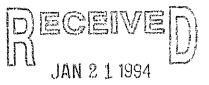
126-150 15.2.4 p. . .

940121154



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



January 21, 1994

EXXON VALOEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

James Ayers, Executive Director Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Comments on Draft 1994 Work Plan

Dear Mr. Ayers:

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on the draft 1994 Work Plan (December 1993). 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 populations and 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 <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill, and has sponsored symposia on the effects of the spill on seabirds.

PSG cannot meet the January 14, 1994 deadline for comment. PSG's chair George Divoky did not receive the draft 1994 Work Plan until January 10, 1994, and I received it a few days later. PSG wants to remain actively involved with the restoration process and to share its experience regarding the biology and management of seabirds, but we cannot function effectively when the Trustee Council gives us only a few days to review a lengthy work plan that involves complicated issues. Moreover, extremely short deadlines cause us to truncate our internal review process.

I. Project 94041 (Removal of Introduced Predators)

The removal of introduced predators is PSG's highest priority in the 1994 Work Plan. The Canadian Wildlife Service has taken an approach similar to this project and is using funds from the <u>Nestucca</u> oil spill to restore seabird habitat in the Queen Charlotte Archipelago, British Columbia, by removing introduced rats and raccoons. PSG has suggested for several years 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. This project would begin this task by focusing on Chernabura and Simeonof Islands, which are close to what the Trustee Council defines to be the oil spill area.^{1/2} We agree that this project will greatly benefit local populations of common murres, black oystercatchers, pigeon guillemots and other species, including some not injured by the oil spill.

We disagree with the Trustee Council's statement that "it is not known whether the birds that nest on these islands migrate into the spill area." Virtually all the bird species killed in the spill are migratory birds. While we may not be able to produce an oiled bird that was banded on Chernabura or Simeonof Islands, it seems highly unlikely that common murres throughout their range in the Gulf of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands are not genetically linked. Indeed, banding studies of alcids indicate that substantial numbers of young birds prospect for breeding sites long distances from their natal colony, often at much greater distances than the distance from the Shumagin Islands to Prince William Sound. Colonies outside the Trustee Council's definition of the oil spill area are a source of birds that can and will recolonize damaged colonies. PSG objects to the Trustee Council using a highly questionable assumption as a means to limit the restoration of seabirds.

PSG hopes that the Trustee Council will expand its list of injured seabirds. According to the 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). The Trustee Council often seems to limit restoration of seabirds to the five 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).²⁷ This project will help restore

^{μ} 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 areas that may be far from the spill area.

² As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government is currently pursuing a major law suit involving the <u>Apex Houston</u> in central California concerning a spill that it alleges oiled or damaged about 4,200 seabirds (the actual number being an unknown multiple of 4,200).

many of the damaged species that the Trustee Council has ignored, including tufted puffins, cormorants, black-legged kittiwakes and ancient murrelets.

II. Work on Damaged Seabirds that Are Not Recovering

PSG supports continued work on estimating the distribution and abundance of seabirds in Prince William Sound during spring and summer (Project 94159). We suggest that this work be expanded to include the entire spill area. PSG generally supports projects that focus on birds that apparently are not recovering, including black oystercatchers (Project 94020), common murres (Projects 94039 and 94040), harlequin ducks (Project 94066), marbled murrelets (94102), and pigeon guillemots (Projects 94506 and 94173). Because bird populations may be depressed due to disruptions in food supplies, we support the study for forage fish influence on injured species (Project 94163).

Finally, this seems an appropriate occasion for the Trustee Council to answer several questions that it posed in its requests for comment on restoration in 1992. Are federal and state agencies using their regulatory powers to modify human uses of resources or habitats that the spill injured? We noted in June 1992 that such efforts would not exhaust any of the restoration trust fund but would merely require that the state and federal natural resource agencies enforce the laws or redirect their programs. Have agencies curtailed the hunting seasons for sea ducks or harlequin ducks? What has been done to manage commercial fisheries to reduce the incidental mortality of marbled murrelets in drift gillnets (a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act)? Has logging (both on government and private lands) been curtailed in uplands that are prime habitat for marbled murrelets or harlequin ducks?

PSG thanks the Trustee Council for this opportunity to lend its expertise and views on these important issues.

Sincerely,

Craig S. Har

TELECOPY INFORMATION

Hunton & Williams P.O. Box 19230 Washington, DC 20036

Telecopy Number: (202)778-2201

TO: Name: James Ayers/ Ron Bruyere

Firm: Exxon Valdex Oil Spill Restoration Team

Location: Anchorage, Alaska

Telecopy Number: 907-276-7178

No. Pages <u>4</u> Including Cover

FROM: Name: Craig S. Harrison, Esq.

Extension: 202-778-2240

Special Instructions: Hard copy will follow by mail.Operator:Date: 01/21/94

Time: _____

Client/Matter Name: Firm

Client/Matter Number:

(For confirmation or assistance with problems, call 202/955-1611)

94 01 21 153



January 14, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council 645 "G" Street Anchorage, AK 99501 DECEIVED JAN 2 1 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RE: Comments on 1994 Work Plan

Gentlemen:

Chugach Alaska Corporation is submitting the following comments on the Draft 1994 Restoration Work Plan.

<u>General</u>

- 1.) While it is encouraging to see statements such as Assumption 5 which reads "Agencies will not be funded for projects unrelated to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill or costs that agencies would normally fund if the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill had not occurred." it appears that several projects have been proposed by governmental agencies that would simply provide funding for activities that would otherwise be funded through that agency's annual budgetary process. Examples of such proposed projects included in this work plan are:
 - Waste Oil Disposal Facilities, Project No. 94417
 - Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon, Project No. 94505
 - Introduced Predator Control, Project No. 94041
 - Leave No Trace Educational Program, Project No. 94419

The Trustee Council should not approve funding for those projects which fall within the usual and customary responsibilities of a governmental agency.

- 2.) Most, if not all, of the proposed projects are suitable for contracting with the private sector, in particular those directly affected by the spill and its aftermath, through the RFP process for the services desired. The Trustee Council should endeavor to promote the use of private firms.
- 3.) Private landowners in or near the locations where projects will be conducted should be informed of the work schedule prior to the commencement of activities. An oversight presence should be funded within the project budget to ensure that personnel and equipment are not trespassing or degrading private uplands.

<u>Project Number 94200: Public Land Access and 17(b) Easement Identification</u> CAC is opposed to the funding of this project as it is currently structured for the following reasons:

1.) This project does not appear to meet the guidelines listed on page 11 of the Draft Work Plan in that it is proposing to fund a project which is unrelated to the oil spill, is normally funded by an agency and purports to aid recovery of injury to a recreational resource which in reality did not suffer injury from the oil spill.

2.) Producing a document to provide the public with accurate information about land status and legal public access at this time is somewhat premature in that property boundaries and 17(b) easements have not been identified on the ground. By putting maps and documents in the hands of the public without providing a physical indicator of the destination on site will only promote further trespass onto private lands and increased environmental degradation as well increase the chances for conflict by creating in the recreational user a false sense of security about his or her location on the ground and allowed uses of the land.

Appropriate project structuring would require on site identification of site easement perimeters, trail locations or centerlines, and property lines where those lines intersect shorelines, roads, trails and other prominent natural and man-made features.

- 3.) Work such as that proposed by this project is best performed by contracting with private industry for all technical aspects such as field identification of easements and property boundaries, digitizing, and atlas lay-up and printing. Agency involvement should be limited to project oversight, administration and product distribution.
- 4.) Those private landowners whose lands are included in the atlas must be allowed to participate in the atlas's preparation including the planning phase, the field identification work, monitoring the accuracy of the drafting work, and writing the narrative descriptions of the sites and the land use policies.

Feel free to call me at (907) 563-8866 if you have any questions.

Best regards, Malsele

Mark Stahl, Manager Lands and Resources Department

cc: Michael E. Brown, President, Chugach Alaska Corporation James W. LaBelle, Chairman of the Board, Chugach Alaska Corporation

940121152

COMMENT SHEET EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN

You are invited to share your ideas and comments on the Draft 1994 Work Plan. You may use this tear sheet to present your views. If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation. Comments must be postmarked by January 14, 1994.

Post Graham, ALASKA

I am writing this comment in support of the Lower Coak Inlet restoration prosals in the Ejyon Valdey Restoration 1994 Dapaft work Plan, Projects # 94343, # 94421, and # 94139 all these projects would greatly help build the declining salmon stocks of pink and Chum. Project # 94139 is very important in building the chum salmon stock which has been very low since 1988.

Thank you Riles meyanach Lower Cook Inlet Seiner .

Additional Comments:

22

-----(fold here)-----

Return Address:

Rilg Meymark . O. Box 532G Ak. 99603-5526



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

Attn: Draft 1994 Work Plan



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RUSTEE COUNCIL

940120151

JAN 2 0 1994

Koncor Forest Products Company Wilder

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

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

January 18, 1994

Carl Rosier Alaska Department of Fish & Game P.O. Box 25526 Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526

John A. Sandor Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation 410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105 Juneau, Alaska 99801-1795

Mike Barton U.S. Forest Service P.O. Box 21628 Juneau, Alaska 99802-1628 Dear Trustee: All the state of the s

After reviewing your 1994 Draft Work Plan, I noted the lack of effort or funds targeted towards working with private landowners on habitat restoration or enhancement. The budget is basically divided between paying for studies, administering projects and outright purchase of private lands. The Plan justifies spending enormous sums on the acquisition of private lands in the spill area. However, we could not identify any proposed projects where monies would be used to restore or enhance lands of those private landowners that have chosen not to sell their lands. Many of these landowners are currently managing their lands and are engaged in development activities, such as timber harvesting, shellfish farming, and community construction projects. These owners could easily participate in restoration projects that do not involve the purchase of their lands.

Koncor has approached trustee staff on several occasions with ideas of such restoration and enhancement projects. We currently have active timber harvest and forest management activities on Afognak and Montague Islands. Your staff's response has always been positive and supportive but unfortunately nothing has ever happened. This is clearly evidenced by the lack of any restoration projects for private landowners included in the 1994 Draft Work Plan.

The types of projects Koncor has discussed with your staff has included such things as salmon stream enhancement, modifying stream buffers, wildlife reserve areas, rescheduling of harvesting sequences, routing of roads to avoid critical habitat areas for spill damaged species, etc. These are all projects that could be done cooperatively with private landowners who choose not to sell their land to the Government but are still concerned about restoration and or enhancement. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council January 18, 1994 Page 2

It was made clear during these meetings with the trustee's staff that this is not a request for funds, which we reemphasize now. Koncor would just like to see some of the Exxon Spill money spent on <u>actual</u> fish and wildlife enhancement projects on private land, not just studies, administration or the outright purchase of the private property. Exxon Spill staff go to great lengths to explain their perceived impacts on spill damaged species from such activities as timber harvesting. There are many of us that believe timber harvesting can be done without seriously impacting oil spilled damaged species. In fact, we believe that through proper forest management, not only can serious harm be prevented but habitat can even be enhanced.

Some examples of projects that could be proposed are:

(A) <u>Enhancement of Salmon Streams</u> - There are many streams on Montague Island and other islands that remain damaged from the 1964 earthquake. Restoring these streams to their pre-1964 condition would increase the population of salmon in Prince William Sound. Restoring these earthquake damaged streams would be a permanent benefit to the natural resources of the entire area and the people of Prince William Sound who depend on these resources.

(B) <u>Accelerated Reforestation</u> - The regeneration of harvested lands in coastal areas mainly depends on natural regenerations. Through the use of genetically superior trees, planting of nursery stock, thinning, and other forest management techniques, the trees can reach a mature state in a fraction of the normal time. Additionally, the manipulation of trees through forest management techniques can specifically target enhancing forest characteristics which favor animal species damaged by the oil spill.

These are just a few examples of cooperative projects that could be done with private landowners. I would encourage the Trustees to consider including several cooperative Private Land Enhancement Projects in your Final 1994 Work Plan. That would help assure that at least some of the spill money was spent on projects that will actually restore and enhance the natural ecosystems of Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

John Sturgeon/Mom

John L. Sturgeon President

JLS/jes

cc: Jim Ayers, Executive Director Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

940120150

James G King 1700 Branta Road Juneau, Alaska 99801



To: Members of the EVOS Trustee Council From: Jim King, Conservation Member, PAG Sub.: 94 Work Plan, Points to Ponder

EXXON VALOEZ OIL SPILL

1) The projects for the 1994 Work Plan are all worthWSTATECOUNCIL well presented by competent and sincere people. Most of the projects might be eligible for other forms of funding.

2) Most of the '94 proposals appear to be more of a piecemeal rather than an ecosystem approach to resource management. This seems to be in conflict with Policy #1 of the Draft Restoration Plan. Most of the proposals appear to be contrary to Policy #9 because they are within the normal responsibility of the agencies thus eligible for legislative funding. Members of the Trustee Council are probably better qualified to evaluate relevance of the proposals to Policy #9 than are members of the PAG.

3) Living resources are always dynamic and as we get ... farther from the oil spill, even though we know effects linger, it gets more difficult to assign a direct connection or devise an effective cure.

4) The Settlement money will be half gone in 1994 and the remainder could easily be dispersed in the same fashion during the next eight years without any assurance that recovery will be complete or that all the questions will be resolved.

5) The most promising proposals for extending the benefits of the Settlement into the decades ahead, where effects may still be found, are: a) purchase and management of selected habitats for the benefit of species injured by the spill and, b) establishment of a permanent research endowment so that new spill connected problems can be investigated with new technology, in perpetuity.

6) The most efficient means of managing a research endowment would be through the existing University of Alaska Foundation, rather than by inventing and funding some new bureaucracy.

7) The way to get the highest benefit from research funding may be through establishing academic research chairs at a level to support associated graduate fellowships because: a) chairs funded this way would be competitive with the world's great universities for attracting the world's most talented scientists; b) academic research leads to major scientific publications thus contributing to world knowledge, c) university research programs produce trained scientists, d) effective academic research attracts additional grants and contracts so successful programs grow and prosper, e) growth of the university sector creates local as well as world wide economic benefits. 8) The Trustee Council could create some academic chairs now to focus on the ecology of oil affected resource groups such as: a) salmon, b) herring, c) seabirds, d) sea mammals, e) marine invertebrates, f) marine plants, and perhaps, e) human activity such as subsistence and recreation.

9) Creating academic chairs in 1994 might lead to some political criticism. In the face of any such opposition could members of the Trustee Council still take pride in having created the academic chairs that would enhance the damaged resources, and human affairs, through the 21st century and beyond?

10) Creating academic chairs in 1994 might lead to a surge of popular support and demand for using Settlement money to round out a major, permanently funded, world center of marine science, in coastal AlasKa.

From the conservation point of view establishing endowed academic chairs and a world center of marine science makes the most sense of anything that could be done for oil damaged resources in Alaska.

Jim King

COMMENT SHEET EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN

You are invited to share your ideas and comments on the Draft 1994 Work Plan. You may use this tear sheet to present your views. If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation. Comments must be postmarked by January 14, 1994.

Being a tormer resident of Seward and Knowing that the area is ideal for the Vesearch mentioned, 1 support handing for such projects. It is Valuable to be able to have the resources that were effected by the Etxon of 1 spill tor study at a centrally located facility. I am currently entocled at the University of AK Fairbanks and my teild of Study is Fisheries & Ocean Sciences. To have the option of research, rehabilitation and enhancement of Marine like in and Mound Prince William Sound is far More valuable than can be estimated. This will gove the community and the State advantages to the options ontside and Keep Valuable Doople where fley want to be.

Additional Comments:



(fold here)

Return Address:

G.M. THORNTON P.O. BOX 85181 99708 FAIRBANKS

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

Attn: Draft 1994 Work Plan



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILI Foxon Valdez Uil Spill Trustee Council 645 6 Street Anchorage, AK 99501

EVUS Council Members:

I am writing on behall of "ground zero", a small area with a large, beautiful, fragile eco-system in the State of Alaska, which a lot of Alaskans and Americans care about. Utherwise known as Frince William Sound, "ground zero" suffered a large oil spill in 1989 the effects of which have been ecologically devastating and socially damaging.

In addition, the results of this tragic event also created a billion dollar reserve and restoration fund of which you the EVUS Council have been entrusted to use to restore the area. Are you familiar with this area?

You could have tooled me!

Frince William Sound is in trouble! Frince William Sound is in need of restoration! Frince William Sound is in need of research! Before you buy any more forests or before you build any more fish hatcheries, how about helping our fisheries and our hatcheries, the ones that were destroyed by the spill. Assisting and restoring Frince William Sound was the mandate of the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree dated August 28, 1991. Flease act accordingly.

1 am asking you to support Project Number 94421, Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration in the Draft 1994 Work Plan. In particular 1 ask for full funding to maintain the existing salmon enhancement and restoration system operated in the Prince William Sound bioregion by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PSWAC).

I could continue this request with a long explanation but I believe you already know the reasons and know that to do it is right. Ferhaps, you just need the encouragement or even courage to do it. I strongly encourage you to restore PWS and I give you the courage to do it. Frince William Sound needs help to recover.

Sincerely,

Magarety L. Saimon

Box 563 Taikeetna, ak 99676

94 01 18 146

RECEIVED

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

January 14, 1994

Dear EVOS Trustee;

I am writing in regard to two projects in the Draft 1994 Work Plan. As a commercial fisherman and resident of Prince William Sound, I strongly urge you to support <u>Project Number 94421</u>, Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration and <u>Project Number 94320</u>, Sound Ecosystem Assesment Plan.

In regard to Project number 94421, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation has been a critical producer of Pink, Chum and Red salmon for Prince William Sound for the past decade. It is absolutely necessary to insure that PSWAC is around in the future to help restore the damaged salmon stocks for commercial, sport and subsistance users in the sound.

In regard to Project Number 94320, the ecosystem approach to study the possible factors involved in the decline of the Pacific Herring and Pink Salmon runs in PWS is very important for the environmental and economic restoration of this area. Please, once again, I urge you to support these projects.

Very Truly Yours.

Thea Thomas Box 1566 Cordova, AK 99574

940118145

January 4, 1994

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

Re: Draft 1994 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

I am writing in support of EVOS Trustee Council funding for **Project Number 94421, Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration**, in the Draft 1994 Work Plan. In particular, I ask for full funding to maintain the existing salmon enhancement and restoration system operated in the Prince William Sound bioregion by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC).

Prince William Sound salmon fisheries are distressed. During the ten years prior to 1989, the average annual return of all salmon to the PWS management region was 22 million fish. Total natural and hatchery salmon returns have dwindled to 10.5 million in 1992 and 7.0 million in 1993, in response to ecosystem changes that require further investigation. The damaged salmon resources and the lost services provided by those resources have heavily impacted all user groups. Revenues to PWSAC, primarily dependent on sales of returning fish, have fallen far short of what is necessary to maintain its restoration and enhancement efforts.

While the extent of short- and long-term damage to the Prince William Sound ecosystem is still being assessed, it is more important than ever to the people of the Sound that the salmon enhancement programs be maintained to both restore and replace these lost resources and services. The economic viability of the entire Prince William Sound region will be devastated if the hatchery system is allowed to fail during this period of distress.

Because of the extent of the economic hardship in the region, it is also appropriate to ask the EVOS Trustee Council funds to repay the PWSAC debt to the State Aquaculture Revolving Loan Fund, in addition to the funding request for 1994.

Please help the resources and the people of Prince William Sound recover. Thank you.

ZaVQ

COMMENT SHEET EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN

You are invited to share your ideas and comments on the Draft 1994 Work Plan. You may use this tear sheet to present your views. If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation. **Comments must be postmarked by January 14, 1994.**

1-11-94 Dear Oil Spill Trustee Council, In the main objective. The schaleliheter of marine mammal, and sealurte. I fel the Alasha Sealift Center will kep in proneering research in these areas. To have researchers and scientists from around the globe here, and interested in the biology is, in itself a great value! It will not depend on state on fidual funde in the core program. Visitor meome will support this research. Servira in oo close to bird rookinies and waters with many of the sea mammals-In short, a good idea, a great plan. Think-Jon ?

Additional Comments:

Return Address:

P.O. BOX 2752

CHRIS JAMES TADDA

SEWARD, ALASKA 99664-2752

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

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AN15 1094

Attn: Draft 1994 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

JAN 2 0 1994

Helenhald Harres Hills of

From Jan. 14 1994 STUART L. DEAL 940118144 Box 1975 Condova, Ak. 99571 10: Exxon Valdez Oil spill CouppleCEIVEF Anchorage, Alc. 99501 JAN 18 1994 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL Re: Draft 1994 Work Plan instee COUNCIL Members of the EVOS Trustee Council; Jan writing to express my support of a funding proposal now before you. Project number 94421, Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration in the Draft 1994 Work Plan deserves your approval and full funding. The communities of Lower Cooks Inlet, The north Gulf of Alaska and especially Prince William Sound were generally prosperous in the last decade. This was because of the alandance of waters in get good fisheries management a healthy and productive ecosystem and salmon enhancement programs. In the aftermath of the oil spill the region's economy suffered a broken main spring. These commenities are threatened. The town that I fish out of, Cordova is city a town I of the dust board of Oklahoma in the the 1930's. People are packing

what they have left and leaving. The hatchesies of this region are an integral part of the execonomy. Because their funding comes from the fish they produce, and because these fish are returning in disasterously low members, the hatcheries lack funds to operate. They are on the verge of mining of food for Fish, fish that part the bills in Cordova. I To allow these enhancement programs to fail, while entertaining the proposals for sea life parks and bear habitat purchases is negligence. you are trusted is negligence. you are trustees appointed in the 1.70 serve in the sublic interest. Do your job Thank you Sincerely Strant & Deal

DWSAC Board Member Drift Gillnet Fisherman

940118143

January 4, 1994

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

Re: Draft 1994 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

eceiv JAN 18 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I am writing in support of EVOS Trustee Council funding for Project Number 94421, Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration, in the Draft 1994 Work Plan. In particular, I ask for full funding to maintain the existing salmon enhancement and restoration system operated in the Prince William Sound bioregion by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC).

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Please help the resources and the people of Prince William Sound recover. Thank you.

Dennis Lozano 17724 N. JUANITA LP Eagle River Ak 99577 Area E Fishermon (Prince Willian Sound

COMMENT SHEET EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN

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Box 1761 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 January 14, 1994

Dear Sir;

My only comment on the Exxon Valdez Restoration 1994 Draft Work Plan is regarding Project 94421, Common Stock Hatchery Restoration.

I suggest that you not spend one more dollar on trying to taise pink salmon at the Tutka Hatchery or any other hatchery in the Cook Inlet area. Any independent, unbiased study would surely show that this is not a viable project.

Very truly yours,

Ed Nash (for Bertha Flynn)

940118142

Additional Comments:

-----(fold here)-----

Return Address:

Bertha Flynn

Box 1761

Friday Harbor, Washington 98250

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

Attn: Draft 1994 Work Plan



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Place Stamp Here

COMMENT SHEET EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN

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Please Support Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) 94320 Ecosystem Study Plan. It is a well planned effort that will foster comprehensive ecosystem assessment in the future. The people involved in the SEA effort have the interests of PWSound at heart.

Do not support the Alaska Marine Research Institute in Seward. The effort there is aimed principally at economic gain for Seward (another big money project in Seward). The Seward effort shows no real concern for the EVOS affected region, PWS in particular, they are only concerned with filling their pockets.

In general i am supportive of most of the projects in the 1994 work plan. I hope future efforts are better coordinated and integrated to help restone the EVOS affected region, of which PWSound was the most severely affected. As a 10 year Alaskan resident, and a resident of PWS, I urge you to keep the resources of the EVOS region at the forefront in your descision making. I realize that the governor and his big money mentality (as well as UAFs desire for \$200 million) is partially driving the effort in seward. At the very least, Additional Comments:

if you fund the Seward effort, at least Spread the wealth to PWS, Kodiak, Cook Inlet; for gods sake do not let them build an economic empire that reflects no concern for the well being of the resources or the people other than in Seward. IF the Seward effort was truly an attempt to restore damage done to the EVOS region, the people there would be seeking to work with others in the region to plan the best and most effective efforts to aid recovery of damaged human and natural resources. This is not scurring, everyone outside of Seward has been excluded. -----(fold here)-





Return Address:

DKSalmo Box 1955 Cordova, AK 99574

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

Attn: Draft 1994 Work Plan

D)ECEN JAN 18 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

94 01 18 140

Box 1390 Cordvova, AK 99574 January 14, 1994

> ECEN JAN 18 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Attn: Jim Ayers, Executive Director **EVOS Trustee Council** 645 G St Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

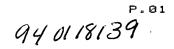
Please do not fund EVOS restoration project 94092. This project duplicates existing research efforts in Prince William Sound and is ridiculously expensive. Local researchers have been photodocumenting and monitoring the Orcas of the Sound for many years at a fraction of the project's proposed cost.

Research contracts should be awarded on a competitive basis and every effort should be made to use the expertise and experience of the established non-governmental research community in Prince William Sound.

Thank you for your attention and best of luck in your new position.

Sincerely,

forz William T. Kenyon



Box 1185 Cordvova, AK 99574 January 14, 1994

Attn: Jim Ayers Executive Director EVOS Trustee Council 645 G St. Anchorage, AK 99501

DECEIVED

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Jim:

I am writing to express my opposition to the funding of FY '94 Proposal 94092: Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring. The reasons for my position are the following:

- 1. The cost of the project is far too high. Local researchers have been monitoring and photoidentifying all of the Orca pods in Prince William Sound since 1984 for much less than the cost of Project 94092.
- 2. Proposal 94092 duplicates the work already conducted by the North Gulf Oceanic Society. NGOS has a proven track record of cost effective research and familiarity with the Sound and its Orca population. In addition, NGOS has established a cordial working relationship with the fishennen and other user groups in Prince William Sound who assist the researchers through timely reports of pod locations. This rapport between the researchers and the public has taken years to develop and has proven to be a valuable resource in expediting research activities.
- Project 94092 effectively eliminates meaningful participation by local killer whale researchers who have worked for over 10 years in the Prince William Sound and North Gulf region. EVOS restoration funds should not be used to fund excessively costly projects that duplicate and supplant established and respected research efforts.

In closing I would like to reiterate earlier comments that I have made to the Trustees urging that projects be put out to competitive bid and that no EVOS restoration monies be used to fund agency activities that would otherwise be paid for by legislative appropriations. I am concerned that EVOS restoration funds have been, and will be used to expand agency activities beyond those normally mandated.

Sincerely, Karl Beike

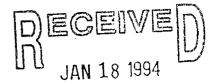
Kárl Becker

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Jan.18,94 12:01 P.01

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL CRUSTEE COUNCIL

1-14-94

To whom it concerns,

Thank you for accepting my comments on your draft 1994 Work Plan. I would like to express support for those projects which, 1. provide some potential direct restoration, and 2. provide for the long term restoration of the oil spill area.

Paul F. Twardock

Box 544 4101 University Dr. Anchorage AK 99508

907-279-0409

In general I am disappointed in how little is proposed for Habitat Acquisition as a percentage of the total. With overwhelming support it seems that the Trustees could be putting more aside for Acquisition. I also notice the continued trend for monitoring and research projects. While some seem reasonable, there also seems to be quite a bit of duplication. With that said I support:

Project #	Title	Reason
94007	Title Archeological Restoration	Provides restoration to damaged resource
94 040	Reduce Murre Disturbance	Provides restoration to damaged resource
94070	Fucus restoration	Provides restoration to damaged resource
94 090	Mussel Bed restoration	Provides restoration to damaged resource
94110	Habitat Protection data acquisition	Long term restoration/replacement
94126	Habitat Pro. and Acquisition	Long term restoration /replacement
94137	Stock ID of salmon in PWS	Long term restoration
94159	Bird/Otter boat survey	Long term restoration
94163	Forage Fish	Long term restoration
94189	Pink Salmon Stock Genetics	Long term restoration
94200	Public Land Access ID	Replacement of lost resource
94241	Rockfish management	Long term restoration
94266	Shoreline Assessment/oil removal	Provides restoration to damaged resource
94316	Shoreline Trash pickup	Provides restoration to damaged resource
94119	Leave no Trace	Provides restoration to damaged resource
9:1506	Pigeon Guillemot	Long term restoration

940ED, FC, PAG, ORT: These are needed, but I question the need for spending the amount proposed. Are we rehabilitating the Oil Spill affected area, or the Anchorage economy?

I am not familiar with many of the projects, but it seems that these will best cover the information needed for effective long term restoration and also provide actions for effective short term restoration.

Sincerely,

Paul Twardock

TO PUCS	From D. I Wordock
So. GULLUM	CO. ANO
Dept.	Phone # 56.4-83/4
Fax#126-2128	Fax# 8317

940118137



January, 14, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council 6745 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 995901



Re: "Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Draft 1994 Work Plan" OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Listed below are some of our comments for this plan:

• Project # 94007: "Site Specific Archaeological Restoration"

On page 62 of the Draft 1994 Work Plan talks about contracts. CAC is concern by the statement that all activities will be done in-house by agencies archaeologist. A very large percentage of the historical sites in the sound are now or will be owned by the various Native corporations. To this very day very little communication between the state and federal agencies and the Native Corporations has occurred concerning these proposed restoration activities (and this greatly concerns us!!).

At the very least, representative of the Native community must be hired and present at the sites if any work is to be conducted on selected or conveyed lands or on lands which hold strong religious meaning to the Chugach people (such a burial caves). The Section 106 must be completed to our satisfaction prior to any start of any of these projects.

• Project #94015: "Archaeological Site Stewardship Program"

CAC has had a monitoring (Stewardship) program for many years prior to and after the oil spill. The majority of the Native prehistoric and historic sites to be monitored are on Native owned and selected lands. CAC and the villages <u>Do NOT</u> want just anyone monitoring these sites. We would prefer to have local and regional Native representative do this field work. We welcome the State Historic Preservation Office and other federal agencies to provide training and to help coordinate the start of this program. If the Native corporations do not have a significant active role in this program than we would prefer that this program not be funded.

• Project # 94386: Artifact Repository - Planning and Design

CAC strongly feels that this project should be funded. The Native villages/communities of our region should have funds to build a center to store the artifacts from their area, they should not be store out of the region in Fairbanks or Kodiak!

• Considerations should also be given to funding a similar cultural center and artifact storage facility on Hinchinbrook Island, at the site called Nuchek. CAC currently has a \$15,000. federal grant to conduct a feasibility study at Nuchek. The Nuchek project has very broad support from across Alaska and the Nation. Over 50 letters of support for this project has been sent to your office last year (including one from Governor Hickel).

• Another project that CAC feels should be funded is in the Bay of Isles on Knight Island. In this bay is a place called "Death Lagoon". This is where large amount of oil was trapped in a lagoon and was never attempted to be cleaned up. CAC would like to be considered as a contractor to clean the remaining oil that is still on our conveyed lands.

In closing, CAC strongly agrees with the statement made on page 11 of this report which states:

"Agencies will <u>not</u> be funded for projects unrelated to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill or for costs that the agencies would normally fund if the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill had not occurred."

CAC also considers many of these projects to be a major Federal under taking and that the Section 106 process needs to be implemented when dealing with our concerns, lands and culture. Thank you for your consideration of these comments. We look foreword to helping to do our part to restore our homeland which our culture has occupied for over 6,000 years. The Chugach have been here before the spill and we will be here long after the money runs out and the people go home!

Sincerely,

John F. C. Johnson Cultural resource Manager Chugach Alaska Corporation

C: Villages of the Region

940118136

COMMENT SHEET EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN

You are invited to share your ideas and comments on the Draft 1994 Work Plan. You may use this tear sheet to present your views. If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation. Comments must be postmarked by January 14, 1994.

as a lover Cook enlet Salmon seiver, I ask your support on these three projects;

Project 94345. Salmon Spawning Escapement on the Lower Kenai Peninsula. This project will improve the ability to estimate numbers of returning pink and chum salmon, and will allow more accurate interpretations of historic data. Estimations of pre- and post-spill salmon returns have been made using aerial observations, but this project will improve the accuracy of aerial estimates using weir counts and stream life surveys. It will provide a better means of establishing and tracking population trends and improve fisheries management. Although persistent injury has not been documented for salmon in this area, stocks are depressed. Improved management can increase populations and benefit Lower Cook Inlet fisheries.

Project 94421, Common Stock Hatchery Restoration. Prior to the oil spill, salmon released by hatcheries contributed heavily to commercial fisheries (up to 85% of salmon catches in Prince William Sound) and were a major source of food for many injured species. Because of recent poor returns to hatcheries, sale of returning fish has been insufficient to finance future hatchery operations. This project will provide operating capital to continue hatchery operations in 1994. Fish produced will help restore commercial fisheries and provide a larger food base for the injured predator species of the spill area.

Project 94139, Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration. This project will provide access to or improve stream habitat for four salmon species, including pink and sockeye. Six restoration sites have been identified in Prince William Sound, Lower Cook Inlet and Afognak. The project will result in increased populations of these species. Since the quality and availability of instream habitat is not known to be a limiting factor for the recovery of these species, the primary benefit to restoration will be to improve commercial, sport and subsistence fishing opportunities by enhancing populations.

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Additional Comments:

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Return Address:





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

Attn: Draft 1994 Work Plan



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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EVALUATE: PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.

January 14, 1994

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

Re: Draft 1994 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

On behalf of Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, the local Alaska Regional Development Organizations Program (ARDOR), we request full funding for **Project Number 94421, Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration**, in the Draft 1994 Work Plan. This is necessary to maintain the existing salmon enhancement and restoration system operated in the Prince William Sound bioregion by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation(PWSAC).

Prince William Sound salmon fisheries are distressed. During the ten years prior to 1989, the average annual return of all salmon to the PWS management region was 22 million fish. Total natural and hatchery salmon returns have dwindled to 10.5 million in 1992 and 7.0 million in 1993, in response to ecosystem changes that require further investigation. The damaged salmon resources and the lost services provided by those resources have heavily impacted all user groups. Revenues to PWSAC, primarily dependent on sales of returning fish, have fallen far short of what is necessary to maintain its restoration and enhancement efforts.

The economic viability of the entire Prince William Sound region will be devastated if the hatchery system is allowed to fail during this period of intense hardship. While the extent of short and long term damage to the Prince William Sound ecosystem is still being assessed, it is more important than ever to the people of the Sound that the salmon enhancement programs be maintained to both restore and replace these lost resources and services.

Please help the resources, communities and the people of Prince William Sound recover. Thank you for your time and consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Paul Roetman Executive Director

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

January 14, 1994 Box 436 Cordova, Alaska. 99574

JAN 18 1994

EXNON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska. 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members:

I am amazed at the apparent lack of funding for Prince William Sound salmon restoration projects and the generosity the council seemingly is providing for areas that, by any comparison that a rational person could make, show little or no on-going damages. It boggles my mind that Kodiak could even be compared to Prince William Sound in terms of actual biological resource damages caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. Yet that is the conclusion that one must draw if the funding to date by the trustee council is any measure. In 1993, while Kodiak had one of the largest salmon production years in recent history, Prince William Sound salmon fisheries were in a state of total collapse— the PWS fishermen and related businesses dependent on healthy fish resources are in a state of despair and financial ruin caused by failed runs.!

Believe me, this is not simply empty rhetoric. As a commercial salmon fisherman in PWS for the past thirty years I have been able to successfully provide for my family ; to provide employment for three sons and a daughter on our fishing boat which helped two boys to graduate from college, one son to be currently attending college, and our daughter to be attending Cordova high school. This all appears to be ending for me since as the salmon fishery in PWS has collapsed from the effects of the 1989 oil spill my ability to earn a living has been devastated.

I was active as a board member and served on the executive committee of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation during the early developmental years. It was the development of a viable aquaculture program in PWS that made this common property fishery resource a world class example of fishery enhancement philosophy and practice. Aside from a couple of vocal local fanatics, that attempt to blame all of the areas ills on the aquaculture program, the fishermen and user groups in PWS are proud of the achievements that were accomplished by PWSAC. If the destruction of the sounds resources since 1989 had not occurred, I have no doubt what-so-ever that PWSAC would currently be able to meet all of its obligations both to the user groups and to the State of Alaska.

The reality is, however, that these are desperate times for PWS thus we look with hope to the EVOS Trustee Council to do the right thing for PWS —for most user groups, and for the fishermen of the sound, it would be most appropriate to ensure the viability of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.

Thank you for your attention to my letter.

Sincerely,

C. Ros Mullins

C. Ross Mullins

LETS GET IT STRAIGHT !

Run failures Cold weather Hatcheries blamed Crystal clear Genetic damage Time bombs Exxon hell Genetic impact

Mutant offspring

Now we know Certain variable Better than ever

Results are in Fishery from hell

While salmon fisheries adjacent to Prince William Sound in Alaska produce fish in record numbers, in Prince William Sound, the area directly impacted by the massive 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, there has been bizarre run timing and run failures since 1989. For a two year life cycle fish such as the Pink salmon this is disastrous. For the commercial fishermen who rely on the return of these fish it has meant economic catastrophe and imminent bankruptcy for many. The oil industry loudly proclaims that the oil is cleaned up and things are better than ever. Not to worry.

Some pundits suggest that colder weather is the culprit- not too likely since cold would not just single out PWS. Others blame the Sound's malaise on the hatchery developments- a convenient scapegoat, but not too convincing when you consider how well the system worked prior to the 1989 Exxon oil spill. So what could be the answer?

In my mind it is crystal clear. I was in the Sound in 1989 and watched millions of baby salmon dimpling the surface waters on quiet evenings, surface waters that were coated with a sheen of oil. I believe that this contact with oiled waters caused sub-lethal genetic damage in these newly emergent fry whether they came from hatchery or stream. These fish were to spend the next 3 to 5 months of their lives in the near-shore contaminated environment, feeding and growing, preparing for the trip to the open sea. The genetically damaged fish returned as adults in the summer of 1990 in reasonably normal numbers but with greatly altered run timing. The eggs from these genetic mutant fish were then deposited as small damaged time bombs in the stream gravel and hatchery incubators to develop over the 1990-91 winter, to emerge in the spring of 1991. They then fed around the margins of the Sound. Possibly the food supply was also damaged. These fish returned as the adult fish for the 1992 harvest. The 1992 run was a complete failure – the first genetically altered harvest from Exxon hell.

Likewise, the 1993 total Pink salmon run collapse can theoretically be linked back in a similar manner. The fish that should have returned for the 1993 harvest were the first generation offspring of parents that were also damaged genetically. This process of damage derived from adult salmon which returned in 1989, gave up their eggs in the fall of 1989 to hatcheries and oil impacted natural habitat, and whose fry then emerged in spring 1990. These fry from hatcheries (probably undamaged at that time), and the fry from stream and intertidal zones (many probably genetically damaged), remained for the next 3 to 5 months in the near-shore previously crude oil contaminated, bio-remediated, steam cleaned and signed-off environment. Searching for plankton for survival, and probably ingesting toxic substances, these fish likely received further genetic impact. The surviving fry finally headed for the open sea and returned as gene damaged adults for the 1991 harvest. It was the mutant offspring from the genetically damaged adult fish of 1991, that were not able to compete and survive in a competitive environment against healthy fish from unoiled areas of Alaska, that produced the 1993 worst yet run failure from Exxon hell.

Now, we know that the 1993 returns to Southeast were record breaking and that returns to Kodiak were much stronger than originally forecast. Sandwiched between these two areas is Prince William Sound where the 1993 return of fish was catastrophically below the predicted numbers. The only clear and certain variable that is not shared by these other fishing areas is the direct impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill of March 24, 1989. To counter the bleak reality the oil industry increasingly bombards us with media hype saying that everything is better than ever. Before the oil pipeline was ever built Cordova fishermen demanded research on the effects oil would have on our salmon resource. Well the results are finally in. We have been the experiment, the Exxon fishery from Hell.

HANKS /

SOME TWENTY YEARS LATER

No one likes to look back at the failures of past efforts, yet as this is being put together in the fall of 1993, after the worst fishing season in Prince William Sound in twenty years, I cannot help but reflect on the tragedy of fishermen's current circumstances. It grieves me greatly that the strongly held view shared by most Cordova commercial fishermen- that oil shipment by supertanker through the waters or Prince William Sound would inevitably result in significant damage to the fishery resources- was not heeded by those in positions of power who had the capability but not the foresight to to do something about it.

It was before the oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay was ever constructed that the fishermen's opposition to a potential terminus site in PWS was raised. The politics of the times was strongly in favor of Valdez as the shipping point. The fishermen were advocating no transport of oil by water. They favored an all overland route via pipeline through Canada to the mid-west U.S. markets. This alternative routing had some support but because cash flow from oil sales would have been delayed by several years no real serious consideration was given this option.

We lobbied hard to try and get baseline surveys done of PWS resources and the marine ecosystem as part of the required environmental impact statement analysis required by law before a pipeline permit could be issued. We argued that, without adequate baseline studies any future changes or damages to the resources caused by inevitable oil spills could not be properly measured and assessed. We found few sympathetic ears. One of Alaskas two senators responded to our pleas by stating "what do you want me to do, pour gasoline over my head and strike a match?", while the other senator attempted to convince us that he had been assured by noted authorities " that not one drop of oil will touch the waters of Prince William Sound." We left his office in despair.

Now, four years after the largest oil spill in North America, a committee is being formed to recommend to the " Oil Spill Trustees " just what the nature of studies should be that might be done in PWS. I would say that it is too little and much too late. Better now that the "trustees" should use some of the funds to buy up the distressed fishermens' boats and permits and put the poor beggers out of their misery. That the PWS salmon resources have been severely damaged should be clear to even the casual observer. I don't care how much the oil industry denies that it is their responsibility, it is their doing. The facts are undeniable. The current fishery collapse is indisputable. @1993 C.R. Mullins

C. Ross Mullins

'2 Anchorage Daily Times Thursday, April 8, 1971

STATE EAGERNESS FOR OIL BLASTED

A Cordova District Fisheries Union representative Weidwesday charged that the state "in its eagerness for a quick flow of royalty maney" from North Slope oil production "is effectively glossing over serious areas of concern to many of its citizens."

Ross Mullins, a fisherman and executive secretary of the union and chairman of its marine pollution committee, outlined the fishermen's concern that the pipeline terminus in Valdez would seriously affect the fisheries resource and their livelihood. at a luncheon meeting of the Anchorage Chapter of the Alaska Press Club.

His address prompted a sharp exchange with oil company representatives and others during a question and answer period.

Mullins said "the fishermen are in a poculiar position in their altempts to draw attention to the marine resource problems. They are often looked upon as adversaries to the state ... a state that in its lack of objectivity has successfully menaged to put the issue of an oil pipeline between 'bankruptcy' on the one hand and 'the great land' on the other hand."

The fishermen spokesman said that if the pipeline terminus at Valdez does damage the fishery, "who is going to bear the cost . . . should we trade off one resource for another one?" he questioned.

Mullins said the fishermen recognize the need for oil, but he sold the oil companies involved in the pipeline proposal indicated their responsibility for the oil did not extend beyond the Valdez terminus.

The union spokesman said that there has been a "fantastic government Prince William Sound and that preoccupation with the trans-Alaska pipeline." And while everyone has been to determine effects of spills concerned with the line onfish stocks.



ROSS MULLINS "Terrible Oversight"

itself," Mullins continued "virtually no one has considered the developments at the terminus point and south of there.

Mullins said that this "Terrible oversight of the environmental implications of a huge tanker port at Valdez have been "totally neglected by government."

The all industry, with the blessing of state government, Mullins said, "Unilaterally determined this port to be best for their purposes. No consideration worthy of mention has been given to other values and resources in potential conflict with this determination."

Mullins called this "a tragedy," because Prince William Sound is one of the richest salmon fisheries and has large shellfish stocks, as well as being one of the nation's great natural sounds with scenic beauty and asthetic resources which "will some day be much more highly valued than they are today."

Mullins maintained that from a look at past history oil spills are bound to occur in there simply isn't enough scientific information existing

January 14, 1994 Box 436 Cordova, Alaska. 99574

January 4, 1994

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

Re: Draft 1994 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

I am writing in support of EVOS Trustee Council funding for Project Number 94421, Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration, in the Draft 1994 Work Plan. In particular, I ask for full funding to maintain the existing salmon enhancement and restoration system operated in the Prince William Sound bioregion by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC).

Prince William Sound salmon fisheries are distressed. During the ten years prior to 1989, the average annual return of all salmon to the PWS management region was 22 million fish. Total natural and hatchery salmon returns have dwindled to 10.5 million in 1992 and 7.0 million in 1993, in response to ecosystem changes that require further investigation. The damaged salmon resources and the lost services provided by those resources have heavily impacted all user groups. Revenues to PWSAC, primarily dependent on sales of returning fish, have fallen far short of what is necessary to maintain its restoration and enhancement efforts.

While the extent of short- and long-term damage to the Prince William Sound ecosystem is still being assessed, it is more important than ever to the people of the Sound that the salmon enhancement programs be maintained to both restore and replace these lost resources and services. The economic viability of the entire Prince William Sound region will be devastated if the hatchery system is allowed to fail during this period of distress.

Because of the extent of the economic hardship in the region, it is also appropriate to ask the EVOS Trustee Council funds to repay the PWSAC debt to the State Aquaculture Revolving Loan Fund, in addition to the funding request for 1994.

Please help the resources and the people of Prince William Sound recover. Thank you.

C. Ross Mullins, Commercial Fisherman PWS.

COMMENT SHEET EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN

94018133

January 10, 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

IAN 1.8 1994

You are invited to share your ideas and comments on the Draft 1994 Work Plant You may use this tear sheet to present your views. If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation. Comments must be postmarked by January 14, 1994.

Dear Council Trustees:

With regard to the 1994 Draft Work Plan for Restoration from the affects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of 1989 and specifically Projects No. 94345, 94421 and 94139 as they relate to Lower Cook Inlet and the outer Kenai Peninsula coast; As a commercial fisherman who earns his livlihood from the waters of the Kenai Peninsula, I strongly support the projects proposed for this area but would encourage you to consider the fact that our coastline was damaged second only to Prince William Sound but we have not received a proportionate amount of attention or consideration with regard to allocation of resources for restoration. As a matter of fact, we have received only token attention thus far because we are few in numbers and our voice has not been heard. I implore you to give our area equal consideration for meaningful projects and not to be moved by sheer numbers or political expediency alone.

I also disagree strongly with the conclusion that one may draw from reading Project No. 94345, in that it may suggest that our salmon stocks were not damaged because "persistent injury has not been documented for salmon in this area". I have fished this area many years prior to the spill and have unsuccessfully attempted to fish the outer coast since the spill. As this area has historically produced significant runs of wild chum and pink salmon on a consistent basis and since the oil spill has not produced harvestable surpluses for a single year, it is safe to say that the spill, if not totally, contributed to a major extent to the decline of our salmon stocks.

The residual damage to our fisheries habitat continues to be felt and can be minimized or mitigated through meaningful restoration activities. But it won't be of any benefit locally if projects are allocated for regional economic stimulation or political appeasement. I sincerely urge you to consider allocation of projects on an "actual damages / real needs" basis only. I submit that our area was heavily damaged and should receive priority consideration for assignment of restoration resources and allocation of projects.

Thank you for your time and effort you have devoted personally and collectivily to this most urgent task. We Alaska citizens are indebted to you for your selfless public service.

Sincerely, Bern

Joseph R. Brunner 475 Rainbow Ave. Homer, AK 99603

Additional Comments:

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Return Address:

JOSEPH. R. BRUNNER 475 RAINBOW AVE. HOMER, AK 99603

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

Attn: Draft 1994 Work Plan

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Project 94345, Salmon Spawning Escapement on the Lower Kenai Peninsula. This project will improve the ability to estimate numbers of returning pink and chum salmon, and will allow more accurate interpretations of historic data. Estimations of pre- and post-spill salmon returns have been made using aerial observations, but this project will improve the accuracy of aerial estimates using weir counts and stream life surveys. It will provide a better means of establishing and tracking population trends and improve fisheries management. Although persistent injury has not been documented for salmon in this area, stocks are depressed. Improved management can increase populations and benefit Lower Cook Inlet fisheries.

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YOU CAN ALSO FAX YOUR COMMENTS TO:

RESTORATION OFFICE--276-7178 ATT: PUBLIC COMMENTS--DRAFT 1994 WORK PALN

940118132 JAN 18 1994 Jan 13, 1994 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RUSTEE COUNCIL Dear Lins, Please note eges on Project NO 94421. This would fund operational Costs of the Jutka Hatcley in love lak Resent plans for this Hathery morprating Sakey rearing have the potential to pump new life in a fishery that has been in the polynums since 1988. fleese Vote yes on ND. 94421 Jutka Hatchery operational funds Maykyon for your Roberts. Moss Box 1206 Aomer, AMSRA 99603

940118131 RECEIVED JAN 18 1994 Am 13, 1994 EXXON 157 OIL SPILL 4 Deer Sis TRUE GOUNCIL Please Note yes on hope No 94139, Salmon ins stream habitate and Stock restoration. This project will fund a spawning Channel at the Head of Port Deck providing increased spawning area in This hard hit area. Please Vote Jeson No. 94139 an envertment in our Reneueble Asources. Thank you for your Consideration, Rokert BMos Pokiaoc Home, AR 99603

January 13, 1994

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

Dear Trustee Council Members:

DECEIVED

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

It is hard to believe that anything good or of lasting value could come of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. But I believe that the Alaska Sea Life Center could do something that Alaska has needed for a long time. It could provide a physical plant and equipment to study why so many species of our marine wildlife are dying out. It can also supply a place where sick animals can be taken to be made well and to be studied.

Because there has never been enough money the full potential for this kind of scientific activity has never been realized. Other things have taken higher priority which has probably been very foolish. That must be corrected, and you can play a crucial role in providing the funding to build the Center.

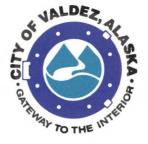
Research and rehabilitation are two very important priorities of the Alaska Sea Life Center--but it can also supply a needed resource for Alaskans--a place where we and our visitors can come and see our marine wildlife. Our children need to learn more about marine biology, about the animals and birds and fish that are so important to Alaska and the world.

Please support and fund the project. Future generations will thank you.

Respectfully,

nagg

Meggin Dunham P.O. Box 2129 Seward, Alaska 99664 224-5554



January 13, 1994



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Project #94421 -- Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration

Dear EVOS Trustee Council Member:

I am writing in support of Project #94421, the request for Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration, which is before you in the Draft 1994 Work Plan.

Since the 1989 oil spill, the fisheries of Prince William Sound have been disrupted. Now it is clear this important economic mainstay is in distress and the outlook for the near term is very discouraging. This region has seen the returning common stock salmon return dwindle from a pre-1989 average of 22 million fish to a mere 10.5 million fish in 1992 and 7.0 million fish in 1993. While we seek answers to help explain this free fall in returning fish (while other salmon fisheries in other parts of the State are enjoying record or near record returns), the aquaculture programs in Prince William Sound need short-term support so that they may remain in business to help bring stability and enhancement to the fisheries of the region.

Without the hatcheries, the outlook long-term will resemble the gloom of the short-term. The region needs time to assess what has occurred in our ecosystem and plan programs to restore and replace lost fishery resources and services. The economic future of Prince William Sound will be dim indeed if hatcheries fail before a comprehensive stabilization and enhancement plan is developed. If Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation and Valdez Fishery Development Association hatcheries are not around to be part of the solution to the problems our fisheries face, the legacy of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill will be sad and long-lasting. I see no more appropriate use of EVOS funding than to prevent and erase a legacy of this kind.

I hope you will take positive action on this project and also consider paying additional hatchery debt to the State Aquaculture Revolving Loan Fund. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council January 13, 1994 Page 2

Thank you for your consideration of this project.

Sincerely, Doug Griff City Manager

cc: Valdez Mayor John Harris Valdez City Councilmembers John McMullen, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation Dave Cobb, Valdez Fisheries Development Association

RECEIVED JAN 18 1994 12: EVDS. Trustue Council 645 G ST. EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL Anch. Alk 99501 L'HUSTEE COUNCIL 1/14/94 From The RAND Family Box 1500 CORDULA AR 99574 We are writing of This time to reppress our support for several 1994 EVOS Restaction (Leave no Trace Educational Crogram) should secreve approval. The great increase in recreational use of PWS. AS Aresult 56 The EVOS has, And continues To impact the sound Users need to become aware of their impacts and Taught how to intigrate those in-pacts. As for the will of The 1994 Austration maint with the exception of the project which would lend fince William Sound aquaculture corporation sevual million page 10/ 2

page 2002 B: EUSS Truster Count 1/14/94 f's in bail-out finds, like believe This is project # 94421 (Compon Risperty Salmon Stock Restoration). Three is no believable wason to support This private mismangged, corporation IB PW.S. A.C. is going broke because of The EVOS, Then That problem should be resolved in court with EXXM None of the EUS. Settlement funor should be used to prop-up The Pince William Somos Aquaculture Corporation. additionally project # 94199 gets A hunds down from us hat project was Diqually concreved AS A Tomist Lestination The attempt to package this concept as research and remane it The Alaska Marine Research Institute Jacks ment indeed The broad and general Topics of proposed research by this institute show little connection with The Excon Veldey Dil 5120 Mank - 2 pour for the time + Sphortmity to comment The kands

P.O. Box 705 Cordova, AK 99574 (907) 424-5800 FAX: (907) 424-5820



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL URUSTEE COUNCIL



January 14, 1994

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

RE: Project 94092 - Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring

Dear Trustees:

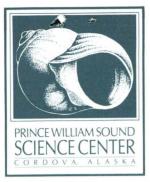
In response to your request for comments on Draft 94 workplans, I offer the following observations:

- 1) The killer whale monitoring project is important and the basic study plan deserves your support.
- 2) The cost of the project 94092, as proposed at \$163,100, is high. In 1993, we responded to an RFP from NOAA's National Marine Mammal Lab to do a similar project for photo-identification of all of the Killer whale pods in Prince William Sound, not just the AB pod as is proposed this year. Our proposal cost totalled \$71,407.
- 3) We support using local experts when they have the most experience working the animals, such as Craig Matkin who has collected data on Prince William Sound killer whales for over 14 years.
- 4) Using local experts makes it easier to maintain a local database that is open to the regional public. The Science Center can better facilitate science research and education programs in the region with such information.

Sincerely,

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D. President

P.O. Box 705 Cordova, AK 99574 (907) 424-5800 FAX: (907) 424-5820



January 14, 1994

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

RE: Draft 1994 Workplan

Dear Trustees:

The PWS Science Center supports Projects 94184, 94185, 94187, 94189, 94191, and 94192 (pink salmon), Project 94421 (hatcheries), Projects 94165 and 94166 (herring), and Projects 94064 and 94244 (harbor seals) as they are integral to Project 94320 (Ecosystem study plan). The proposal "Sound Ecosystem Assessement" (SEA), prepared by the Prince William Sound Fisheries Ecosystem Research Planning Group, has been submitted to you for funding through Project 94320.

In addition, to accomplish the most efficient ecosystem monitoring program in 1994, Project 94163 (forage fish) should be integrated with SEA and incorporated into Project 94320.

In 1995, killer whales, murres, sockeye salmon, marbled murrelets, Pigeon guillemots, bald eagles, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden and rockfish studies should be added to and integrated into SEA. Synoptically, an intertidal component of SEA will need to be developed to interface the intertidal ecosystem, goldeneve, black ovstercatchers, Harlequin ducks, sea otters, clams, mussels and other intertidal resource projects into the SEA production model.

There should also be a coordinated effort before the 1995 workplan to link research efforts in the oil spill impacted region among the Prince William Sound Science Center, the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute and the proposed North Pacific Marine Institute.

Thank you you requesting input.

Sincerely.

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D.

940118126



NORTH PACIFIC PROCESSORS, INC.

□ HOME OFFICE: 2300 EASTLAKE AVE. EAST • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98102 • (206) 726-9900 P.O. BOX 31179 • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98103-1179 ▲ PROCESSING PLANT: BOX 1040 • CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574 • (907) 424-7111

January 14, 1994

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



EXXON VALUEZ OIL SPILL

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

North Pacific Processors, Inc. (NPPI) would like to express its support for **Project # 94421 -Common Property Salmon Stock Restoration**, particularly as it applies to Prince William Sound and the work being done by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.

NPPI is one of several major processors that depend on Prince William Sound (PWS) salmon as the major portion of its workload. Our plant alone employs about 250 people during the salmon season and our payroll for the last year (a disaster because of a very, very small pink salmon return) was about \$1.5 million. In years of "normal" abundance (1978-1988), pink salmon comprised nearly 80% of our yearly through-put. In 1992, PWS pinks accounted for less than 20% of our total tonnage and in 1993, PWS pinks accounted for 16%. Pink salmon are just as critical to the rest of the economy in our area as to processors.

There is no question that something is going on in Prince William Sound that no one understands. Since the 1989 oil spill, we have seen pink salmon runs that were large, late and low quality; runs that didn't seem to know where they were going; runs that were very small. It is time to find out what is going on in Prince William Sound before there are no salmon runs to worry about.

Please approve Project # 94421. The very survival of Cordova could depend upon it!

Sincerely,

Kenkoemhildt

Ken Roemhildt Superintendent

Processors of Quality Alaska Seafoods