

COMMENTS

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DEC 08 1992

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

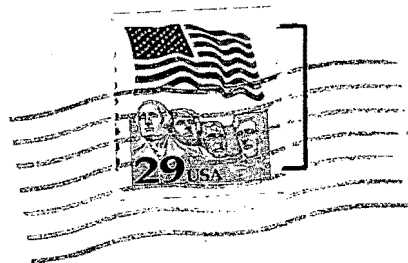
- A. 93064 - More money needed for Habitat Protection Fund. The public wants habitat protection and land acquisition to move forward. B. Please hear the continued public outcry, move quickly, and begin discussions w/ private land, timber and other owners. C. Inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park need to be acquired. It qualifies by the highest standards for recreation, wild-life habitat as well as other tourism uses. D. Logging is totally inappropriate in areas near K-Bay State Park. Three families in Peterson Bay (near Halibut Cove) have shellfish grower's permits pending w/ the State of Alaska. I don't believe logging would be compatible w/ any of the existing shellfish farms in Kachemak Bay. Please assist this NEW INDUSTRY (shellfish farming) get a great start in Kachemak Bay. E. Allocate at least \$25 M for the K-Bay land acquisition from this funding base and the people will love you for it.

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.

Additional Comments:

----- (fold here) ----- Return Address:

H Robert and Diane Hartley
6712 Cutty Sark
Anchorage, Alaska 99502



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan



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I read "the plan". I think the chief scientific recommendations are excellent, however I believe some species not studied are also in danger. I STRONGLY support finding at least \$22,000,000 for the KACHEMAK BUY BACK! I STRONGLY support Habitat Acquisition. Criteria for Habitat Acquisition should not be limited to labels like "Imminent threat".

I support 93064, 93059 & 93051 especially.

I DON'T SUPPORT 93029 because, we need to save 1st growth trees in Kachemak before saving 2nd growth.

I DON'T SUPPORT 93026 at all!

I DON'T SUPPORT 93009 - In Homer the Pratt Museum has done an excellent job of educating for much less than 1/2 Million \$!

These fees are really excessive! I feel projects need to be let out for private bid. Competitive bidding would drastically reduce costs & enable us to save more habitat plus help another species - the local humans - to survive.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to comment & thanks for (hopefully) listening

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.

Sincerely
Mr. Bela A. Bodnar
PO Box 200529
Anchorage, AK 99520

Additional Comments:

(fold here)

Return Address:

BELA BODNAR

PO BOX 200529

ANCH. AK 99520



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

COMMENTS

93328178

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

11/19/92

Dear Trustee Council:

The following are my comments and input on the "1993 DRAFT WORK PLAN":

1. HABITAT ACQUISITION is my #1 priority for fund expenditure. The \$20 million figure you inserted as your tentative figure is far to little. I recommend that up to 80% of the 1993 Exxon payment (after taking care of pre-agreed paybacks) be used for HABITAT ACQUISITION.
2. Do not pay the state funds up front, rather negotiate to pay the state back toward the end of the annual Exxon payments. Negotiate to pay the state in small payments the last two or three years.
3. Save money by putting projects out to competitive bid when ever possible. Also, reduce costs by putting many of 1993 projects in part into AGENCY on-going budgets. Do not dip into EVOS Civil Penalty money as a sole source for funding projects these agencies already had planned to do but couldn't find internal funds for in the past. If these projects need to be done, agencies should put up at least 1/2 as a cost share.
4. Use the \$18 million left over from 1992 funds plus \$4 to \$5 million of excess from the 1993 budget to purchase all in holdings in Kachemak Bay State Park.
5. Delete the moneys earmarked for the Ft. Richardson Fish Hatchery. This is not closely enough tied to spill impacted areas.
6. Delete or reduce project # 93009. It is too late for this.
7. Delete project #93029. Use money acquiring & preserving old growth forests.
8. I support projects #93059, 93060, and 93064

I strongly believe that your mandate is to use the vast majority of civil funds for habitat acquisition. 1993 should be the year to begin these acquisitions with K. Bay be the first followed by as many other impacted or adjacent habitats as is possible. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Richard DeBusman

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.

Additional Comments:

----- (fold here) ----- Return Address:

Richard DeBusman
830 Lanark St.
Wasilla, Ak. 99657



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

93328179

COMMENTS

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RECEIVED
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Habitat is the key to effective
restoration. (Project # 93064)

Acquire habitat with half the funds -
Use the other half for the studies,
monitoring, assessments.

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.

Additional Comments:

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

Return Address:

Ed Schofield
PO Box 15213
Fritz Creek Alaska
99603



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

Homer, Alaska

November 19, 1992

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

Dear Trustees,

On the 17th I was given a copy of the 1993 Draft Work Plan and told if I wanted to comment, I had to make comments by the 20th!

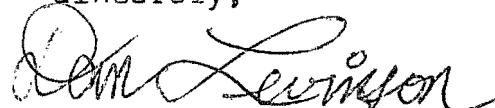
I want to comment, but it's hard to comment when one is rushed. Decisions you make are important to Alaskans, especially those impacted by the oil spill. Quite frankly, I have no reason to think this exercise will do much good. The Exxon Valdez left trails of oil everywhere in our part of Alaska, but our state government and the oil companies have left trails of subterfuge continually since the spill. We read about it in the papers, hear about it on radio, see it on TV, and one is left with the pessimistic impression that nothing we say will do much good.

I wish it weren't that way. As a "nature-lover," I am angry as hell over the damage that was done in Prince William Sound, and I perceive our use of oil and the companies that produce it as a threat to what I love. As a biologist, I have a special interest in "good science." Hiding data for political advantage may be good politics, but it's lousy science; in fact, it isn't science at all! I've spent a lot of years teaching science, and that means explaining what science is. Withholding information, avoiding scrutiny, and rushing commentary are far from scientific method, and don't contribute to the body of knowledge we know as science.

That said, I can tell you I've looked through your work plan and have some impressions. They certainly aren't all scientific, but they do reflect my values and concerns. First, I want to see more money for habitat protection and acquisition. That's your #93064. In particular, Kachemak Bay was touched by the spill and affected in a number of ways. This once pristine body of water is losing its productivity, yet it is still under threat. Plans for timber harvest and gravel extraction, if followed, will doom this region's marine resources for the balance of my lifetime. The beauty of the region, and its value as a tourist attraction will be damaged for the balance of my lifetime. The State of Alaska's failure to protect Kachemak Bay will prove to people all over America that ALASKA IS UNABLE TO PROTECT AND MANAGE HER RESOURCES!

I would also like to say that the administration of these programs seems to require an awful lot of money. I'm glad ADF&G is involved in so many of these projects, but I have to ask if there might be less expensive approaches to getting some of this work done without the loss of quality. There are a hell of a lot of hungry biologists in this state who know how to do good science. Too bad I'm retired.

Sincerely,



Dan Levinson

COMMENTS

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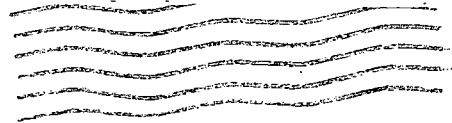
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fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:

80

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

Return Address:



DAN LEVINSON
184 West Bayview Ave.
HEMER, ALASKA 99603

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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

93328181

COMMENTS

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.
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Project 93064 - Habitat Protection Fund needs *maximum funding* During the oil spill clean-up work on the beach clean-up on the outer coast in Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park. I feel it is imperative that land acquisition be the cornerstone of all usage of Oil Spill Restoration money. There is nothing that could be done at this point that would be more important for recovering from the Exxon Valdez disaster than to acquire land in the areas affected by the spill. Certainly, the lands in Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park and K.B. State Park were directly affected by the spill and should be purchased for protection. Also, lands in Prince William Sound and Kodiak were devastated by the spill and should be purchased for protection.

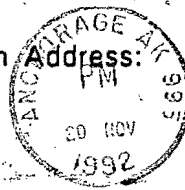
If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:

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

Return

Address:



JIM LEVINE
7343 LINDEN DR
ANCH. AK. 99502



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

COMMENTS

93328182
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 DEC 08 1992

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.

Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan. SPILL

You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Trustees Work Plan. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I do believe that the most important project though many are also important is the Habitat Protection fund. In particular we need to address areas of greatest threats i.e. Kachemak Bay & Kodiak. I would like to see more emphasis in this project #93064 {in funding}! 22 million to purchase SNA properties to protect the habitat of Kachemak Bay is well worth every penny. Kachemak Bay has the greatest diversity and density of anywhere in the state possibly anywhere. Mismanagement of this area i.e. logging mining or over development would certainly crush one of the most spectacular marine and wildlife habitats the state has to offer. It's coastline offers vast areas for nesting birds but they are fastly shrinking. I see sand hill cranes arctic terns and marbled murrelets nesting inland 1-5 miles. Moose bear goats are abundant. I guide during the summers in Kachemak country so I know how important the wild life/marine life is to it's ever growing tourist industry. The development here has grown so fast in the last 15 years that we owe it to the state and it's precious land & waters better protection of it's habitat. money spent "now" on it's protection will come back ten fold from the 100's of 1000's of people that visit every year just to see it.

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.

Am really surprised projects such as Ft Rich Hatchery is even a consideration. Does it relate to the oil spill? where will the fry be stocked?

Additional Comments:

I want to see projects that will truly benefit Alaska and give it a return on its investment IE: #93064 given priority. Thank you.

Rick Harnoss

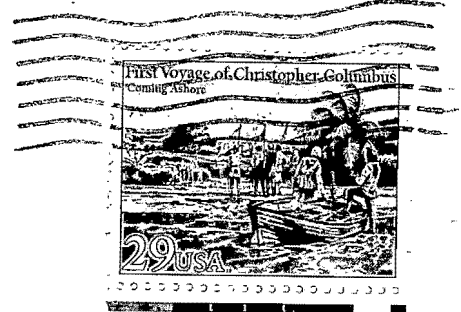
(fold here)

Return Address:

Rick Harnoss

RED MT ALASKA

Homer AK 99603



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

93328183

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ERIK VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I see the projects in the Oil Spill Trustees Draft Work Plan as highly variable in quality, especially in degree of relationship to oil spill damage and cost effectiveness. The Trustees seem all too willing to dispense large quantities of money for small or questionable gains.

Some projects seem definitely relevant and worthwhile: 93003, 93022, 93030, 93033, 93036, 93038, 93039, 93045, 93047, 93050, and 93059-62 all promote restoration and/or provide data that will be useful in the future.

But as far as I can tell, projects 93011, 93014, 93018-20, 93024-26, 93028-29, 93032, 93034-35, 93042 and 93063 all seem to have only a marginal relation to the oil spill or else lack effectiveness. For example, I fail to see how establishing a new mariculture facility can be called restoration. Other projects, such as 93028, 93029 and 93034 are not likely to be cost effective. "Ma Nature" can do a better job at much lower cost. Also, while projects 93006 and 93007 (archeological) are certainly needed and valuable, I question whether projects 93008 and 93009 add very much, except cost.

It seems to me that the Trustees have given far too little attention and MUCH TOO LOW funding to Project 93064, Habitat Protection. I note that the public has been overwhelmingly in favor of habitat acquisition and protection, as even the Trustees admit. I hope the Trustees will be responsible and responsive to the people whom they are supposed to serve and act more fully on their desires. I trust that work has proceeded under Project 93059 and I urge the Trustees to drop or cut back their many marginal projects and put the money into protecting habitat so that Nature can restore itself.

Nancy Levinson
184 W. Bayview Ave.
Homer, Alaska 99603

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Additional Comments:

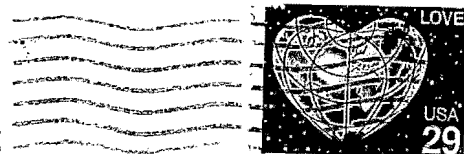
------(fold here)-----Return Address:

Place
Stamp
Here

Dan N' Nancy Levinson
184 West Bayview Avenue
Homer, Alaska 99603

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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan



93328184

Box 42, Torrey Hill Road
Turner, ME 04282
November 16, 1992

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

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

Dear Council Members:

I am writing with comments on Exxon Valdez Oil Spill project number 93009 entitled Public Information Education and Interpretation.

Although the people of Southcentral Alaska were most directly affected by the spill, I am disappointed to note that the public information outreach appears to target only them and others fortunate enough to visit this area.

In September, 1989, I participated in the volunteer beach cleanup at Mars Cove on the Kenai Peninsula. This experience made a tremendous impression on me and when I returned to Maine I put together a slide show with pictures I had taken, along with some I had bought, which showed events of the early days of the spill.

In the last three years, I have presented this show to nearly 5000 people most of whom were school children of all ages.

In the question and answer period following each presentation, one of the questions most often asked is about the long range effects of the oil on the environment. People seem moved and concerned about this aspect and from this sampling I believe this question is common to many Americans.

To date, there appears to have been little information given the public through national media to answer this question.

I suggest that a well thought-out media plan for keeping America and the rest of the world informed on the nature and progress of these many worthwhile projects, listed in the 1993 Draft Plan, would be an excellent way to spend a comparatively small amount of the money gained in the settlement with Exxon.

In addition, if key parts of representative projects were filmed professionally as those projects developed, a documentary suitable for television could be put together.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Page 2

November 16, 1992

An informed public can be a tremendous resource to draw on to support cleaner, safer and more efficient ways to handle and use this dwindling resource in the future.

People cannot do so if they are left in the dark.

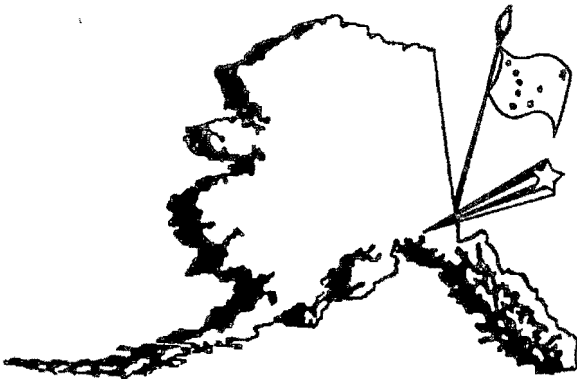
I urge the council to give serious consideration to these suggestions and wish you the best in your tasks ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Biscoe". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Jack Biscoe

93328185



VALDEZ NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1108
VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686

PHONE: 835-4965

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
November 19, 1992

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

Attention: 1993 Draft Work Plan

Gentleman:

This letter is in response to your request to the public for participation in the work being done by your Oil Spill Restoration Planning Work Group.

We are an organized Non-Profit Native Association with a membership of 250 persons who live in the Valdez area.

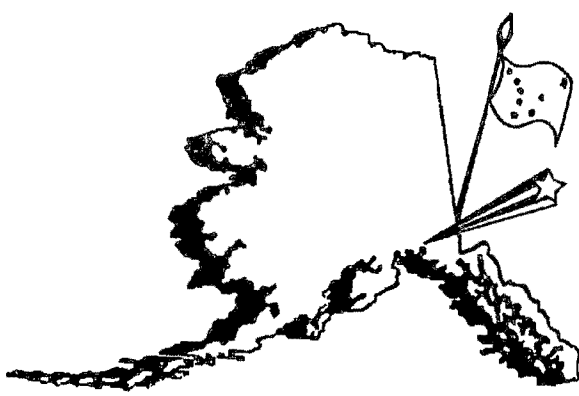
Our people have been impacted greatly by the oil spill, as documented by many published studies and the media. Yet, we seem to have been left out of your work-plan, your mailings and have had to find out about organizations like yours second hand.

Please put us on your mailing list and/or calling list when you have meetings. We feel that we can be an effective voice for our membership, and for input from this area. We want to take an active part in any work-plans that affect our area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Helmer J. Olson".

Helmer Olson, President



VALDEZ NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1108
VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686

PHONE: 835-4951

November 19, 1992

Oil Spill Restoration Planning Officer
437 E Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentleman:

This letter is in response to your request to the public for participation in the work being done by your Oil Spill Restoration Planning Work Group.

We are an organized Non-Profit Native Association with a membership of 250 persons who live in the Valdez area.

Our people have been impacted greatly by the oil spill, as documented by many published studies and the media. Yet, we seem to have been left out of your work-plan, your mailings and have had to find out about organizations like yours second hand.

Please put us on your mailing list and/or calling list when you have meetings. We feel that we can be an effective voice for our membership, and for input from this area. We want to take an active part in any work-plans that affect our area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Helmer J. Olson".

Helmer Olson, President

93328186



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park / Preserve

P.O. Box 29

Glennallen, Alaska 99588



IN REPLY REFER TO:
NR14

November 20 1992

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DEC 08 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council;

Resource management would like to urge your support of project #93052, "Identification and Protection of Important Bald Eagle Habitats". Wrangell-St Elias National Park and Preserve (WRST) is supportive of this project since bald eagles which nest in the Park probably use Prince William Sound on a seasonal basis and may therefore be affected by events that occur in that area. Eagles do not breed until they are 4 years of age. Prince William Sound may also be an important area for immature eagles which will later breed in interior areas. Additionally, WRST has coastal bald eagle habitat which may be affected by future oil spills or other impacts. Information collected in this study has potential application for WRST as well as other Parks and coastal areas.

1) It is important that all habitats and nests are identified in order to be able to measure impacts of current and future oil spills or other disasters. We cannot measure impact unless we have an inventory of what exists. The proposed project will identify habitat/nests in areas not previously surveyed during damage assessment studies. Bald eagles suffered direct and indirect mortality during the 1989 oil spill and afterwards. Cooperative work with private land owners and governmental agencies to identify and protect remaining habitat will help this species recover and will benefit other species which utilize similar habitat (e.g marbled murrelets) as well.

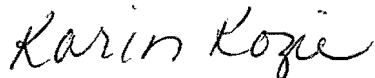
2) Long term effects of environmental contamination are not always detected with short-term studies. Bald eagles, as top level predators, are generally good indicators of environmental contamination. Embryos are often more vulnerable to the effects of contaminants than adults, resulting in productivity being a sensitive indicator of environmental contamination. However, decreases in productivity or other sub-lethal effects of contaminants often may take many years to detect. Productivity surveys should be continued to determine subtle changes in

population levels and should include information on non-breeding eagles.

3) Several hundred thousand dollars have been invested in radio-tagging bald eagles in Prince William Sound. With many of these radioes still operating, at the very least, these birds should continue to be monitored. Monitoring radioed eagles will provide information on seasonal habitat use, identify important feeding areas (this is especially important for non-breeding, immature eagles for which there is very little known and which are very difficult to monitor without radioes) and breeding areas, survival, and obtaining unbiased productivity and population estimates (e.g. radioed birds can be used to correct for error in population and productivity estimates).

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karin Kozie".

Karin Kozie
Resource Management Specialist

93328187

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11/19/92

Dear Trustee Council:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The following are my comments and input on the "1993 DRAFT WORK PLAN":

1. HABITAT ACQUISITION is my #1 priority for fund expenditure. The \$20 million figure you inserted as your tentative figure is far to little. I recommend that up to 80% of the 1993 Exxon payment (after taking care of pre-agreed paybacks) be used for HABITAT ACQUISITION.
2. Do not pay the state funds up front, rather negotiate to pay the state back toward the end of the annual Exxon payments. Negotiate to pay the state in small payments the last two or three years.
3. Save money by putting projects out to competitive bid when ever possible. Also, reduce costs by putting many of 1993 projects in part into AGENCY on-going budgets. Do not dip into EVOS Civil Penalty money as a sole source for funding projects these agencies already had planned to do but couldn't find internal funds for in the past. If these projects need to be done, agencies should put up at least 1/2 as a cost share.
4. Use the \$18 million left over from 1992 funds plus \$4 to \$5 million of excess from the 1993 budget to purchase all in holdings in Kachemak Bay State Park.
5. Delete the moneys earmarked for the Ft. Richardson Fish Hatchery. This is not closely enough tied to spill impacted areas.
6. Delete projects # 93009, 93026, and 93029.
7. I support projects #93059, 93060, and 93064

Thank you for the opportunity for public comment. I can not emphasize enough my strong feeling that land acquisition is the priority with the remainder of these civil funds. All other projects are secondary to land acquisition.

Sincerely,

Nancy Donaldson
Nancy Donaldson830 Lanark St.
Wasilla, Alaska

99654

93328188

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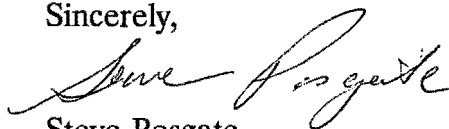
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

My comments refer to one specific shortcoming: the bias toward research at the expense of habitat protection and purchase.

I appreciate the effort put forward by the Trustees, however, I do not see that their interests reflect those held by the spill victims. The plan directs millions of dollars into the land and resource departments of the Federal and State governments and none toward habitat protection and purchase. I see this as a serious breach of the trust relationship that exists between the Trustees and the victims of the spill. The 1993 Draft Work Plan looks more like a jobs program for researchers and bureaucrats than a restoration plan.

I hope that 80-90% of available funds be directed to habitat purchase and acquisition. This is drastically different from the 1993 Draft Work Plan but it better reflects the interests of the spill victims.

Sincerely,



Steve Posgate
14549 Don Circle
Eagle River, AK 99577

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.

93328189

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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November 08, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Sir,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

I would first like to address the general direction of restoration efforts represented by the projects included for consideration in the 1993 Draft Work Plan. Many of the projects listed are not directly connected to spill damage and should be funded with the government agencies own budgets. It seems clear that many of the agency sponsored projects fall under the category of ongoing research and or resource management and should not be funded from civil or criminal settlement monies.

The severe damage which was done by EVOS to recreational and wilderness values has been completely overlooked in the Draft Work Plan. Lost services in this category are best compensated by the acquisition of equivalent resources in the form of substantial tracts of forested wildlife habitat. Entire watersheds should be purchased and protected; land management plans which seek to provide only buffer strips are completely inappropriate and would not be compatible with public opinion which has favored substantial acquisition proposals such as those included in House Bill 411 (passed by both bodies of the state legislature in 1992).

Specific Project Comments

93029 Prince William Sound Second Growth Management

This project should not be adopted, it is a waste of settlement funds, it is experimental in nature and will provide little or no return. USFS should fund their ongoing resource management projects out of their own budget. ADF&G Technical Report 85-3 documents the lack of success in managing second growth for wildlife. Poor understory forage value, lack of mature trees, and lack of winter cover characterize the extremely poor habitat values associated with second growth.

93009 Public Info., Education and Interpretation

It seems unlikely that government agencies (USFS lead agency) reporting on their own activities will provide "balanced and accurate information on the oil spill". In 1989 the USFS under Tongass Regional Forester Mike Barton released a public relations informational document "TLMP, Designing the future". The TLMP document was heavily criticized for blatant misrepresentation of resource information and became the subject of a congressional committee inquiry. Among the problems associated with the document was a fabricated quote attached to a picture of a Southeast Alaska conservationist.

Project # 93009 should not be adopted.

Project # 93005, # 93006, # 93007, Archeology -

Education, Restoration, Site Stewardship, Patrol

Every effort should be made to employ local expertise in these undertakings. This is particularly important in the Kodiak area where Kodiak Area Native Association staff have a good record for cost efficiency and possess a great deal of local knowledge. I am concerned that the sponsoring agencies will absorb the bulk of the funds and pass much of the contracting work to outside interests who are only moderately qualified.

... project ... site preparation work should be ...

Project # 93006, # 93007, # 93008, Archeology -

Restoration, Site Stewardship, Patrol

All of these projects should be reviewed to see if it is more practical, effective and cost efficient to survey and remove artifacts to protect archeological resources. These projects may just further expose sites to the public and result in more damage.

Project # 93025 Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration

USFS stream habitat manipulation work is still in it's infancy in Southeast Alaskan projects. The agencies predicted prospects for success in the project description are questionable. This project falls under the category of ongoing agency research and resource management and should be funded with the Forest Services' own budget.

Project # 93026 Fort Richardson Hatchery Water Pipeline

This project is only remotely connected to the oil spill and is in no way shape or form a priority. It should not be adopted with civil or federal criminal settlement monies. It may warrant consideration for state criminal settlement funds.

Project # 93028 Restoration and Mitigation of Wetland Habitats

Should not be adopted. This project would be of very limited value to species injured by the spill and it would not be cost effective. It makes far more sense to protect other undisturbed natural wetlands. This project is experimental in nature and is part of ongoing agency resource management; it should only be funded out of the USFS own budget.

Any proposed large scale habitat alteration proposal should be rejected if it alters natural succession and further harms wilderness values injured by the EVOS.

Project # 93052 Identification and Protection of Important Bald Eagle Habitats.

This project should be funded. Studies completed to date are insufficient to make a determination of population stability. Nesting sites must be surveyed and a determination made of the status and placement of mature breeding birds. Eagle populations which appear to be stabilized should not be reinjured through logging operations. This project should be a priority.

Project # 93064 Imminent Threat Habitat Protection

This project is a priority and should be adopted. Funding should be increased by \$10 million to be consistent with public opinion which has stressed imminent threat habitat protection.

Project # 93034, # 93035, # 93036, # 93038, # 93042, # 93043

All of these projects are damage assessment projects and give no clear indication of what if anything practical could be done to restore the injured area or species to normal conditions. No projects which have ambiguous impractical goals should be funded; all of these projects fall into this category.

All fisheries project should be reviewed for direct connection to the spill. Projects which are a basic agency management responsibility should be funded from another source.

Introduction of disease to wild stocks is a very important factor to review in many proposed projects

Thank you very much for the hard work which the restoration team has put into the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

Sincerely,
Greg Petrich
Greg Petrich
Conservation Chair,
Kodiak Audubon

Rex 1005



93328190

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

November 20, 1992

Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: 1993 Draft Work Plan

Dear Trustees:

Kachemak Heritage Land Trust (KHLT) is a non-profit organization located in Homer dedicated to preserving the natural heritage of the Kachemak region for public benefit. KHLT protects wildlife habitat, community greenbelts, and open space through the acquisition of land and conservation easements. We are pleased to offer the following comments on the draft 1993 Work Plan.

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The Trustee Council should focus its restoration actions on those projects which are time critical and/or would otherwise be a lost opportunity prior to the completion of the Restoration Plan. Restoration Projects in 1993 must capitalize on available opportunities to provide protection for habitats linked to natural resources injured by the oil spill. The 1993 focus must be on protecting land facing imminent threat and/or where the lack of action could foreclose restoration opportunities.

2. Project number 93064 (Habitat Protection Fund) is the top priority. Project Numbers 93059 (Habitat Identification Workshop) and 93060 (Accelerated Data Acquisition) are necessary components of habitat protection.

3. The cost of many of these projects is quite high. Furthermore, it appears that state and federal agencies are suggesting projects that are not spill-related. Many projects are appropriately funded from existing agency budgets. The civil settlement monies should not be considered the sole source for funding these extraneous projects. We urge the Trustee Council to stretch its dollars as far as possible to achieve maximum restoration. Wherever possible, costs could be reduced by asking for "Requests for Proposals" for certain project services. This could lower costs and offer some economic return to the spill-affected communities. For example, Homer's Pratt Museum has already undertaken a project very similar to Project Number 93009. Partial funding from this project to the Pratt Museum could extend the reach of their excellent public education effort.



SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Project Number 93064:

This is the highest priority project . The public comment to date is squarely and overwhelmingly in favor of habitat protection. The amount of money recommended for this project is wholly inadequate. A major portion of the Trustee Council's resources should be allocated to this project.

Protection of whole ecosystems is the single-best tool for insuring the viability of species injured by the oil spill. Project 93064 offers the Trustees the opportunity to purchase private holdings within Kachemak Bay State Park ("Park") and other spill-affected areas.

State park land is the highest protection the state offers its lands. The Park contains anadromous streams and other habitats for species injured by the spill (for example, bald eagles, marbled murrelets). Private lands within the Park should be acquired because the land is highly qualified to serve as replacement for lost recreation and wilderness services as well as habitat for injured species. Seldovia Native Association, Timber Trading Company and Cook Inlet Region, Inc. had reached agreement with the State of Alaska to sell their holdings. Due to a gubernatorial veto of monies for park acquisition, this deal is no longer extant and needs to be renewed. The heart of Kachemak Bay State Park is slated for clear-cut logging in 1993. Kachemak Bay State Park is unquestionably "imminently threatened" and deserves immediate action to protect it.

The criteria for habitat acquisition, however, must not be restricted to those lands under immediate threat . There are many instances where lands are available now, but not slated for development. If the Trustee Council waits for the threat to develop, the cost of acquisition will undoubtedly be higher as the landowner's investment will be greater. The criteria for acquisition should recognize special opportunities and be drawn as broadly as possible.

Project Number 93059:

This is clearly a worthy project directly related to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. We are concerned, however, that the public is being asked to comment on a project that is already well underway. We urge the study utilize both scientific and local expertise in identifying habitats. Many long-term residents and visitors to the spill-affected areas have unique on-the-ground experience which is often overlooked.

Project Number 93060:

We support this project, with only one exception. The inclusion of information on the spruce bark beetle infestation is completely unrelated to the oil spill and should not be included in the data-gathering. The presence or absence of spruce beetles is an inappropriate criteria for determining restoration projects. Furthermore, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Forest Service are capable of gathering this information using existing agency resources.

Kachemak Heritage Land Trust appreciates this opportunity to comment. We look forward to working with the Trustee Council to achieve restoration for Kachemak Bay and the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara Sax Seaman/sk". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Barbara Sax Seaman
President

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DEC 08 1992

11/19/92

Dear Trustee Council:

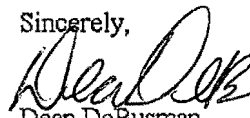
**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

The following are my comments and input on the "1993 DRAFT WORK PLAN":

1. HABITAT ACQUISITION is my #1 priority for fund expenditure. The \$20 million figure you inserted as your tentative figure is far to little. I recommend that up to 80% of the 1993 Exxon payment (after taking care of pre-agreed paybacks) be used for HABITAT ACQUISITION.
2. Do not pay the state funds up front, rather negotiate to pay the state back toward the end of the annual Exxon payments. Negotiate to pay the state in small payments the last two or three years.
3. Save money by putting projects out to competitive bid when ever possible. Also, reduce costs by putting many of 1993 projects in part into AGENCY on-going budgets. Do not dip into EVOS Civil Penalty money as a sole source for funding projects these agencies already had planned to do but couldn't find internal funds for in the past. If these projects need to be done, agencies should put up at least 1/2 as a cost share.
4. Use the \$18 million left over from 1992 funds plus \$4 to \$5 million of excess from the 1993 budget to purchase all in holdings in Kachemak Bay State Park.
5. Delete the moneys earmarked for the Ft. Richardson Fish Hatchery. This is not closely enough tied to spill impacted areas.
6. Delete or reduce project # 93009. It is too late for this.
7. Delete project #93029. Use money acquiring & preserving old growth forests.
8. I support projects #93059, 93060, and 93064

I strongly believe that your mandate is to use the vast majority of civil funds for habitat acquisition. 1993 should be the year to begin these acquisitions with K. Bay be the first followed by as many other impacted or adjacent habitats as is possible. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

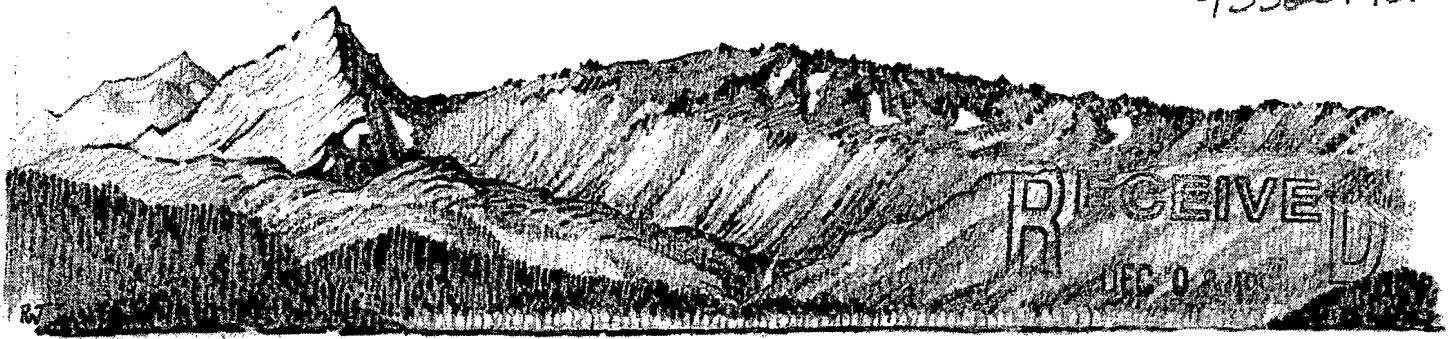


Dean DeBusman

830 Lanark St.

Wasilla, AK 99654

93328192



Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge

EVOS VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Nov 19, 1992

Members of the Council

Ref. 1993 Draft Work Plan

I regret the short time allowed for the public to be involved in this process. Case in point, Dr Spies letter concerning the workplan at the end of the book is dated as recently as Sept 22. I only became aware of this document a few days ago and believe that greater public participation can and should be achieved in the future.

I was the founder of the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies and have remained on the Board since its inception. The Center has been a 501-c-3 non profit since 1981. Our goals of research, education and land conservancy, and our strong track record of environmental activism in these areas gives this organization an interest and desire to be involved in this process. We appreciate the opportunity to be involved in this review.

I am writing this letter as a private citizen and business owner who has lived and operated a business on the coast of Kachemak Bay continually since 1969. I did clean up oil on the beaches directly below our lodge living room windows after the spill. I housed cleanup crews at our Chenik Brown Bear Photography Camp in Kamishak Bay when the oil went ashore there. I have been actively involved, in many ways with EVOS since it happened. Most recently I testified as one of the "Experts" responding the the questionnaire process overseen by Nature Conservancy.

Regarding Dr Spies letter: I think that his 4 points at the outset are in exactly reverse order. Many things can be done in the water and on the watershed to mitigate some of the damage. Much of it needs to be addressed QUICKLY for example, the clearcutting of slopes above the EVOS shoreline. In many places along the oiled coast, and especially in Kachemak Bay, there are values in place,

recreation, tourism, wilderness which will be completely lost if clearcutting of the Kachemak Bay State Park takes place. The injured species are found in this area and others like it in healthy abundance and the Council should put much more emphasis on habitat acquisition or protection than I see currently being proposed in the Draft Plan.

Taken in reverse order, Dr. Spies comments are well taken and I approve of them in concept.

As a layman I am not in favor of "studying the issue to death" and using up a great deal of money and resources that way. It will be a great tragedy if we study the heck out of the barn while the door is left open and the horse walks out. As a scientist it is natural that he and others like him think that "further defining damage" should be #1. Naturally there is the need for ongoing studies but your view of this need as suggested by scientists should be tempered by a look at the immediacy of the threats. I would like for you to work to lessen the continuing negative effects on not only the threatened species but the ecosystem as a whole.

Paragraph 3 of Dr Spies letter continues the line of reasoning which I think is flawed, "study and clarify injury and document recovery. Again I want to point out that the people on the shore of EVOS want the watershed protected and spending so much more on studies isn't what the people want.

Later in that paragraph he suggests an endowment. There may be a time and place for an endowment in some form, but the Trustees should be reminded that the Alaskan House and Senate suggested to the Governor how settlement monies should be spent. This was a large grassroots effort from the people in the effected communities on the oiled shorelines. It is clear that the Governors plan for an endowment went against the mainstream of what the people want. This was unfortunate to say the least for all of us. A very numerous and diverse group, unified in this effort primarily aimed at habitat protection. The voices of hundreds and thousands of people who worked for this concern should be heard in my letter. I would hope to call attention to their concerns even though you are not hearing from them in this comment opportunity on the Draft Plan.

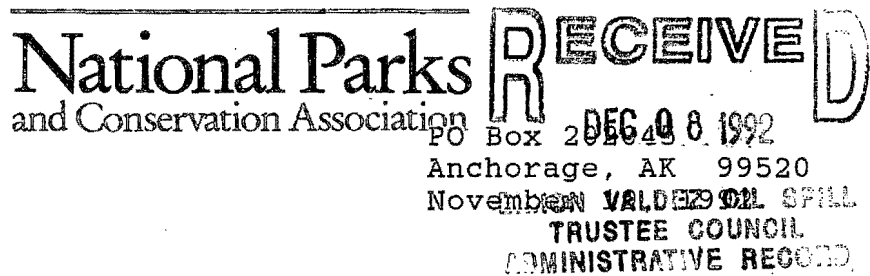
I have carefully studied Craig Matkins review of the Draft Work Plan and would like to add my voice to his. I hope you will give his comments careful and serious consideration. I believe that he has a better view of plan and its individual parts. I saw instances in Dr Spies comments where it seemed his reach exceeded his grasp and his advice was ill informed.

Scientists living and working on the EVOS shore should be
listened to carefully.

Respectfullly yours,



Michael McBride



Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Members of the Trustee Council,

I am writing on behalf of the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), the only national non-profit citizens organization that focuses on park concerns. Our 330,000 members nationally, including over 2,300 Alaskans, promote the protection, preservation and public understanding of our nation's national park system through various activities. We have followed closely the aftermath of this oil spill and have participated in nearly all public opportunities to advocate for the assessment and restoration of nationally and internationally significant resources, particularly those of Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park and Preserve and Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment. Before addressing specific proposed projects, we offer the following:

The criminal plea agreement specifically allows for "long-term environmental monitoring". The consent decree and the Memorandum of Agreement (the funds to be spent by this work plan) do not. The MOA defines restoration to mean that all injury assessment is to be directed through returning resources or services to their pre-spill conditions. Monitoring and injury assessment contribute nothing to recovery of injured resources and services. Many proposed projects fall into the monitoring category and could be seen as an illegal use of civil funds.

The theory behind the division of settlement money has been shown to be no longer valid. Restitution (sometimes referred to as the criminal) funds were for emergency uses while the civil funds were for planning. Apparently no emergencies were identified and a restoration plan remains unfinished.

The Trustees as defined by the MOA, and implicit in the law, are to act as "trustees of natural resources injured, lost or destroyed as a result of the spill". A cursory review of the proposed projects



1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone (202) 223-NPCA(6722) • Fax (202) 659-0650

Draft 1993

page 2

show the Trustees acting on behalf of their own agencies and/or political agendas, not the resources. Funding studies conducted by the same agencies represented by members of the Trustee Council is a de facto conflict of interest. The continuing complete lack of attention to those legislatively designated conservation units further illustrates this point. The designation of state parks, national parks and national forests does not happen in a vacuum: elected legislative bodies debated and studied for years before setting into law protections for those areas important to all of us. The Trustee Council has consistently ignored this legislated recognition of our natural and cultural resource values.

The big picture remains unclear. This draft does not provide complete information. Detailed budgets, although listed as available for public viewing, are not available. The fate of each idea submitted could have easily been included in the draft. On page 25, twice it is stated that the Trustee Council has deleted projects from consideration. What are those projects and what criteria was used for deletion? Where is the list of "considered but rejected"? Project numbers are not sequential; numbers are missing. Why? The draft's repeated assurances that public opinion is very important seem hollow. For example, no specific habitat acquisition projects proposed by the public were included in this draft.

What has been accomplished thus far? The Framework Document and Supplement and the 1992 Project Work Plan are in place. Where are the progress reports? How can the public judge projects within context without the context? It appears the Appendix A: Summary of Injury is the same information presented in the Framework Document. Can we assume we have learned nothing new for the \$18 million spent?

It is unclear to us how compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act is being met. For example, originally the National Park Service decided that 93006, Site-Specific Archeological Restoration, was categorically excluded. Further review, however, convinced NPS that preparation of an Environmental Assessment was required. What other projects are underway without appropriate compliance?

The statement on page 12, "Although there are sufficient funds available to restore resources and services injured by the spill, there are not sufficient funds available to conduct all of the studies and projects which have been suggested and to acquire all of the habitat already proposed, and thus there must be a prioritization of restoration activities to be conducted in 1993," puzzles us. The injury assessment is not done; the final injury report is not done; there is no restoration plan; there is no implementation plan for restoration: so how exactly do we know

there are sufficient funds available to restore resources and services injured by the spill?

The 1993 Administrative and Restoration Team Support Budgets (page 24) offer no way to understand or compare data. FTEs would help. It is our understanding the REST. TEAM figures are for one person per agency. Why does it cost over three times as much for ADEC as for USDI? It is our understanding that USDA (USFS) has a ongoing GIS system program and that ADF&G does not; ADF&G figures are over three times those of USDA. Are the costs for ADF&G to begin a system? If so, why are those costs appropriate for settlement funds? RPWG figures reflect staff. Why are USDI costs so low?

The peer review process needs to be expanded and to be more rigorous. One reviewer is not sufficient. Without rigorous review and adherence to the highest possible scientific standards, the public can be handed sloppy, casual "drive-by" science that can happen when administrators need science done quickly to meet policy or budget needs. The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences could be asked for a workable structure.

Further, scientific studies should not be conducted by agencies or contractors selected by agencies and/or Trustees without a competitive bid process and adequate peer review. Funding studies conducted by the same agencies represented by the members of the Trustee Council who vote to fund those studies can be viewed as a breach of public trust.

There is still no proposed project that addresses lost services. Yet, the trust responsibility clearly includes restoring services injured by the spill.

The resources management agencies represented by the Trustee Council have statutorily defined mandates to manage and protect those natural and cultural resources on behalf of the public. Attempts by these same agencies to fund ongoing programs with settlement funds are not appropriate. Information is needed regarding how proposed projects differ from ongoing statutorily mandated programs.

While we continue to support projects focused on restoration of park resources, including archeological (cultural) resources, we think the above reasons compelling to warrant the Trustee Council setting aside all projects until the completion of the restoration plan. The settlement funds are being nickel-and-dimed away before the big picture is in full view.

The overriding priority for restoration needs to be habitat acquisition and protection to protect the ecosystem from further damage, thereby maximizing the opportunity for injured resources

and services to be restored. It is a basic tenet of modern resources management that resources need to be managed at the ecosystem level. Checkerboard ownership patterns seriously compromise effective management and frustrate private owners and development. Acquisition of extended buffers or conservation easements seldom prevent detrimental changes in hydrology, erosion, wildlife migration corridors and breeding areas, viewsheds and remote wilderness values.

Finally, it is unclear when the comment deadline is. One statement "Written comments ... must be received by November 20, 1992, at the following address" conflicts with "Comments must be postmarked by November 20, 1992". We think it unreasonable for the Trustee Council to have analyzed all comments and made documents available within sufficient time for public and Council member review prior to the December 11th public meeting.

Concerning specific projects, we offer the following:

93005: While we support this cultural resource information, education and interpretation program, we think Native organizations need more active involvement.

93006: We support this project only if it is to be continued. This project is an example long-term restoration efforts. Short-term funding will provide useful information but will not be productive for resource protection and restoration.

93007: We support this project but do not support ADNR as the lead agency because staff are not in place for this project. Again, Native organizations need active participation.

93008: We support adding agency presence to protect these resources. Increased vandalism and looting at over 24 sites has been traced to the nearly 10,000 clean-up workers who were throughout the oil spill area. Since the presence of police deters criminal and anti-social activities, more uniformed presence during the summer will deter looting and vandalism.

93009: We do not support this project as listed. Providing the public with information about existing conditions, eco-tourism recreation opportunities and interpretation of the Sound are already ongoing responsibilities of the US Forest Service. NPS proposed a similar project, more clearly focused on oil spill education that the USDI Trustee member voted to kill.

There continues an excessive emphasis on commercial fishery projects. Over \$8.6 million is proposed for management actions and studies for pink, chum and sockeye salmon for which spill-related injury is not documented. The scientific reviewer found that 11 of

Draft 1993
page 5

the 15 projects related to commercial fish had no linkage with spill injury. Most of the proposed projects are clearly ongoing statutorily mandated responsibilities of ADF&G. Consequently we do not support 93012, 93014, 93024, 93026, 93030, 93031, 930630.

While we are supportive of projects that monitor and survey species and systems, we remain concerned about collecting information on the short-term that will not be productive for restoration. We tentatively support 93010, 93033, 93034, 93035, 93036, 93038, 93043, 93041, 93042, 93045, 93046, 93047, 93051, 93052 and 93053 with many unanswered questions about exactly how each project fits into overall restoration of resources and services.

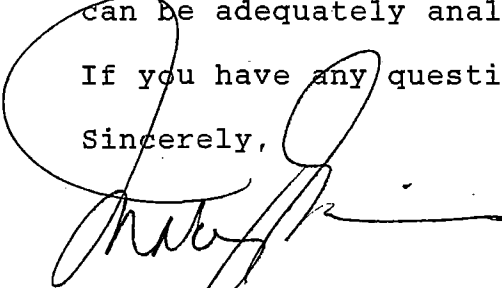
The process implemented by the Nature Conservancy remains limited to "experts" and ignores local common knowledge and expertise found in spill-impacted communities. Thus far, no members of the public have been invited to contribute their expertise. 93059 and 93060 need to include this needed expertise.

93064: We support this project since it is the only one that begins to address habitat acquisition. Funding should not be limited to an arbitrary figure nor should it be tied to an imminent threat.

In closing, we remind the Trustee Council of their legal responsibilities for our resources injured, lost or destroyed as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We ask for the completion of a restoration plan, the big picture, before more settlement funds are spent. We continue to support habitat acquisition and protection as the priority for restoration. We continue to ask for recognition of the importance and the restoration of legislatively designated resources values. We ask that comment period be extended to December 11th so testimony presented at that meeting can be adequately analyzed.

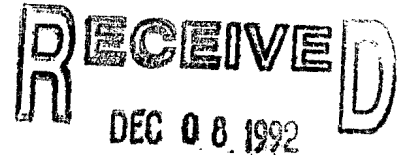
If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Mary Grisco
Alaska Regional Director

To: EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council



Re: Draft 1993 Workplan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Trustee Council;

As an impacted citizen of the EXXON spill, I am disgusted with the 1993 workplan! There are 3 spending guideline areas, yet the workplan heavily emphasizes restoration/enhancement projects (many questionable. . .check your Chief Scientist's report more closely) while ignoring prevention, response, and monitoring. As a punctuation to this loaded emphasis I find almost the entire plan administered by the very state and federal agencies which make up the council and restoration team! Is this fair? Surely, there are other entities which merit not only consideration, but the awarding of a portion of these settlement funds.

In order to avoid more "incidents" and their tumultuous aftermath, I would suggest these funds be appropriated towards prevention, better response, and monitoring. Strategically placed response equipment, a tug assist/escort vessel or two, and a bona fide hydrocarbon monitoring program could be placed in Cook Inlet. For the money that is being tossed out on the 7 projects that have a "low probability of contributing to recovery" as described by your Chief Scientist, these 3 items would be thriving! Spending in these areas makes sense. Much of the 1993 workplan does not!

It appears the agencies entrusted with these funds have merely decided how to fit the dollars into their own pockets. I am thoroughly disgusted! Imagine if you will these funds were set aside for cancer sufferers. Your way of spending has us looking into how some cancer patients have been fairing, and how some non-cancer patients can improve. Your proposed studies will look into gravesites of former victims and check possible spots for the future. Your way of spending collects data on the number of hospital beds available, and ways to increase that number. Your spending plan does not address how to help prevent the disease, how better to respond, or how to keep track of the spread of it. It's obvious you have ignored perhaps the most important spending area! Let's see some ethical responsiveness from your council. . . throw out these marginal projects and put in proposals from the public, that will protect the people and gain their trust in this process. These are the Alaskan people's settlement funds, let's use them for the greatest good, not to feather overseeing agencies' nests!

Sincerely,

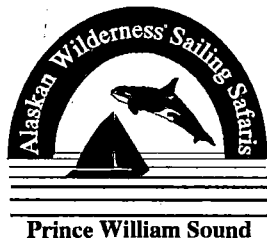
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Karl Pulliam', written in dark ink.

Karl Pulliam

PO Box 31

Seldovia, Alaska 99663

ph. 234-7641



Alaskan Wilderness Sailing Safaris

The Quiet of Wilderness Deserves the Silence of Sail

Since 1974

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

November 20, 1992

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

Dear Sirs:

Alaskan Wilderness Sailing Safaris supports the testimony submitted by the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association.

We wish to draw special attention to our support of the following projects:

- 1) All habitat identification and acquisition projects
- 2) All projects that will or may restore wildlife that do not include intrusive or lethal measures.
- 3) All projects that will or may restore beach communities without destroying existing ecosystems. We are opposed to the destruction of mussel beds.

We would like to see the following projects added:

- 1) Rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons harassing marine mammals or wildlife.
- 2) Survey of beaches important to tourism industry for remaining oil and development of a plan to remove it during the 1993 working season. Oil remaining on the beaches has an adverse effect on our charter guests and limits our ability to return to using the areas we visited prior to 1989. The loss of the scenic and wild-

life (intertidal zone, etc.) viewing services provided by the oiled beaches constitutes a continuing adverse effect on our ability to market, deliver a product, and make a living. We have tried advertising ecotourism learning experiences in the oil spill impacted area but have met with considerable consumer resistance. We have tried offering our guests a choice of visiting an area oiled by the spill; most guests consistently choose other locations.

Under U.S. law, the EVOS Restoration funds are the only way we have of recovering the services of natural resources damaged by the spill. There is no way for us to recover our economic losses. Thus, AWSS is disturbed that the criteria used in evaluating projects does not include a category for restoring the services provided by natural resources, such as scenic quality, that were lost.

We are also concerned that the Trustees have very little information on recreation and tourism use of the area and that the economic studies have not yet been released. We ask that the economic studies be released for public review. We propose that the FS as the major landowner consider submitting a request for funding of its own vessel to do surveys, research and monitor recreation and tourism activities in Prince William Sound.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim Lethcoe".

R. James Lethcoe

Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

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DEC 08 1992

Board of Directors

Nancy Lethcoe
President
Alaskan Wilderness
Sailing Safaris

Carol Kasza
Vice President
Arctic Treks

Todd Miner
Secretary
Alaska Wilderness Studies
U of A Anchorage

Don Ford
Treasurer
National Outdoor
Leadership School

Bob Dittrick
Wilderness Birding

Eruk Williamson
Eruk's Wilderness
Float Trips

Tom Garrett
Alaska Discovery

Dennis Eagan
Recreation

Kirk Hoessle
Alaska Wildlands
Adventures

Bob Jacobs
St. Elias Alpine Guides

Karla Hart
Alaska Rainforest Tours

Marcie Baker
Alaska Mountaineering &
Hiking

Gayle Ranney
Fishing & Flying

November 19, 1992

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RE: Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments

Dear Sirs:

The Board of Directors for the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association has reviewed the *Exxon Valdez Restoration 1993 Draft Work Plan* and offers the following comments.

A. The Trustee Council should primarily limit 1993 restoration actions to those projects that are time critical, would otherwise be a lost opportunity, or which aid in the restoration of lost natural resources and the services provided by those resources.

Habitat restoration projects such as protection for harbor seal haulout areas, nesting areas, and timber buybacks for habitat and scenic viewshed are the types of projects most beneficial to recreational users and the tourism industry.

AWRTA members are concerned that the agencies who are also the Trustees appear to be using EVOS funds to funding projects which should be funded in the normal course of fulfilling their statutory mandate. The Board also questions whether agencies are the only or even the best groups to be undertaking some of the proposed projects and believe that many of the goals of a project might be better fulfilled through utilizing the resources of the University of Alaska and private contractors.

AWRTA would also like to see more projects solicited from non-agency organizations in the future and all projects listed with a brief description and reasons for the Restoration Team and Chief Scientist's recommendation or non-recommendation. We found the Chief Scientist's comments most useful, especially in cases where we felt he might be lacking in information regarding impacts from the tourism industry. This helped us to focus our comments. However, we are concerned that other projects which did not make it to the Plan stage may have been excluded because the reviewers lacked appropriate information.

B. Are there other projects that should be included? Yes.

1) Develop a rewards program for information leading to the conviction of a person harassing marine mammals or wildlife in the spill impacted area. This would be similar to, but more extensive than, the Sea Lion Reward program recently initiated by the Cordova District Fishermen United. Reducing harassment would help injured species to recover. This would help the recreation and tourism industry recover the use of services provided by natural resources injured by the spill.

2) Develop a comprehensive long-term ecosystem monitoring program to quantify naturally induced changes and to help document the recovery/lack of recovery of species and ecosystem. Baseline information derived from a few years of study does not adequately capture long-term natural fluctuations in the ecosystem. There is currently inadequate information to determine when a species or ecosystem has been restored. Without a plan it is difficult to tell how a particular project fits into the recovery of the entire ecosystem. Scientific reports resulting from a long-term study could be made available to the public and would be very valuable to the recreation and tourism industry in preparing guides, naturalists, and tour boat operators with information to share with their clients.

3) Considerable amounts of tar balls and other spill products remain on beaches used by the recreation and tourism industry in Prince William Sound. A program should be developed to work with recreation and tourism operators to inventory affected beaches and develop a plan to remove the remaining oil. This oil reduces the services provided by the beaches (such as intertidal zone study/observation, scenic quality), has an adverse economic impact on recreational use and tourism, and is an on-going problem that needs to be addressed before another summer tourism season passes.

4) Garbage still remains from the oil spill cleanup on some beaches (raingear, sorbant pads, pompoms, etc.). This has posed a scenic pollution problem and had an adverse impact on local habitat for microtines, etc. We support a program to clean up this oil spill debris and to fund annual cleanups of PWS beaches.

C. Appropriateness of projects, scope, level of funding, and priority.**Priorities/Justification:**

Should definitely be funded = 1

Support funding = 2

Opposed to funding = 3

Priorities/Justification was determined by project meeting one or more of the following justifications.

Priority 1 a) EVOS damaged resource or services provided by it important to recreation and tourism.

b) Project likely to aid the recovery of resources and the services they provide to recreation and tourism.

c) Project essential to an overall restoration framework.

d) Project important for understanding ecosystem, range of long-term natural variations, and evaluating recovery/restoration from EVOS.

Priority 2 a) EVOS damaged resource or services provided by it only marginally important to recreation and tourism.

- b) Project of possible use to recovery of resources and the services they provide to recreation and tourism.
- c) Project possibly important to an overall restoration framework.
- d) Project possibly important for understanding ecosystem, range of long-term natural variations, and evaluating recovery/restoration from EVOS.

Opposed 3 a) Project would or could damage resources or the services provided by those resources that are important to recreation and tourism industry.

- b) Not clearly related to the recovery of resources or their services.

Funding recommendations:

- N = Project should not be funded.
- F = Funding from Restoration funds.
- A = Funding from regular agency budgets.
- B = Should go out to bid.

Project	Priority	Funding	Comments
93002	1	F-B	Good for sports fishermen; cost might be reduced by open bid
93003	1	F-B	As above
93004	1	F-B	As above
93005	1	F-B	Important for cultural ecotourism; help avoid negative impacts on archeological sites
93006	2	F-B	Could be important for cultural ecotourism
93007	2	F-B	As above
93008	2	F-B	As above
93009	3	N	Not clearly related to restoring either a damaged resource or the services provided by that resource; AWRTA supports funding of a brochure that would describe briefly the injured resources and the way recreational users, tourists, and tour operators could avoid negative impacts on these resources, such as the dates bald eagles or harbor seals are sensitive to disturbance in their nesting/birthing areas. The brochure could inform the public of the rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of people harassing marine mammals and wildlife in the spill impacted area (Priority #1, funding level up to \$30,000).
93010	1	F-B	Restoration of murrelets and services provided important to all segments of the recreation and tourism industry.
93011	1	F-B	Significant reductions in the river otter population has occurred in Prince William Sound adversely affecting ability of wilderness guides to show clients river otters.
93012	1	F-B	Good for sports fishermen; cost might be reduced by open bid;
93014	2	A	Only loosely related to EVOS
93015	1	A	Should be funded by ADF&G not out of Restoration funds.
93016			No comment
93017			No comment
93018	3		Not an important sportfishery prior to spill; if ADF&G wants to

develop this fishery, should do so out of agency funds.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|--|
| 93019 | 3 | N | AWRTA supports villages desire to diversify their economies. However, EVOS funds should not be used for this purpose. |
| 93020 | 3 | N | Not clear how this helps wild mussels to recover. |
| 93022 | 1 | F-B | Restoration of murre and services provided important to all segments of the recreation and tourism industry. |
| 93024 | 3 | A | This is an important sportfishery, but its decline does not appear to be directly related to EVOS. AWRTA supports ADF&G/USFS funding this out of non-EVOS monies. |
| 93025 | 3 | A | This is an important sportfishery, but its decline does not appear to be directly related to EVOS. AWRTA supports ADF&G/USFS funding this out of non-EVOS monies. |
| 93026 | 3 | N | Not in spill area; could adversely affect wild stocks and have a negative impact on sportfishing. |
| 93028 | 3 | N | Watching the progression of naturally induced changes is a major component of ecotourism. Project would have an adverse impact on ecotourism opportunities. |
| 93029 | 3 | N | EVOS funds should not be used to fund pre-commercial thinning. Old growth habitat important to EVOS damaged resources can better be restored through timber purchase. |
| 93030 | 3 | N | Problems with water quality, disease and variety of salmon stocks at hatchery could adversely affect wild stocks in Red Lake. |
| 93031 | 3 | N | Uncertain about possible adverse effects of introducing hatchery stock into wild stock areas. |
| 93032 | 2 | A | Not clearly related to EVOS. |
| 93033 | 3/1 | N/F-B | Important species for bird watching. AWRTA opposes the killing of species for restoration purposes. Support funding for parts of project that are non-intrusive and non-lethal. Colorful Harlequin Ducks are an important species for bird watching and photography. |
| 93034 | 1 | F-B | Important species for bird watching. AWRTA disagrees with Dr. Spies comments: their habitats are threatened by developments within the tourism industry, such as inadvertant disturbance of nesting areas by kayakers, campers, etc. and resulting predation. Identification of habitat and protection of that habitat would help to minimize adverse impacts from recreational users and tourism industry. |
| 93035 | 3 | N | Important species for bird watching. AWRTA opposes the killing of species for restoration purposes. Support funding for parts of project that are non-intrusive and non-lethal. Black oystercatcher habitats are threatened by developments within the tourism industry, such as inadvertant disturbance of nesting areas by kayakers, campers, etc. and resulting predation. Identification of habitat and protection of that habitat would help to minimize adverse impacts from recreational users and tourism industry. AWRTA would support this type of research and restoration. |
| 93036 | 3 | N | Mussel beds are important ecological units in themselves. These beds were left as seed beds to restore mussels removed in the cleanup. The absence of mussels on cliffs and rocks remains a lost resource & service which adversely impacts the marketing, product delivery, and economic condition of tour operators. |
| 93038 | 1 | F | Important project for recreational users and tourism industry. |
| 93039 | 1 | F-B | Important project for recreational users and tourism industry. |

Should be put out to bid or directed to the University of Alaska.

93041 1 F

93042 1 F-B Very high priority project for recreation and tourism industry. Also should be a project to monitor the effects of the spill on transient pods. Project should go out to Bid or be directly channeled to North Gulf Coast Oceanic Society which began the research prior to the spill and has continued it under a contract to NOAA-MMS. Costs to NOAA-MMS for administration could be saved.

93043 1 F-B Very high priority project for recreation and tourism industry. Also should be a project to monitor the effects of the spill on transient pods. Project should go out to Bid or be directly channeled to Chuck Monet (and group) which began the research prior to the spill and has continued it under a contract to DOI-FWS contract. Costs to DOI-FWS for administration could be saved.

93046 1 F Harbor seals are an important megaspecies for all sectors of the tourism industry. Habitat use studies will help ecotourism industry and recreational users to avoid critical habitat areas thus avoiding possible adverse affects on harbor seals and aiding in their recovery. The tourism industry relies heavily on the watchable wildlife services provided by harbor seals and most members of the tourism industry do not voluntarily engage in actions that might be harmful to harbor seals. However, out of ignorance harbor seals can be inadvertantly disturbed during pupping and molting seasons. This research should help to prevent this if the results are made available to the public. We would like to see a component added to the project that includes working with the tourism industry to identify possible areas of conflict and to help tour operators to mitigate this. Should be continued by agencies.

93047 1 F

93050 1 F

93051 2 F Important to sportsfishermen

93053 1 F

93057 1 F

93059 1 F

93060 1 F

93061 1 F

93062 1 F

93063 1 F Important to sportsfishermen

93064 1 F This is probably the one project that would do the most to help recreational users and tourism businesses to recover the services, such as lost scenic quality and wildlife viewing opportunities. AWRTA questions whether sufficient funds have been allocated to purchase the timber rights to an entire watershed. Purchasing timber rights to extend riparian buffer strips would be beneficial to sportsfishermen, but would have no value for restoring scenic quality and very limited, if any, value for restoring wildlife watching opportunities.

93AD 1 F

93RT 1 F

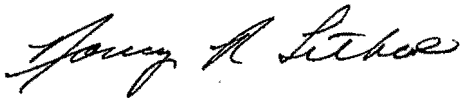
93AD 1 F

93FC 1 F

93 RT 1 F

As the Trustee Council knows, the courts have ruled that the recreation and tourism industry cannot sue oil companies for economic losses resulting from an oil spill. They cannot sue for the loss of the services provided by natural resources damaged by the spill, because the restoration funds are compensation for these services. There is no direct route for recreation and tourism operators who were directly affected by the spill to recover their economic losses. So far, very little attention has been paid to restoring the services provided by natural resources to the recreation and tourism industry. AWRTA requests the Trustees to address this problem.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nancy R. Lethcoe".

Nancy R. Lethcoe

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DEC 08 1992

November 19, 1992
George Cove, Alaska
Box 984
Cordova, AK 99574

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the 1993 Draft Restoration Work Plan--it is a plan in much need of review. The EVOS settlement created a unique opportunity for individual agencies to maintain and build their organizations and to pursue a wide variety of agendas, some of which are unrelated to the oil spill. As residents of Prince William Sound, we are so very fortunate that this opportunity was not abused in the preparation of these proposals.

Seriously though, since I have not had the time to be as involved in EVOS Restoration Planning as I would have liked, I am probably quite naive as to the criteria the Trustees are using to determine a proposal's merit and how well it meets the intent of the settlement. Nevertheless, certain realities regarding the spill, its effects and the settlement are obvious and should form the basis for criteria used in project selection. From the standpoint of one who lives here and is hopeful that the effects of restoration will not be worse than the spill itself, I offer the following:

- Restoration projects should be directed at habitats, species or people directly affected by the oil spill. Project numbers 93003, 93009, 93017, 93036, and 93038 are good examples. Whereas project numbers 93024, 93025, 93032 and others address problems not even remotely related to the spill.
- Restoration projects should have a reasonable chance of achieving meaningful and measurable results. Project 93022 is one of the more notable "shots in the dark".
- Many local populations of birds, fish and mammals were decimated by the oil and will take varying lengths of time to recover. Simply because some local populations have not totally recovered or show signs of a robust recovery is no

reason to declare an emergency and initiate remedial action. This is particularly true of species which have no imperative human uses, such as the Harlequin duck.

- Monitoring and documenting the recovery of the various habitats and species over time is, in general, a more prudent course of action than attempting to "fix" things that will eventually "fix" themselves. The most valuable product of your collective efforts will be knowledge gained rather than one or two more otters, murrelets or harlequins.

The following comments are directed at specific proposals:

- The most glaring omission from the entire plan is anything whatsoever to do with the herring resources of Prince William Sound. I am unaware of the discussions which preceded this decision, but from this perspective, it certainly seems as if our sense of priorities and politics is being misdirected.
- The archaeological related restoration proposals risk accomplishing precisely what they are designed to prevent. The more attention you focus on these resources and sites, the more likely it is that people will visit these areas and remove artifacts. The highlight of humor in the entire plan is contained in proposal 93006. I am sure that somewhere there is a very scientific and deeply thoughtful analysis which produced these estimates, but it would be unwise to release it without a warning label.
- Project 93011 is interesting in that ADF&G proposes to spend \$11,000.00 to make a handful of recommendations.
- I would suggest that within project 93016 we should also provide these people with king crab and razor clams....or maybe filet mignon and lobster. In case anyone overlooked it, I would remind you that Crab Bay has no shortage of salmon. In fact, during the salmon time of year, the bay is commonly plugged with pink salmon returning to the AFK hatchery.
- With the exception of Eshamy Lake, study areas in project 93018 are outside and unrelated to the oil spill area. While the intent appears to be one of fostering good management, using "ORACLE software" and operating in a "MS-DOS environment" probably will not produce any trout or char. I would suggest continued low-level monitoring with parallel development of a management plan for these species.

- Projects 93019 and 93029 propose to subsidize commercial shellfish mariculture programs for native communities in the oil spill area. I cannot imagine that the intent of the settlement included money being spent to put non-native shellfish producers at a competitive disadvantage.

The above critique is offered as an example of both the good and bad in the 1993 Restoration Work Plan. I have neither the time nor inclination to do a project-by-project critique but I urge you, as Trustees of the Settlement, to do so with the aforementioned criteria as guidelines.

As trustees, you have the unenviable task of managing the huge settlement fund along with the huge appetite of an enthusiastic bureaucracy. I am confident that if in your final consideration of these proposals you are able to achieve a reasonable balance in this regard, you will also reasonably meet the intent of the EVOS settlement agreement.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


George Covell

93328198

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G st. #402

Anchorage, AK 99501

re: Draft 1993 Work Plan

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear EVOS Trustees,

I have just completed a review of the 1993 work plan. There is one factor that immediately grabbed my attention as needing comment. **There is no non-governmental participation.** I have been a direct participant in the oil spill from May 1989 when I was Chief Engineer of a tug towing barges of cleaned up oil, through two State of Alaska jobs (ADEC & ADNR) in both response and restoration until my recent resignation. This is the first time I have observed funding being strictly restricted to government agencies.

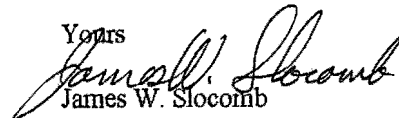
In my experience throughout the response to the oil spill there has been significant private sector participation both inside and outside of government. I find it difficult to believe that all of the private sector technological expertise brought to bear on the response to EVOS has no bearing on or relativity to current or future restoration activities. There is no doubt in my mind that the various agencies have significant expertise to bring to the arena. What disturbs me greatly is the appearance of a concerted effort on the part of these agencies to turn the EVOS restoration process into a private bank account managed by the agencies for the agencies. I don't even see any lip service being paid to the concept of public (private sector) participation in the restoration activities or projects. The significant body of scientific and environmental expertise obtained through the various educational, consulting, and engineering firms certainly must have inestimable value to restoration.

I was somewhat astounded to note a couple of other small items; the first is that the chief scientist did not rate any of the proposed projects as contributing directly to restoration. The second is an apparent diversion of restoration money to areas not impacted by the spill; particularly the Fort Richardson Pipeline Project and the Kenai River Salmon Studies/Projects. During my employ as data manager for both ADEC and ADNR oil spill offices I don't remember any EVOS oil in those locations (refer to map on page 9 of the 93 plan). While I can appreciate the value of the proposed projects their funding through EVOS Restoration Funds seems very inappropriate.

The last point I wish to make is that it appears as though there was **never any intent** to allow private sector participation in restoration projects. I am not aware of a published Request For Proposals for projects for the 93 plan. I do not believe that the Memorandum Of Agreement envisioned restoration funds as an alternate source of funding for agency budgets.

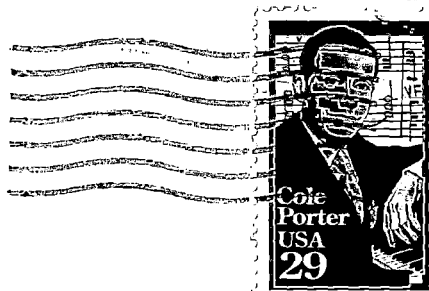
In your position of trustee I urge you to take a long hard look at what is happening here and reference that to the Memorandum of Agreement. I think you will find significant discrepancies.

Yours


James W. Slocumb

cc ADN

651-98250



EVOS TRUSTEE Council
645 G ST #402
ANCHORAGE, AK
99501



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Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Trustee Council,

I have reviewed the portions of the 1993 Draft Work Plan relating to sea otters (Projects 93043 and 93045). The comments below are limited to those two projects, and do not reflect on the Draft Work Plan as a whole.

Project 93043 is critical to understanding the impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on sea otter population distribution and recovery.

1. Project 93043 (Sea Otter Population Demographics and Habitat Use in Areas Affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill) addresses concerns over persistence of hydrocarbons within the sea otter environment, and their potentially very long-lasting and damaging affects on Prince William Sound sea otter populations. Preliminary studies indicate reduced reproduction and increased mortality among prime-age otters, affects that may be directly related to the Valdez spill. The combination of reduced reproduction and increased mortality paint a serious picture for the long-term viability of the PWS population. Only a focussed study of sea otter demographics over the next several years will give us the picture we need of the long-term affects of oil.

This project could also benefit from an effort to collect tissue samples, whenever possible, for analysis of persistent hydrocarbons. This research could be conducted within the context of on-going USFWS projects (or related projects), and be done under existing permit authority. Tying tissue analyses with demographic studies will give a much broader understanding of the



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SEA OTTER

long-range affects of oil, and should be considered as part of future funding efforts.

The USFWS has a long and credible sea otter research history. They will conduct the necessary research in a responsibly scientific and timely manner.

We recommend this project proceed as proposed in the Draft Work Plan.

2. Project 93045 (Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations in Prince William Sound during Summer and Winter) should not include sea otters. Boat surveys of sea otters, in and of themselves, are not accurate enough to justify their cost. However, if the boat surveys could be tied to aerial surveys, and "truthed" against them, the accuracy would improve considerably.

We recommend this project proceed as proposed for marine birds, but exclude sea otters. Boat surveys of sea otters should be included only if appropriate aerial surveys are part of the project.

Comments prepared by:

Ellen Faurot-Daniels
Science and Education Director

93328200

Thomas Stephenson
P.O. Box 280
Cordova, AK 99574

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19 November 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council,

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Draft 1993 Work Plan.

I am confused by the statements of the Chief Scientist in his evaluation of the proposed Bald Eagle project, # 93052. I believe that the Chief Scientist has missed the point of this project and does not understand its value.

Dr. Spies comment on the bald eagle study in the 1993 Draft Work Plan reads: "Bald eagles were injured by the spill, but this could not be detected in the population surveys. Since we have no way of measuring recovery of this species restoration action seems inappropriate". I do not believe that the ability to document recovery is a prerequisite for restoration projects. If it were, there would be very few projects up for consideration. The proposed project aims to identify and protect bald eagle habitats from further degradation and damage. This is totally appropriate, and fits the definition of Restoration well.

Further, in a letter to the Trustee Council on page 1 (back of 1993 Draft Work Plan), Dr. Spies indicates that "...restoration funds should be used for one of the following [4] purposes:", which include "supplement natural recovery processes or prevent further degradation of habitat that could negatively influence recovery of injured resources". That describes the bald eagle project exactly. The proposed project may save more eagles than died in the oil spill itself! Many of the areas slated for logging contain some of the highest densities of bald eagle nests anywhere in North America. Given the aggressive schedule for logging in Prince William Sound, we should not wait to implement the work.

Project #93052 is currently under-rated. This project has obvious merit and should be given high priority. The comments by the Chief Scientist are unfounded.

Sincerely,



Thomas Stephenson