique because the state, federal and local governments virtually own the whole state, and these public lands have not successfully supported any industry, except perhaps Prudhoe Bay. Alaska desperately needs to diversify its economy to encourage natural resource industry development in the state to obtain the benefits of jobs, revenue, and a healthy economy. The acquisition of what little private land there is for public ownership will further restrict Alaska's economy.

Second, the premise of habitat acquisition assumes this needs to be done to prevent development of some natural resource. This assumes the development will create a loss of habitat, or damage to publicly owned resources such as fish, that is without foundation considering new laws that afford these resources ample protection. Examples of these laws are the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and regulations, and the Clean Water Act.

On another subject, I support the creation of an endowment for future funding of restoration activities. This has the most meaningful benefit because it will have a longer term of benefit.

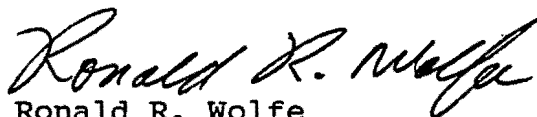
I support the use of restoration money for improved and increased human uses. To elaborate, human activity including forestry management and other natural resource industry should be expected to occur within greater Prince

William Sound Region on both private and publicly owned lands. Funds can be used to improve facilities associated with these uses such as log transfer facilities, mineral transfer facilities, log storage areas, harbor development, etc. with a perspective of increased environmental protection or improved habitat. This is a good way to answer the concern that the Prince William Sound suffered so much that it needs additional protection. In no way should the money be used to block the development of these industries.

I have enclosed the newspaper handout with my choices for the issues questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Ronald R. Wolfe  
Chief Forester

1464 M

EX-107  
AUG 6 1993  
EX-107  
AUG 6 1993  
EX-107  
AUG 6 1993

Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.  
P.O. Box 101935  
Anchorage, AK 99510  
August 2, 1993

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

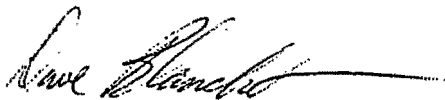
Dear Trustee Council;

Knik Canoers and Kayakers is an Anchorage-based organization of canoeists, rafters, and kayakers interested in enjoying and conserving Alaska's free-flowing rivers; lakes, and coastal waters. Together we represent some 150 boating households. We would like to urge you to support habitat acquisition as the key component for using the remainder of the oil spill funds. We give primary support to Alternative 2 - Habitat Protection and secondary support to Alternative 3 - Limited Restoration

Our club believes acquisition of habitat within the spill area offers the best opportunity for recovery after the spill. We would like to see a very high priority given to protection of this unique marine environment. We urge you to select a variety of habitat areas across the length of the area impacted by the spill. When possible, habitat acquisitions should strive to create large, contiguous areas of habitat rather than small, isolated units. Areas we support for acquiring for habitat protection include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and please let us know if we can provide you with additional input.

Sincerely,



Conservation Chair, Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.

1249 M

## Kodiak Audubon Society

Box 1756  
Kodiak, AK 99615

RECEIVED  
JUL 30 1993

July 28, 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

On behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society, we commend the Trustee Council for the purchases of Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay lands. These acquisitions of threatened wildlife habitat are the most effective method of restoration to protect these ecosystems from logging and other development. We strongly support committing most of the remaining EVOS Settlement moneys to purchase threatened fish and wildlife habitat. These priority habitat acquisitions along the spill impacted tract include the following:

1. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
2. Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak
3. Port Gravina/Orca Bay
4. Port Fidalgo
5. Knight Island Passage
6. Kenai Fjords National Park
7. Port Chatham

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is a special concern to our members. The purpose of the refuge is to protect the habitat of brown bear and wildlife. The use and enjoyment of the refuge by people must be compatible with wildlife. Unfortunately, the very essence of the refuge is threatened by large tracts of private inholdings on which enterprises incompatible with the delicate balance of the refuge can occur. Many of these private landowners endorse acquisition of these inholdings on a willing seller basis. Acquisition of refuge inholdings will restore the wholeness of this world class wildlife refuge for present and future generations.

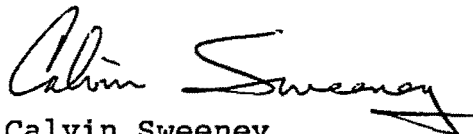
Page 2  
EVOS Trustee Council  
July 28, 1993

The Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak lands are also of special interest to our members. Not only are these lands and coastal habitat home to many species that suffered substantial injury to the spill, this wilderness also offers magnificent scenic and recreation values. Acquisition of these ecosystems would insure recovery and protect many resources and services from future degradation.

The Kodiak Audubon Society is a dedicated supporter of habitat protection and conservation of all wildlife. We urge your support committing most of the remaining \$600 million EVOS Settlement for habitat acquisition, this is the most significant and permanent restoration action the Trustees can and will implement.

We appreciate the Trustee Council's consideration in reviewing these recommendations.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Calvin Sweeney". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Calvin Sweeney  
President



WALCOFF

5/7/53

Let,  
Rebecca Log PC  
enclosed letter + response  
form in as a comment to PC  
Brochure. Thanks

The enclosed was received as a  
response to the letter that was  
transmitted concerning proposed  
actions to the various state, federal  
+ local agencies, + Native corporations.

Carroll  
5/4

PS - Rec'd from  
Kovacs Inc.  
John Kovacs

INFORMATION ♦ MANAGEMENT ♦ COMMUNICATIONS

635 Slaters Lane, Suite 400, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, Phone (703) 684-5588 / Fax (703) 548-2881 / TDD (703) 684-8226

Walcoff & Associates  
Carol A Paquette  
Project Manager

4/28/93

RECEIVED MAY 3 3 1993

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MAY 07 1993

Dear Ms Paquette:

The accompanying questionnaire represents <sup>EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL</sup> ~~SYSTEM~~ <sup>YOUR</sup> views as well as those of my corporation Koniag, Inc pretty much, and the Afognak J. Venture. of which Koniag has a <sup>45% share</sup> Koniag has long maintained that its Karluk and Sturgeon River former Wildlife Refuge lands on the west side of Kodiak must be reacquired to have a bear refuge worthy of the name. Similarly, some of the Afognak J.V. lands in the Shuyak Strait area adjacent to the USFWS Red Peaks unit would make a more logical acquisition <sup>for habitat</sup> than the ~~unit~~ Seal Bay unit with its now excessive timber values. AJV also has the Panamarof area to the south of the Red Peak unit which is excellent wildlife habitat, and is scenic as well. In both cases, AJV would be a willing seller at a fair market value price.

As I stated in the questionnaire, there is an overwhelming public perception that the E.V. trustees have, to date, and will in the future, manage to dribble away the settlement monies mainly to maintain their respective bureaucracies and produce

great quantities of esoteric studies gathering dust,  
other than do anything of lasting benefit for the public.

Sincerely

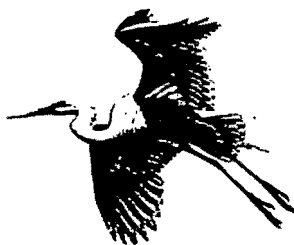
John W Merrick

Land & Resource Manager

Koniag Inc

4300 B St #407

Anchorage AK 99503



1083 M

# National Audubon Society

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE  
308 G STREET, SUITE 219 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 • (907) 276-7034 • FAX (907) 276-5069

July 20, 1993

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

RECEIVED  
JUL 21 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

On behalf of the National Audubon Society including its 2,700 Alaska members, I'm writing to urge that you strongly support committing most of the remaining \$600 million in Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement monies to acquisition of key fish and wildlife habitats along the track of the spill. These high priority habitats include the following:

1. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
2. Port Gravina/Orca Bay
3. Port Fidalgo
4. Kenai Fjords National Park
5. Knight Island Passage
6. Port Chatham
7. Shuyak Straits

Our members have a special concern for and interest in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This magnificent island ecosystem is renowned the world over for its Kodiak brown bears, bald eagles, salmon runs and associated wildlife in an absolutely spectacular wild setting.

Unfortunately, the very viability of the refuge is threatened by over 800,000 acres of private inholdings on which activities incompatible with refuge purposes can occur. Fortunately, a broad coalition of public interest groups that include sportspeople, commercial fisherpeople, guides, air taxi operators, tourism businesses, environmentalists, everyday citizens and many of the Native landowners themselves favor acquisition of key inholdings on a willing seller basis. Thus we have an historic opportunity to join forces in an acquisition program that will leave a legacy of truly meaningful and lasting response to the tragic Exxon Valdez oil spill.



This is without question a truly win-win opportunity of unprecedented proportions. Not only will acquisition of refuge inholdings restore the integrity of this world class wildlife refuge, but it will benefit island residents and all the American people socially, economically and environmentally for generations to come. Therefore, it without question is the most meaningful and lasting restoration measure the Trustees could ever hope to come up with. Restoring the integrity of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will serve as a living testimony to your courage, foresight and sense of public responsibility.

Your consideration of these recommendations is greatly appreciated. Audubon wishes you well in your important work and are confident you will do what is right.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David R. Cline". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

David R. Cline  
Regional Vice President



The National Outdoor Leadership School  
P.O. Box 981, Palmer, Alaska 99645  
(907) 745-4047

Don Ford  
Alaska Branch Director

	INITIALS	DATE
CODED		
CODES ✓		
ENTERED	SB	7/6
ENTRY ✓	24	7/19

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**RECEIVED**  
JUN 14 1993  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 G St  
Anchorage AK 99501

5-29-93

To whom it concerns,

We are pleased to comment on your Draft Restoration Plan and compliment you on making some information available before the busy summer season. We would like to see the Sound remain the relatively untouched wilderness that it is now. We believe that restoration of species and services are best served by preserving habitat from human development. To answer your specific questions:

#### Questions About Issue and Policies

#1 Injuries Addressed by Restoration Action: "Target all injured resources ... except those whose populations did not measurably decline."

#2 Restoration Actions....: Cease restoration actions once a resource recovers.

#3 Effectiveness of Restoration Actions: We believe that projects which have dramatic results on species and services are fine, that long term restoration rests in allowing nature restore itself.

#4 Location of Restoration Actions: Limit restoration actions to the spill area only, unless it goes to a parcel which will help restoration of a population of species or service which were damaged.

#5 Opportunities for human use: Restoration should be limited to impacted services. The term "Human Use" is too broad and this question gives only two choices: more human use or no restoration. We believe that money should be spent on restoring lost services, that new services should not be subsidized by restoration money.

#### Questions About Restoration Categories

#6 Monitoring and Research: No; Though we believe that basic population monitoring ought to be carried out in the spill area.

#7 Habitat Protection and Acquisition: Yes: In our experience many areas which have high value as habitat also are highly valued by the user seeking wilderness values. Thus many parcels could meet both criteria. There should be stipulations to preserve wilderness values (ie: timber) and to allow recreational access.

#### Questions about Spending

#8 Are you in favor of an endowment or savings account....: A small endowment for cleanup of garbage on beaches in PWS would be acceptable because the money needed is small. We do not support a large endowment.

#9 How endowment should be spent if created: A small endowment for beach cleanup of garbage. If a large one is created it should be spent on Habitat Acquisition.

## Potential Allocations

We support Alternative #2. Given habitat acquisition and baseline population monitoring nature can heal itself best. Furthermore many of the services damaged by the spill, wilderness based tourism for example, would benefit the most by preserving the wilderness values which support such activities.

## Specific Recommendations

We are concerned that the area in the Southwest part of Prince William Sound not be overlooked when making acquisitions. The area was the hardest hit of all the impact area, and has tremendous value for wilderness based tourism and damaged resources. We would specifically encourage the Trustees to acquire either title and surface/subsurface rights, or surface/subsurface rights with stipulations protecting from further development, of private lands in the following areas:

Dangerous Passage	South end of Knight Island
East side of Knight Island	Chenega Island
Bainbridge/Evans/LaTouche Islands	

We see a paradox with this area when looking at "restoration." By concentrating their acquisition efforts to "imminently threatened" areas, the Trustees did not take into account areas which have already been seriously threatened by the spill itself. Thus the paradox: protect areas which are threatened in the near future, or areas which were most heavily hit during the spill. Though we support acquiring areas which are imminently threatened and have restoration value, we would like to see some acquisitions based on past damage. By acquiring the above mentioned lands the Trustees would not only be preserving an area synonymous with the worst of the spill, they would be allowing the resources and services damaged by the spill in that area the best chance of recovery.

We wish you the best in your decisions and continue to offer you our expertise and services when you need them.

Sincerely,

Don Ford  
Director



Paul Twardock  
Land Use Coordinator  
279-0409



**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**  
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION  
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

1058 M  
RECEIVED  
JUL 19 1993

June 28, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council:

We, the undersigned representatives of U.S. sport hunting and fishing groups, commend the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council in seeking a meaningful oil spill restoration plan. We recognize you face enormous challenges in balancing restoration of species and resources injured by the oil spill, as well as competing interests within the spill zone.

Our comments are confined to the restoration tool of habitat acquisition, as it relates to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Specifically, we support acquisition of critical brown bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, marine mammal and seabird habitat on Native corporation inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent lands.

Such acquisitions would meet four restoration objectives which we endorse:

- \* Provide greater public access to lands now closed to such access for both consumptive and non-consumptive uses;
- \* Consolidate the management of the bear refuge and salmon streams by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game;
- \* Conserve in perpetuity Kodiak brown bear and other wildlife habitats;
- \* Stimulate economic growth, including hunting related tourism, in areas where such growth should take place for the benefit of Natives and non-Natives alike.

Just as sportsmen led the effort to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt to create the Refuge in 1941, we support your efforts to make it whole. Thank you and good luck in your important restoration efforts.

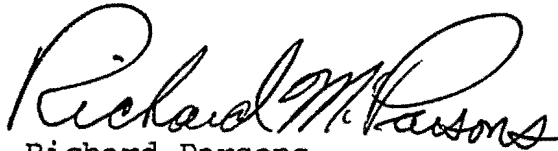
Sincerely,



Susan Lamson  
Director, Federal Affairs  
National Rifle Association



David Dexter,  
Director, Federal Affairs  
Wildlife Legislative  
Fund of America



Richard Parsons,  
General Counsel  
Safari Club International



1649 M

[National Trust for Historic Preservation]

August 3, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by Congress to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the liability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environment.

The National Trust wishes to go on record urging the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to adopt a restoration plan that would provide a reasonable balance between general restoration activities and property acquisition for impacted cultural sites. An alternative that combines these two objectives will provide the most well-rounded and complete recovery from the impact of the oil spill. The National Trust has particular interest in restoration and site stewardship programs for impacted archeological sites, as well as potential acquisition within the Kodiak Archipelago and Prince William Sound; both areas have unique historic and cultural value.

For example, the acquisition of the Three Saints Bay on Kodiak Island would preserve the Russian fur trader Gregory Shelikof's 1784 settlement, the first permanent European settlement in Alaska. Further, the acquisition of Russian Harbor on the Aliulik Peninsula on Kodiak Island would preserve the four "barabara" house pits where Russian fur-trader Stephen Glotov wintered in 1763. The sites, and others within the spill region, are world class historic sites and have only recently come to the attention of archaeological and cultural preservationists.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public comment process and good luck in developing a meaningful use of the Exxon Valdez settlement.

Sincerely,

Richard Moe  
President



# National Wildlife Refuge Association

Dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System

July 29, 1993

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

1365 M  
JUL 30 1993

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The NWRA was founded in 1975 by wildlife refuge professionals concerned about the future of the Refuge System and the natural resources it is intended to conserve. The organization represents wildlife professionals and concerned citizens working together to benefit refuges in Alaska and nationwide.

The NWRA appreciates this opportunity to express its views to the Trustee Council concerning the development of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, and supports alternative number two -- "Habitat Protection". Primary emphasis upon the acquisition and protection of strategic habitats, especially on Kodiak Island, are critical in NWRA's view.

The NWRA strongly supports the acquisition (from willing sellers) of Native Corporation lands on Kodiak Island in order to consolidate the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and protect essential habitat for the Kodiak bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, seabirds and marine mammals. Kodiak acquisitions may be particularly beneficial to black oystercatcher, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet and pigeon guillemot that were seriously affected by the spill and are vulnerable to impacts from any future spills.

Utilization of civil settlement monies is especially important to ensure the continued viability of the Kodiak bear. While the bear's important denning habitats are federally owned, the critical feeding habitats are among those lands selected and owned by the Native Corporations. The sale of these areas to private parties and subsequent development as industrial and commercial facilities would be devastating to the bear and to the Refuge. Such development, including construction of fishing and hunting lodges, has occurred in the last couple of years in prime bear feeding habitat.

Escalation of this scenario can be avoided with timely acquisitions of priority tracts from native owners seeking economic self-sufficiency. The NWRA urges the Trustee Council to act to consolidate the Refuge and ensure a more secure future for the Kodiak bear as well as other valuable natural resources of the spill area.

Sincerely,  
  
Ginger Merchant  
Executive Vice-President



# NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 15244  
HOMER, ALASKA 99603  
(907) 235-6590

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RECEIVED  
JUL 28 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 10, 1993

Dear sirs,

We would like to place our support behind the formation of the Exxon Valdez Marine Research Endowment as proposed by Arliss Sturgulewski and others. Monitoring and research would occur under the Endowment. Long-term research is vital but should not be the exclusive realm of state and federal agencies. It is important that proposals (and ideas) be accepted from all sources and receive independent peer review. The endowment should establish a permanent research fund out of which earnings would support a long-term program. A proposed amount of \$30 million would be placed yearly into the fund of which \$7 million a year would be used for research and the other saved in the permanent endowment fund which would total 184 million after eight years. I hope you will seriously consider this proposal.

Sincerely,

  
Craig O. Matkin

1012 #

Interim Response to the Draft Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill  
Restoration Plan  
Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment  
Presented by  
Emil Christiansen,  
President,  
Old Harbor Native Corporation  
At the Public Meeting held in Old Harbor, Alaska  
April 22, 1993

MAY 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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On behalf of the Old Harbor Native Corporation, a village corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, I would like to welcome the representatives of the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to Old Harbor.

We appreciate very much the Trustee Council's taking the time, effort, and interest to have its representatives travel to our village to obtain our comments on the Draft Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan--Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment. Thank you also for all the hard work the Council and its staff put into preparing the brochure on "alternative ways to help the animals, plants, and people injured by the spill" recently sent to us.

*Submitted at Old Harbor Public Meeting April 22, 1993*

In addition to providing you with these interim comments on the summary of alternatives for the draft Restoration Plan, we intend to submit to the Council additional comments prior to your August deadline as well as a response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft Restoration Plan, which your brochure indicates will be circulated this June.

At the outset, I would like to emphasize that the 1989 Exxon-Valdez oil spill which reached our lands on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands, damaged our fish and wildlife resources, damaged our commercial fishing industry, adversely affected our subsistence uses of the lands and waters, and continues to impact our very lives even today. Nature may heal the lands and waters in time, but it will never heal the wounds that the oil spill inflicted on our families, our hopes for the future, and our way of life. Simply stated, nothing will ever be quite the same.

The Alutiiq people who live in Old Harbor depend on the sea and the land for their livelihoods, for their food, and for their entire cultural tradition and have done so for generations. The sea and the land are not one thing--

and the culture another. They are intertwined. They are one. Shellfish, Salmon, herring, deer, bear, birds—they are all part of our culture.

We are for the most part a fishing community and have been for countless generations. Today, we use boats with engines but the hard work, the long hours, the stress, and the danger of the sea are still part of our lives as it was for our ancestors.

When we first heard of the oil spill, we hoped it would go someplace else; that it would not interfere with our lives. Our people were frightened. Most of us lived through the tsunami in 1964, and we knew what a major disaster could mean: displacement from our homes and from our economic and cultural base. Within six weeks after the oil spill, we knew that our fears were justified. Oil started coming from the south and from the north, and it covered our water and beaches. It covered the sea with mousse, and the oil on the sea contained dead birds that we normally hunted for our food as part of our way of life. It covered our beaches, and we could not eat the clams, we could not eat the sea urchins (which we call uduks), and the other foods we gather.

The beaches were oiled all over our land, down south toward the end of Kodiak Island, north up into Kiliuda Bay, and all over our land on Sitkalidak Island. Some of our people were hired to go out and clean the beaches, but it was terrible work. We collected bird carcasses and put them into plastic bags; we would see dead deer along the beaches, deer that had eaten seaweed covered with oil. We still find mousse patties on our beaches. We do not know when our beaches will be completely clean.

Our communities have been damaged by the oil spill at every level. In addition to fouling the places where we get food, the oil spill meant that our commercial fishing season was closed down in 1989. The direct and indirect effects of that spill on our families, people's relationships, subsistence, our fish and wildlife, and lands will continue for many years to come.

Many of the small businesses in our community were hurt because money which is normally made in the summer was not in our village that summer. Many people who work in the canneries could not get jobs because the canneries were either closed, or running just part of the time.

They were hurt. But most of all it hurt us as a people. People who saw summer as the time to fish commercially, and to gather resources for winter, and share those resources with other people as part of our culture, did not know what to do. Some just broke down and cried. Some took their own lives. Our way of life was distorted dramatically--there were increased amount of drinking and family problems. In many ways, it was far worse than the tsunami, because we didn't know when it would end. Our people, our birds and the wildlife, our plants and our lands, and water were gravely injured.

Our ancestors have lived on these lands for generation upon generation. They hunted, fished, raised families, worked, and fought to be able to continue to live here. As you can see from looking at our lands, we have taken good care of them. Our history, roots, culture, and our very being are linked to these lands. The conservation and protection of those lands and their resources for us today and for our children's children in the future is of great importance to us as people.

I would like to say a few things in response to your questionnaire in the brochure sent to us recently.

### Issues and Policies

We believe that restoration actions should address as many of the injured resources and services as they can. No one knows for certain what the long term consequences of the oil spill might be. What we do know is that conserving much of the lands and resources in the area today is the best way to help offset the effects of the spill and give nature a chance to restore things to the way they were before and to insure survival of the animals, plants, and people if we ever suffer similar damage to our natural resources again.

### Restoration Categories

We believe that the focus of the financial resources available to address the effects of the oil spill should be in the oil spill area.

While we support restoration actions aimed at creating opportunities for human use of the spill area, we believe, that such actions should be

aimed mainly at conserving the land in a way that people may use and enjoy the fish, wildlife, natural beauty, and other resources of the lands and waters in the spill zone.

We support some degree of ecological monitoring and restoration research. People should continue to learn from this spill so that we will have a better idea of what can be done if this type of disaster hits our's or somebody else's lands in the future.

We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be a major component of the Restoration Plan. We believe that the public and the resources involved will be best served by a plan that protects key fish and wildlife habitat in perpetuity. This can be done in such a way that there also will be many locations available for tourism and other appropriate commercial development. People want to live, work, and visit these lands because of their natural resources in a wilderness setting. If those resources are conserved, they will be the key to the continuation of the rural Alaska way of life.

## Spending

We support putting a percentage of the civil fund in an endowment which could be left to grow over the next seven years until all payments to the Settlement Fund are made. We would also support the use of the income from an endowment for monitoring and research, general restoration, as well as habitat protection and acquisition.

The allocations of spending from the civil fund which we support are these:

Administration and Public Information	2%
Monitoring and Research	3%
General Restoration	5%
Habitat Protection and Acquisition	85%
Endowment	5%

Our views on what to do on habitat acquisition are reflected in the enclosed document entitled, "The Kodiak Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Project."

The purposes of "The Kodiak Project" and the general goals of the Exxon-Valdez Restoration Plan Habitat Protection and Acquisition effort are supportive of one another, we believe. To us, this project offers a unique opportunity to make wise use of public funds to help overcome the adverse impacts of the oil spill on animals, plants, and people and at the same time conserve natural resources and using those resources more effectively to help stimulate economic growth in the Region.

In the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council, we provide our response to the Council's recent letter in March to landowners willing to make lands available for habitat protection. Using the Council's "Habitat Protection Parcel Analysis," "Criteria for Rating Benefit of Parcel to Injured Resources/Services," "Interim Threshold Criteria," and "Interim Evaluation/Ranking Criteria," we believe that our lands warrant a high score.

Those of us who live, hike, recreate, work, and hunt on our Native land, and fish in its waters have always known that our wildlife resources are abundant and sustain life. That is the principal reason our ancestors settled in this area.

The majority of the Kodiak Archipelago is optimum brown bear habitat. Old Harbor's inholdings have significant denning and foraging areas for the bears.

One of the most unique events in the known migration patterns of brown bear occurs each year in the Sitkalidak Strait. Bears swim the Strait to Sitkalidak Island where they live until they return to Kodiak Island in the Spring (bears live there year-round too).

In addition to the Kodiak brown bears, the Kodiak Archipelago is home to millions of birds, both pelagic and migratory. The pelagic or seabirds consists of many species, including glaucous winged and mew galls, murres, kittiwakes, auklets, cormorants, guillemots, murrelets, fulmars, and puffins. The harlequin duck, black oystercatcher and bald eagle are many other species of birds which inhabit this area. The Kodiak Archipelago provides nesting habitat for 96 species of birds and is home to an estimated 1.5 million seabirds and an estimated 150,000 waterfowl during the winter months. It serves as both nesting and feeding habitat to approximately 2 million birds.

The Maritime Refuge has expressed strong interest in acquiring the small islands selected by Old Harbor because of their significance as major bird habitats. The 1978 report entitled "The Breeding Biology and Feeding Ecology of Marine Birds in the Sitkalidak Strait Area, Kodiak Island, 1977 and 1979" by Patricia Baird and Allen Moe estimated that 17,000 birds nest on Cathedral Island every year. In the Sitkalidak Straits, the largest puffin colony in the Kodiak Archipelago can be found on nearby Cathedral Island. There are minor colonies in Killis Bay and on Amee Island, all part of the Old Harbor Inholdings. Over 13,000 puffins nest in the Sitkalidak Straits every year. The puffins are a rare bird whose population the Maritime Refuge is anxious to encourage. Obviously, 17,000 birds on the tiny island of Cathedral do not draw their sustenance from that island. Instead, they feed on Sitkalidak, in the Straits or on Old Harbor lands on Kodiak. John Island in Three Saints Bay is also a nesting area for puffins, murrelets, auklets, gulls, kittiwakes, and guillemots. These migratory bird habitats have worldwide significance.

Kodiak Island has all five species of Pacific salmon present and Old Harbor's Inholdings support four of those species: sockeye, coho, pink and

chum, plus steelhead and Dolly Varden. The salmon are, of course, a primary source of food for the brown bears as well as the 200 nesting pairs of bald eagles on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Old Harbor's inholdings in the Refuge also support many other species of wildlife, including Sitka black-tail deer, river otter, beaver, fox, seals, mountain goat, and sea lions. The Refuge is also home to short-tailed weasel, little brown bat, tundra vole, Roosevelt elk and snowshoe hare. The nearshore areas also support marine mammals such as whales, dolphins, porpoises, sea otters and orcas. More than 250 species of fish, birds and mammals have been documented on the Archipelago.

That abundance of fish and wildlife on the Kodiak Archipelago has made the area one of the hardest hit by the oil spill. For example, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's final bird mortality count from the Exxon-Valdez oil spill, the Kodiak Region sustained higher bird mortality than Prince William Sound. The attached exhibit to my statement provides a breakdown of the mortality for ten species and the spill total for all species. For the 10 listed species, the Kodiak percentage

ranged from a low of 47% of fatalities (bald eagle) to a high of 96% of fatalities (short-tailed shearwater). The Kodiak region bore 64% of all bird fatalities for the oil spill. Clearly, the Kodiak Region's bird populations have been hard hit by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill.

If those populations of birds most damaged by the oil spill are to recover, and if the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is to remain a primary habitat for seabirds, waterfowl, and bald eagles, protection of habitat is essential.

This statement is reinforced by the Draft Land Protection Plan prepared for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in October 1992 by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Draft Land Protection Plan states at Page 1 that " . . . mixed ownership areas have been difficult to manage and limit the effectiveness of certain refuge objectives, e.g., preserving natural integrity." As a result, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Alaska Regional Office has rated Kodiak Native Inholdings as their "number one federal acquisition priority in Alaska."

Old Harbor's lands are also rich in historic and archeological resources. Midway and Barling Bays are the sites of at least four ancient villages. There are also at least three ancient Native village sites on Sitkalidak Island. The earthquake of 1964 uncovered masses of artifacts are in these areas. These many archeological sites and the many artifacts buried within them reflect the culture of the Alutiiq Native population that originally occupied and still occupies the Kodiak Archipelago. One of the most significant sites to be uncovered in recent years was at "Refuge Rock" on Sitkalidak Island. The tragic story this historic site tells us holds great importance for our people, their culture, and the history of the Kodiak Region.

Kodiak has been referred to as the Egypt of Alaska. Its archeological treasures have only recently begun to be discovered and have yet to be fully understood. They represent an untapped source of history and culture of great importance to our people. We appreciate the Trustee Council's decision to help fund the Kodiak area Native Association museum which will do much to ensure that culture is preserved.

The highest and best use for most of these lands is to conserve them as fish and wildlife habitat forever into the future. As you know, as a Native corporation, we have solemn responsibilities to our shareholders and to others in our village which sometimes places us in a dilemma. While our culture and instincts would have us protect the land its natural resources, our 20th Century fiduciary obligations call for us to create some sort of economic benefit to our people from the only tangible asset we have . . . our lands.

By qualifying for Exxon-Valdez habitat and acquisition funding, we believe that the opportunity to generate economic activity which will benefit directly or indirectly Natives and non-Natives alike and at the same time conserve premier fish and wildlife habitat is one that should not be lost.

As the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council from the President and Chief Executive Officer of Akhlok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Koniag, Inc. respectively and myself indicates, our three Native corporations are very interested in working with the Trustee Council regarding acquisition of a portion of our lands.

We believe that with the commitment of funds from the civil and criminal penalty funds combined with private and federal funding, a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project can be achieved on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands.

With the inclusion of the AKI lands of the Alitak Parcel in your first cut at a list of "lost opportunity" lands, the Council has taken the first step in this process. We will aid you in reviewing our lands in any way that you may find helpful.

### CONCLUSION

To summarize our views I would like to make the following points:

- ♦ The Trustee Council and its staff did a good job of identifying the issues for consideration in preparation for a Final Restoration Plan;
- ♦ We believe that while Administration and Public Information, Monitoring and Research, General Restoration, and an Endowment should all receive some of the remaining civil

penalty funding, the most productive and long-lasting benefits to be obtained from the Fund would occur from Habitat Protection and Acquisition;

- ◆ The Kodiak Archipelago, including the Old Harbor Native Corporation lands and its natural resources were injured by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill;
- ◆ Our people and the wildlife in our area were injured by the oil spill;
- ◆ Our lands appear to qualify for a high score using the rating system that your Habitat Protection Working Group has developed for evaluating lands in the oil spill zone; and
- ◆ Our strong belief is that, because of the substantial interest throughout our Nation in protecting wildlife habitat on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, a comprehensive wildlife habitat conservation and acquisition project can become a reality IE

there is a strong commitment of funding a portion of the project from the Exxon-Valdez settlement funds.

Thank you for this chance to present our views to the Council. We look forward to working with you in the days ahead.

ATTACHMENTS:

- (1) Letter from Old Harbor Native Corporation to Exxon-Valdez Trustee Council dated April 22, 1993;
- (2) Letter from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation to the Trustee Council dated March 15, 1993; and
- 3) Briefing Paper: Kodiak Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Project.

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION  
P. O. Box 71  
Old Harbor, Alaska 99843

April 22, 1993

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

Attn: Habitat Protection Working Group

Dear Trustee Council Members:

On behalf of the Old Harbor Native Corporation (OHNC), I am responding to your letter of March 18, 1993, sent to landowners in the Exxon Valdez oil spill zone who are willing to make lands available for habitat protection using the restoration goals of the Trustee Council. We appreciate the efforts you have made. We understand the challenges you face in the restoration process, and reaffirm our desire to work with the Council and participate.

Old Harbor Native Corporation owns land in three habitat protection areas identified by the Habitat Protection Working Group and/or the Clinton Administration. Because negotiations are underway concerning OHNC's property in Seal Bay on Afognak Island, this letter focuses only on our brief preliminary evaluation of our Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR) inholdings and our lands in the Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge (AMWR). In the attached preliminary analysis, our KNWR and AMWR lands are treated as one unit, although we recognize that the Trustee Council may adopt other valuation methods.

Old Harbor's lands are rich in wildlife resources. For example, Old Harbor inholdings are prime habitat for bald eagles, a species which suffered large numbers of bird deaths from the spill. Forty-seven percent of all bald eagle fatalities caused by the spill were in the Kodiak region.

The Corporation's inholdings also provide nesting and feeding habitat to many other bird populations, including some of those most injured by the spill. These species include the Harlequin duck, the marbled murrelet, the common murre and the pigeon guillemot. The harbor seal, river otter and sea otter, also species injured by the spill, are present on Corporation inholdings.

EXXON VALDEZ Trustee Council

April 22, 1993

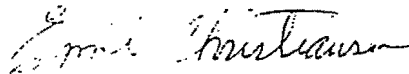
Page 2

Old Harbor lands also contain significant cultural and archeological resources. For example, there are at least three ancient village sites on Sitkalidak Island where the earthquake of 1964 uncovered masses of artifacts. These resources - wildlife, cultural and archeological - should be preserved for future generations.

We are ready to assist the Council and its working groups in any way in the process of your consideration of our lands for acquisition.

Thank you for the opportunity to be part of the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council restoration process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Emil Christiansen".

Emil Christiansen,  
President

cc: Preliminary Old Harbor Habitat  
Protection Parcel Analysis

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION'S PRELIMINARY  
ANALYSIS FOR THE HABITAT PROTECTION  
PARCEL SCORE OF ITS LAND IN THE  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ZONE

Under the Interim Threshold Criteria and the Interim Evaluation/Ranking Criteria approved by the Trustee Council, Old Harbor's Kodiak Refuge and Alaska Maritime Refuge Inholdings are suitable for acquisition according to the Trustee Council's restoration goals (1/19/93).

Utilizing the Habitat Protection Parcel Analysis, the Parcel Ranking Analysis and the Scoring Formula adopted by the Habitat Protection Working Group, OHNC believes its lands deserve a score of 54 pending results of further analysis of our lands by the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council wildlife, biological, and land management staff.

OHNC believes its lands offered for habitat acquisition score HIGH for five Injured Resources/Services:

- a. Anadromous Fish
- b. Bald Eagle
- c. Cultural Resources
- d. Subsistence
- e. Wilderness

OHNC believes that its lands score MODERATE for eight Injured Resources/Services:

- a. Black Oystercatcher
- b. Harlequin Duck
- c. Harbor Seal
- d. Marbled Murrelet
- e. Pigeon Guillemot
- f. Recreation/Tourism
- g. River Otter
- h. Sea Otter

OHNC probably scores LOW for one Injured Resource/Service:

- a. Intertidal/subtidal biota

OHNC is unable at this time to provide a score for:

- a. Common Murre

PRELIMINARY  
 OLD HARBOR HABITAT PROTECTION PARCEL ANALYSIS  
 April 22, 1993

Landowner: Old Harbor  
 Native Corp.

Parcel  
 Acreage: 90,000

Affected  
 Acreage: Unknown

INJURED RESOURCE/ SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT
Anadromous Fish	High	Chum, coho, pink, sockeye, steelhead, dolly vardeen
Bald Eagle	High	Documentable sites
Black Oystercatcher	Moderate	Known feeding and breeding
Common Murre	Unknown	Pending field visit
Harbor Seal	Moderate	Known haul-out concentration area that historically supported large numbers of seals. Feeding in nearshore waters and haul-outs on nearshore rocks
Harlequin Duck	Moderate	Known feeding and loafing along shoreline
Intertidal/subtidal biota	Low	Rich intertidal and subtidal biota; recruitment value appears to be low because of distance to oiled shorelines.
Marbled Murrelet	Moderate	Known feeding and loafing along shoreline
Pigeon Guillemot	Moderate	Documentable birds in area; nesting and feeding along shore

River Otter	Moderate	Documentable populations on OHNC lands
Sea Otter	Moderate	Known feeding area
Recreation/Tourism	Moderate	Recreational fishing and hunting; moderately difficult access
Wilderness	High	Village and buildings confined to one area, plus half dozen isolated cabins, abandoned whaling station
Cultural Resources	High	Abundant archaeological sites, Ocean Bay culture, 1st Russian settlement in Alaska, 'Refuge Rock,' 1st Russian Orthodox parish in North America
Subsistence	High	Resource harvest area crab, marine fish, marine invertebrates, plants, marine mammals, salmon, deer, waterfowl
<b>ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> This parcel contains high value anadromous fish, bald eagle and bear habitat adjacent to a highly productive estuary and marine ecosystem; very high seabird populations; shoreline was moderately oiled.		
<b>ADJACENT LAND MANAGEMENT:</b> Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge		
<b>IMMINENT THREAT/OPPORTUNITY:</b> Recreational development (lodges, cabins, tour boats); Old Harbor Native Corp has expressed interest in participating in habitat protection/acquisition		
<b>PROTECTIVE OBJECTIVE:</b> Maintain anadromous fish habitat; bald eagle nesting opportunities; sea mammal haul-outs; subsistence resources; world-class cultural resources; high wilderness values; numerous seabird rookeries/islets		
<b>USEFUL PROTECTION TOOL(S):</b> Fee title acquisition; conservation easement; cooperative management agreement		

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Request Old Harbor to provide interim protection; discuss long term protection options; high potential for equivalent resource protection

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORP'S PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF PARCEL RANK

PARCEL	RANKING CRITERIA								SCORE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
OHNC 5H 8M		Y	Y	Y	Y	<del>Y</del> N	<del>Y</del> Y	Y	54

Parcel Score = Sum of H + (0.5 x Sum of M) x Sum of Y

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INC.  
5028 Mills Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99504

KONIAG, INC.  
4300 B Street  
Suite 407  
Anchorage, AK 99503

OLD HARBOR  
NATIVE CORPORATION  
P.O. Box 71  
Old Harbor, AK 99643

March 15, 1993

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

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

On behalf of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation--Alaska Native corporations which are the major owners of inholdings within the boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge--we are expressing to you our interest in working with the Trustee Council and its staff to facilitate the acquisition of our landholdings through the use of EXXON-VALDEZ Trust Funds.

We are very pleased to learn that the restoration staff had conducted a preliminary evaluation of 138,000 acres owned by Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. You should be aware that over 250,000 acres belonging to all three corporations are available for consideration. (In fact, Koniag, Inc. submitted a project proposal to your staff for its 112,000 acres in June, 1992 as did Old Harbor for its 35,000 acres).

We understand that on February 16, you voted to instruct your staff to contact all major landowners in the oil spill zone about their willingness to participate in discussions which could lead to acquisition of Wildlife habitat. Please accept this letter as our early and positive response to your action.

As we have advocated to the Council over the past year, our corporations are committed to a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project within the National Wildlife Refuge system on the Kodiak Archipelago. The Project's potential benefit for all concerned--the public at large, the wildlife, Native and non-Native residents of the area, the people of Kodiak, as well as the rest of Alaska--in substantial.

The Kodiak Project would:

- Provide public access to lands now closed to such access;

Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
March 15, 1993  
Page 2

- Consolidate and enhance the management of the Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the management of Fish and Game by the State of Alaska;
- Conserve in perpetuity "brown bear" and other wildlife, as well as fish habitat so essential to a viable fishing industry;
- Stimulate economic growth including tourism in areas where such growth should take place for the benefit of Native and non-Natives alike; and
- Help protect the long-range viability of the rural Alaskan way of life and provide a lasting and positive legacy of our country's largest oil spill.

Our corporations are committed to working together to ensure that any acquisitions of our lands are accomplished in a fair and comprehensive way. We are, therefore, eager to provide your staff with any information which would aid them in their evaluation of our lands.

We look forward to discussions with the Council or your representatives at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK,  
INCORPORATED

*Ralph L. Eluska*

Ralph Eluska  
President

KONIAG,  
INCORPORATED

*Uwe L. Gross*

Uwe L. Gross  
Chief Executive Officer

OLD HARBOR NATIVE  
CORPORATION

*Emil Christiansen*

Emil Christiansen  
President

*Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council*

*March 15, 1993*

*Page 3*

*bcc: Mr. Uwe L. Gross  
Mr. Ralph L. Eluska  
Mr. Emil Christiansen  
C. Walter Ebell, Esq.  
Roy Jones, Esq.  
William H. Timme, Esq.  
Mr. Tim Richardson*

*P.S. to Bill:*

*You may want to forward a copy of this on to Tim Mahoney.*

## KODIAK WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AND ACQUISITION PROJECT

### I. Purposes

The purposes of the Kodiak Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Project include:

- A. Providing public access to lands (principally Native inholdings within the National Wildlife Refuge System on the Kodiak Archipelago) which are now closed to such access;
- B. Helping to heal some of the injuries resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill to the fish and wildlife, lands and waters, and the people who live in the area covered by the Project through restoration action including habitat protection and acquisition;
- C. Conserving in perpetuity the lands in their natural state as brown bear, other wildlife, and fish habitat;
- D. Consolidating and enhancing the management of the Kodiak and Maritime National Wildlife Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as the management of fish and game by the State of Alaska through fully and finally resolving the land ownership and use issues which presently exist within the refuge;
- E. Generating economic activity for Alaska Native communities within the refuge system boundaries from their own assets--their lands;
- F. Protecting the long-range viability of the rural Alaskan way of life, including opportunities for subsistence.
- G. Consummating the underlying congressional purpose of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to provide Alaska Native corporations the meaningful opportunity for economic self-sufficiency as an integral part of the settlement of aboriginal claims;
- H. Stimulating an increase in tourism for the benefit of both the non-Native and Native communities in Alaska in general and in the Kodiak archipelago in particular;

### II. Need For the Project

There is a growing pressure among Native corporation shareholders to realize a tangible benefit from the ANCSA settlement. If meaningful economic opportunities are not otherwise attainable, and if a fair comprehensive land acquisition package cannot be achieved, there is a real and present danger that shareholders will require corporations to distribute title to the land received by the Native corporations under ANCSA, creating further threats to the integrity of the Refuge system on the Kodiak Archipelago. For example, one Native corporation has already made a distribution of 10-acre parcels of land to shareholders in sensitive bear habitat areas. That will inevitably be repeated if the lands are not acquired or otherwise protected soon.

Another Native corporation is preparing to develop major lodge facilities in the midst of pristine bear country. Although such facilities are desirable for economic development if they are located on private lands outside of or at the periphery of the refuge away from prime bear habitat, they present serious adverse impacts on the bears and other wildlife and fish resources within the refuge if permitted to be established within its boundaries in prime bear habitat.

If the lands, or certain interests in those lands, are not obtained for habitat and refuge conservation purposes by purchase or exchange, the Native corporations will have no alternative but to seek creative ways (potentially detrimental to wildlife and their habitat) to use their lands for economic gain. An historic window of opportunity to acquire these lands is closing and time is running out.

Additionally, unless Native villages are able to use the one significant tangible asset they own (their land) to generate income, it is very likely they will not be viable into the future. If they do not survive, with them will go the traditional rural Alaskan way of life in their region.

If more and more parcels of land with brown bear habitat are sold for development, bear encounters will continue and along with them "defense of life and property bear kills." Such increases along with permanent facilities in important bear habitat areas will have serious, adverse repercussions on bear denning, migration, rearing and other activities.

The real and substantial threats to both the refuge and the traditional Alaska rural lifestyle can be avoided by taking advantage of the current opportunity during which the parties are willing to consider all reasonable means by which most interests can be protected and preserved in perpetuity. However, the opportunity will not last forever; action must be taken now.

### III. Overview of the Project

The concept of this project is to develop a legislative and administrative package containing authorization and direction by law to obtain from willing sellers, private parcels of land within the boundaries of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Such lands total approximately 330,000 acres with 138,000 acres in one Native region, 112,000 acres in another, and 90,000 acres in yet another.

The project would consist of initial acquisitions of land with private sector (philanthropic, sportsmen, and environmental organizations) funds along with a short-term option to obtain the remaining lands through purchase, donation or exchange from each of the Native corporations with land holdings inside the refuge boundaries. This effort could help freeze further land sales within the refuge long enough to secure passage of the necessary legislation while providing "earnest money" to the Native communities to indicate to them that this overall effort is underway.

The second step in the project is to seek a commitment of funding from the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust for the acquisition of Native inholdings, individual allotments and non-Native inholdings within the refuge boundaries. This commitment, if made, would then be used to help obtain an authorization and appropriation by the Congress and the President to provide funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The funding from a fourth source would be generated by authorizing by law equal-value property exchanges between the federal government and both Native and non-Native willing seller land owners. Such exchanges would be authorized by law for the exchange of properties within the jurisdiction of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Interior, the General Services Administration and other federal agencies of government with property assets available for disposal. Bidding credits on tracts approved for leasing on the Outer continental Shelf also might be used where appropriate.

There exists a wide variety of land acquisition alternatives which should be considered and assessed. These alternatives would be tailor-made so as to maximize both the public interest in preservation of the wildlife habitat in the refuge, and meeting the specific needs of each of the Native corporations involved. For example, in some cases, inholdings would be obtained by the United States in fee simple. In other areas, in order to keep the purchase costs constrained, property rights obtained would involve non-development easements, public access easements or other incidents of ownership less than fee, but would still be adequate to protect the interests involved.

Finally, some inholdings, identified as not critical to the Kodiak Refuge management, would be retained in fee simple by the Native corporations with no ANCSA subsection 22(g) restrictions on the use of such lands. This approach would craft the package so as to minimize acquisition costs while at the same time to meet the specific needs and interests of all parties involved. In addition, this approach could leave Native inholders with certain limited property rights to historical and archaeological artifacts as well as traditional subsistence rights which would have the benefit of protecting the land in perpetuity as refuge lands while not severing cultural ties of the Native communities to lands on which they have lived for centuries.

#### IV. Nexus to Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Federal wildlife damage assessments show that nearly 90% of all bird deaths from the Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred outside of Prince William Sound and many of those deaths occurred in the vicinity of the Kodiak archipelago. The Kodiak region suffered the highest mortality rate for bald eagles of any affected region.

Also, oil inundated the Kodiak archipelago contributing to the closure during 1989 of the commercial fishing season on the vast majority of the waters in and around Kodiak. Many areas still show the effect of the oil spill.

Under the Exxon Valdez Agreement and Consent Decree, among the purposes for which amounts paid by Exxon to the Settlement Trust could be used was to "implement . . . replacement of Natural Resources . . . or archeological sites and artifacts injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill, or the acquisition of equivalent resources . . ."

For those coastal areas seriously damaged by the oil spill, acquisition of coastal lands within the boundaries of the Kodiak Refuge would be most appropriate as "acquisition of equivalent resources".

Therefore, using some portion of the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds to acquire wildlife habitat within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would be in furtherance of the objectives of the Agreement and Consent Decree.

## V. Summary

There appears to be a unique confluence of events and of key personnel at this time in local, state, and federal governments, the Exxon-Valdez Trustee Council, the Native corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act whose villages are within the boundaries of the refuge, and in the private sector associated with this effort. This has created a historic opportunity to make a lasting achievement on Kodiak for Alaskans and other American citizens by protecting in perpetuity important wildlife habitat in a premiere national wildlife refuge, and in doing so, preserving the uniquely rural Alaskan lifestyle in the region.

An important first step for the Project has recently begun with the selection of two Native owned parcels within the Refuge by the Department of Interior in their Land and Water Conservation Fund Selections for Fiscal Year 1994.

This project, if successful, would ensure that Alaskans as well as other Americans, many generations from now, would be able to enjoy and prosper from the fishing, hunting, recreation, and wilderness experiences of this remarkable place and its wildlife as we know it today.

Without this project, this opportunity will be lost. Current economic conditions in the United States provide a difficult challenge to lawmakers and other leaders in both the public and private sectors. The challenge is not to lose the ability to develop innovative solutions to human and natural resources problems which must be solved before the opportunity to solve them satisfactorily disappears.

The need is real on Kodiak . . . the solution realistic. If the resource problems in this high priority area in Alaska cannot be addressed wisely and satisfactorily, it is unlikely that similar problems anywhere else can be so addressed.

Discussions with numerous leaders in the public and private sectors indicate that there is great hope that Kodiak brown bear and other wildlife habitat can be conserved in a way similar to that outlined above. If done so wisely, it would provide great benefit now and in the years to come to the public at large, the Alaska Native community in the region, fishermen, sport hunters, recreationists, environmentalists, historians, archaeologists, as well as local, state, and federal governments.

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# PACIFIC RIM VILLAGES COALITION, LTD

3333 Denali Street, Suite 220-H  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Tel. (907) 277-5706 Fax (907) 279-6862

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993  
FAXON  
"TRUSTEE COUNCIL"

July 30, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 995

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am providing comments to the draft restoration plan and supplement on behalf of the shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd., Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Tatitlek Corporation.

## INTRODUCTION

Shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition include Tatitlek Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and English Bay Corporation. Our shareholders own virtually all of the private land holdings in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Fjords and Lower Kenai Peninsula. Our shareholders are each owned by Alaska Native residents who are subsistence users of resources in the oil impacted area. Our shareholders' and their ancestors have occupied those shores for over 11,000 years.

We have read your draft plan and we have commented. Residents of our villages have commented, and have seen their comments discounted from 22 individual letters to a single letter, from 35 names on a petition to a single entry. We do not believe the system intended to restore the EVOS area is working, nor do we believe you can ignore our concerns. I will discuss, below, why we believe your draft plan and your as supplemental material are not acceptable.

We have proposed, and our constituents have agreed, that the restoration plan should involve a mix of restoration objectives. Oil ought to be removed because persistence constitutes a major threat to the environment, and attention should be given to a model which seeks to restore. We supported a mix of moderate restoration/comprehensive restoration. The Trustees do not indicate whether those models are even still under consideration.

What is apparent is that the Trustees have expended over 25% of the settlement. There is no clear direction. For instance, the public comments addressed injured resources and reduced or lost services. The supplement expressly notes that "injuries persist most strongly in the upper intertidal zones" p. B-15. The report also states that "natural recovery ... will occur in stages as the different species in the community respond to improved environmental conditions" see B-15. The report concludes that "full recovery will take more than a decade ...." see B-16. The report ties such damages to oil persistence: "Subsurface oil persists in many heavily oiled beaches, and in mussel beds, which were avoided during the cleanup" see B-15. Yet, not a drop of subsurface oil nor a single mussel bed has been remediated!

The restoration plan supplement does not even address the earlier concepts of "moderate" and "comprehensive" restoration. Section D of the draft discusses "General Restoration", an experiment.

For instance, the draft proposes subsistence harvests of seals and sea otters may be "voluntarily reduced" if it was mutually agreed a subsistence resource was being over-harvested. See D-3. The problem, however, is that harvesting may not be as great a threat as continued oiling. See e.g., p. B-5, which notes a trend of high concentrations of hydrocarbons in bile of seals as well as damage to nerve cells in the thalamus of seal brains, "which is consistent with relatively high concentrations of ... hydrocarbons" see B-4. The risks posed by oil persisting in the intertidal communities, and continuing threat to ducks and otters is also noted see B-15.

Moreover, the funding for general restoration appears inverse of subsistence concerns. The Council has set out six examples of general restoration. See Section D. Commercial fish resources might be restored by improving spawning and rearing habitats at a cost of \$150,000 - 1.9 mm 1 year see D-4 through 5, while subsistence restoration involves voluntary harvest restrictions. Yet, removing harmful quantities of unweathered oil continues to be experimental. See D-7. And that only pertains to "eliminating oil from mussel beds" see D-7.

We believe that restoration requires removing the unweathered oil and cleaning the mussel beds.

"Recovery monitoring and research", is presently in the developmental stage. This component would involve, however, "the causes of poor or slowed development and design, develop, and implement new technologies and approaches to restore injured resources and reduced or lost services" see E-3. Those resources include seals, salmon, and archaeological resources. We urge you

to promptly implement recovery. Services include subsistence, as one of four services to be monitored. We have recommended immediate implementation of appropriate technology to remove oil, which we assert needs no further study as the cause of continued "poor or slow development".

Section C, "Habitat Protection and Acquisition", also presents more questions than answers. We do not understand the benefit rating system proposed in the draft. See C-17-19. It is not clear whether other resources will be included, and what happened to "subsistence" and "archaeology". The notes indicate that "the comprehensive process may be different from the imminent threat process in other ways as well. See C-19. If you have not figured out a ranking system you ought to so state. How can we comment on something you have not figured out?

We also fault your discussion concerning how such parcels will be managed. Your proposal is overly broad and too general, "i.e. they will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the restoration of the affected resources and services". See C-2. The "threat" aspects appear to be an important criteria. Threat is defined as "habitat degradation", which appears to be "human activity", inclusively. (Does this include limiting subsistence?)

Section C thus appears to be inconsistent, internally and in comparison with other sections of the supplement. As noted, Section B refers to habitat degradation on account of the persistence of oil. Section C refers to degradation on account of human activity. It also includes a discussion of protection on public land, see C-20. This discussion relates to "modifying statutes and regulations". Id. One such suggestion is to provide a "level of protection not provided by existing regulations and management activities". Id. What does this mean?

### CONCLUSION

The draft supplement appears to be a fundamental reworking of the draft restoration plan and there is inadequate time to comment on a new model. The draft and the supplement leave too many matters unanswered which would appear to us crucial to a restoration plan. There is precious little concern for the human environment. The supplement discounts public comment, over-emphasizes habitat acquisition, and understates the benefits of moderate to comprehensive restoration. As a result, recovery of resources and services necessary to the existence of our communities is being shelved for decades. Indeed, comments from the impacted communities appear to have received no attention.

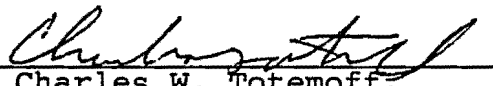
EVOS Trustees Council  
July 30, 1993  
Page 4

The supplement also leaves too much unexplained to provide meaningful public comment. There is an inadequate explanation of the apparent decision not to proceed with a more comprehensive restoration model. The land acquisition/protection section raises fundamental questions without any clear objective statements. The general restoration section appears unfounded and inconsistent with the recognized injuries to resources and services addressed at Section B. We fail to understand why restoration of Kenai Lake is acceptable, under your view, while restoration of Sleepy Bay mussel beds which bubbles and buries fresh unweathered North Slope crude must be studied.

More emphasis is required an moderate to comprehensive restoration, including the continuing damage caused by concentrated quantities of unweathered oil in upper and middle intertidal areas and mussel beds, on archaeological sites and to our constituents' existence, economy, and way of life.

Very truly yours,

PACIFIC RIM VILLAGES COALITION

By:   
Charles W. Totemoff,  
President & CEO

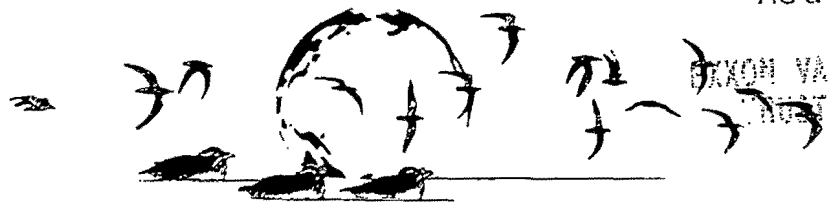
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AUG 11 1993

**Pacific  
Seabird  
Group**



EXXON VALDEZ OIL S  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

---

Craig S. Harrison  
Vice Chair for Conservation  
4001 North 9th Street #1801  
Arlington, Virginia 22203

August 6, 1993

BY FAX (hard copy to follow)

Dr. David R. Gibbons  
Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

**Re: Comments on April 1993 "Restoration Plan"**

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on a document entitled "draft restoration plan" dated April 1993. PSG expected to receive a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) that would contain the details of the Trustee Council's proposed restoration plan. By letter dated June 21, 1993, we learned that the DEIS is not yet available. PSG's primary interest at this time is to comment on a DEIS, but we reiterate here our ideas concerning the draft restoration plan that we have submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council during the past two years. PSG recognizes the enormity of the Trustee Council's task in formulating a restoration plan, but urge it to make some hard decisions soon. PSG believes that there is ample scientific evidence and public consensus to proceed with some programs, including predator removal. PSG will object if the 1994 field season is funded in the absence of a final restoration plan.

PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, and includes biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges and individuals with interests in marine conservation. PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every

seabird species affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and has sponsored symposia on the effects of the spill on seabirds. Issues relating to damages from the spill and restoration of seabird populations have been discussed by our members for years. Consensus on many issues was reached long ago.

For example, we have previously observed that the best means to restore Alaska's seabird populations would be to remove rats, foxes and other alien creatures from colonies and former colonies. We stand by this opinion. We hope that, as we requested by letter dated November 20, 1992, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will soon submit to PSG for comment a multi-year plan that outlines a comprehensive approach to removing all exotic predators from seabird islands in Alaska within five years.

PSG supports habitat acquisition. Our March 19, 1993 testimony to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries concerning the restoration of Prince William Sound (copy enclosed) identified the islands that should be purchased. The Trustee Council solicits comment on whether 35%, 50%, 75% or 91% is an appropriate percentage of funds that should be spent to purchase habitat. There is insufficient information in the April 1993 document to consider intelligently the trade-offs that these funding levels would entail. For example, would the 91% level preclude endowing chairs in marine ornithology? Would the 75% level preclude a comprehensive predator control program? PSG objects to setting funding levels at this time.

As stated in our letter to the Trustee Council dated April 14, 1993, PSG supports the endowment of chairs in marine ornithology at the University of Alaska as an appropriate use of some of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds. This use is justified under the enhancement provisions in the settlement documents. Endowed chairs can provide independent (non-government) research, expertise for contract studies, public education and a source of well-trained scientists to advise or be employed by the responsible agencies.

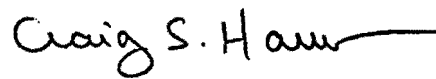
Most birds killed in the spill were migratory. PSG reiterates its strong objection to limiting seabird restoration to the geographic area that the Trustee Council has identified as the spill area. The Trustee Council has spent too much effort attempting to restore seabird colonies at infeasible sites within the spill area instead of planning for compensatory restoration in breeding areas that may be far from the spill area.

Finally, according to federal estimates published in 56 Federal Register 14687 (April 11, 1991), the government processed the following numbers of oiled birds: common murre (10,428 plus some of the 8,851 unidentified murre), harlequin ducks (213), marbled murrelets (612 plus some of the 413 unidentified murrelets), pigeon guillemots (614) and black oystercatchers (9). PSG is concerned that the Trustee Council seems to limit restoration to species that account for about 21,000 of the 35,000 birds that were processed. Restoration should include the species that account for the other 14,000 dead birds (the actual number of dead birds being an unknown multiple of 14,000). As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government is currently pursuing a major law suit in central California concerning a spill that it alleges oiled or damaged about 4,200 seabirds. The Trustee Council should include in its restoration plan the damaged species it

now seems to ignore, including yellow-billed loons, tufted puffins, grebes, shearwaters, cormorants, oldsquaw, scoters, black-legged kittiwakes and ancient murrelets.

In conclusion, PSG urges the Trustees to (1) fund the removal of predators from seabird colonies; (2) purchase seabird habitat; (3) endow university chairs; (4) expand restoration for migratory birds to include the entire state of Alaska; and (5) include all damaged species of seabirds in its restoration efforts.

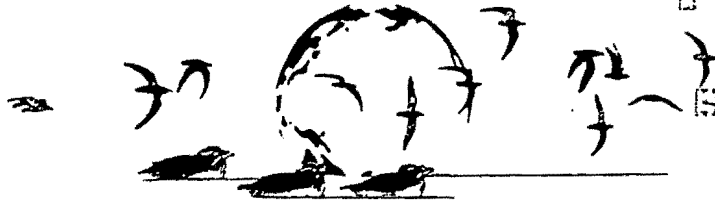
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Craig S. Harrison". The signature is written in dark ink and includes a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Craig S. Harrison

Enclosure

**Pacific  
Seabird  
Group**



AUG 11 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

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Craig S. Harrison  
Vice Chair for Conservation  
4001 North 9th Street #1801  
Arlington, Virginia 22203

March 19, 1993

Honorable Gerry E. Studds, Chairman  
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries  
Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building  
Washington DC 20515-6230

**Re: Oversight Hearing on Restoration of Prince William Sound**

Dear Chairman Studds:

The Pacific Seabird Group (PSG) thanks the Chairman for this opportunity to provide our perspective on the restoration of Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, including Russia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand. Among PSG's members are biologists who study seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges, and individuals interested in marine conservation. During the past twenty years, PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species that the oil spill affected. PSG has commented extensively on the Trustees' restoration plans and one of our founders, James G. King, serves on the Trustees' Public Advisory Group.

**I. Seabirds Were Severely Damaged by the Oil Spill**

Seabirds are particularly vulnerable to oil spills and were perhaps the single resource most damaged by the Exxon Valdez spill. The Trustees estimate that the spill killed as many as 645,000 seabirds, including murres, loons, cormorants, pigeon guillemots, grebes, sea ducks, marbled murrelets, Kittlitz' murrelets, black oystercatchers, Bonaparte's gulls, arctic terns, black-legged kittiwakes and tufted puffins. PSG is particularly concerned about marbled murrelets because last September the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the population of this species from Washington to California as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

## II. Restoration Activities, 1989-1992

PSG recognizes that establishing an infrastructure to plan and implement wisely a \$1 billion restoration program is difficult and demanding. While PSG had some initial problems with opportunities to comment on the Trustees' work plans in a timely manner, we believe that the Trustees have resolved their organizational problems and intend to provide meaningful public involvement in the restoration process. We are especially encouraged that the Trustees have selected a Public Advisory Group and expect that the Trustees will give the opinions of the advisory group much weight.

Despite improvements in the Trustees' procedures, PSG is concerned about some restoration policies. The Trustees seem to be applying an agency pork barrel approach to funding decisions and spend too much money on overhead and projects that do not directly restore natural resources. The Trustees will spend \$38 million on restoration during 1993 that will have little tangible benefit to seabirds. We discuss below PSG's recommended approach to the future restoration of seabirds. PSG also believes that federal and state agencies should use their existing authorities to protect species damaged by the spill. For example, logging on government and private lands (e.g., inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park and Afognak Island) that are prime habitat for marbled murrelets and harlequin ducks should be curtailed. The National Marine Fisheries Service should enforce the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to protect marbled murrelets in Prince William Sound that drown in gillnets.

PSG believes that the Trustees should ensure that they use the very best available science in making restoration decisions. Restoration requires a multi-disciplinary approach that uses a wide variety of expertise. It is especially important that the Trustees obtain a broad range of peer reviews from biologists who have international reputations in seabird restoration ecology. Many of the most qualified scientists live in Canada or the United Kingdom and, to the best of our knowledge, are not consulted during the reviews of project proposals. PSG would like an opportunity to submit names of additional peer reviewers to the Trustees. We also suggest that the Trustees establish procedures to ensure that their peer reviewers reveal any conflicts of interest that might influence their assessment and/or sponsorship of various restoration projects. On occasion, we believe that the Trustees have proposed studies that cannot be justified scientifically.

In general, we believe that the damage assessment projects for seabirds have been worthwhile. PSG believes that understanding the magnitude of harm is important to decide the types and extent of restoration activities that may be necessary. PSG also believes that the studies on marbled murrelet and harlequin duck habitat requirements should prove to be very useful in assessing potential land acquisitions for these species. These studies also should assist federal and state forestry agencies in establishing the width of forested buffer strips that are necessary to protect the breeding sites of harlequin ducks.

### III. Suggested Restoration Activities, 1993 and Beyond

PSG understands that the restoration team is working on a draft Restoration Plan that will soon be available for public review. PSG intends to be as involved with that process as possible. PSG supports using restoration funds for options that are technically feasible, have a high potential to improve the recovery of injured resources and pass muster under a benefit/cost test. PSG believes that restoration options should be evaluated from the perspective of whether they benefit more than a single resource. PSG's preferred options generally would benefit an entire community of seabirds (and often other organisms), not just a single species.

PSG is concerned that the Trustees have limited their consideration of the restoration of seabirds to the geographic area of the oil slick. While such a geographic criterion may be appropriate for inter-tidal organisms, it ignores the fact that seabirds are migratory. Oiled seabirds were seen in the Pribilof Islands during 1989 and seabirds from the Shumagin and Aleutian Islands probably were killed. Birds may be moving into the oil spill area from elsewhere in Alaska to replace dead birds. The Trustees have thus far refused to implement restoration projects for seabirds elsewhere in Alaska that were directly or indirectly depleted by the spill. Our recommended approach, which we hope will be contained in the Trustees' draft Restoration Plan, focuses on habitat acquisition and the restoration of the natural bio-diversity of seabird breeding islands.

#### A. Habitat Acquisition

Because protecting habitat benefits seabirds and all other wildlife species, PSG supports habitat acquisition as a means of restoring the actual or equivalent resources that the spill injured. Besides acquiring specific seabird colonies (Enclosure 1), PSG strongly supports the purchase of any old growth areas in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and Afognak Island. These habitats are important to nesting marbled murrelets, bald eagles and harlequin ducks. Protecting these areas would benefit many other forms of wildlife such as salmon and black oystercatchers as well as enhance recreation opportunities. Land acquisition, however, can be extremely expensive and the Trustees should ensure that the lands purchased are valuable to wildlife and that the benefits are worth the cost. PSG suggests the Trustees consider the use of conservation easements as well as fee purchase. Restrictions on use and development may provide adequate protection at less cost, allowing more land to be protected.

#### B. Restoring Natural Bio-Diversity of Seabird Breeding Islands

PSG is disappointed that the Trustees have not begun to restore the natural bio-diversity of the seabird colonies in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and elsewhere by promoting a program to eliminate exotic rats, foxes and other creatures that

have caused the local extinction of seabird colonies.<sup>1/</sup> Foxes that farmers released on seabird islands and later abandoned depress the breeding population of seabirds on the Alaskan Maritime National Wildlife Refuge by several million each year. FWS should humanely end the suffering of the foxes that were deserted in this hostile environment and barely survive by depredating seabird colonies. The Canadian Wildlife Service is using funds from the Nestucca oil spill to restore seabird habitat in the Queen Charlotte Archipelago, British Columbia, by removing introduced rats and raccoons. This means of restoration is financially feasible and highly effective.

Predator removal has the highest yield of any action that the Trustees might take to restore the actual or equivalent populations of the twenty or so seabird species that the oil spill killed. It would help the entire seabird community to recover, including island-nesting sea ducks, dabbling ducks, oystercatchers, wintering waterfowl, puffins, murrelets, gulls and terns. For example, after farmers stocked Kaligagan Island with foxes in 1921, its seabird population plunged so low that the renowned Alaska naturalist Olaus Murie recommended that it continue as a fox farm. In the 1980s, after foxes had died out, Kaligagan supported 125,000 burrowing seabirds. There is simply no scientific question that introduced predators such as rats and foxes devastate seabird colonies or that removing such creatures can enable the restoration of the natural bio-diversity to the breeding islands.

#### IV. Conclusion

PSG remains cautiously optimistic that the restoration can be a success. We believe that the Trustees have developed procedures to ensure that the trust funds will be spent wisely. We encourage the Trustees to use the very best science in making their decisions. Finally, we strongly encourage the Trustees to include in the draft Restoration Plan our suggestions to acquire appropriate seabird habitat and to restore the natural bio-diversity of seabird breeding islands. Non-native predators on breeding islands kill as many seabirds each year as several Exxon Valdez oil spills. Thank you for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues.

Sincerely,

*Craig S. Hanson*

Enclosure

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<sup>1/</sup> FWS had budgeted \$50,000 in 1992 to remove introduced foxes from islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. We understand that the Director's office in Washington DC reprogrammed those funds elsewhere over the objections of the Alaska Regional Director and PSG.

## **PACIFIC SEABIRD GROUP RECOMMENDED SEABIRD COLONIES TO ACQUIRE**

### Alaska Peninsula (South Side)

High  
Sutwik  
Ugaiushak  
Fox  
Hydra  
Central  
2 Unnamed islands (Nakalilok Bay)  
Unnamed Islands between Unavikshak and Kumlik  
Spitz  
Brothers  
Cherni  
Sanak

### Fox Islands (Eastern Aleutians)

Tanginak (Akun)  
Kaligagan (including 7 islets on north side)  
Derbin (Tigalda)  
Poa (Tigalda)  
Tangik (Tidgalda)  
Unnamed islet (Trident Bay)  
Unnamed islet (Akun Strait)  
Puffin  
Ogangan (Unalaska)  
Emerald (Unalaska)  
Ship Rock (Unmak Pass)  
Kigul (Unmak Pass)  
Ogchul (Unmak)  
Vesvidof (Unmak)  
Adugak (Unmak)  
Ananuliak (Unmak)

### Kodiak Island Vicinity

Flat  
Tugidak  
Triplets  
Catherdral  
Ladder  
Sheep  
Cub  
Amee  
Nut  
Puffin  
John  
Chinak Island and Rocks  
Utesistol  
Suitlak  
Middle  
Kekur

### Bering Sea

King  
Fairway Rock  
Egg (Norton Sound)

### Gulf of Alaska

Sand  
Gull  
Middleton

1479 M

AUG 04 1993

Pine St.Chinese Benevolent Assoc.  
124 Pine Street  
San Anselmo, CA 94960

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

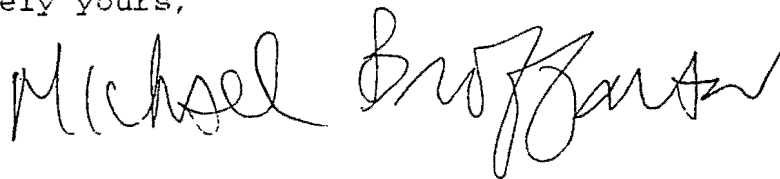
Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,



Pine St.Chinese Benevolent Assoc.

## tion of Restoration Actions:

restoration activities take place in the spill area  
 nywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured  
 ces or services, or anywhere in the United States  
 there is a link to injured resources or services?

...it restoration actions to the spill area only.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a  
 to injured resources or services.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States  
 re is a link to injured resources or services.

No preference

ents:

S:

t Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives  
 habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring  
 esources or services (human uses).

agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be  
 t the plan?

NO

YES. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types,  
 --- emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat  
 any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own  
 ch if it isn't covered here.

☒ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to  
 injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use  
 areas with little habitat important to injured resources would  
 be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important  
 for human use (important scenic areas and human use  
 areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom  
 used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be  
 acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important  
 habitats for injured species and on the most important habi-  
 tats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels  
 that are only moderately important for injured resources or  
 services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other

ent:

ere placed into an endowment and the principal infla-  
 red, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of  
 n activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please  
 e what the annual endowment earnings should be

or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing  
 human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate  
 new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities,  
 or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

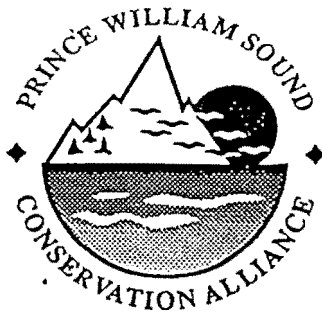
## COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like  
 the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for  
 any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins  
 or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would  
 like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particu-  
 lar location, please provide enough detail about the location so we  
 can understand where it is and which injured resource or service it  
 would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

The Prince William Sound  
 Aquaculture Corporation has borrowed  
 about \$24 million from the  
 state's aquaculture revolving  
 loan fund. Debt service per  
 year is \$2.0 million, and will  
 peak at \$3.0 million.

PWSAC funds and operates three  
 state hatcheries in addition to the  
 two facilities it built. This  
 financial obligation is increased  
 by the state's insistence that  
 PWSAC fully evaluate hatchery  
 stock/wild stock interactions in  
 the fisheries and that PWSAC pay  
 for mandated evaluation projects  
 which the ADPSC cannot afford.

If the Trustee Council paid off PWSAC's  
 debt, PWSAC would be able to continue  
 to decline 70% of its hatchery production  
 to the common property fisheries and  
 would be able to fund evaluation  
 studies with funds that would other-  
 wise be used to service its debt.  
 These studies <sup>would be</sup> largely carried out  
 by the ADPSC.



798 / 1673 M  
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697  
Valdez, Alaska 99686  
(907) 835-2799  
Fax (907) 835-5395

August 6, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear members of the Trustee Council:

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) has been closely following the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill remediation and restoration projects since the earliest days of the spill. We coordinated a successful volunteer beach clean-up effort and have provided a clearing house for spill related and environmental information. We ask that you consider our enclosed comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan.

Habitat acquisition and protection deserve the highest priority for immediate funding. In some cases, only a brief window of opportunity remains before critical habitats are logged and lost for the foreseeable future.

To minimize expenditures, human and physical resources should be pooled between compatible projects. In addition, projects should be put out to competitive bid whenever possible. Federal and State agencies should be carefully scrutinized in order that EVOS settlement monies are not spent on projects that should come under the agencies' legislatively appropriated operating budgets.

We ask the Trustee Council to remember that some of the most valuable resources in the EVOS area are esthetic resources. These are valuable not only as cultural and spiritual resources, but also as economic ones for the tourism and recreation industries. If esthetic resources are significantly impacted by unsustainable and unrestricted logging and development, then the ecosystem damage caused by the EVOS will be compounded and future cultural and economic opportunities will be lost.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We will continue our involvement in the EVOS restoration process.

Sincerely,

Karl Becker  
Secretary, PWSCA Board of Directors

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance  
Comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan  
August 6, 1993

Issues and Policies

Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions

- **Target restoration activities to all injured resources and services.** In many instances, monitoring of natural recovery may be the only effective restoration activity.

Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources

- **Cease restoration actions once a resource recovers.** Recognize that if the Creator had wanted to build a better mouse trap, She would have done so. In addition, extreme caution should be exercised with restoration actions to avoid collateral injuries to other resources or services.

Effectiveness of Restoration Actions

- **Conduct only those restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.** Recognize that natural recovery of injured resources and services is the preferred means of restoration in all cases. Restoration activities should only be conducted when residual effects from the spill are clearly limiting the rate of natural restoration.

Location of Restoration Actions

- **Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.** In many instances linkages to injured resources and services may be subtle at best. This will be even more the case as distances from the spill affected areas increase.

Opportunities for Human Use

- **Conduct restoration actions to protect existing human use.** Restoration of human uses should only be implemented where direct damages from the spill have occurred. If a human use is limiting the recovery of injured resources or services, new methods of managing that use should be implemented. Examples would be educational materials directed at increasing public awareness of the impacts of human uses on natural recovery.

Infrastructure such as trails, developed to mitigate human impacts on the EVOS injured areas, should be located adjacent to and contiguous with existing communities after consultation with the agencies or organizations

which will be responsible for their maintenance. Oil Spill monies should not be spent on infrastructure projects without a clear vision of the future maintenance funding of those projects. In general, PWSCA opposes the development of using EVOS settlement funds to create new capital projects in Prince William Sound.

## Restoration Categories

### Monitoring and Research

- Ecological monitoring
- Restoration research. PWSCA recognizes the need for research to monitor the recovery of injured marine related species and the marine habitat. We feel that the studies should be incorporated in a comprehensive research plan directed at better understanding the marine environment as it relates to the EVOS injured species and services.

There may be instances when species not listed as having been damaged by the EVOS merit study because of newly recognized links to species and services injured by the spill. If strong evidence points to these links, the Trustees Council should provide funding for carefully planned research to understand how the linked species may impinge on the restoration of the injured species and services.

### Habitat Protection and Acquisition

- Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use. Fisheries, tourism, subsistence users, and recreationists depend on the integrity of the coastal forest/marine ecosystem. Protecting as much of that ecosystem as possible is the biggest bang for our oil spill settlement buck. Habitat acquisition must occur on the scale of entire watersheds or larger areas in order to protect and restore as many of the EVOS injured resources and services. We must remember that pristine habitats and scenic beauty are resources upon which commercial tourism, recreation, and passive use depends. Clear-cut hillsides are generally not included in the pristine and scenic category.

With respect to commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries, the protection of wild anadromous habitat is the most important vehicle to insure the recovery of damaged stocks of cutthroat trout, dolly varden, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon.

Marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, river otter, archeological resources, clean water and sediments, and designated wilderness areas are resources that depend heavily on intact upland and marine habitat. Saving the marine

environment while losing the uplands will result in damages to the ecosystem as great as after the spill.

## Comments on Spending

The Trustees must recognize that the terms of some research projects may extend past the remaining years of the settlement. In those cases, funds for the specific studies could be established that will sink over the remaining life of the studies.

PWSCA does not support the creation of research endowments. We also do not support the establishment of research funds unless those funds are clearly linked to the understanding and restoration of EVOS damaged species and services. Simply put, we do not want valuable and limited restoration monies isolated in funds that will eventually be looking for a place to get spent.

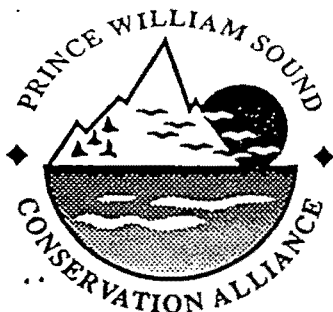
### Potential Allocations

5% Administration and Public information

8% Monitoring and Research

12% General Restoration

75% Habitat Protection and Acquisition



798 1673 M  
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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Valdez, Alaska 99686  
(907) 835-2799  
Fax (907) 835-5395

LOC = VDZ

August 6, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) has been closely following the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill remediation and restoration projects since the earliest days of the spill. We coordinated a successful volunteer beach clean-up effort and have provided a clearing house for spill related and environmental information. We ask that you consider our enclosed comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan.

Habitat acquisition and protection deserve the highest priority for immediate funding. In some cases, only a brief window of opportunity remains before critical habitats are logged and lost for the foreseeable future.

To minimize expenditures, human and physical resources should be pooled between compatible projects. In addition, projects should be put out to competitive bid whenever possible. Federal and State agencies should be carefully scrutinized in order that EVOS settlement monies are not spent on projects that should come under the agencies' legislatively appropriated operating budgets.

We ask the Trustee Council to remember that some of the most valuable resources in the EVOS area are esthetic resources. These are valuable not only as cultural and spiritual resources, but also as economic ones for the tourism and recreation industries. If esthetic resources are significantly impacted by unsustainable and unrestricted logging and development, then the ecosystem damage caused by the EVOS will be compounded and future cultural and economic opportunities will be lost.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We will continue our involvement in the EVOS restoration process.

Sincerely,

  
Karl Becker  
Secretary, PWSCA Board of Directors

	INITIALS	DATE
CODED	CS	8/10
CODES ✓	JD	8/11
ENTERED	BL	8/13
ENTRY ✓	SL	8/16



1017  
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697  
Valdez, Alaska 99686  
(907) 835-2799  
Fax (907) 835-5395

RECEIVED  
MAY 17 1993

May 12, 1993

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council Members,

We would like to take this opportunity to make three main recommendations regarding the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan. We may have other comments before the August deadline, but we encourage you to include these suggestions in the Draft Plan.

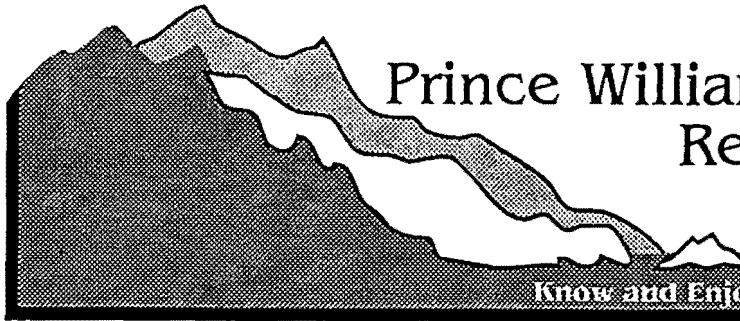
1. We urge you to allocate the bulk of restoration monies to preserving, protecting and enhancing wildlife and fisheries habitats in Prince William Sound. We are unanimous in supporting the acquisition of forests, wetlands, and timber rights to this end. This must be done soon, before logging, mining and recreation developments interfere with the integrity of the ecosystem as a whole.
2. We strongly support City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25, which requests the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to IMMEDIATELY provide emergency funds for three studies of Prince William Sound fisheries resources. Information provided by these studies will empower local fishermen to better manage their businesses and our collective fisheries resources.
3. We want to discourage using these monies for recreational developments, including docks, cabins, trails, camps, etc. in remote areas of the Sound, EXCEPT for those projects that would benefit local residents and be located near existing communities.

Thank you for seeking our ideas about the best ways to restore the damage done in our beloved Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

Tony Milionta  
President of the Board of Directors

1065



# Prince William Sound Land Managers Recreation Planning Group

Know and Enjoy the Past, Present, and the Future of the Sound

201 E. 9th Avenue, Suite 206, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 271-2534

RECEIVED  
MAY 21 1993

May 18, 1993

Mr. Dave Gibbons, Executive Director  
EVOS Restoration Team  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The Prince William Sound Land Managers' Recreation Planning Group (PWSLMRPG) would like to bring the following issue to your attention in the restoration planning process. Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities. We suggest that if restoration activities are undertaken to assess or mitigate substrate oil effects, that impacts to recreation uses be included in such projects.

We have been working with the recently established Recreation Restoration Working Group in identifying 1994 restoration projects for recreation and cultural resources. We will continue to communicate the consensus views of the PWSLMRPG with respect to recreation and cultural resource restoration needs through the Working Group. The PWSLMRPG will not be commenting as a group on the Restoration Plan, but members may choose to do so individually.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

*Susan Rutherford*

SUSAN RUTHERFORD  
Chair

## Participating Members

Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
The Eyak Corporation

Alaska Department of Transportation, Division of Marine Highways  
Chugach Alaska Corporation  
The Chenega Corporation  
The Tatitlek Corporation

**RECLAIMERS of ALASKA**

1395 M

PO BOX 1610 CORDOVA, AK 99574 (907) 424-7133

July 30, 1993

Charles E. Cole, Attorney General  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee  
645 'G' Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
AUG 02 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Attorney General Cole;

We are writing to you as a group of concerned citizens regarding the Exxon Valdez settlement funds expenditure. We are apprehensive about the bulk timber buy-back disguised as habitat acquisition and the near total lack of funding for fisheries research and management in comparison.

The Exxon Valdez released 11+ million gallons of crude oil into the waters of Prince William Sound, possibly resulting in damages to the fishing industry. The 1993 herring return was significantly smaller, larger in biomass, and suffering from lesions. A vast portion of the salmon fry this year had to be destroyed due to the infestation of a contagious disease in the hatcheries. This will devastate the salmon return in four years. It is quite apparent that immediate and long term development needs to be secured as a first priority for our fisheries in Prince William Sound.

Timber is a renewable resource that offers a sound economic base for our community. The millions of dollars proposed for this large acquisition will place a moratorium on timber for 3 years **only**. At the end of that time, logging will resume and commercial fishing will be a thing of the past.

We do, however, support the purchase of critical habitat areas including Eyak Lake, Power Creek, and spawning beds. These areas must be protected for the regrowth of our fisheries.

We urge you to make the wisest use of the settlement funds, and not use this as a tool to destroy two fundamental economic bases in Cordova.

Sincerely,

Marla Jean Adkins  
Chair, Reclaimers of Alaska

CC:

Washington Delegation  
Gov. Walter J. Hickel  
Lt. Gov. Coghill  
City of Cordova, City Counsel  
Fish & Game, Cordova  
CDFU, Atten: Jerry McCune  
PWSAC  
PWSCOR  
Eyak Corp.  
Sound Development, Inc.

# Sierra Club

Alaska Field Office

241 E. Fifth Avenue, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 276-4048 • FAX (907) 258-6807

1634 M



August 6, 1993

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

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RE: "Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment"

Gentlemen:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We have not necessarily responded to each of the questions in the "brochure." Instead, we discuss the issues we consider most important, while suggesting a different approach that we believe the restoration plan should take.

1) The Restoration Plan format

The Sierra Club believes that the Restoration Plan should not attempt to name precise percentages or amounts of money to be spent on different categories of activities. We recommend a simple Plan that describes rules and policies for Trustee Council decisions. We recommend the following principles:

Legality: Trustees should clarify what is legal and what is not legal under the oil spill settlement. The settlement is not a "slush fund" for worthy projects. Only projects which advance restoration may be funded. Education and research are worthy goals, but are not legal unless they advance restoration of resources and services damaged in the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Effectiveness: Trustees should select only those projects which are MOST EFFECTIVE at restoring or preventing further damage to the resources and services which were damaged in the oil spill. The question of whether a project is "time-critical" should no longer be considered relevant. The question of how severely a resource or service was damaged is also not relevant. For example, even though murre were the most damaged of any bird species, it should not follow that murre projects necessarily receive high levels of support. Projects to restore murre -- or any other resources or service -- should be funded only if they will be highly effective at doing so. Massive construction projects do not restore damaged resources and services.

Ecosystem protection: Trustees should give priority to projects which restore and protect whole ecosystems, rather than only one resource or service.

Harmlessness: Trustees should not fund projects which harm a damaged resource or service. For example, a hatchery project which increases the numbers of a certain species but reduces genetic diversity by damaging wild stocks should not be funded. Projects which increase human use at the expense of damaged resources must not be funded.

Geographical priority: Trustees should give preference to projects within the oil spill area, with a diminishing preference as projects move further away from it. However, projects outside the oil spill area should be allowed if they meet the other guidelines, and especially if they can be accomplished more effectively outside the spill area. One of the most effective ways to restore bird habitat is to eliminate predators (such as foxes) which have been introduced to islands by humans. While there are few islands with introduced predators within the spill zone, they do occur along the Alaska Peninsula, the Pribilofs, and the Aleutians. Removal of introduced foxes on these islands is an appropriate and highly effective way to replace bird habitat. Land acquisition outside the spill zone is also appropriate if habitat values are high. Many of the birds and fish killed in the oil spill are migratory.

Long term effectiveness: Trustees should prefer projects which provide lasting protection for injured resources and services. A project which speeds up recovery of a damaged population by a few years is a far less effective use of settlement funds than a project which helps protect populations in perpetuity. Replanting seaweed, or reducing numbers of indigenous avian predators are examples of poor uses of funds because they make only a short term difference in restoration.

No pork: Trustees must not use settlement funds to supplement normal agency functions or to subsidize private enterprise.

Effective schedule: Trustees should not tie the schedule of expenditures directly to the schedule of Exxon's payments. Projects which would be most effective if implemented soon should be implemented, with a schedule of payments over time, if necessary. It is far more sensible to negotiate for large areas of habitat acquisition, and pay for them over time, than to make small purchases each year in order to keep within the scheduled payments from Exxon. On the other hand, a plan for monitoring and study should extend beyond the last payment from Exxon in 2001. Some funds should be set aside for this purpose. However, endowments are not an effective use of settlement funds. Far too little money would be available now, when it is most needed. Also, it would become increasingly difficult to ensure that funds

would be used as intended, to restore damage from the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

## 2) Habitat Protection

The Sierra Club believes that the best use of oil spill restoration funds is habitat protection. We are on record as favoring expenditure of 80% of the original \$900 million for this purpose. Unfortunately, this appears to be no longer possible, due to the amount of money that has been spent or committed for other purposes. We recognize that there are other legitimate needs for some of the remaining funds. For example, there is a great deal of popular support for studies of damaged fisheries, and this is an appropriate use of some funds.

However, habitat protection is the most effective use of funds. It is legal, it is highly effective, it protects the entire ecosystem, it is harmless, and it provides very long term benefits. Large scale protection could be implemented over the next two years, and paid for over the full eight years of Exxon's payments. Numerous privately owned areas provide high value habitat for damaged resources and opportunities for services. These areas are threatened with degradation which must be prevented through acquisition of land and/or development rights.

The Trustees should pursue large areas for acquisition, not just logging permit areas or buffer strips. Priority areas should include the following (in geographical order, from east to west):

- o Port Gravina/Orca Bay, including Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay, the Rude River drainage, and Hawkins Island (Eyak Corporation)
- o Port Fidalgo (Tatitlek)
- o Knight Island Passage, including Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, and Knight Island (Chenega)
- o Kenai Fjords National Park (Port Graham and English Bay)
- o Port Chatham (English Bay)
- o Shuyak Straits from Red Peaks to Seal Bay (Afognak Joint Venture)
- o Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Akhiok-Kaguyak, Old Harbor, Koniag)

## 3) Administration

The Trustees should reorganize their administration to improve efficiency and reduce conflicts of interest. We recommend a strong executive director, with staff chosen for their expertise in the necessary fields. Trustees should abandon the model of requiring at least one staff member from each agency on each

Oil Spill Restoration Plan Comments  
August 6, 1993  
Page 4

committee. For example, a habitat protection committee should be made up of experts in land acquisition. It does not need staff from agencies which do not manage land. Habitat acquisition should be centralized, rather than divided among different agencies with different procedures, different levels of expertise, and different levels of motivation. Projects should not be proposed and recommended by the agencies that stand to benefit from their funding; this is a conflict of interest which leads to "pork-barrel" projects and diversion of funds to supplement normal agency functions.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pamela Brodie".

Pamela Brodie



# SIERRA CLUB

North Star Chapter

July 28, 1993

1330 M  
RECEIVED  
AUG 02 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Councilmembers:

I would like to respectfully submit comments on the Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound on behalf of the North Star Chapter of the Sierra Club. Our main concern is regarding the use of the funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement. It is our position that these monies could best be used to purchase habitat from private landowners. The preservation of these habitat areas, which are at risk of clearcutting, would provide "safe havens" for wildlife as oil impacted ecosystems recover. Also, preventing clearcutting on these lands would prevent further stresses such as sediment runoff in the already taxed ecosystems within the Sound.

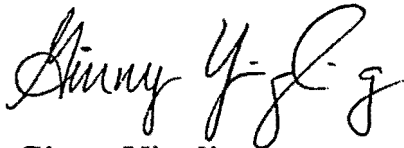
We recommend that the majority of the remaining settlement funds be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. To accomplish this and to provide ample habitat for larger wildlife, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. At a minimum, as much land as possible in the following areas should be purchased and protected:

1. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
2. Kenai Fjords National Park
3. Port Chatham
4. Port Fidalgo
5. Knight Island Passage
6. Shuyak Straits
7. Port Gravina/Orca Bay



After the terrible damage done to habitat and wildlife populations as a result of the Exxon Valdez spill, what could be more appropriate than to use the settlement funds to make amends. The harm of the spill cannot be undone, but we can protect undamaged portions of the ecosystem to aid in the environmental recovery. We strongly urge you to consider this option.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ginny Yingling".

Ginny Yingling  
Conservation Committee Chair

1633 M



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Chugach  
National  
Forest

201 E. 9th Ave.  
Suite 206  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993

Reply to: 1600

Date: August 6, 1993

Exxon Valdez  
Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The following comments are offered in response to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Alternatives.

#### Overall Response to Proposed Alternatives

Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction.

Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

#### Habitat Acquisition Priorities

We favor the placing of equal emphasis on acquiring important habitats for injured species, and important habitats for human use. If important habitat for either purpose has been altered, we would still favor consideration of the parcel. Over the long term, much of the visual quality and surface resources of the land will have been restored. For lands managed by the Chugach National Forest, current Forest Plan Direction provides a high degree of protection.

#### Funding for an Endowment

We would favor creation of an endowment for long term funding of future projects and activities. A possible organization for the management of the endowment could utilize something similar to the Alaska Permanent Fund. In addition, such an endowment could provide funds for long term maintenance and operation of any





projects and facilities from oil spill funds. We suggest an amount equal to at least 20 percent of the remaining settlement funds may be appropriate. We favor funding of both monitoring and research, as well as habitat protection and acquisition as appropriate.

We also believe that a process based on the long term Restoration Plan needs to be established to allocate such funds on an annual basis. This process could utilize existing agency organizations to administer and implement projects within areas of jurisdiction.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment, if you have any questions please call me.

Sincerely,

*for* BRUCE VAN ZEE  
Forest Supervisor

cc: FLT





# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
Upper Colorado Region  
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies  
P.O. Box 1811  
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-1811



IN REPLY REFER TO:

June 4, 1993

Exxon Valdez  
Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

GLEN CANYON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES  
P.O. BOX 22459  
FLAGSTAFF, AZ 86002-2459

Dear Restoration Office:

I have received and reviewed your recent brochure on the DRAFT Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. The brochure was very well done and reflects well on the many of the basic elements of concern on the alternatives for restoration.

There are several items though that you may wish to consider as you prepare to develop the final alternatives for action:

1. Short-term and Long-term effects.

The majority of the alternatives presented appear to focus on the short-term elements of ecosystem recovery. Equally important is to understand the long-term impacts to population community structure and responses to the chronic effects of the spill. While many of the immediate responses to the spill were well documented, the long-term dynamic variability of the ecosystem components is not well addressed.

The greatest concern that we are dealing with in the Grand Canyon is that many of the publics are wanting an ecosystem that is unchanging and stable. The problem with this concept is that ecosystems by nature are dynamic and respond to fluctuations within normal boundaries and thresholds. The identified discussions in your brochure do not well describe the dynamic issues and the need to understand that dynamism through a form of adaptive management and long-term monitoring and research.

2. Ecological Design of Restoration and Monitoring

The ecological design of the restoration efforts and long-term monitoring programs should include not only the "name" and easily visible species but also those species that make up the food chain and ecosystem variability.

In addition, ecosystem restoration should include not only biological elements but also the processes, elements and habitats that support the main "critical" habitats of the name species. This may mean that ecosystems originally not directly impacted by the oil spill may now be more important in maintaining ecosystem health. Their importance may decrease as the main ecosystem is

restored but until then extra care should be taken to maintain their integrity.

### 3. Adaptive Management and Long-term Monitoring

It is quite likely that even after a set of initial alternatives are agreed upon and a Record of Decision issued that additional changes, based on an evolving system, will be required. In spite of what bureaucrats and administrators may want, the restoration of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems around Prince William Sound are going to require extensive and continual monitoring to ensure that the agreed upon actions are indeed satisfying the required endpoints.

One means to accomplish this is by integrating an "Adaptive Management" concept into the monitoring program. Very simply Adaptive Management is defined as continually using the monitoring information as research input to evaluate ecosystem response to action. Monitoring must be looked upon as research in itself and as a continual measure of the effect of restoration.

I have enclosed a paper on the concept of Adaptive Management that was prepared for the issues of ecosystem maintenance in the Grand Canyon.

### 4. Non-Use Value Studies

I know that several non-use studies have been accomplished to date on the issues surrounding the Exxon Valdez issues. From the discussions that I have had with several of those researchers it appears certain that many people "value" the Prince William ecosystem far more than the minor cost of the birds/otters themselves. This should serve as an indicator that the public needs to be fully appraised of the total ecosystem approach to restoration and the needs to look beyond the name species.

We would recommend that a continual public involvement and non-use evaluation be part of the long-term plan.

### 5. Ecosystem Linkages and Thresholds

Little discussion has been made regarding an understanding of the linkages and thresholds that define the ecosystem responses in the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Has this been done or is it being done? A suggestion would be to include dollars for development of a technical paper and brochure for the public on the ecosystem dynamism.

### 6. Decisions and Actions

Who will be responsible for deciding what is accomplished and funded through the restoration program? This should be more fully discussed in the restoration program plan. Will definitive measures of success be developed?

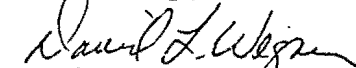
7. Control Areas

Are control areas for identification and measurement of success of the restoration program being set up? This is imperative to identify if your efforts are being successful.

I am sure that many of the points that I have made here are already underway in your efforts to restore the ecosystem however they are not well articulated in the document that I received. I am confident that with the right scientific input that a solid and logical restoration program can be developed.

I would like to remain involved in your efforts and request that you retain me on your mailing list. Thanks and good luck.

Sincerely,



David L. Wegner  
Glen Canyon Environmental  
Studies, Program Manager

## n of Restoration Actions:

restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured or services, or anywhere in the United States where is a link to injured resources or services?

restoration actions to the spill area only.

undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.

undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States where is a link to injured resources or services.

preference

**Protection and Acquisition** Four of the alternatives that protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

Free that habitat protection and acquisition should be the plan?

3. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, but emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat type, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own choice if it isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

6

were placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please state what the annual endowment earnings should be

or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

## COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

U.S. Shooting Team

U.S. Shooting Team

Consider using  
endowment money to  
fund Research  
and Educational  
chairs at  
University of  
Alaska

123 M

160

## ion of Restoration Actions:

restoration activities take place in the spill area  
anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured  
resources or services, or anywhere in the United States  
if there is a link to injured resources or services?

Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a  
link to injured resources or services.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States  
if there is a link to injured resources or services.

No preference

Comments:

S

**Habitat Protection and Acquisition** Four of the alternatives  
habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring  
resources or services (human uses).

Do you agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be  
a part of the plan?

Yes

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types,  
emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat  
type, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own  
approach if it isn't covered here.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to  
injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use  
areas with little habitat important to injured resources would  
be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important  
for human use (important scenic areas and human use  
areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom  
used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be  
acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important  
habitats for injured species and on the most important habi-  
tats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels  
that are only moderately important for injured resources or  
services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other

Comments:

UAF, Dept. of Chemistry  
**UAF**  
**Dept. of Chemistry**

...are placed into an endowment and the principal infla-  
ted, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of  
activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please

Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs,  
or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☒ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing  
human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate  
new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities,  
or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

## COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like  
the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for  
any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins  
or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would  
like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particu-  
lar location, please provide enough detail about the location so we  
can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it  
would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

Long term research  
in animal health  
in the area is  
needed

① To establish new  
baselines

② monitor future  
changes due  
to "hopefully"  
increased human  
activity.

452 M  
254

## of Restoration Actions:

Restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services?

Restoration actions to the spill area only.

Restoration actions anywhere in Alaska where there is a link to injured resources or services.

Restoration actions anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services.

reference

**Protection and Acquisition** Four of the alternatives to protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

Do you think that habitat protection and acquisition should be a plan?

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, but emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat type that should be emphasized. Suggest your own if it isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitat for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other **Institute of Arctic Biology, Univ of Ak; FBKS**

Be placed into an endowment and the principal inflates the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

Answered "Yes" to the previous question, please

Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

Under increased human impact the management agencies should conduct appropriate research.

## COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

If approximately 10% of the Settlement was placed in an endowment, income earned could be used to establish several Professorial Chairs in Oceanography and Biology within the University of Alaska System. Institute of Arctic Biology, U of A

The individual researchers and their graduate students could then develop their principal research activities to monitor, restoration and long-term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

That research legacy will be vital to managing the spill.

1792 M

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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

1136 M  
RECEIVED  
JUL 26 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

22 July 1993

Members, EVOS Trustee Council  
654 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Council members,

In addition to mailing in a "newspaper ballot", I take this opportunity to respond to your request for input from the public concerning the fate of settlement funds designated to restore and enhance resources and services damaged by the EVOS of 1989. As a practicing marine scientist and concerned member of the public, I appreciate the kinds of problems that face the council in deciding how to spend the remainder of the settlement funds. Doing this the "first" time is not unlike sailing uncharted waters. As we have all seen, the process of defining damage (beyond the obvious losses of birds, mammals and some fishes) was difficult enough. Attempting to decide how to restore and enhance injured resources appears to be a problem of similar or even greater magnitude. While I may not agree completely about how restoration funding has been allocated in the past, I nevertheless compliment the council for attempting to do something.

In this correspondence I advocate future Trustee Council sponsorship of a comprehensive monitoring and research program to define the recovery of damaged resources and to place the functioning of these resources within the framework of the ecosystem that supports them. We (the scientific community) were caught badly off guard by the EVOS in the spring of 1989. Had there been a general understanding of the form and function of the coastal ecosystem of Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak and waters to the west, a much more informed and efficient program of damage assessment and mitigation could have been organized.

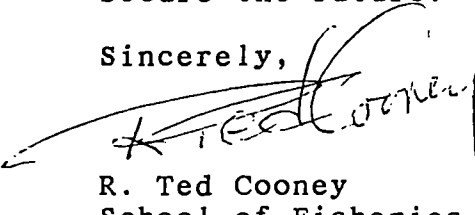
Toward this end, I urge you to establish the Marine Research Endowment crafted by Ken Adams, Ron Dearborn, Bill Hall, Theo Matthews, Jerome Komisar and Arliss Sturgulewski. I realize that the plan needs more work, but the gist of the notion is there. This proposal has the broad support of the organized fishing communities in the spill-effected areas, the regional Aquaculture Corporations, the University of Alaska and (unofficially) state

and federal agency scientists. An endowment of this magnitude could successfully fund the kind of long-term research needed to understand how the coastal ocean community (including birds, marine mammals, and commercial fish and shellfish populations) functions normally in the extremely dynamic oceanographic and meteorological environment that characterizes the northern Gulf of Alaska. This is the kind of information that was missing at the time of the EVOS. This is information that could potentially save hundreds of millions of dollars over the long haul of spill prevention, informed mitigation, damage assessment and future restoration. Without this kind of ecosystem understanding, changes in populations and commercial resources can be attributed to just about anything, and in fact have been.

Only rarely is there a financial opportunity to undertake the kind of focused marine studies needed to describe ecosystem form and function. It is unfortunate that funding for this opportunity was created by a disaster. However, this horrendous event initiated an unprecedented (in U.S. waters) experiment in coastal Alaska. It would be tragic if the over-all ramifications of a cold-water spill of this magnitude were not fully described, and even worse if Alaskans were scientifically unprepared for another event (in Prince William Sound or elsewhere). Providing funding in the form of an Endowment to undertake long-term careful studies of the region will (in my view) pay huge future dividends.

Many will say that enough science has already been done. They must be reminded not to confuse science with the damage assessment activity that was crafted for litigative purposes. While it is true that many of the findings stimulated by the need to assess injury can be used for other purposes, the surface has only been scratched by objective science in the affected region. The means is available now to undertake this task. It must not be lost in squabbles over turf or wranglings over definitions about what constitutes appropriate expenditures. Be bold and secure the future.

Sincerely,



R. Ted Cooney  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
University of Alaska Fairbanks  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

beat case, and only tampered with if unlikely to occur over a reasonable time span (i.e. 10 yrs)

**tion of Restoration Actions:** span (i.e. 10 yrs)

**d restoration activities take place in the spill area anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States provided there is a link to injured resources or services?**

- Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.
- Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.
- Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services.

☐ No preference

Comments: My choice is based on the belief that geographical boundaries (i.e. area, AK) are meaningless with respect to biology of many of the species populations of concern.

**Protection and Acquisition.** Four of the alternatives habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

**I agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be part of the plan?**

☐ NO

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat types, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own approach if it isn't covered here.

- ☒ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.
- ☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important for human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.
- ☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.
- ☐ Other

ent: UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
RENO

experimental means

lands were placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please

use, also conduct actions that increase existing human use. Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs, or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

- ☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.
- ☐ No preference

Comments: Options 3 & 4 will have the opposite effect of restoring the spill region to its pre-spill conditions and should therefore not even be considered under the terms of the Restoration Plan.

### COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate to any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is and which injured resource or service would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

I believe it is essential that the issue of what "Restoration" actually means to "bring back to former place or condition of use" (Pocket Oxford Dictionary), in other words to return to conditions to those that existed pre-spill. Such a definition is not compatible with the placement of fisheries within the spill area, or other such activities. These behaviours are management (aka gardening). This is not necessarily bad (my personal preference is to avoid such activities) but the use of appropriate terminology is in my opinion essential. This issue is routinely ignored by Restoration Biologists and the recognition of such a high profile case would be extremely valuable. Furthermore, I feel that it is important that the actions that are taken be accounted for.

474 M



Valdez Convention  
& Visitors Bureau

1698M

RECEIVED  
AUG 09 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 8, 1993

Dear Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

This letter is written in excited support of the proposed Valdez Visitors & Cultural Center. As an employee of the Valdez Convention & Visitors Bureau I am constantly reminded of the importance The Prince William Sound plays in enriching the Valdez community, as a place of beauty and enjoyment to the visitors and a source of livelihood to many residents who rely on tourism, oil, and fishing. A Center that incorporated information on native history, Prince William Sound education, and showed the effects the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill had on the city and people of Valdez as well as the other communities that were impacted, would enhance the mystique of Prince William Sound while informing the public as to the realities of the Oil Spill and our recovery restoration process.

Valdez needs a place that the importance of the past can be combined with education in the future. Together with Prince William Community College efforts, offices for the VCVB, Valdez Chamber of Commerce, Valdez Native Association, and others, this Center brings together opportunities for studies and preservation of Prince William Sound, and information so that the public can appreciate and understand an important part of our history.

Please recognize all these points of interest as we look towards the future of Valdez and Alaska. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

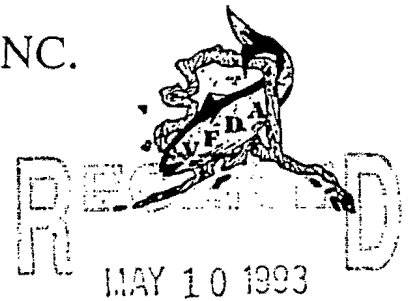
Suzie Johnson  
Tourism Manager

1019 P

VALDEZ FISHERIES  
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

P.O. Box 125  
Valdez, Alaska 99686

Admin 907-835-4874  
Fax 907-835-4831  
Hatchery 907-835-5947  
Fax 907-835-5951



April 26, 1993

To: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Council

From: Bob Kellar, President

Valdez Fisheries Development Association Inc., would like to request monies from the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan for the following purpose:

**"Retirement of all hatchery debit for those hatcheries located in Prince William Sound, on Kodiak Island and in Lower Cook Inlet."**

The hatcheries are all located in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Impact Area of South Central Alaska and have been greatly affected by this catastrophic spill. The following list includes some of the impacts suffered by the hatcheries, however not all of the impacts are listed because they have not been fully evaluated:

1. Outmigrating hatchery salmon fry were directly exposed to the oil.
2. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton that the outmigration fry feed on were exposed.
3. Dislocation of human resources within the hatchery infrastructure
4. Perception of the hatchery program in the State of Alaska.

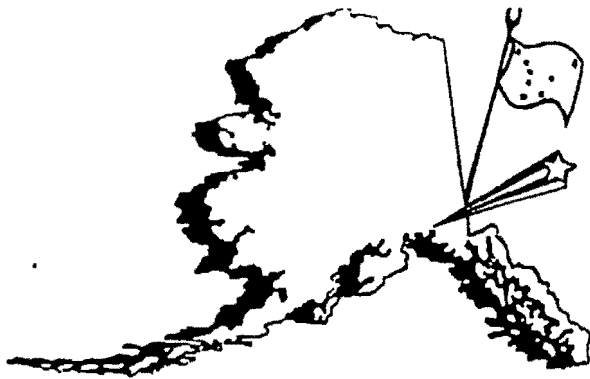
The monies allocated for the retirement of the hatchery debit should be disbursed in the following manner.

1. Monies would be split with part going back to the revolving loan fund where it originated and part going to an Endowment for Fisheries and Wildlife.
2. By reducing the hatchery debit, the budgets for the hatcheries will also be reduced. This would provide approximately 30-35% more fish to the fishermen through the common property fishery. While this is not a direct disbursement of monies, it is nevertheless a cause and effect response.

The fine points of this proposal still must be worked out with all the involved parties and a consensus must be achieved.

DEDICATED TO THE UTILIZATION, CONSERVATION,  
AND REHABILITATION OF ALASKA'S FISHERY RESOURCE  
WITHIN THE 200-MILE LIMIT

*Submitted at Valdez Public Meeting 4/26/93*



VALDEZ NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1108  
VALDEZ, ALASKA 99586  
PHONE: 835-495

1764 M  
RECEIVED  
AUG 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

9th August 1993

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

Dear Sirs,

I have only recently become a member of the Valdez community. Living here has generated within me an awe and wonder of both the many cultural histories and natural histories that belong to this area.

The horror of the 1989 oil spill reached even my far off country of Australia, Where concern for the peoples and the environment of Prince William Sound ran deep. The recovery of the Sound and the efforts to prevent another oil spill tragedy is still being followed with great interest.

Since that time I believe a tremendous amount of effort in both time and money has been invested not only in the clean up but also in the formulation of better preventative practices. This unique and wondrous region can only hold its own, when the industries that work from it are active with its care and protection.

While working as a Community Health Representative, I have come to know and understand the many problems faced by the Alaska Native population as a direct result of the 1989 oil spill. Their lives have been drastically changed and their confidence in the future shaken by the oil spill disaster and consequent changes in their environment.

The monies that have been set aside (by this Trustee Council), to aid in the healing of the areas most affected by the spill, I feel will be most appropriately used to fund a combined cultural/archaeological center. It should be remembered that it is here in Prince William Sound, that the impact of the 1989 oil spill was and still is being felt.

I feel the proposal to build a cultural center replete with its own artifact repository base for collecting and maintaining the heritage of this region is a brilliant one. Alaska Natives of Prince William Sound and the many tourists that visit this area will have a professional center in which the many cultures of this

region will be represented. A center where understanding and learning will be encouraged not only about living cultures and their pasts but also how the oil industry has become apart of their life and times.

The combination of a cultural center and an archaeological center will enable this unique population to maintain and understand their heritage in two ways. Firstly by the interactive nature of a cultural center. In this center people will be actively involved with their cultural heritages through dance, art, story telling, music, and craft. The archaeological center will reinforce and support the different cultures in this region by providing an artifact repository in which artifacts will be treated and studied by professionals.

I strongly urge you to consider this proposal and the many aspects of the life and times of this region it will bring together. This with the support and help from the villages of Chenega, Eyak (Cordova), Tatitlek and Valdez will be a contribution that will live as long as the people in this uniquely beautiful land.

Respectfully,

*Catherine Varra*

Catherine Varra  
Community Health Representative  
Indian Health Services



# Washington Wilderness Coalition

P.O. Box 45187, Seattle, WA 98145-0187 (206) 633-1992 Fax (206) 633-1996

Aug 9 1993

3 August, 1993

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

Dear Members of the Trustee Council,

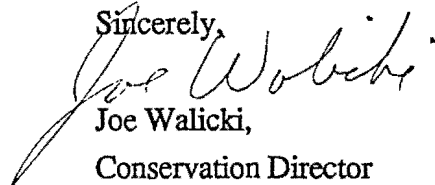
The Washington Wilderness Coalition (WWC) is writing to urge you to support the use of the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds for habitat purchases in Alaska. We feel that buying habitat would be the best possible way to invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be spent to buy habitat, which would in turn protect the Alaskan wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent purchase at Seal Bay). Also, the Trustees should buy and protect at least these following habitats:

- 1) Port Gravina/ Orca Bay;
- 2) Port Fidalgo;
- 3) Knight Island Passage;
- 4) Kenai Fjords National Park;
- 5) Port Chatham;
- 6) Shuyak Straits; and
- 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Salmon, Bald Eagles, and Marbled Murrelets are among some of the creatures which were devastated by the oil spill and now depend on the forest habitat. The large-scale logging threat in the oil spill area constitutes what could become a second disaster for these animals. We at the WWC are convinced that using the Settlement dollars to protect the wildlife habitat is the best way to restore their damaged populations.

The Washington Wilderness Coalition is composed of over 40 member organizations and 1,000 individuals, both grass-roots and state-wide, fighting to save wilderness, wild rivers, and wildlife in the United States. Please consider the above-mentioned proposals; we feel that they are the only way to ensure the long-term protection of the oil spill area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joe Walicki". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Joe Walicki,

Conservation Director

1359 M



DEAN A. LYDIG  
Chairman  
Spokane

DR. JAMES M. WALTON  
Vice Chairman  
Port Angeles

MITCH JOHNSON  
Puyallup

STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON WILDLIFE COMMISSION

600 Capitol Way N. • Olympia, Washington 98501-1091 • (206) 753-3070

TERRY KARRO  
Winthrop

JOHN C. MCGLENN  
Bellevue

NORMAN RICHARDSON  
Yakima

July 28, 1993

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

RECEIVED  
JUL 30 1993

Dear Trustees:

This is to complement the trustees on making a great start by using settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island.

We know that you are under great pressure to spend the settlement on other projects of little value to restoring fish and wildlife hurt in the spill.

This is to urge you to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation by using the vast majority of remaining settlement funds for buying land and timber rights and protecting habitat.

Sincerely,

WASHINGTON WILDLIFE COMMISSION

Norman Richardson, Member

1467 M

Aug 1 1993

Mark A. Foster  
P. O. Box 101260  
Anchorage, AK 99510  
August 2, 1993

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

Dear Trustees:

As the President of the Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners I hosted a conference in June of this year here in Anchorage. We had over 250 attendees. I was particularly pleased by the substantial number of conferees who have expressed their great pleasure at having had the opportunity to come visit our vast and beautiful state. A number have already begun to make plans to return next year to further their travels.

One theme is clear - they were attracted and will return because we have substantial areas of unspoiled wilderness.

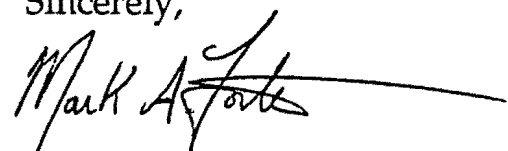
It seems clear that for us to continue to attract significant conventions and visitors we must continue to offer what makes us a great destination - wilderness and wildlife.

As a Trustee, you can help with this investment in our future by making wildlife habitat acquisition a top priority.

I would encourage you to target Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, and Shuyak Straits for wildlife habitat acquisition.

Your efforts in this regard are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Mark A. Foster

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RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPI  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

## THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

August 6, 1993

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

RE: Restoration Plan: Summary of Alternatives for  
Public Comment

Dear Trustee Council:

The Wilderness Society is pleased to provide comments on the proposed Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. National interests are truly at stake. Most oiled shorelines were within the boundaries of conservation units designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. Designated Wilderness shorelines of Katmai National Park and Becharoff National Wildlife Refuge, proposed Wilderness in Chugach National Forest and Kenai Fjords National Park, and the spectacular defacto wilderness coasts of other national parks and wildlife refuges were harmed by the oil spill. As well, the federal Trustees must represent the public trust of all Americans in their decisions concerning wilderness, wildlife, and other natural resources and services that were damaged by the oil spill.

The cornerstone of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that provides restoration by preventing further damage to injured resources by protecting threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. The Trustee Council needs to move beyond the approach of conducting negotiations by individual agencies for relatively small parcels to a more comprehensive approach supported by a team of top-notch negotiators.

We also believe that the Trustees must be dedicated to a well designed long-term ecological monitoring program using a small portion of the funds. Investigation of on-going damage to fisheries and wildlife resources is necessary and should be done in the context of a comprehensive and well integrated program that addresses not only individual species, but also the relationships between various components of the marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

We oppose endowments due to the imminent need for maximum leeway in

ALASKA REGION

430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501  
TEL. (907) 272-9453 FAX (907) 274-4145

negotiations for habitat that must occur as soon as possible. We also believe that endowments for research are not needed to ensure that the Trustees make a commitment to a targeted, long-term ecological monitoring program.

Alternatives Presented. We are concerned that the alternatives may be perceived as numerical targets for funding while the rationale for long-term effectiveness for various restoration measures gets lost among the perception of competing interests. Alternative #2 comes the closest to meeting restoration goals since it gives the highest priority to habitat protection and acquisition as our highest priority for restoration but a better concept of a long-term ecosystem monitoring program needs to be included in it. However, the policy questions need to be answered differently (see Table 1 and discussion below).

We oppose alternatives 1,3,4, and 5 because we do not believe they contain adequate priority to habitat protection and acquisition. We believe that the parameters for identifying what kinds of projects are not eligible for Exxon Valdez funds must be clearly laid out so that the Trustee Council does not spend lots of time evaluating proposals that are not suitable.

We oppose virtually all enhancement and manipulation forms of restoration because there is little evidence that they would be effective, and these kinds of restoration generally address only one single species. We find the term "general restoration" misleading, and prefer use of the terms enhancement and manipulation as they are more descriptive as to what is really involved. For all alternatives, manipulation of resources should emphasize management that protects wild fish stocks and natural wildlife diversity and should avoid focusing on only single species. Enhancements should not compromise wilderness and recreational values.

The Draft Plan has exaggerated the effectiveness of "general restoration" listed in the table for alternatives 3, 4, and 5. The only "general restoration" we believe is justified at this time is removal of non-native predators (i.e. alien foxes) on islands that previously supported murre colonies and protection of archeological resources. Except for testing of subsistence foods for contamination, we oppose all options shown for services, especially development of new recreational/tourism facilities and development of new commercial fish runs, hatcheries, other such enhancements. We believe that an option should be added under "Designated Wilderness Areas": priority for habitat acquisition in the Nellic-Juan/College Fjords and other Wilderness Study areas.

We strongly oppose any use of the criminal or civil funds for spill contingency planning and response efforts or research, as we believe there are many other programs where such activities--albeit important--are already mandated and these types of activities do not fall within the parameters of the settlement. This would include any future proposals for "in situ" oil test burns by Alaska Clean Seas/ U.S. Coast Guard or cold water dispersant development.

We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement. As well, we believe that wetland restoration projects such as have been proposed in the past for Montague Island or hazardous waste cleanups, are regular agency programs that, even if they have merit, should not receive any settlement funds. Furthermore, we do not believe it is appropriate for the Minerals Management Service to seek any funds from the criminal or civil settlement in order to conduct research or its environmental study, assessment, or other pre-lease work for Outer Continental Shelf sales in the spill region or elsewhere in Alaska.

We will discuss our vision for the Ecological Monitoring program, habitat protection goals, and the five policies raised in your newspaper Restoration Plan in more detail.

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and we support an integrated-ecosystem approach. The goal of this program should be to understand the long-term effects of the oil spill, to evaluate recovery, and to understand the relationships of various components of the spill-affected ecosystem. The Trustee's monitoring program must be better integrated with regular agency monitoring, research, and management so that we best further our understanding of what's going on in the spill affected ecosystem, and also maximize the "bang for the buck".

This program needs to depart significantly from the approach taken for the damage assessment phase dictated by litigation needs which focused investigation on individual species most expected to show dramatic damages. There has also been ample research to document linkages of upland habitats with species injured by the spill and so, continued emphasis on this kind of monitoring is unnecessary.

We believe that the four Proposed Program Components for the monitoring and research program do not clearly distinguish the kinds of information that would be collected and how it would be integrated together. "Recovery monitoring" with the goal of producing a conclusive finding that 'recovery has occurred' for individual species has little relevance if this information is not connected with data about trends in other aspects of the ecosystem, and should not be a primary goal of monitoring. Furthermore, if a definition of "recovery" is used that considers only population-level effects to be significant, this could rule out collecting important data (such as sub-lethal effects) which may give clearer indications of lasting effects throughout the environment. Also, due to lack of baseline information and high natural variability, there may be lasting effects--even to populations--that are not evident from monitoring.

We also believe that it will be virtually impossible to measure the effectiveness rate of most individual restoration projects due to paucity of baseline data and high

natural variability; therefore "restoration monitoring" must be done from a broader ecosystem perspective if it is to be useful. There is little, if any, "Restoration Research" that should be conducted; this should occur only in cases of severe, on-going population declines. We oppose any research into oil spill containment, or oil recovery (such as special cold-water dispersant technology along the lines of the Alaska Clean Seas proposal) under the guise of Restoration research.

"Ecosystem monitoring" should be the framework that all research and monitoring is conducted within. However, this should be done with the goal of understanding the long-term effects of the oil-spill, and better knowledge of the relationships of all parts of the ecosystem. However, the Trustee agencies have the individual responsibilities to assure that there is adequate information in the event of an oil spill or other development. We are specifically opposed to Exxon Valdez settlement funds being used to undertake baseline studies that are needed prior to federal OCS and state offshore oil leasing in areas such as Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. While necessary, it is the responsibility of the MMS to assure such studies are done as part of its on-going OCS program.

Employment of local residents should be a priority. The Federal government should make full use of local-hire provisions. Monitoring and long-term research programs, site stewardship of archeological and other cultural resources, and restoration projects should hire rural residents.

In conclusion, a comprehensive program makes the most sense and the Trustee Council needs to develop a new proposal. The "conceptual design" and "conceptual model" for the monitoring program does not appear to provide for adequate participation and decision-making by those with expert traditional indigenous knowledge. This must be an explicit part of the concept of the program. Also, there must be adequate field work, and means of incorporating expert opinion and knowledge from the public.

#### Habitat Protection and Acquisition should be based on Widely Accepted Ecological Concepts

Habitat protection and acquisition should generally occur on a broad scale in order to achieve settlement goals. As Trustees, you have the rare opportunity to protect still intact expanses of habitat used by a diversity of species and that support a range of services which were injured by the spill. Elsewhere, resource managers are left with crumb-sized pieces of habitat for designing nature reserves and from which to decide acquisition priorities. Here, we have the opportunity to apply our finite financial resources creatively and maximize habitat protection on an ecosystem-scale instead of simply biting off a few prime chunks.

The first step is for the state and federal agencies to recognize their role is a

double one and that for their Trustee obligations to be most meaningful, they will commit on-going agency management activities to be compatible with restoration goals. For agencies to use settlement funds to augment existing management actions under the rationale that these are spill-related, and to not work toward the restoration goals in other aspects of its program, thwarts the public interest and commitments made in the settlement.

The public should not be asked to pay from one pocket (restoration funds) to study and restore populations and to protect habitat, while at the same time the government has its hand in another pocket to promote activities that would complicate management or destroy or degrade habitats in this same region -- it is the same wallet, the public's. Since public land managers should already be doing all that they can to restore the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, habitat protection efforts should focus on acquisition of large blocks of intact habitat on private lands.

In the spill-affected region, we are blessed with the opportunity to do more than just protect isolated pieces such as nesting sites or streamside buffers. Acquisition of especially rich sites is important, but the integrity of these areas cannot be maintained in isolation from the adjacent habitats, nor is their value independent of the quality of the larger watershed or ecosystem. It is well known that habitat loss causes population declines and can facilitate extinction by transforming large populations into smaller, more isolated ones through the process of habitat fragmentation. *Consensus exists among biologists that, all else being equal, continuous suitable habitat supports more individuals of a species targeted for conservation than does fragmented (discontinuous) habitat* (Thomas et al. 1990).

Certain concepts of conservation strategy widely accepted by specialists in the fields of ecology and conservation biology (Den Boer 1981, Harris 1984, Thomas et al. 1990, Wilcove et al. 1986) that are applicable to Exxon Valdez restoration include:

- o "Bigger is better." Large blocks of habitat are better than small ones.
- o Blocks of contiguous habitat are better than loose aggregations of fragmented blocks due to problems associated with fragmentation and edge effects including increased predation and susceptibility to blow-down, reduced wildlife dispersal and altered movements, erosion, and others.
- o Protected habitats should be distributed across a species' complete geographic distribution.

Our priorities for acquisition are broad areas, including entire watersheds, in these areas:

- ♦ Shuyak Straits - Afognak Island (Afognak Joint Venture holdings) old-growth forest

habitat located along the north part of the island adjacent to and east of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge unit on this island.

- ♦ Kenai Fjords National Park - All English Bay and Port Graham inholdings.
- ♦ Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings on Kodiak Island.
- ♦ Port Gravina / Orca Bay - Eyak Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay, Sheep Bay, Simpson Lagoon.
- ♦ Port Fidalgo - On-going logging threatens densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.
- ♦ Knight Island Passage - Chenega Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Knight Island and Jackpot/Eshamy.
- ♦ Port Chatham - This last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, is threatened by logging.

#### Options for the Habitat Acquisition Process

The Restoration Plan must work from the recognition that the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the spill and approach restoration efforts from the premise that ecosystems need to be restored.

Just as repairing the individual homes or stores flooded out by the Mississippi will not restore the devastated communities, we should not rate the effectiveness of habitat acquisition by judging how well a particular parcel of land might help increase (or sustain) the bald eagle population alone, for example. While we must try to protect, and acquire where threatened, important habitat that serve critical functions for species injured by the spill--we must not look just at the pieces, but at the whole fabric of life that is sustained by intact ecosystems.

A comprehensive approach to acquisition on a large-scale should be taken with a new approach to negotiations. If the criteria developed earlier in the Restoration Framework Supplement from 1992 are to be used, ecosystems will have the best chance for restoration using these options:

- o Concurrent Analysis
- o Imminent Threat Protection process
- o Threshold Set A.

We believe the concurrent analysis with an imminent threat protection process, using the threshold criteria in Set A is the only realistic option for the Trustees in light of the kinds of biological information available and the limitations of existing fisheries and wildlife management programs. Quite simply, the kind of scientific information available about the pre- and post-spill distribution and populations for many fish and wildlife species is inadequate to draw precise conclusions about the effectiveness of most specific management actions. Throughout the world, limitations in our knowledge of ecological systems has led fisheries and wildlife managers to chose protection of wildlife habitat as the best means of protecting wildlife populations.

We support use of the "Imminent threat protection process" described in Fig. 2, not the "Evaluation Process" shown in Fig. 1 of the additional handouts to the Framework Document. Based on the information we have at this time, we prefer Threshold Criteria Set A. We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be at the top of a hierarchy of restoration options. Considering the options given in the Restoration Framework, we strongly prefer concurrent analysis (Fig. 7--we prefer revised Fig. 7 from handout that shows habitat acquisition on same level as management and manipulation) and are opposed to the hierarchical analysis (Fig. 6) where habitat acquisition may only be considered as a last resort. On both Figs. 6&7, the "adequate" rate and degree of recovery that leads to "no further action" should be changed to reflect that monitoring will continue to assure that further injury wasn't detected or arise later as a result of latent injury or complex ecological interactions.

Table 1. Issues and Policy Questions Addressed in the Alternatives

Issue	Policy Question
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Address all injured resources and services. There does not have to be a population decline, but priority to species with such declines.
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered, but priority to species with population declines.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Enhancement and manipulations should be required to produce substantial improvement over natural recovery. High priority to actions that minimize further harm to an injured resource or service.
Location of Restoration Actions	Undertake restoration actions in the entire spill affected ecosystem (i.e. increase boundary to east). Allow actions outside the spill area for species with continuing population declines (lower priority).
Opportunities for Human Use	No restoration actions to develop new human uses of the spill area, or to conduct activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc.

## Issues and Policy Questions

### 1. Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions.

Definition of injury should encompass more than population level effects - We believe that the definition of injury should not focus on detected effects to populations, but should also include degradation of habitats and sub-lethal effects including changes in physiological or biochemical changes or productivity changes. This is crucial since, as the Trustees acknowledge, pre-spill population data is lacking for many species and determination of population declines caused by the spill is complicated by high natural variability or declines that had begun prior to the spill. The public is concerned about habitat and sub-lethal effects. We are pleased that the Trustee Council has begun to give treatment to injuries for which there was no measurable population decline, and believe this could be consistently reflected throughout the Restoration Plan.

We are troubled by the definition of "consequential injury" that may give more priority to significant population declines than to habitat degradation or contamination. If habitat or sublethal or chronic effects to adults or any other life stages are continuing, but have not yet been manifested or inferred at the population level, there may still be a problem for which restoration is warranted.

Because this document was based on studies that focused on documenting injury to individual species for legal proof of harm, it seems that potential future environmental injury has been downplayed. Furthermore, the difference between lack of evidence of injury, and lack of effects must be made explicit. For example, the description of Recovery for Sitka Black-Tailed Deer (p. B7, 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives) should be changed to say, "since there is no evidence that populations of Sitka black-tailed deer were injured or were not injured, no estimate of recovery time can be made.

We encourage the Trustee Council to include in the "Summary of Injury" a more complete description of the more subtle effects; for example, the increased significance of rockfish mortality or physiological changes for such a long-growing species that may live 100 years, or the heavy direct mortality of yellow-billed loons which is of concern since this species has low population numbers. The Summary of Injury should not state there was "no evidence of injury" if there was sub-lethal damage but not population-level effects. "Other Birds" should be listed under "Injured, but no known population decline" on the table of Injured Resources (p.E3, 1993 Supplement).

Recovery concept must include protection of habitat that contributes to natural recovery. We believe that enhancement of ecosystem protection is justified under the terms of the settlement and the recovery concept as written is too narrow. Injury to the ecosystem needs to be described. The summaries of injury to habitats are a good start at describing the injury to the entire ecosystem, but further synthesis of effects on coastal,

riverine, and upland habitats and the array of species they support is needed. As well, food web relationships need greater attention. For example, the ecological significance of uptake of petroleum hydrocarbons by deer from eating kelp was downplayed with the statement "it was determined that the deer were safe to eat," especially since the intertidal habitat section failed to mention the kelp-deer interaction. Initial and potential long-term human health effects from the spill to residents and oil spill workers should be included in the summary since humans are part of the ecosystem.

Better information about Injury to Archeological Resources needed. We recognize that specific information about archeological resources needs to be kept confidential, but if possible, maps or description of which ANILCA conservation units had injured resources would be useful. It is hard for the public to appreciate the magnitude of damage without better information.

## **2. Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources.**

It is warranted to continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered, although the priority should be for actions for resources with on-going injury. We believe there is a strong basis for maintaining habitat protection indefinitely because there was an permanent loss of the intrinsic value of the fish, wildlife, habitat, and wilderness values lost in the immediate aftermath of the spill. The statement, "As restoration objectives are accomplished over time, some restrictions imposed on management of the lands may be removed," should be deleted from the Step 8, Management, of Habitat Protection and Acquisition on Private Land (p. C9, 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives).

## **3. Effectiveness of Restoration Actions.**

Enhancement and manipulation actions should be required to produce substantial improvement over natural recovery. High priority to actions that minimize further harm to an injured resource or service.

## **4. Location of Restoration Actions.**

The definition of "oil spill area" could be misinterpreted (for example, the uplands themselves were not oiled but are the logical focus of restoration); we suggest changing it to the "oiled ecosystem." The entire ecosystem affected by the spill should include the entire Prince William Sound east to the outer (east) boundary of the Copper River Delta ecosystem. As a lower priority, allow actions outside the spill area for species with continuing population declines.

## **5. Opportunities for Human Use.**

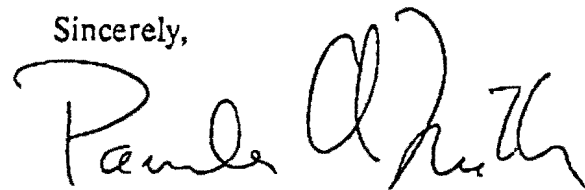
No restoration actions to develop new human uses of the spill area, or to conduct

The Wilderness Society 11

activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc. We are opposed to trail-building, new roads, docks or ports, lodges or cabins, or other infrastructure or intrusive development.

The Wilderness Society is a national membership organization devoted to preserving wilderness and wildlife, protecting America's prime forests, parks, rivers, and shorelands, and fostering an American land ethic. This non-profit organization has 300,000 members nationwide, nearly 1,400 of whom live in Alaska and many who reside along or use the shorelines of areas affected by the spill. We appreciate this opportunity to comment and look forward to continued involvement in the Restoration Process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pamela A. Miller', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Pamela A. Miller  
Asst. Regional Director

## References

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