

FEDORA'S

BED-n-BREAKFAST-n-SKIFFS

P.O. BOX PGM

PORTGRAHAM, AK 99603—8998

(907) 284-2239

Rooms/Bed	Daily Rate
children	\$15.00
7dys+ or group	\$25.00
SINGLE	\$35.00
DOUBLE	\$55.00

FAMILY MEALS:

brkfst/lunch	\$6.75
dinner	\$6.76 — \$12.75

SKIFF RENTALS

12ft./15hp gamefisher	\$35.00
15ft./25hp duraboat	\$65.00

See whales, orkas, sealions, sea
otters, scenic, fishing fishy fishs.

93324026

LARRY & FEDORA; HEDRICK
P.O.B. 5516
PORT GRAHAM, AK. 99603-5516
907-284-2239

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

11/16/1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER.
645 "G" STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

DEAR TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBER;

I AM WRITING TO YOU REGARDING TRADITIONAL SUBSISTANCE HARVEST AREAS WHICH WERE DESTROYED BY THE OIL SPILL AT WINDY BAY. I UNDERSTAND THERE IS MONEY AVAILABLE FOR RESTORATION OF LOST RESOURCES WHICH WERE AFFECTED BY THE OIL SPILL. WE FEEL NOTHING CAN REPLACE THE CLAM LOSS FROM WINDY BAY TO THE CROME MINE AT PORT CHATHAM, AND FEEL THAT A RESTORATION PROGRAM AT DOGFISH BAY AND PASSAGE ISLAND INWARD OF PORT GRAHAM BAY & NANWALEK, SHOULD BE PURSUED. REPLANTING AND GATHERING OF COCKLES FROM BEAR COVER, RESTOREATION OF MUSSELS KILLED IN PORT GRAHAM.

I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT MARICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS THAT NOW NEED SUPPORT, COULD HELP A GREAT DEAL IN FUTURE RESTORATION, IN THE EVENT OF FUTURE OIL SPILLS.

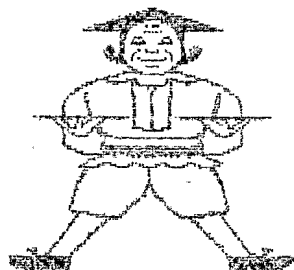
PLEASE CONSIDER OUR PROPOSAL, BECAUSE WE WOULD LIKE TO HELP OUR VILLAGE BY PROVIDING JOB OPPORTUNITIES, SUBSISTANCE FOODS "TRADITIONAL", AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR OUR RESIDENTS. NOT TO MENTION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT THAT THESE PROGRAMS COULD PROVIDE, FOR FUTURE RESORATION, HERE AND ABROAD/ WORLD WIDE CONSULTING FOR OIL SPILL RESTORATION.

WE ALSO SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS; CHUGACH REGION MARICULTURE PROJECT {93019}, THE BIVALVE SHELLFISH HATCHERY AND RESEARCH CENTER {93020}, SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION PROJECT {93017}; HABITAT USE, BEHAVIOR, & MONITORING OF HARBOR SEALS IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND {93046}, AND THE CHENEGA BAY CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON RELEASE PROGRAM {93016}.

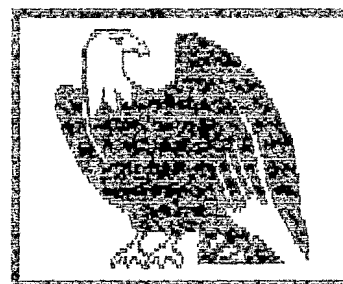
THE PEOPLE OF THE CHUGACH REGION ARE ALL WORKING FOR OUR PROJECTS TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING AND ARE COUNTING ON THIS MONEY TO REACH THIS THESE OBJECTIVES. WE URGE YOU TO HELP SUPPORT OUR PROJECTS.

SINCERLY,

LARRY AND FEDORA HEDRICK.



FEDORA'S
BED-n-BREAKFAST-n-SKIFFs
P.O.B. PGM
PORT GRAHAM ALASKA 99603-6966
Vacation in FAMILY STYLE HOME SITTING on the BAY



Reservations;
 (907)-284-2239

DEAR; ADVENTURER

WE ARE A RESIDENTIAL HOME;
 WITH 8 EMPTY BED ROOMS, AND
 SOME SKIFF'S (2 NOW). THE
 SKIFF'S ARE SMALL AND FOR USE
 INSIDE OUR BAY OR AROUND THE
 MOUTH OF THE BAY FOR HALIBUT
 FISHING BY THOSE EXPERIENCED
 OUTBOARD/BOAT OPERATORS.
 YOU OPERATE YOUR RENTED
 SKIFF, *We do NOT CHARTER.* We
 can arrange charters for 5 or more
 persons only.

PORT GRAHAM IS A NATIVE ALEUT
 VILLAGE, IT'S PRIMARY RESOURCE
 IS FISHING, A CANNERY, 2-STORES,
 snackbar, BED-N-BREAKFAST.
 RELIGION EASTERN ORTHODOX
 CHURCH. POPULATION NORMALLY
 AROUND 199. SUMMER MAYBE 250
 PERSONS.

FISHING;

YEAR ROUND;

HALIBUT, DOLLYVARDEN,
 ROCKBASS, PACIFIC COD,

WOLFISH, FLOUNDERS,
 GREENLING, SCULPINS.

APR/JUN; KINGS (chinook), REDS
 (sockeye), (intercept).

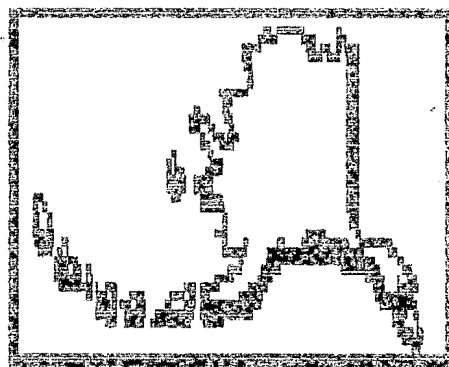
JUN/AUG; CHUMS (dogs), PINKS
 (HUMPYS), (local run).

AUG/SEP; COHO (silvers), (localrun).

ANIMAL LIFE;

EAGLES, SEA OTTERS,

LAND OTTERS, SEALS, SEALIONS,
 ORCA'S, WHALES, MOOSE, GOATS,
 BLACK BEAR, SCENIC Mountains,
 Bay. FULL OF FISH.



RATE's ARE AS FOLLOWS;

Room #1 Dbl-Bed/oc \$55.day.
 Rooms #3, #4, #6 Sngl. twin bed
 \$35.day.

Room #5 two twin beds dbl/oc
 \$55.day.

Rooms #6 & 7 (common) 4-beds
 child pads \$15.day.

Group of 5 plus \$25.ea.

Monthly Single \$500.00.

Monthly Dbl/oc \$1000.00.

FAMILY MEALS;

Breakfast or Lunch \$6.75.

Dinner \$12.75.

Mon = Beef

Tue = whitefish

Wed = spaghetti

Thu = Fibs

Fri = Redfish

Sat = Pork

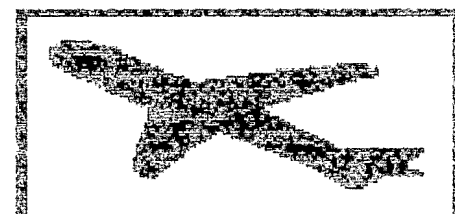
Sun = Fowl

SKIFF RENTAL;

15ft. 25hp. OB. \$85.day.

12ft. 15hp. OB \$35.day.

Some poles and tackle furnished



TRAVEL

ANCHORAGE to PORT GRAHAM,

VIA; RAVEN AIR (1-800-478-5586),
 OR

SOUTHCENTRAL AIR, 907-243-1855,
 907-235-6172.

From: Homer to Port Graham

via; HOMER AIR (907)235-8691.

(8) ROOMS ARE SMALL
 BEDROOMS ONLY, DINNING &
 LIVING ROOM RESIDENTIAL &
 GUEST SHARE. SHOWERS &
 BATHROOM (two, common), satellite
 tv (common).

FAMILY STYLE MEALS,

(not a restaurant).

Maximum Capacity,

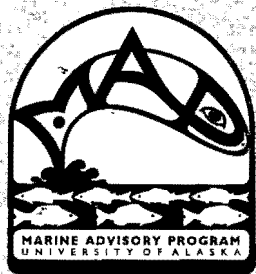
seven (7) ADULTS, 4-CHILDREN.

IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION
 PLEASE CALL OR WRITE AND I
 WILL BE GLAD TO HELP. 907-
 284-2239

HOSTs; LARRY & FEDORA HEDRICK

*10% commission to; Travel Agencies
 on completion of reservation
 referrals.*

93324027



Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program

University of
Alaska Fairbanks

School of Fisheries and
Ocean Sciences

Program Offices

Carlton Trust Building, #110
2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-4140
(907) 274-9691
FAX (907) 277-5242

P.O. Box 830
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3446
FAX (907) 424-5246

P.O. Box 1549
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
(907) 842-1265

* 4014 Lake Street
Suite #210 B
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907) 235-5643

900 Trident Way
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-1514
FAX (907) 486-1540

P.O. Box 297
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3063

P.O. Box 1329
Petersburg, Alaska 99833
(907) 772-3381
FAX (907) 772-4431

1297 Seward Avenue
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-3988

November 18, 1992

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

Dear Sir or Madame,

In response to your request for public input on the Oil Spill FY93 Work Plan I would like to submit the following comments.

If, as stated in Volume I Restoration Framework, "The Trustees propose to restore natural resources and natural resource services in the areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill to their pre-spill condition.", then I am very disappointed in some of the projects recommended by the restoration team. I also found it appalling that none of the projects in the FY93 Work Plan were rated by the Trustee's Chief Scientist as "contributing directly to the restoration of injured species with a high probability of success." And, only 46% of the projects received a "May help in restoration..." rating.

It appears that the Council is missing the boat in its development and selection of projects. To ultimately restore the areas affected by the Exxon Valdez spill it seems to me that more attention should be paid to prevention (of additional spills) and long term monitoring of marine life and conditions. One of the most persistent questions asked immediately after the Exxon Valdez spill was "where is the baseline data on the areas impacted". We still don't understand the ecology of the area and we are not yet collecting the data that will help us understand it. I think that Arliss Sturguliewski's proposal for an "Exxon Valdez Marine Sciences Endowment" deserves much consideration. It would provide for the very long term funding that is going to be required.

Sincerely,

D. Douglas Coughenower*
Associate Professor, Fisheries
Marine Advisory Program, Homer

cc: Dr. John French



93324028
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

Phone (907) 424-3447 Fax (907) 424-3430

November 16, 1992

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

Dear Sirs:

The Board of Directors for Cordova District Fishermen United has reviewed the Exxon Valdez Restoration Draft 1993 Work Plan and offers the following comments on the work plan proposals. Since the actual restoration plan will not be completed prior to the 1993 field season, CDFU suggests that priority be given to proposals that are time-critical. We are primarily concerned with restoration projects related to the impacts on commercial fisheries in Prince William Sound (PWS), especially those concerning pink, sockeye and chum salmon, and Pacific herring.

Considering the time-critical factor, it is extremely disappointing that the 1993 Work Plan does not include a herring injury study. This omission is particularly puzzling since the Summary of Injury in Appendix A repeats the same information which was included in the 1992 Restoration Framework (Volume I):

"A large percentage of abnormal embryos and larvae were found in samples from oiled areas of Prince William Sound collected during the 1989 reproductive season. Larvae in oiled areas also had a greater incidence of eye tumors. Analysis of histopathological abnormalities in tissues of adult herring reveal the occurrence of some lesions whose presence would be consistent with exposure to oil. Whether the adult population has been affected by these larval injuries and lesions *will not be determined until the 1989 and 1990 cohorts return to spawn in 1992 and 1993.*"

CDFU strongly recommends that the Herring Injury study (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 11) proposed in the 1992 Draft Work Plan be incorporated and funded in the 1993 Work Plan. Of all of the currently proposed projects, none has such a narrow window of opportunity as a herring injury project. During this past year, it was noted that the three-year age class of herring was missing from the schools of fish harvested in Prince William Sound. This is the age class which will be returning in 1993 to spawn as four-year olds. If, indeed there has been injury to these herring stocks, it is essential that we have a study to examine and assess the extent of the damage. The Summary of Injury recognizes that Pacific herring stocks have been adversely affected by oil, but we have no idea to what degree. A herring injury study is extremely time-critical and should be given special consideration and priority.

In addition to Pacific herring, CDFU is also concerned that there are no proposals to continue coded-wire tag recovery projects. The 1992 Work Plan included two coded-wire tag recovery projects: Fish/Shellfish Study 3, was closed out this year and the other, Restoration Project 60AB was funded only for the 1992 field season. Coded-wire tag studies provide accurate, real-time information for estimating catch contributions on a stock by stock basis. Many salmon stocks in western PWS were impacted by the oil spill and these same salmon runs are heavily utilized by commercial, sport and subsistence users. Restoration of affected stocks can best be accomplished through stock-specific management practices which reduce interception of injured wild salmon populations. There are a number of coded-wire tag projects which have been implemented to identify and monitor various pink and sockeye salmon stocks. Unfortunately, the investment of time, money and effort will be wasted due to a lack of funding for recovering these coded-wire tags and analyzing the data. At a minimum, CDFU encourages the Trustee Council to consider extending the coded-wire tag recovery and analysis program for pink salmon for a few more seasons so that local fisheries and hatchery managers have a more complete data set for making critical mixed-stock management decisions.

The time-critical factor is also significant to projects 93003, 93004 and 93024. Project 93003, "Pink Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival in Prince William Sound," is necessary to preserve the continuity of data that has been collected since 1989. According to the Summary of Injury:

"In the autumn of 1989 egg mortality in oiled streams averaged about 15 percent, compared to about 9 percent in unoiled streams. Subsequently, egg mortality has generally increased. In 1991 there was a 40 to 50 percent egg mortality in oiled streams."

Wild pink salmon stocks account for approximately 10% of the total annual pink salmon returns to PWS. Project 93003 is important in order to assess the persistence of oil-related damages to wild pink stocks. It will also provide valuable information for restoring injured populations and assist resource managers in formulating future harvest strategies.

Project 93004, "Documentation, Enumeration, and Preservation of Genetically Discrete Wild Populations of Pink Salmon Impacted by EVOS in Prince William Sound," is also time-critical. This project presents an opportunity to continue monitoring the damage and subsequent recovery of wild salmon stocks in PWS and provides a valuable management tool for managing the hatchery/wild mixed stock fishery. Project 93004 not only addresses the immediate restoration problems of wild pink salmon stocks, but also provides a permanent database of information that will be used for restoration and enhancement projects far into the future.

Project 93024, "Restoration of the Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock," is a project of particular interest to fishermen of PWS. Historically, the Coghill Lake sockeye run has been the backbone of the PWS sockeye fishery. Since 1988, sockeye returns to Coghill Lake have declined from an average of 250,000 fish to around 25,000 in 1991. Since the Coghill Lake population was distressed at the time of EVOS, outmigrating juvenile smolt which encountered oil may have contributed to further decreases in the sockeye returns.

The time-critical factor for the Coghill Lake restoration project is two-fold. First, immediate action needs to be taken in order to prevent further declines in the sockeye population. The fertilizing materials and expertise are in place and federal approval of the project is forthcoming, all that is needed is the funding to carry out the project. Secondly, there is a very narrow optimum time when application of the fertilizer is most effective. The optimum time for fertilizer application is during a few weeks in the spring at the beginning of the phytoplankton bloom in the lake. Currently, the food resources in Coghill Lake are very low and cannot support many sockeye fry. Fertilizing the lake will help jump-start the natural nutrient cycle until the normal nutrient input from salmon carcasses is revitalized.

In addition to these time-critical projects, CDFU supports the intent and objectives of projects 93025, 93028, 93051, 93060, 93061 and 93063. Project 93025, "Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration," and project 93028, "Restoration and Mitigation of Wetland Habitats for Injured Prince William Sound Fish and Wildlife Species," are two examples of equivalent resources which may be enhanced to replace resources lost to EVOS. Rehabilitating chum spawning areas on Montague Island will help to reestablish wild stocks and preserve the genetic diversity of wild chum populations in PWS. In addition, this project has the potential for producing up to 300,000 pounds of chum salmon for the common harvest fishery, which could enhance the fishing economy of Cordova. Project 93028 would create wetlands habitat on Montague Island for anadromous fish and waterfowl by creating pools and ponds in riparian areas and flood plains uplifted by the 1964 earthquake.

Project 93051, "Habitat Protection Information for Anadromous Streams and Marbled Murrelets" addresses two critical issues important to CDFU. The State of Alaska maintains a catalog of anadromous fish streams which is a valuable resource for fisheries management, but the catalog is far from complete. It is currently estimated that approximately 50% of the anadromous fish streams in PWS have been identified and cataloged. Project 93051 is intended to be a comprehensive survey of lands throughout the spill-affected area and could provide valuable information to update the current anadromous stream catalog. This project will also identify and classify critical anadromous fish habitat for future restoration, protection, enhancement or acquisition measures. The marbled murrelet is a seabird which was heavily impacted by the oil spill and populations are still depressed. Marbled murrelets are occasionally encountered by commercial fishermen and are considered "endangered" in California, Oregon and Washington and "threatened" in Alaska. Project 93051 would gather data which can be used to restore injured murrelet populations through protection of nesting habitat.

Project 93063 will build upon data collected during the 1991 and 1992 field seasons which identified fifteen sites with potential for developing spawning channels. Funding for 1993 is to close out the project, analyze the data and prepare project designs for those sites most suitable for spawning channels. This project will ultimately provide alternative habitat for wild pink and chum stocks and reduce egg mortality and sub-lethal effects resulting from spawning in oil contaminated streambeds.

Finally, CDFU supports the funding of Project 93060, "Accelerated Data Acquisition," and Project 93061, "New Data Acquisition." These projects are related to identifying, evaluating and prioritizing critical habitat areas for protection and/or acquisition and will provide the basic information necessary for making informed decisions for selecting habitat for purchase from willing sellers. Project 93064, "Habitat Protection Fund" is essential to the overall plan to acquire threatened critical habitat. CDFU supports the use of restoration

funds to acquire imminently threatened areas and urges the Trustee Council to approve funding for the Habitat Protection Fund. Habitat acquisition has been identified as a primary means for preventing future harm and assisting the recovery of resources damaged by the oil spill. CDFU is particularly interested in habitat acquisitions in the Port Gravina and Port Fidalgo areas, and in Nelson, Simpson and Sheep Bays in Orca Bay in Prince William Sound.

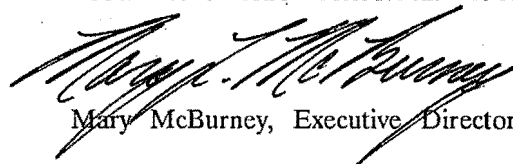
Over the past two years, the scope of projects included in each subsequent work plan has rapidly narrowed. Appendix B, Evaluation of the Proposed Projects by the Chief Scientist presents comments by Dr. Spies on the fifty projects included in the 1993 Work Plan, but provides the public with no information on other projects which were submitted to the Trustee Council. Fisheries resources were among the most obvious resources impacted by EVOS, but only a handful of project proposals in the 1993 Work Plan actually deal with identifying injured fish populations and mitigating damages. For example, the Summary of Injury in Appendix A is quite clear in it's assessment of damage to Pacific herring, yet no herring injury project was funded for 1992 or even proposed for 1993.

Obviously there is a great gap between what is submitted to the Council and what ends up in the condensed and abridged version of the restoration work plan. CDFU is disappointed with the lack of true peer review in evaluating project proposals and the authority given the Chief Scientist to determine which projects are worthy of funding and which aren't. CDFU suggests that future work plans include a listing of all project proposals submitted to the Chief Scientist for review and comments describing why each proposal was rejected from further consideration. With only fifty projects to choose from in the 1993 Work Plan, it makes it very difficult to offer meaningful comment on areas that we feel need to be addressed.

CDFU appreciates the opportunity to comment on the 1993 Work Plan and will be actively participating in future phases of the restoration planning process.

Sincerely,

CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Mary McBurney, Executive Director

cc: Senator-Elect Georgianna Lincoln
Senator Curt Menard
Senator Jay Kerttula
Representative-Elect Harley Olberg
ADF&G Cordova Office
UFA
UCIDA
Area K Seiners



Kodiak State Parks Citizens' Advisory Board

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

93324029
RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

November 18, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments
Exxon Valdez Trust Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trust Council Members:

The following comments are in behalf of the Kodiak State Parks Citizens' Advisory Board (KSPCAB).

We are pleased that you have included projects to restore and protect archeological sites (projects 93006-93008) and to establish a habitat protection fund (project 93064) in your draft 1993 work plans. The KSPCAB fully supports these projects and encourages funding and implementation in 1993.

We hope archeological restoration and protection will include sites on Shuyak Island that were disturbed during oil clean-up. Some of these sites are within the Shuyak Island State Park.

We feel that protection of habitat by land acquisition will be one of the best opportunities for recovery of animal populations that were injured during the oil spill. We suggest that habitat and land selection could be prioritized by historical and potential use by animal species injured in the oil spill, location in the oil spill impact area, and be habitat that is imminently threatened by development that could potentially further reduce animal populations and impede restoration efforts.

Outstanding land and habitat areas meeting these criteria are northern Afognak Island, Shuyak Island lands inland and adjacent to Shuyak State Park, and inholdings within the Kachemak State Park. Because of the high cost and value of these lands for recovery and rehabilitation of injured animal populations and for public recreation, we urge the Council to consider increased funding for land and habitat acquisition under project 93064.

The KSPCAB appreciates the opportunity to comment on the 1993 draft work plans. We look forward to the implementation of these projects.

Sincerely,
KODIAK STATE PARKS CITIZENS' ADVISORY BOARD

Roger F. Blackett
Chairman

cc: Claire Holland, Kodiak State Parks District Ranger
Steve Planchon, Nature Conservancy Project Manager

November 18, 1992

93324031

RECEIVED

DEC 08 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL Public Information Center

645 G. Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Trustee Council member:

I am a member of Mount Marathon Native Association & live in Seward which was affected by the oil spill both economically & culturally. We feel a portion of the restoration money should be used to restore lost shellfish opportunities. Our subsistence foods were taken away & our fishing jobs vanished until who knows when.

The Chugach Region Mariculture Project (93019) & the Bristol Bay Shellfish Hatchery & Research Center (93020) are very important to us. We also support these projects: Subsistence Restoration Project (93017) Habitat Use, Behavior & Monitoring of Alaska Seals in the Prince William Sound (93046), & Chenega Chinook & Coho Salmon Release Project (93016).

I request that you make these a top priority for your committee.

Sincerely,
Judy A. Gatomar
MUNA member

November 15, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Information Ctr
645 J Street
Anchorage AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Member;

While I am not a member of Mt. Marathon, I have been a resident of Seward for three years and a Kenai Peninsula resident for thirteen. One can not be a community member and not be affected by that which encompasses the lives of such a large percentage of this town. The oil spill was a disastrous incident changing the lives of the Native population for generations.

I urge you to support resolution
of lost shell fish opportunities specifically
Projects 93019, 93020, 93017, 93046, 93016

Sincerely,
Jeanne Galvano

November 12, 1992

Exxon oil spill Information
645 G. Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Member:

I am a member of the Mt. Marathon Native Association and a life long Gwand Resident. I feel that Gwand was hurt by the Exxon Valdez oil spill both economically and culturally. I feel that a portion of the restoration money should be used to restore lost shellfish opportunities. Our subsistence foods and fishing jobs have disappeared until who knows when.

The Chugach region mariculture project as well as others are very important to us.

We urge you to do the right thing.

Sincerely,
Shene Kunnak

Mt. Marathon Native Association

93324034

NOV. 18, 1992

Exxon Valdez ~~Spill~~ Public Info. Center
645 "6" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Member:

I am the Community Health Rep. for Int. Marathon Native Assoc. & live in Seward which was affected by the oil Spill both economically & culturally. We feel a portion of the restoration money should be used to restore lost shellfish opportunities. Our subsistence foods were taken away and our fishing jobs vanished until who knows when.

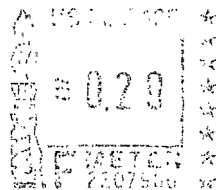
Sincerely,

Erin Procter
Community Health Representative
Chugachmiut
Seward



MT. MARATHON NATIVE ASSOCIATION

BOX 1467 • SEWARD, ALASKA • 99664



Trustee Council
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Info. Center
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

93324030

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Info. Center
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Ak 99501

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

Dear Trustee Council Member,

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I'm a member of Mount Marathon Native Assoc. in Seward. Alarmed by the sheer volume of projects competing for restoration money, I urge you to support some of the projects which will benefit the Native peoples. They suffered not only economic losses, but cultural losses as well, from the Oil Spill. I feel the following Projects are important: 93019, 93020, 93017, 93046, and 93016. Please do the right thing, and at least seriously consider these proposals.

Respectfully,
Arne A. Hatch
MMNA member

AKHIOK KAGUYAK, INC.

November 15, 1992

DEC 10 1992

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with the Trustee Council's request for public comment on the Draft 1993 Work Plan, Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. (AKI) hereby informs the Trustee Council of the opportunity for acquisition of our native corporation lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as well as timber acreage subject to being logged on Afognak Island.

This letter reiterates AKI's willingness to cooperate with the Trustee Council in the evaluation of corporation lands as suitable for habitat acquisition by the Trustee Council.

AKI invites the Trustee Council to inspect and consider our lands within the Kodiak bear refuge and Afognak Island under both the "facing imminent threat" and possible "lost opportunity" criteria stipulated in the Draft 1993 Work Plan.

The corporation looks forward to hosting inspections of our lands by the Trustee Council and providing information as to the value of these lands and the nature of the threat to these critical wildlife habitat areas within the Exxon Valdez oil spill zone.

AKI has been encouraged by widespread public and official interest in acquisition of our lands. For example:

* The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Alaska regional office has rated Kodiak native inholdings as their "number one federal acquisition priority in Alaska."

* The Trustee Council has received substantial public recommendations for habitat acquisition within the Kodiak bear refuge and Afognak Island.

* The recently passed Energy Bill had contained an amendment - with the support of the Alaska congressional

delegation - directing funds from the federal share of the \$100 million Exxon Valdez criminal settlement to habitat acquisition within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and Afognak Island among other areas in the oil spill zone. The amendment did not remain in the final legislation, but is likely to become a priority issue early in the 103rd Congress.

* The World Wildlife Fund has recently announced its intention to work toward acquisition of Kodiak native inholdings in cooperation with other national conservation organizations.

These developments suggest to AKI shareholders that there is widespread agreement that Kodiak native inholdings in the bear refuge rank very high in public value, as do our timbered lands on Afognak Island.

The corporation looks forward to communications with the Trustee Council's interim and final restoration plans.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,



Ralph L. Eluska
Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.

Attachments:

- a. Text of Exxon Valdez habitat acquisition amendment to the 1992 Energy Bill.
- b. "Setting the Record Straight" letter to the Kodiak Daily Mirror from Senator Frank Murkowski in support of acquisition of Kodiak refuge inholdings with Exxon Valdez funds stemming from the criminal settlement.
- c. Copy of "FOCUS", the World Wildlife Fund's newsletter announcing the Kodiak Refuge inholding acquisition project.

9 "EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT FUND HABITAT
10 ACQUISITION

11 "SEC. 209. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision
12 of law, all amounts received by the United States in settle-
13 ment of United States v. Exxon Corporation and Exxon
14 Shipping Company (Case No. A90-015-1CR and 2CR)
15 (Criminal Plea Agreement) shall be exclusively utilized to
16 acquire from willing sellers land or interests in land, in-
17 cluding timber rights, within the Chugach National Forest
18 in the Prince William Sound region and in other Gulf of
19 Alaska areas affected by the discharge of oil from the T/
20 V EXXON VALDEZ, including Kenai Fjords National
21 Park, Afognak Island, the Alaska Maritime National
22 Wildlife Refuge, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

23 "(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
24 Federal Trustees identified in the Memorandum of Agree-
25 ment and Consent Decree entered into by the United
26 States and the State of Alaska, as approved by the Dis-
1 trict Court for the District of Alaska on October 8, 1991,
2 shall not approve any restoration plan which does not in-
3 clude acquisition, in addition to that required by sub-
4 section (a), as the primary component of such restoration
5 plan."

1. Valdez Settlement/Land Acquisition (Sec. 2462; pg.108)

Senate recodes an \$50 million per subsection (a), except--

clarify that \$ does not include criminal fines;

delete specific reference to "timber rights", but
retain reference to "interests in lands".

Modify subsection (b) to "encourage" Federal Trustees to
carefully consider including land acquisition as a
primary component of any restoration plan.

House language
in the Energy
Bill, as modified
by Senate below.

Attaching
A

attachment B

Set the record straight



Letters to the editor

10/23/92

To the editor:

I learned many things from reading the October 14 opinion piece by Tony Smith, who wants to be elected to the U.S. Senate. Mostly, I rediscovered that Mr. Smith will say anything to get elected. I'm writing because Mr. Smith made two allegations that he certainly knows are not true.

First, he accused me of having an "election-year conversion" in the matter of buying back oil leases in Bristol Bay. The fact of the matter is that I have supported a buyback since January of 1990, when I first announced that position in a teleconference with the board members of the United Fishermen of Alaska, who were meeting in Juneau at the time.

Well before that, I was the first in the delegation to call for a moratorium on exploration in the Bay, and years before that, I fought successfully to get the sale area reduced to just about 20 percent of the size originally proposed by the Department of the Interior.

Second, Mr. Smith made the accusation that I "killed" the provision in this year's energy bill that would have ensured that fishermen affected by the Exxon Valdez spill can pursue compensation in the courts.

As Mr. Smith knows perfectly well, I fought long and hard for that provision, and persuaded all the Republican members of the Senate Energy Committee to support it. Unfortunately, it died because the Democratic chairman of the Committee refused to accept it.

Just for the record, I also supported \$50 million from the criminal fine paid by Exxon for land acquisition. However, I could not in good conscience sell out the fishermen of Bristol Bay, Kodiak, Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound and settle for that alone.

Instead, by pulling back on the land issue, I preserved an opportunity to reopen the debate and continue fighting for Bristol Bay and oil spill compensation provisions next year.

Apart from these points, I have no problem with the column. In fact, apart from these points, virtually everything — such as support for inshore-offshore, opposition to high-seas driftnetting, and defending the interests of Alaska's fishing communities — sounded as though it was taken directly from my record of activity and accomplishments.

I greatly appreciate the support I've received from many residents of Kodiak, and just wanted to set the record straight.

Sincerely,
Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senator

FOCUS

2 President's Message: Grassroots Conservation Is WWF Hallmark

3 Anthrax Outbreak Threatens Wildlife in Namibia

4 Economic Realities of the Endangered Species Act

September/October 1992
Volume 14 Number 5

Dedicated to Saving Wildlife and Habitats Around the World

WWF Launches Protection Effort for the Kodiak Bear

Prompted by shared interests in preserving critical wildlife habitat in Alaska, World Wildlife Fund, various Alaskan native corporations, and several national environmental organizations are working together to provide for the long-term protection of Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Part of an archipelago that lies off the southern coast of Alaska, Kodiak and the adjacent Afognak Island provide more than 90 percent of the Kodiak brown bear habitat in Alaska. Standing up to 10 feet tall and weighing over 1,300 pounds, the Kodiak bear is the largest omnivore in the world. The Kodiak refuge is also home to diverse wildlife, including bald eagle, river otter, and salmon.

On a recent visit to Kodiak Island, WWF President Kathryn S. Fuller and Don Barry, who directs WWF's U.S. Land and Wildlife program, met with key Alaskan native corporations to assess the threats to the refuge.

Continued on page 4



The magnificent Kodiak bear, the world's largest omnivore, can stand up to 10 feet tall and weigh over 1,300 pounds. Today nearly 3,000 bears live in the Kodiak Island Refuge, following time-honored rituals of mating, fishing, foraging, denning, and play. The Kodiak Refuge has been a haven for bears for thousands of years. WWF is taking a lead role in protecting this critical habitat for bears as well as other wildlife.

Kodiak bears

Continued from page 1

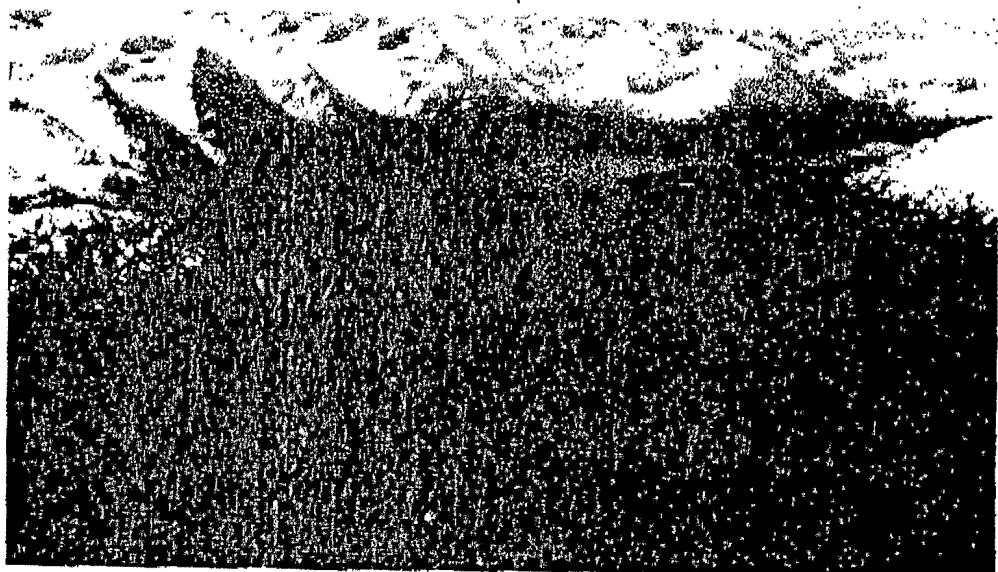
"Inholdings" are at the core of the problem in the Kodiak refuge. Through the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, native corporations on Kodiak Island were given the right to select over 320,000 acres of some of the best wildlife habitat within the refuge. In all, the Act allowed Alaskan natives to select 44 million acres of federal land through the state. Later, in 1980, the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) established over 100 million acres of new national parks and wildlife refuges in Alaska, in the process protecting entire watersheds and other intact ecosystems. Nonetheless, millions of acres of native inholdings pepper these protected areas, including the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge created in 1941.

"Native inholdings are like thousands of small time bombs with long development fuses that have been smoldering for years," said Barry, who has many years of experience with Alaskan wildlife conservation.

"For thousands of years, Alaskan natives have been good stewards of the land, but they are now under

growing financial pressure to develop their inholdings," he explained. For instance, on Kodiak Island, there are a number of individual natives who own small tracts of land but cannot afford to pay recent property tax assessments against their property. "Valuable wildlife habitat will likely be sold out from underneath these individuals at tax auctions for delinquent property assessments," Barry said.

The Alaskan natives on Kodiak Island face a dilemma. They have a legitimate and understandable desire to improve their standard of living, but incompatible economic development could threaten the natural heritage of the Kodiak Refuge. During his recent visit, Barry met with Alaskan natives who own a major inholding at the mouth of the Ayakulik River on the refuge. They showed Barry the site where they are planning to build a lodge and a permanent airstrip to attract tourism, with its resultant economic benefits for their village. The permanent airstrip would be the first outside a native village in the refuge and could result in a significant increase in air traffic, as well as human use, in this part of the island. Barry said the natives would prefer to sell the land back to



The possibility of development on native inholdings threatens the unique habitat within Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge.

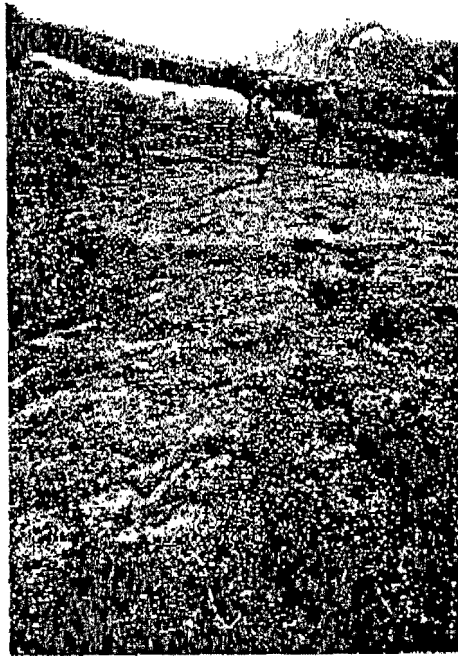
Don Barry/WWP

the Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion within the refuge, but FWS lacks the funding to acquire any land. "Land rich and cash poor," Barry said, "the natives are beginning to move ahead with alternative plans for development—to the long-term detriment of the Kodiak bear."

Several native corporations on Kodiak Island have encouraged WWF to work with them in finding creative sources of funding so their inholdings can be purchased and returned to the Kodiak Refuge. This partnership has the potential to produce a mutually beneficial solution: the natives would get the cash for their land and habitat for the Kodiak bear would be restored to refuge status. In response, WWF has been a driving force in the creation of a coalition of national conservation groups to address the problems on Kodiak Island. This coalition seeks to implement both a short-term strategy for responding to immediate threats of development, and a longer-term strategy that focuses on passage of federal legislation that would provide a comprehensive solution to refuge inholdings on Kodiak.

WWF hopes to help find alternatives to development in the Kodiak refuge. For example, conservationists could purchase "conservation easements" on native inholdings. The land owners would gain economically by being paid to forego development on their land. Conservation groups would then gain more time to raise private sector and Federal money to purchase and return inholdings to full refuge protection.

One possible approach may be to create a privately-financed environmental trust fund, perhaps modelled on one that WWF helped the Asian nation of Bhutan create to protect its extensive natural areas. Another option might be to work to expand an existing trust fund, such as the small Kodiak Brown Bear Research and Habitat Maintenance



Don Barry/WWF

Hiking up Mount Strickland in the Kodiak Refuge, Kathryn Fuller and Dick Munos, assistant refuge manager for Kodiak, discovered an area of alpine tundra with bear tracks six to eight inches deep. For millennia, Kodiak bears have walked in each others' footsteps across this piece of Kodiak Island. Through its conservation efforts on Kodiak Island, WWF hopes to ensure that these footsteps in the tundra will not be the few remnant traces of a vanishing Kodiak bear.

Trust Fund, to finance purchases of inholdings.

"What we want to do," Barry says, "is make Kodiak a flagship case to focus attention on the problems associated with refuge inholdings and the threat that incompatible development can pose to critical wildlife habitat. In this way, we hope to find solutions that can be applied to inholding problems in the rest of Alaska's protected parks and wildlife refuge areas."

"WWF believes now is the time to act," Barry continues, "before you have one example of development after another in inappropriate places. The Kodiak Refuge has been a haven for bears for thousands of years. We want to keep it that way."



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Chugach
National
Forest

201 E. 9th Ave.
Suite 206
Anchorage, AK 99501

9332536

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

Reply to: 1900

Date: November 20, 1992
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

The following comments are a summary of Chugach National Forest concerns on the 1993 Draft Work Plan, dated October 1992. In general the product is well designed and gives useful summaries of the projects which currently meet the Trustee Council's demands. In setting the overall tone for this letter I strongly believe that actual restoration activities in lieu of studies and research should be done immediately. We all know too well that nearly four years has passed since the March 1989 spill. Significant efforts have been made to understand the nature of spill injuries. We do know enough to begin actual restoration efforts.

It is time for annual restoration programs to include projects that are not time critical and which directly restore injured resources and services. Many opportunities also exist for restoration and enhancement that are not in the proposed 1993 work plan. For example, projects addressing the injured recreation resource and services would be timely if included in the 1993 program. Although injury information for recreation is not well understood, increasing demands for what I will call "coastal recreation" should place considerable emphasis on restoring or enhancing related activities.

Too much emphasis is given to study of injured species that are recovering or which have reached a level of population stability. For example both sea otters and harlequin duck were injured by the oil spill and are reported as stable at this time. In these cases it is more appropriate to monitor the recovery and not spend as much on research. Where current and future research is not specifically needed to implement a restoration action, then the proposing agency should fund that effort. Projects 93033 (ADF&G), 93043 (USFWS), AND 93045 (USFWS) have sections which propose extensive activity not necessary for apparently stable populations. Agencies wanting additional data on these species should present cooperative or unilateral proposals to pay for it. It is not appropriate to fund agency programs that have questionable utility for restoring or enhancing the oil spill injured resources. In summary, priority must be given to those projects that restore and or enhance resources and services.





I would also like to emphasize service related damage assessments and restoration activities. The noticeable lack of projects addressing damaged recreation resources and services should be rectified.

I notice that few projects are directed toward enhancing resources on the ground. After four years I think it would be appropriate to do more on ground work and only well thought out essential research. I also see few projects directed toward monitoring oil spill wide recovery or for acquiring and compiling base line data for future reference. I do, however, understand a contractor is being hired for development of a long-term monitoring process.

I believe that buying land without that land having intimate connections to injury will not help injured species or services recover. The purchase of land must aid in the documentable recovery of an injured species or service or it would not be justifiable. Approval of land acquisition opportunities must maintain this linkage to avoid accusations from the timber industry that settlement dollars are being used to restrict the industry. I do not believe that the wholesale removal of land from the private sector is in the long term interest of the American people.

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to the Draft 1993 Work Plan. I will be following your deliberative processes as I watch the restoration processes unfold.


BRUCE VAN ZEE
Forest Supervisor

921119 1100 1900 OIL KH





United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Chugach
National
Forest

201 E. 9th Ave.
Suite 206
Anchorage, AK 99501

9332536

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

Reply to: 1900

Date: November 20, 1992
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

The following comments are a summary of Chugach National Forest concerns on the 1993 Draft Work Plan, dated October 1992. In general the product is well designed and gives useful summaries of the projects which currently meet the Trustee Council's demands. In setting the overall tone for this letter I strongly believe that actual restoration activities in lieu of studies and research should be done immediately. We all know too well that nearly four years has passed since the March 1989 spill. Significant efforts have been made to understand the nature of spill injuries. We do know enough to begin actual restoration efforts.

It is time for annual restoration programs to include projects that are not time critical and which directly restore injured resources and services. Many opportunities also exist for restoration and enhancement that are not in the proposed 1993 work plan. For example, projects addressing the injured recreation resource and services would be timely if included in the 1993 program. Although injury information for recreation is not well understood, increasing demands for what I will call "coastal recreation" should place considerable emphasis on restoring or enhancing related activities.

Too much emphasis is given to study of injured species that are recovering or which have reached a level of population stability. For example both sea otters and harlequin duck were injured by the oil spill and are reported as stable at this time. In these cases it is more appropriate to monitor the recovery and not spend as much on research. Where current and future research is not specifically needed to implement a restoration action, then the proposing agency should fund that effort. Projects 93033 (ADF&G), 93043 (USFWS), AND 93045 (USFWS) have sections which propose extensive activity not necessary for apparently stable populations. Agencies wanting additional data on these species should present cooperative or unilateral proposals to pay for it. It is not appropriate to fund agency programs that have questionable utility for restoring or enhancing the oil spill injured resources. In summary, priority must be given to those projects that restore and or enhance resources and services.





I would also like to emphasize service related damage assessments and restoration activities. The noticeable lack of projects addressing damaged recreation resources and services should be rectified.

I notice that few projects are directed toward enhancing resources on the ground. After four years I think it would be appropriate to do more on ground work and only well thought out essential research. I also see few projects directed toward monitoring oil spill wide recovery or for acquiring and compiling base line data for future reference. I do, however, understand a contractor is being hired for development of a long-term monitoring process.

I believe that buying land without that land having intimate connections to injury will not help injured species or services recover. The purchase of land must aid in the documentable recovery of an injured species or service or it would not be justifiable. Approval of land acquisition opportunities must maintain this linkage to avoid accusations from the timber industry that settlement dollars are being used to restrict the industry. I do not believe that the wholesale removal of land from the private sector is in the long term interest of the American people.

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to the Draft 1993 Work Plan. I will be following your deliberative processes as I watch the restoration processes unfold.


BRUCE VAN ZEE
Forest Supervisor

921119 1100 1900 OIL KH



93325037

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992276-7178 Dave Gibbons
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

To: EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Re: Draft 1993 Workplan

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,



Karl Pulliam

PO Box 31

Seldovia, Alaska 99663

ph. 234-7641

93325037

RECEIVED

DEC 08 1992

276-7178 Dave Gibbons
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

To: EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Re: Draft 1993 Workplan

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,



Karl Pulliam

PO Box 31

Seldovia, Alaska 99663

ph. 234-7641



The National Outdoor Leadership School

P.O. Box 981, Palmer, Alaska 99645
(907) 745-4047

Don Ford
Alaska Branch Director

93325038
REC'D
DEC 08 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

11-18-92

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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

To whom it concerns,

We are pleased to be able to comment on you 1993 draft work plan, and look forward to seeing the comprehensive plan coming out this spring.

This year's plan is encouraging in that it designates a money to habitat protection. We hope that the money is spent in the best possible way to protect Southcentral Alaska's wilderness qualities and habitat which attract so many of our students. We encourage that 'viewsheds,' watersheds and ecosystems be protected, not just specific spots. This is our main priority and hope that more than \$20,000,000 is allocated for habitat acquisition.

Our first concern is that a portion of the money is being spent on projects which are not necessarily spill related. Specifically we question those projects which agencies ought to be funding out of their own budgets. Projects 93028 (Habitat Restoration) and 93029 (Secondary Growth) both deal with damage to habitat unrelated to the spill. Also many of the fishery projects seem to be pushing the limits of how related to the spill a project must be. We agree with the Trustees that the Ft. Richardson Water Pipeline (93026) and Mariculture projects 93019 and 93020 should not be funded.

Our next concern is how the money has been allocated. The agencies, which are represented on the Council, seem to be funding themselves through the projects. As long as no competitive bid process is followed, we question whether the settlement is being spent in the most efficient way. This brings us to our next concern, that there seems to be some overlap between projects. Projects 93007 and 93008 both address monitoring archaeological sites, one with volunteers and one with professionals. We support the stewardship program, but are curious about having the professionals out there also. We also have questions with the Harlequin studies, 93011 and 93033. We would hope that the emphasis would be put on restoration of a healthy population, with equal emphasis on nonconsumptive uses as on subsistence uses. Finally we see possible overlap between projects 93061 and 93060, dealing with habitat identification. Without knowing a whole lot about the projects, we hope that the overlap between them is minimized.

We also support projects which focus on endangered or threatened species and species important for the educational value of the Sound. This includes projects 93034, 93042, 93046, 93045, 93018 (wildstocks), if some of these projects can be combined for more efficient use of the settlement. We would also like to see funding for projects on Bald Eagles (93052) and Murre Colony protection (93010), and those related to habitat monitoring. We would also like to see more projects on the wild stocks of salmon and other wild fish stocks. Furthermore, private groups which have been involved in these projects should be given a chance to continue their work. Another worthwhile project




would be a reward system for the harassment of endangered and threatened species. The wildlife populations in the Sound are one of its special attributes and deserve focused (not duplicated) attention.

Our next comment is on the Public Information, Education and Interpretation project 93009. While we support education as a powerful tool and an appropriate way to spend the settlement, we again question whether the Forest Service should be receiving settlement money without first seeing if such a project could be done by a private organization. Though it may be that the Forest Service is best suited for the project, other organizations must first at least have the opportunity to bid on the project. Generally private organizations can do such projects much more efficiently than government agencies.

Finally we would like to see money allocated to survey and restore beaches which still have oil, tar, or other remains of the oil spill which may inhibit recreational and educational use. Most beaches we encountered this past summer in the spill area still have oil residue of some sort on or in them, in some cases preventing our courses from using them. We wonder why a "Restoration" plan does not address the restoration of beaches and the educational/recreational service they provide.

To conclude, we are encouraged with the money set aside for Imminent Threat Habitat Protection (93064) and hope that all, if not more, of that funding is included in the final Work Plan. We appreciate the opportunity to be involved and hope to be of assistance whenever we are able.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Twardock", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Paul Twardock
Land Use Coordinator: NOLS AK
279-0409
4101 University Dr
Anchorage AK 99508



Kodiak Island Borough

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615-6340
PHONE (907) 486-5736

November 20, 1992

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

Dear Council Members:

In response to the 1993 Draft Work Plan, the Kodiak Island Borough would like to put the following comments on the public record:

1. The overall effort by the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in terms of a process of identifying projects and the process of sorting those projects to come down to a final list of funding, was generally a good process. We would like to commend the Council and the staff on the effort that was made in that regard.
2. Although the process worked well, there are some flaws that we would like to see addressed in future years. One that is obvious is that most of the projects approved for funding are in fact from the six agencies who have Trustee Council members and Trustee staff members working on these projects. Not to be overly critical, but it appears that there is a definite advantage to having a staff member who is familiar with a particular project that has been submitted for review involved in the review process. Those of us who are outside of the six agencies are therefore at a distinct disadvantage and we would recommend that a method of receiving more input into the review process from the non-agency proposers be provided in the future.
3. The Kodiak Island Borough takes great exception to the inclusion of the Fort Richardson Hatchery water pipeline at an expense of \$3.6 million in the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill restoration projects. We find this project to have very little merit on its own basis, and further, we find it to have very little to do with the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program. The argument that this is a spill restoration for the Kenai River holds little or no merit, since the fish that are proposed to be provided from this hatchery could be provided from a number of other hatcheries which are already viable and could provide the fish stocks for the Kenai River. Therefore, the use of \$3.6 million for the Fort Richardson Hatchery water pipeline is absolutely unnecessary and has little, if anything to do with restoration from the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill. In addition, in this year's budget cut discussions it was proposed that all state hatcheries be closed in order to balance the budget. If the state plan is to close the hatcheries, why is \$3.6 million proposed to be spent on a hatchery which will be closed? We

respectfully request that the Trustee Council remove this project from the projects that are to be funded for 1993 (or any future date) from the settlement funds.

4. We respectfully request that the \$3.6 million that is currently planned for the Fort Richardson Hatchery Water Pipeline be used to fund high priority projects which were not able to be funded due to the funding limitations in this cycle. Projects from the Kodiak area of high value for restoration would include: some of the pink salmon enhancement projects, given the disastrous pink salmon return of 1992; the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center (FITC) Project for \$1 million of design and start-up monies to get that construction project underway; and the Kodiak Area Native Association Archaeological Museum for \$500,000 to \$1 million of design and initial construction funds. The funding would provide for the construction of a critical Archaeological house for preservation of the many artifacts which are being stolen and taken off of the beaches of the Kodiak Archipelago at an alarming rate. Both the FITC and Museum projects would provide growth and return to Alaska for many years to come. Thus they not only restore damages to people and other resources caused by the spill, but help build the future economy of Alaska. This is real restoration.

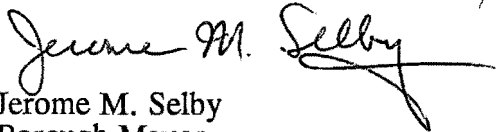
5. The Kodiak Island Borough supports the \$20 million that has been set aside for habitat acquisition, and urges the Council to move forward with all due haste toward actually acquiring critical habitat. Very high on the list of critical habitat for Kodiak Island Borough is the acquisition of weir sites critical to the continued functioning of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game with regard to fish counting and determination of adequate escapement in many of the streams on Kodiak Island. The departmental budget cuts are starting to encroach on the ability to keep these weir sites open. Also, having to continue to pay rent for these sites makes them prohibitive for operation. Acquisition is critical to continued management of the salmon fishery on Kodiak Island. We would therefore urge that these be the highest priority acquisitions at this time from the \$20 million of available funds. In addition, we encourage the Council to move ahead with earnest money agreements on habitat acquisition on Afognak and within the Kodiak Island Bear Refuge. Although the \$20 million will not acquire all of the necessary land, the earnest money agreement with native corporations, who are the owners, would certainly initiate the process of negotiation as to what would be acquired and at what cost, with payments to be spread over the remaining eight years of funds from the settlement.

6. We continue to be very concerned that few, if any, of the approved projects provide restoration to the people in the spill area. Again, we have proposed projects such as the FITC project which would be extremely useful in the continued studies of spill input and would provide employment to Alaskans during these studies. Projects such as this would also provide a capability for future research as well as preparation to do analysis if another spill should ever occur. Similarly, the Museum project would preserve some of the invaluable artifacts discovered during the spill and provide a real source of pride and recovery for the Alaskan Native population which sustained a great deal of negative impact during the spill. They could also use this project to better define their cultural heritage and serve as a basis for employment and tourism development in Alaska. We urge the Council to seriously consider funding these and similar projects which will be beneficial to Alaskans and help restore our greatest natural resource - our people.

We would like to commend the Trustee Council and staff for their overall effort. We feel that the majority of the projects proposed for funding for 1993 are good quality projects that should be funded and that the process, particularly with the addition of the public advisory group should result in an even better review and funding process for 1994. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, we will be glad to respond with further detail.

Sincerely,

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jerome M. Selby". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jerome M. Selby
Borough Mayor

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

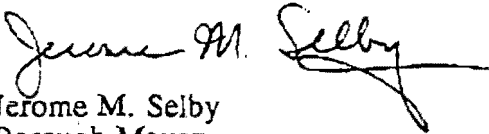
November 20, 1992

Page 3.

We would like to commend the Trustee Council and staff for their overall effort. We feel that the majority of the projects proposed for funding for 1993 are good quality projects that should be funded and that the process, particularly with the addition of the public advisory group should result in an even better review and funding process for 1994. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, we will be glad to respond with further detail.

Sincerely,

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jerome M. Selby". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jerome M. Selby
Borough Mayor

Faxed a
copy on 11-20-92
Combine w/ faxed
version

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

November 20, 1992

Page 2

respectfully request that the Trustee Council remove this project from the projects that are to be funded for 1993 (or any future date) from the settlement funds.

4. We respectfully request that the \$3.6 million that is currently planned for the Fort Richardson Hatchery Water Pipeline be used to fund high priority projects which were not able to be funded due to the funding limitations in this cycle. Projects from the Kodiak area of high value for restoration would include: some of the pink salmon enhancement projects, given the disastrous pink salmon return of 1992; the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center (FITC) Project for \$1 million of design and start-up monies to get that construction project underway; and the Kodiak Area Native Association Archaeological Museum for \$500,000 to \$1 million of design and initial construction funds. The funding would provide for the construction of a critical Archaeological house for preservation of the many artifacts which are being stolen and taken off of the beaches of the Kodiak Archipelago at an alarming rate. Both the FITC and Museum projects would provide growth and return to Alaska for many years to come. Thus they not only restore damages to people and other resources caused by the spill, but help build the future economy of Alaska. This is real restoration.

5. The Kodiak Island Borough supports the \$20 million that has been set aside for habitat acquisition, and urges the Council to move forward with all due haste toward actually acquiring critical habitat. Very high on the list of critical habitat for Kodiak Island Borough is the acquisition of weir sites critical to the continued functioning of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game with regard to fish counting and determination of adequate escapement in many of the streams on Kodiak Island. The departmental budget cuts are starting to encroach on the ability to keep these weir sites open. Also, having to continue to pay rent for these sites makes them prohibitive for operation. Acquisition is critical to continued management of the salmon fishery on Kodiak Island. We would therefore urge that these be the highest priority acquisitions at this time from the \$20 million of available funds. In addition, we encourage the Council to move ahead with earnest money agreements on habitat acquisition on Afognak and within the Kodiak Island Bear Refuge. Although the \$20 million will not acquire all of the necessary land, the earnest money agreement with native corporations, who are the owners, would certainly initiate the process of negotiation as to what would be acquired and at what cost, with payments to be spread over the remaining eight years of funds from the settlement.

6. We continue to be very concerned that few, if any, of the approved projects provide restoration to the people in the spill area. Again, we have proposed projects such as the FITC project which would be extremely useful in the continued studies of spill input and would provide employment to Alaskans during these studies. Projects such as this would also provide a capability for future research as well as preparation to do analysis if another spill should ever occur. Similarly, the Museum project would preserve some of the invaluable artifacts discovered during the spill and provide a real source of pride and recovery for the Alaskan Native population which sustained a great deal of negative impact during the spill. They could also use this project to better define their cultural heritage and serve as a basis for employment and tourism development in Alaska. We urge the Council to seriously consider funding these and similar projects which will be beneficial to Alaskans and help restore our greatest natural resource - our people.



Kodiak Island Borough

93325039
710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615-6340
PHONE (907) 486-5736
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

November 20, 1992

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

Dear Council Members:

In response to the 1993 Draft Work Plan, the Kodiak Island Borough would like to put the following comments on the public record:

1. The overall effort by the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in terms of a process of identifying projects and the process of sorting those projects to come down to a final list of funding, was generally a good process. We would like to commend the Council and the staff on the effort that was made in that regard.

2. Although the process worked well, there are some flaws that we would like to see addressed in future years. One that is obvious is that most of the projects approved for funding are in fact from the six agencies who have Trustee Council members and Trustee staff members working on these projects. Not to be overly critical, but it appears that there is a definite advantage to having a staff member who is familiar with a particular project that has been submitted for review involved in the review process. Those of us who are outside of the six agencies are therefore at a distinct disadvantage and we would recommend that a method of receiving more input into the review process from the non-agency proposers be provided in the future.

3. The Kodiak Island Borough takes great exception to the inclusion of the Fort Richardson Hatchery water pipeline at an expense of \$3.6 million in the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill restoration projects. We find this project to have very little merit on its own basis, and further, we find it to have very little to do with the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program. The argument that this is a spill restoration for the Kenai River holds little or no merit, since the fish that are proposed to be provided from this hatchery could be provided from a number of other hatcheries which are already viable and could provide the fish stocks for the Kenai River. Therefore, the use of \$3.6 million for the Fort Richardson Hatchery water pipeline is absolutely unnecessary and has little, if anything to do with restoration from the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill. In addition, in this year's budget cut discussions it was proposed that all state hatcheries be closed in order to balance the budget. If the state plan is to close the hatcheries, why is \$3.6 million proposed to be spent on a hatchery which will be closed? We

COMMENTS

93325040

R

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.

SPILL
COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Nov. 20, 1992

Gentlemen:

In reading through the Work Plan, there are obvious deficiencies. Much more money needs to be set aside and used for Project 93064, The Habitat Protection Fund.

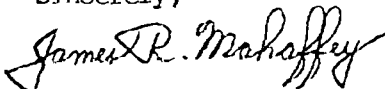
Public comment has overwhelmingly supported use of the Habitat Protection and Acquisition option---please allocate more funding for acquisition. There should be at least \$22 million set aside for the buyback of Kachemak Bay State Park inholdings alone. There are numerous other sites that should be acquired, such as in Prince William Sound. Most of the other proposed projects are essential.

There is, however, a finite amount of money. Costs for some of the projects could be reduced by putting out to bid services needed. We urge that questionable projects not be funded until the essential needs listed above are addressed. Less essential projects that immediately come to mind are (1) The water pipeline for the Ft. Richardson Hatchery, #93026, (2) Public Information & Education #93009, and (3) Study of Second Growth Forests, #93029. (Common sense would dictate that we would fund the preservation of old growth forests before studying second growth.)

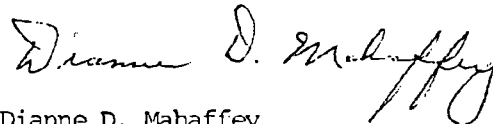
We find that the recommendations of Dr. Robert Spies, based on his research, is sound advice. Albeit his research could have been more comprehensive; i.e., his omission of spill effects on Stellar Sea Lions.

In summary--and we emphasize: Kachemak is imminently threatened with clearcut logging to begin as soon as permits can be obtained. There has been a massive public response through public hearing, letters, POMS, telephone calls, forums, and editorials regarding why this area should be preserved intact as critical habitat and consequently as a State Park. We find it difficult to urge you strongly enough to LISTEN TO THE PUBLIC--Allow the Democratic System to Work! Make Project 93064 a top priority.

Sincerely,



James R. Mahaffey
9601 Midden Way
Anchorage, AK 99507



Dianne D. Mahaffey

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.

John Crouse
P.O. Box 280
Cordova, Alaska 99574

RECORDED
9332504
DEC 18 1992

November 19, 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 would like to urge your support of one project in particular, Bald Eagle project # 93052. This project has obvious benefits to bald eagles and will protect important habitats from further damage.

Another important justification for the project is that it would make use of eagles captured and radiotagged during the damage assessment studies. There are currently 60 eagles with functional radiotags in the Prince William Sound area. Most of these transmitters will continue to transmit for another 2-3 years! Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent to tag these animals, and a valuable investment will be wasted if you do not continue to monitor those birds.

What will be gained by monitoring the radiotagged eagles? First, as outlined in the project proposal, these birds will help to identify important habitats used seasonally by bald eagles, and therefore provide a sound basis for prioritizing which areas should be considered for habitat acquisition and protection measures. Secondly, data on age-specific survival, causes of mortality, nest site fidelity, and reproduction will be obtained incidentally by monitoring these birds.

I don't think anyone can argue about the appropriateness of the proposed eagle project. It is an excellent project for restoration, and provides an unprecedented opportunity to capitalize on your original investment.

I believe that the objective of the bald eagle project is exactly what Judge Holland had in mind when he defined what constitutes Restoration.

Sincerely,



John Crouse

Timothy D. Bowman
P.O. Box 768
Cordova, AK 99574
November 18, 1992

DEC 18 1992

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,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft 1993 Work Plan. I would like to make several general comments.

First, let's stick to Restoration and not fund projects that should be funded as part of normal agency operations. In particular, most of the fish studies should be part of the ADFG management duties, and should not be funded solely with restoration monies. These include projects 93003, 93012, 93015, 93016, 93018. Other fish or shellfish studies are simply not justified based on the lack of observed damages from the oil spill. These include 93004, 93014, 93019, 93024, 93025, 93032, 93063.

Second, I strongly support the idea of habitat acquisition and protection. This idea has broad public support and a sizable chunk of Restoration money should be allotted to this work. To be cost effective, information on key habitats must be obtained that will guide acquisition and protection measures. To that end, I see the highest priority projects as 93059 and 93064. Several other proposed projects address these concerns and are warranted, including: 93043, 93046, 93051, 93052.

I do not claim to be an expert or qualified to comment on all wildlife species that were damaged by the spill, but I do have a particular interest in one project. Project 93052 (ID and protection of bald eagle habitats) is a very worthwhile, and underrated project. Perhaps you could explain to me why the "Imminent Threat Habitat Protection" proposal (#93064) received the highest rating of any project, while the bald eagle study is justified on the same grounds but was rated low?? The proposed work would help to alleviate the potential adverse effects of the proposed logging in Prince William Sound and Copper River Delta, and provide valuable information that will help determine how to most effectively spend restoration money to protect habitats for bald eagles and other forest species. It is essential that this work begins as soon as possible given the scheduled logging of some important eagle habitats.

I believe that the objective of the bald eagle project is exactly what Judge Holland had in mind when he defined what constitutes Restoration. It is a relatively small amount of money, but has potentially great benefits for bald eagles.

I would like to make one more suggestion for an additional project. That project would be to conduct periodic (perhaps every 3 years?) population surveys of all wildlife species in the spill area. And I realize that some of the projects already include such surveys. The Exxon Valdez oil spill has demonstrated the value of baseline information on population status. But for many wildlife species, no baseline data existed and an accurate evaluation of the effects of the spill was not possible. In an area of high risk, like Prince William Sound, we should not be caught with our pants down again, as we did with the EVOS. Let's face it, there is always the chance of another oil spill and we should be prepared to determine damages, and to direct recovery efforts, armed with recent knowledge of population status.

I thank you for your consideration of my comments and encourage you to support only the worthwhile projects.

Sincerely,

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

Timothy D. Bowman

Jeffrey L. Ginalias
5018 E. 43rd Ave., #10
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 337-2165

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

November 17, 1992

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Comments to 1993 Draft Work Plan

In regard to the above-referenced work plan, I provide the following comment for Project Number 93018, "Enhanced Management for Wild stocks in Prince William Sound, Special Emphasis on Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden."

I was involved with Exxon Valdez response, treatment and assessment work from 1989 through 1991. In May of 1991, I had the opportunity to do some assessment work in Eshamy Bay, Prince William Sound. While not part of this project, I visited the fike trap weir that Alaska Department of Fish and Game had established on the river a few hundred yards above the head of Eshamy Lagoon. The weir crossed the entire river (about 40 yards), and funneled to a trap box. While at the site, I observed a river otter on the north bank enter the river, work its way along the weir, slip inside, and approach the box. In the ten minute span I was present, I the otter ate two fish from the trap. From the distance I could not observe the species, but they appeared to be either dolly varden or cutthroat trout. I am sure they were not salmon as the salmon had not yet appeared in the stream. I relayed this information to the staff at the ADF&G weir cabin, who acknowledged that they were aware of the problem and were hoping to rectify it. I have not been to the weir since.

I am aware that the Eshamy Lagoon sport fishery was closed most, if not all of 1992, due to low cutthroat returns and that Project No. 93018 is undertaken partially because of this. I provide this information in the event planners were unaware of, or had not taken into account, predator factors which might influence return counts in this area.

Best wishes,

Jeffrey L. Ginalias



Penelope Oswalt
P.O. Box 1303
Cordova, Alaska 99574

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992
9355044

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
November 18, 1992
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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

Dear Trustee Council,

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

I will limit my comments here to one project that I believe should receive high priority for restoration. This project is # 93052, Identification and Protection of Important Bald Eagle Habitats.

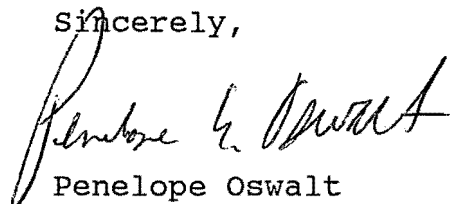
As you may already be aware, significant areas of Prince William Sound are under private (native corporation) ownership, and are scheduled to be logged in the near future. These areas contain some of the highest densities of bald eagle nests anywhere in North America, and are used seasonally by thousands of eagles from Prince William Sound and other areas of Alaska. Consequently, logging has the potential to damage bald eagle populations as much as the Exxon Valdez oil spill!

The proposed bald eagle project will identify and protect bald eagle habitats from further degradation and damage.

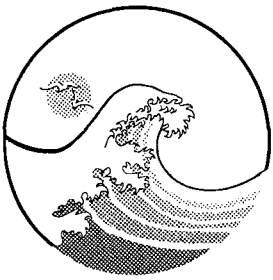
The comment of the Chief Scientist, that "... restoration action seems inappropriate." is totally unfounded. What is so inappropriate about the objectives of the proposed study?? On the contrary, the proposed habitat protection objectives make all the sense in the world, and seems to fit the criteria and intent of Restoration better than most of the other projects. Regardless of whether the population can be monitored to assess recovery, the proposed habitat work will undoubtedly benefit bald eagles and other species dependent on old growth and riparian habitats in the spill area.

I thank you for considering the above comments.

Sincerely,



Penelope Oswalt



MOSS LANDING MARINE LABORATORIES

93325045

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY FRESNO. HAYWARD. SACRAMENTO. SAN FRANCISCO. SAN JOSE. STANISLAUS

P. O. BOX 450
MOSS LANDING, CA USA
95039-0450
(408) 633-3304

RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

16 November 1992
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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

Dear Trustee Council,

I am responding to your invitation to share ideas and comments on the Draft 1993 Work Plan. I will only comment on your project selection process because this is where the real problem lies. One example illustrates the point. This year, I was asked to present restoration projects ideas to the Trustee Council. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) was given all the ideas related to rocky shore restoration, ADFG gave the information to a research group that submitted one of the ideas, and this group wrote the request for proposal number 93039. There is a clear conflict of interest when one of several competitors chooses what projects are important, and subsequently tailors a project description to continue their current studies. I explained this situation to ADFG. They simply told me that ADFG was not competent to do the job themselves, that ADFG did not understand the field well enough to find impartial experts, and that the Trustee Council gave them such an unreasonable time-line that only substandard work could be expected. In my experience over the last three years, your process has been poor in regards to public trust and use of public funds. After spending considerable energy trying to work in the Trustee's process, I now suggest that a diligent public watch dog try to achieve the following: (1) openly advertised requests for proposals (2) a forum where all academic and consulting groups can compete fairly (3) budgets that can be evaluated- see page 165 in the 1993 Draft Work Plan for typical poor example (4) that proposals are sent to qualified experts for review and (5) a requirement that results are published in peer reviewed scientific journals. These changes would result in more efficient use of funds, and better scientific studies.

Sincerely,

Andrew DeVogelaere
Dr. Andrew De Vogelaeere

cc: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Charles Peterson, Science Adviser

Mitch Nowicki
P.O. Box 2232
Cordova, Alaska 99574

93325046
RECEIVED
DEC 08 1992

18 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 thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on the Draft 1993 Work Plan. I am a long time resident of Prince William Sound area and am familiar with many of the wildlife studies that have been conducted both before and after the oil spill. I am a fisherman and a conservationist.

One of my biggest concerns is that many important habitats in the Sound might be logged in the near future. These areas are extremely important to many species of wildlife, including bald eagles and marbled murrelets, which depend on old growth forest - exactly the type of forest most threatened by logging. These areas contain some of the highest densities of bald eagle nests found anywhere. Logging threatens extensive nesting areas.

I would like to voice my support for the Bald Eagle study, which will help protect these areas. It is important to mark eagle nest trees and to work with the private landowners to minimize the amount of destruction and disturbance to nesting bald eagles. Eagle nests are hard to see from the ground, and if unrecognized, are afforded little protection from chain saws.

The Bald Eagle project seems to fit the criteria and intent of Restoration better than most of the other projects. Please consider this project not only for the eagles it will save, but also for the benefits it will provide to other species who depend on our forests.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Mitchell Nowicki

Mitchell Nowicki

93325047

Nov. 17, 1992
P. O. Box 2176
Palmer, Alaska 99645

DEC 08 1992

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Council Members,

Please consider my comments on the 1993 Draft Work Plan for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration.

1) Buy large tracts of land and timber in the area affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The \$20 million allocated for dealing in Imminent Threat should be instead go directly to the purchase of timber rights in Prince William Sound as the highest priority in 1993.

In addition, \$60 million should be allocated to purchase lands, at the scale of watersheds, according to the priorities outlined in SB 411 last session. Begin in 1993 to negotiate with the owners of the timber and lands

2) The balance of 1993 funds should sponsor studies aimed at calculating the value of lost services. The goal of the natural resource damage assessment and restoration regulations to restore or replace the injured services, as outlined by CERCLA and OPA 90, are best achieved by land and habitat preservation projects in the spill area.

The greatest loss from the Exxon Valdez spill was wilderness. Its values should be the first to be restored. For a firmer measurement of the relative value of wilderness populations and wilderness landscape, the Trustee Council should rely heavily on the results of the contingent valuation studies.

3) Curtail the projects, which comprise most of those in the 1993 draft plan, that monitor the injuries and recovery of injured resources. Shift the funds and the priorities to concrete restoration of the wilderness values lost by the spill.

4) Eliminate the conflict of interest that has arisen from the practice of the Trustee agencies allocating future restoration projects to themselves through the Council. That conflict has created a precedent for spending money that most benefits your agencies, through studies such as those listed in the 1993 draft plan, instead of fixing the injuries.

Sincerely,

Mike Bronson

Mike Bronson

RESOLUTION 92-24

93325048

R
DEC 14 1992
-10
CITY OF SELDOVIA
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SELDOVIA, ALASKA REQUESTING THE EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO APPROPRIATE MONIES FOR THE COOK INLET ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY COOK INLET RCAC.

WHEREAS, Environmental monitoring, specifically of oil industry activities as mandated by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), need to be in effect as soon as possible for the benefit of both oil industry and the citizens of Cook Inlet, and

WHEREAS, No environmental monitoring program as federally mandated has been implemented even since the increased awareness brought about by the Exxon spill of 1989, and

WHEREAS, The restitution spending guidelines clearly support Cook Inlet environmental monitoring as a valid expenditure which will serve all Alaskans while satisfying the federal legislation of OPA 90, and

WHEREAS, The Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council (CIRCAC) has an environmental monitoring proposal before the Trustee Council at this time, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The City Council of the City of Seldovia requests that the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council appropriate \$800,000 each year for the next three (3) years or \$2.4 million to Cook Inlet RCAC for the express purpose of contracting the proposed Cook Inlet environmental monitoring program.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Seldovia City Council the 16th day of November, 1992.

ATTEST:

APPROVED:

Frances Eckoldt
Frances Eckoldt, Clerk

Gerald W. Willard
Gerald W. Willard, Mayor

City of Seldovia
P.O. Box Drawer B
Seldovia, AK 99663

COMMENTS

RECEIVED
JUL 8 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

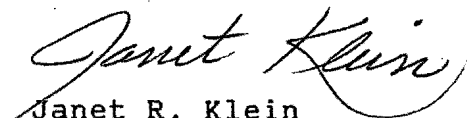
The documentation and preservation of cultural heritage sites, especially prehistoric sites, is urgently needed along the Gulf of Alaska from Prince William Sound to Kodiak. Discovery of many sites followed the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Documentation of these finite resources occurred in a cursory manner and, now, before they are further damaged, additional field documentation and recovery of information and artifacts must happen.

I encourage the Council to support the projects dealing with archaeology, especially those funding field work which should receive the highest priority and immediacy:

Project Numbers 93006 and 93008

Without strong, consistent educational program support, the preservation of cultural sites cannot occur. Project Numbers 93005 and 93007 also need funding.

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

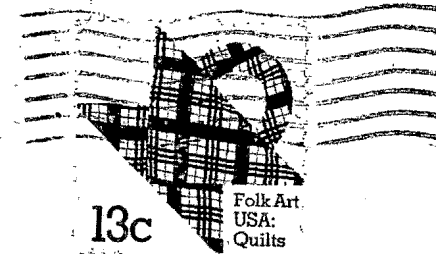

Janet R. Klein

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:

Klein
Box 2386
Homer, AK 99603



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

2)
RECEIVED 93325050
COMMENTS
DEC 08 1992

VALDEZ OIL SPILL
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 W.
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft W.

I HAVE SPENT CONSIDERABLE HOURS GOING THROUGH THE 1993 PLAN. It is going to sum up my impressions on such a divergent set of projects. Generalizations (three) first;
(One) It is worth noting that your own Dr. Spies does not give a single No. One priority to a single project! Makes me wonder if you are on base at all? I find that my own conclusions roughly paralleled his; some of these projects are completely out of line and monies allotted beyond the realm of common sense! Sure happy to see that Fort Rich pipeline has been dropped! On my own I kept notations of projects I would drop, combine or cut and came up with savings of 3717 K! You should be aware from the start that it is my feeling that equal habitat Acquisition (#93064) is the one Dr. Spies should have given a No. One rating to-- 93064 Gets my TOP BILLING (along with 93057 through 93063) and monies cut from other programs, I would place here.

(Two) Time and again various listed projects turn out to be work that is already what would be expected to be done by the various agencies listed. However the projects seem to be far over-budgeted as if starting from scratch. These are ongoing State and Federal agencies budgeted and staffed for just these sorts of projects. Everyone and everything is already in place to do this work which they are mandated to do (and paid to do by we citizens). It is inadmissible for these agencies to use this Exxon money to expand their own departments! To me this seems most blatant in 93039--which should continue on for a fifth of the funds allotted! My reading is that ADF and G is the worst practitioner of this in these projects./

(Three) I find it virtually impossible to distinguish between some projects which could advantageously be combined at considerable savings and for better efficiency.

I guess it should be best to go down the list in order:

93002 (and 93012 and 93015) Combine these. Their relationship to each other is greater than the likelihood of success from the tripple funding.

93003 and 93004 can be combined and funding cut back.

93005 through 93009 are all on one subject with a combined funding of nearly 100,000 K!

As the sites are already known and prioritized as to threat, I would suggest that this vast sum would be more wisely and efficiently spent on arranging for and carrying out carefully controlled archaeological "digs" at the sites with permission from necessary

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.

Richard W. Tyler
PO Box 1281
Homer, AK 99603



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan



eliminate the need for patrolling or monitoring, and the fear of educational and interpretive papers could include warnings against trial and the whole would yield results of the finds *and be positive*.
e, as Dr. Spies suggests.

██████████ funding as this is ongoing work that ADF and G and USFS should be doing on their own.

93024,-25, -28 -29 Eliminate as De. Speis suggests. As above these agencies are already mandated and budgeted to do this sort of work and it should be up to them to decide if it is feasible. It is my understanding that clearcutting is still underway on Montague.

93030 This one is OK but probably -31 and -32 can be placed with it without increasing the 77.9K

93033 Cut this expense back drastically !! I have talked with folks who have worked on this and know that it is not worth anywhere near 717K - The waste here has been prodigious!

93035, -36, and -38 ^{can} ~~can~~ all be combined and drastically cut as basically routine work for which these agencies are already equipped (IT HAPPENS TO BE MY CONVICTION THAT IF THIS MONITORING IS STILL NEEDED, EXXON SHOULD STILL BE DOING IT AND FOOTING THE BILL -ASIDE FROM OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS!

93039 cut as above)

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

3)

93041 Here's a good one!

93042 Another good one and sensibly funded!

93043 and 93045 should be combined and ~~and~~ funded to 300K.

93046 Reduce scope as Dr. Spies recommends.

93047 This is important but again is basically what NOAA,ADEC and ADF & G are mandated to do already so that funding might be cut back.

93051 Similar to above.

The last ones 93057 -93064 are the important ones, but I am very distrustful of ADNR under the present administration. Someone will have to watch them closely! We will be watching what happens with 93064 & down here in Homer, as we are looking right across at ~~the~~ habitats under imminent threat which MUST be put back under public use (Intongue Park)!

Thank you

Richard W. Tyler

PO Box 1281

Homer, Alaska 99603