

15.06.01 Vol III

(2 of 2)

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RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 21, 1993

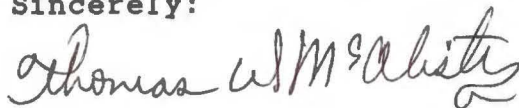
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Council Members:

I am writing to request your support in the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center to be located in Valdez. The Center would be to house Alaska Native artifacts and displays of the severe effects of the oil spill.

Thousands of visitors come to Valdez each year, all with questions about the spill, and will for many years to come. It is important that accurate information be provided for their use and study.

Sincerely:

Thomas W. McAlister
Box 814
Valdez, Alaska 99686

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AUG 09 1993

1730 M

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

3703 Fallen Timber
Louisville, Ky.
40241

August 3, 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
Council

645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Please use the Oil Spill
Settlement dollars to buy
wildlife habitat, thus pro-
tecting species from further
devastation.

Also, please purchase at
least seven areas identified

as part of the "Citizens Union"
Thank you for buying the
42,000 acres at Seal Bay on
Aogaa.

Please continue to buy
habitat for wild creatures,

Thank you!

Sincerely,
John & Candace
McBride

Jay McCarter
300 Do ester Ave.
Cambridge, MD 21613



Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

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EXXON OIL SPILL RESTORATION OFFICE

CM 1720M 7-31-93
Whom it May Concern,

Of the remaining funds left
uncommitted from the cleanup fund
from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. I
suggest that at least 80% of the
remaining funds should be used for
habitat protection.

Thank You,
Jay McCartin

1685 M

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

2725 - 8 Ave. No. #5
Great Falls, MT 59401
August 3, 1993

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

Gentlemen:

Concerning the remaining \$600,000,000 in Exxon fines for the Prince William Sound catastrophe, I believe investing in wildlife habitat is the best way to settle.

There are many areas needing protection from clear cutting, etc, but these are some of the most critical: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

As our roadless areas in the lower 48 keep shrinking and preserving wilderness is more and more difficult, I think we need to acquire all we can.

Sincerely yours,

Carley McCaulay

Carley McCaulay

1736 M

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
July 31, 1993

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership.

The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation.

I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas:

- Port Gravina/Orca Bay
- Port Fidalgo
- Knight Island Passage
- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Port Chatham
- Shuyak Straits
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Truly,

Marguerite M. Thomas Ph.D.
43362 S. Grimmer Blvd
Fremont, CA 94538



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AUG 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1766 M
Tancha & Ed McKnight
3300 Jordan Rd.
Oakland, CA 94602

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,

EC McKnight

Tancha McKnight

Tancha & Ed McKnight

July 6, 1993

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

1622 M
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Exxon Valdez Trustees:

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

Secondly, I would like to commend you on your actions earlier this year to save Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay from future habitat destruction through logging. I followed this issue closely in the legislature and I was pleasantly surprised at the outcome.

As I am sure you can conclude, I am strongly in favor of using the remaining Settlement funds for further habitat purchases. I hope protecting the Spill affected areas from further devastation will continue to be a priority for the Trustee Council.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of 1989 reminded us of how fragile our surroundings really are and how great the risks are even when you think you have taken the necessary precautions. The citizens in the spill affected areas have joined together to create a "citizen's vision" that identifies seven critical areas whose habitat should be protected. These areas include:

- Port Gravina/Orca Bay
- Port Fidalgo
- Knight Island Passage
- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Port Chatham
- Shuyak Straits
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

These areas have been chosen because of their value to local residents and all Alaskans in their present state. These habitats will be protected only if Settlement funds are used to buy these lands and the associated timber rights.

Please consider using the remaining funds to purchase these habitat areas and help Alaska make spill recovery a reality. Again, thank you for allowing me to comment in this forum.

Sincerely,


Evans McMillion

1661 M

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

E. M. Marcus
96 Parnassus Rd.
Berkeley, CA 94708

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,

E. M. Marcus

E. M. Marcus

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AUG 09 1993

1670 M

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

401 East 57 Street
Savannah, Georgia 31405
August 2, 1993

EXXON OIL SPILL RESTORATION OFFICE
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I write to urge you to use 80% of the roughly \$600 million left from the \$900 million Exxon settlement for habitat protection. The balance would be well spent for assisting with fisheries' studies and management programs.

As I see it, the task of restoration is a monumental task. Some populations of creatures indigenous to the area of Alaska which was horrendously damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill will take up to 75 years to completely recover - even with the tremendous efforts of environmentalists and cleanup personnel.

These efforts are critical in helping recovery happen in this unreplaceable and formerly pristine ecosystem.

On behalf of our earth's environment,



Shirley J. Marks, CPS

Richard Marson
P.O. Box 111355
Anchorage, AK 99511

August 6, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

1626 M
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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Council member:

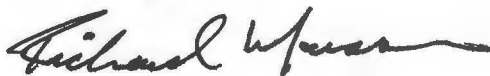
I am writing not only to voice an opinion but to plead for, the place I have grown to love, Prince William Sound. Please use the money from the last disaster to limit the extent of damage caused by the next--logging. **Please, use the money for habitat acquisition in the rainforests of Prince William Sound.**

I am a Builder that understands the need for timber but I would rather pay triple than see the Sound stripped of trees. There are other places that can be harvested that would not cut the throat of every Alaskan who depends on tourism as well as the ecosystem of the Sound and its inhabitants.

I have been drawn to Prince William Sound since 1977 when I first moved to Alaska. Through my experience of hiking and kayaking in the Sound prior to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, I was awed by its isolation, undisturbed beauty and its abundance in wildlife that made it a priceless place, like no other on earth. But we did put a price on a severed piece of the Sound I once knew and it is up to you to spend it.

The way I see it there are two ways the settlement money could influence the future of the Sound, it could help to restore and protect what is left in the Sound or it could open it up to further misuse. Studies are great but if the decisions are made due to political winds then what good are all those expensive studies. We the "Joe Public" do not have the time to study and interpret all the information that scientists have come up with. Please do not squander the the settlement money away, **ACQUIRE LAND TO ALLOW FOR NATURAL RESTORATION AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUND'S ECOSYSTEMS.**

Sincerely,



Richard Marson

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AUG 06 1993

1586 M

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

HCO1 Box 6916F
Palmer, Alaska 99645
August 6, 1993

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

Dear Sirs:

I am extremely concerned about the ongoing process of restoration to the areas of our dear state which were affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. As you prepare to decide about how best to use the settlement funds, I write to you today to implore you to take any and all actions you can which will protect habitat for the animals and birds which were devastated by that horrible disaster.

Some personal experiences from my summer of 1989 inspire my request to you today: I watched dead otters being dragged away from the Valdez Otter Rescue Center (they had died before they could even be washed). Later I painfully experienced the shivering Harlequin ducks trying to reacclimate themselves to the cold water in the pools at the bird house so that they could prove themselves ready to be released (they didn't make it). Later still I heard of the death of Seward Otter #25 after his release into a not-quite-so-pristine bay on the gulf coast; I had watched the slow recovery of his fur condition since May, and upon his release in August we thought him to be the symbol of the victory of the rescue efforts. Then came the first restoration conference, when the idea came forth that acquisition of habitat for species damaged by the spill might one day be a reality, and things seemed better.

Buying habitat is the very best way you can invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars; protecting the forests -- indeed the watersheds -- which support the healthy life cycles of the environment which our salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, and even marine mammals depend on can make recovery from the spill a true reality for all of us.

The threat to many areas of important wildlife habitat within the spill region is now not from oil, but from logging. I urge you to include on your list of priority habitat acquisitions the following: Orca Bay near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Your consideration of my deep concerns and your action towards purchase and protection of these areas will make your historic decision something I and all Alaskans will long cherish. Each of these areas, when protected, will continue to contribute to the healthy habitat which these animals depend upon, which I recreate in and love, and which are an important part of the beauty which makes Alaska my home.

Sincerely,

Nancy Michaelson
Nancy Michaelson

Gatlin Mitchell
1730 6th Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas 76110

1603 M

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

August 2, 1993

Dear Trustees

As a former Alaskan resident, and today a frequent visitor to the state, I would like to encourage you to spend the vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation.

Please buy and protect at least the same areas identified as part of the of the "Citizens vision".

I want to congratulate you for saving Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. Please let Seal Bay be a model as far as protecting entire watersheds.

Please don't spend this very important money on projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill.

Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to the wildlife of the area.

Thank you very much

Gatlin Mitchell

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Save our forests!!!

100% Treeless Paper



Printed on paper produced from the kenaf plant

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

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 9, 1993

Dear Exxon Trustee Council:

This letter is in support of the proposed Visitor/Culture/Archaeological Center. It has been four years since the 1989 oil spill and we are still spending a tremendous amount of time and effort in educating people as to the real effects of this tragedy. It is amazing how many people I meet through out the United States that continue to think that there is oil still on our beaches. Our local Convention and Visitors Bureau spends a great deal of time on the road instate as well as lower 48 trying to get people excited about coming up to Alaska and especially visiting the Prince William Sound Area.

In order to promote the work of both salvaging damaged artifact sites and to better inform the world about the Sound and its recovery what better way than to have this culture/ archaeological/ visitor center in Valdez.

Thank you for your time, and please consider this proposal,

Cliff Moore
Moore Enterprises

LOC = YDZ

Gentlemen:
I am shocked + disgusted
that restoration in the Oil
Spill area is showing such
slow progress. I strongly
urge that at least 80 per-
cent of remaining funds
be used for habitat
protection.

The Trustees are respon-
sible for the best use of
the funds and 35% for
habitat protection is at
least 50% short and is
unacceptable. Please give
this matter careful reconsider-
ation. Thank you.
J. Morgan

17143

John P. Morgan
P. O. Box 124693
San Diego, CA 92112

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON OIL SPILL



Exxon Oil Spill Restoration
Office

645 "G" Street

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

1755 M

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AUG 10 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

	INITIALS	DATE
CODED	_____	_____
CODES ✓	_____	_____
ENTERED	_____	_____
ENTRY ✓	_____	_____


19631 Encino Way
San Antonio, TX 78259
August 4, 1993

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

Gentlemen:

I am writing to request that the remaining \$600 million in Settlement monies be used to purchase critical habitat for the species which were affected by the spill. In my judgement the purchase of habitat to prevent the destructive activities of man is one of the most constructive way to preserve the natural world. Consequently I have supported land trusts and conservancy efforts in several areas of the United States over the years. I urge you to give priority to the seven habitats proposed by the local citizens' groups in Alaska. Although I have travelled to Alaska to visit this region, in general I have found that those outdoors people who live in an area know what is most valuable to save.

Sincerely,


Jerry L. Morrissey

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AUG 10 1993

1763 M

8/6/93

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Having seen the oil
spill in Prince William
Sound, we are very
concerned & recommend
that @ least 80% of
the remaining funds
from the settlement
be used for Habitat
Protection. Thank you

Ken & Bea Moss
144 NW 26th St
Coral Springs, FL 33065

N

TO: E.V.O.S. TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I feel clear cutting in Prince William Sound would devastate the area. I spend time out there and I know it would just make me sick if the trees were gone. Please buy the rights and stop this unnatural disaster from occurring.

GOOD LUCK: Ron Naanes

1585 M
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AUG 06 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

732 "O" St #3
ANC. AK 99501

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AUG 06 1993

E. V. O. S. TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

645 "G" St.
ANC. AK 99501

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AUG 09 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 4, 1993

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

Dear Trustees:

As you consider the plans for spending the rest of the \$600 million Exxon fines as part of the "Restoration Plan," I feel it is vitally important that such funds are used for the best extent possible to purchase, protect, and preserve habitat throughout the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound Areas.

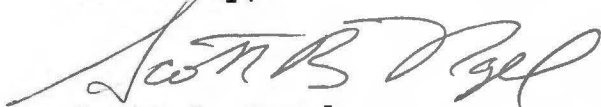
Habitat in terms of native species and wildlife need to be protected from further human and ecological degradation, and, that is only possible if steps are taken now to purchase habitat that is can and should be protected. Specifically, I urge you to use funds to purchase habitat in the Port Gravina / Orca Bay areas; forest areas in the Port Fidalgo region; habitat in the Knight Island Passage area; protection of the integrity of all lands near and within the Kenai Fjords National Park; forest habitat near Port Chatham; forest and aquatic habitat in the Shuyak Straits area; and bear habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

These are areas that continue to be threatened by development and other potential disasters. By purchasing and buying large tracts of land with funds, these lands can be protected from further logging, or environmental dismantling of precious and beautiful Alaskan ecosystems.

I urge you to take seriously where such a large pool of funds can be best used and employed not only for the betterment of the people of Alaska and the United States, but also for the wildlife and habitat of these areas.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Scott B. Nagel
P.O. Box 518
Walnut Grove, Minnesota 56180

NATCHIK CUSTOM CHARTERS

P.O. Box 3243 • Valdez, Alaska 99686 • (907) 835-5042



1711 M

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

July 7, 1993

Dear Council:

I am writing to for your support on the proposed Culture Archaeological Center.

A center like this would make would sense since it would be showing how peoples lives were affected during the oil spill. As well as what safeguards have been set up to prevent a tragedy from ever happening again.

Prince William Sound has been the focus of migration for different races and ethnic groups for centuries, many who make it their home today.

With a community college in place already in Valdez that services the surrounding areas. This center could actively play a role in giving the world a clearer picture of what Prince William Sound is, both historically and as part of the contemporary world.

Looking forward to working further with you on this project.

NATCHIK CHARTERS



ORG

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1649 M

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 3, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by Congress to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the liability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environment.

The National Trust wishes to go on record urging the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to adopt a restoration plan that would provide a reasonable balance between general restoration activities and property acquisition for impacted cultural sites. An alternative that combines these two objectives will provide the most well-rounded and complete recovery from the impact of the oil spill. The National Trust has particular interest in restoration and site stewardship programs for impacted archeological sites, as well as potential acquisition within the Kodiak Archipelago and Prince William Sound; both areas have unique historic and cultural value.

For example, the acquisition of the Three Saints Bay on Kodiak Island would preserve the Russian fur trader Gregory Shelikof's 1784 settlement, the first permanent European settlement in Alaska. Further, the acquisition of Russian Harbor on the Aliulik Peninsula on Kodiak Island would preserve the four "barabara" house pits where Russian fur-trader Stephen Glotov wintered in 1763. The sites, and others within the spill region, are world class historic sites and have only recently come to the attention of archaeological and cultural preservationists.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public comment process and good luck in developing a meaningful use of the Exxon Valdez settlement.

Sincerely,

Richard Moe
President

*Faxed duplicate of 1649, ~~1633 M~~
~~1803 M~~*



National Trust for Historic Preservation

August 3, 1993

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AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by Congress to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the liability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environment.

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Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public comment process and good luck in developing a meaningful use of the Exxon Valdez settlement.

Sincerely,

Richard Moe
President

1613 M

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AUG 13 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Barbara L. Nelson
740 Villa Ave #125
Clovis, CA 93612

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,

Barbara L. Nelson

Barbara L. Nelson

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AUG 09 1993

4 August 1993

Dear Sir,

I would like to assert my support of OPTION #2 for the distribution of funds for the restoration of Prince William Sound.

I spent four weeks kayaking on the Sound with friends this past July, and plan on returning during summer in the near future. While the beauty of Prince William Sound is unrivalled, it was evident to my friends and I that signs of the oil spill still abounded. Sterilized beaches and rocks and gravel covered with oil and tar - four years later - ~~we~~ provided a glimpse of the disastrous effects of the spill which still linger on. We must ensure that, to the best of our abilities, nothing like this is allowed to happen again. The allure of the wilderness is linked to its remoteness and inaccessibility, as its beauty and purity. Option #2 presents the ~~wisest~~ wisest program of distributing funds because it allows for the preservation of the PWS wilderness in buying up the surrounding lands. Studies and species - focused programs are important, but our first priority must be on securing the wilderness, safe from further human intervention, so that the wilderness can be safe to restore itself. Option #2 is our best assurance that the Sound will be able to return to its pre-spill state. The wilderness is what was first destroyed; the wilderness must be what is first renewed. Neglecting the legal preservation of the wilderness and the growing development interest which seeks to prey on it is the worst mistake we can make. In allowing floating gas stations and in welcoming dramatically increased motorized usage of the Sound, we are asking for another disaster. Will Prince William Sound become another

2001 Aug 14

Buzzard's Bay or Chesapeake Bay? No.

OPTION #2 : for a restored Sound.

Thank you,

Brandon Nettett

NEBLETT
7 ELMHURST RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21210

VALDEZ
EXXON OIL SPILL DISTRIBUTION FUND
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION OFFICE
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1785 M

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AUG 12 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Pamela Nicholls
527 Santa Fe
Albany, CA 94706

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,

Pamela Nicholls

Pamela Nicholls

~~#61758~~ M Aug. 7, 1993
1621

Exxon Oil Spill Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Dear Sirs:

Please support use of
the Settlement funds for
the purchase of habitats.
Large areas should be
bought, especially the
seven areas which are
part of "the citizens'
vision." Thanks.

M. Ruth Winander
622 Barbera
Davis, Ca. 95616

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AUG 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 5, 1993

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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

TO: Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
Gail T.

FM: ~~Burt~~ Nolan
P.O. Box 770
CORDOVA, AK

Subj: Use of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration funds

- 1) I ask the Trustee Council to continue negotiations with Eyak Corporation for the purchase of lands along Power Creek, Eyak Lake and Eyak Nar River.
- 2) I also ask the Council to immediately negotiate a lease option for lands on Orca Narrows.
- 3) Logging has been destructive. It has been decisive to the community. Historically fishing has provided the economic base to Cordova. Logging provides relatively few jobs in the area (~60). Fishing provides more than 600 jobs. We must stop clear-cutting. There are better ways to harvest timber that result in less impact to the ecosystem, especially salmon producing streams.

DEAR EXXON OIL:

I WISH TO OFFER MY VIEWS ON SPENDING THE
REMAINING RESTORATION MONEY. AN ALTERNATIVE BETWEEN
2 & 3 SEEMS JUSTIFIABLE. ABOUT 80% OF THE FUNDS SHOULD
BE USED FOR HABITAT PROTECTION (NOT NECESSARILY ACQUISITION)
AND 20% FOR FISHERIES STUDY AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

1579 M

XIT OESTERLIN

PO Box 3454

GETTYSBURG, PA 17325



USA 19

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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EXXON OIL SPILL RESTORATION OFFICE

645 "G" ST

ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

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1593 M
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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Kate O'Hanlan & Le Walker
40 Buckeye
Portola Valley, CA 94028-8015

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,

Kate O'Hanlan
Le Walker

Kate O'Hanlan & Le Walker

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1652 M

82 Havelock Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94112
August 3, 1993

Subject: The Use of Settlement Funds
to Protect Wildlife Habitat

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a very concerned citizen for our wilderness and wildlife, I am writing to ask you as "Trustees" to support use of the Settlement funds for the purchase of wildlife habitats.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Settlement funds should also be used to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation.

Please use this money wisely for the continued protection and preservation of wilderness habitat. We are only "keeping" this wilderness for the enjoyment of our future generations. Americans - we are in trust of it. If we allow it to be

devastated and raped "today" - there will be no more
"tomorrow" for it. You have the opportunity to make a difference.

Please use this money wisely - to buy critical areas
and to protect and preserve them. Don't waste this
money to further ruin beautiful areas in a splendid
state like Alaska.

Thanking you for your valuable time. I remain

Sincerely,

Angele L. Olson

CHRIS OTAHAL
21 VINEYARD CT.
HOLLISTER, CA 95023

1773 M
RECEIVED
AUG 11 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 5, 1993

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee,

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

Sincerely,



Chris Otahal
Wildlife Biologist

1694 M
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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my concern over your upcoming decision on the use of Oil Spill Settlement Funds.

I believe that absolutely the best way to invest these funds is by buying habitat, thereby protecting wildlife habitat and entire watersheds from further man-made accidents. By purchasing at least those seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision", you will have made a decision that will protect a variety of plant and animal species and their habitats from the further ravages of man.

I urge you to invest Oil Spill Settlement monies in the purchase of large areas of habitat and entire watersheds.

Sincerely,



Chris Olson
10670 Cordova Rd.
Cupertino, CA 95014

1738 M

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AUG 09 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 31, 1993

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership.

The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation.

I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas:

- Port Gravina/Orca Bay
- Port Fidalgo
- Knight Island Passage
- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Port Chatham
- Shuyak Straits
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Truly,

Tadd V. Ottman
Tadd V. Ottman
34011 Webfoot Loop
Fremont, CA 94555



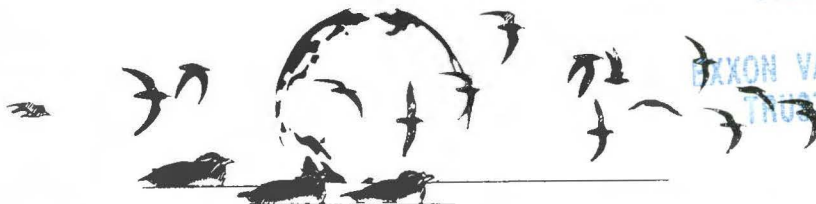
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AUG 11 1993

Pacific Seabird Group



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Craig S. Harrison
Vice Chair for Conservation
4001 North 9th Street #1801
Arlington, Virginia 22203

August 6, 1993

BY FAX (hard copy to follow)

Dr. David R. Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Comments on April 1993 "Restoration Plan"

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on a document entitled "draft restoration plan" dated April 1993. PSG expected to receive a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) that would contain the details of the Trustee Council's proposed restoration plan. By letter dated June 21, 1993, we learned that the DEIS is not yet available. PSG's primary interest at this time is to comment on a DEIS, but we reiterate here our ideas concerning the draft restoration plan that we have submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council during the past two years. PSG recognizes the enormity of the Trustee Council's task in formulating a restoration plan, but urge it to make some hard decisions soon. PSG believes that there is ample scientific evidence and public consensus to proceed with some programs, including predator removal. PSG will object if the 1994 field season is funded in the absence of a final restoration plan.

PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, and includes biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges and individuals with interests in marine conservation. PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every

seabird species affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and has sponsored symposia on the effects of the spill on seabirds. Issues relating to damages from the spill and restoration of seabird populations have been discussed by our members for years. Consensus on many issues was reached long ago.

For example, we have previously observed that the best means to restore Alaska's seabird populations would be to remove rats, foxes and other alien creatures from colonies and former colonies. We stand by this opinion. We hope that, as we requested by letter dated November 20, 1992, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will soon submit to PSG for comment a multi-year plan that outlines a comprehensive approach to removing all exotic predators from seabird islands in Alaska within five years.

PSG supports habitat acquisition. Our March 19, 1993 testimony to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries concerning the restoration of Prince William Sound (copy enclosed) identified the islands that should be purchased. The Trustee Council solicits comment on whether 35%, 50%, 75% or 91% is an appropriate percentage of funds that should be spent to purchase habitat. There is insufficient information in the April 1993 document to consider intelligently the trade-offs that these funding levels would entail. For example, would the 91% level preclude endowing chairs in marine ornithology? Would the 75% level preclude a comprehensive predator control program? PSG objects to setting funding levels at this time.

As stated in our letter to the Trustee Council dated April 14, 1993, PSG supports the endowment of chairs in marine ornithology at the University of Alaska as an appropriate use of some of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds. This use is justified under the enhancement provisions in the settlement documents. Endowed chairs can provide independent (non-government) research, expertise for contract studies, public education and a source of well-trained scientists to advise or be employed by the responsible agencies.

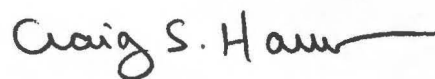
Most birds killed in the spill were migratory. PSG reiterates its strong objection to limiting seabird restoration to the geographic area that the Trustee Council has identified as the spill area. The Trustee Council has spent too much effort attempting to restore seabird colonies at infeasible sites within the spill area instead of planning for compensatory restoration in breeding areas that may be far from the spill area.

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

now seems to ignore, including yellow-billed loons, tufted puffins, grebes, shearwaters, cormorants, oldsquaw, scoters, black-legged kittiwakes and ancient murrelets.

In conclusion, PSG urges the Trustees to (1) fund the removal of predators from seabird colonies; (2) purchase seabird habitat; (3) endow university chairs; (4) expand restoration for migratory birds to include the entire state of Alaska; and (5) include all damaged species of seabirds in its restoration efforts.

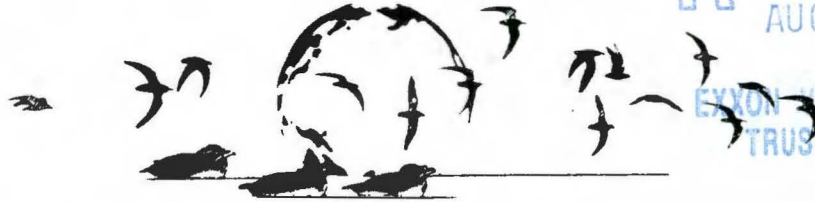
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Craig S. Harrison". The signature is written in dark ink and includes a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Craig S. Harrison

Enclosure

Pacific Seabird Group



RECEIVED
AUG 11 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Craig S. Harrison
Vice Chair for Conservation
4001 North 9th Street #1801
Arlington, Virginia 22203

March 19, 1993

Honorable Gerry E. Studds, Chairman
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building
Washington DC 20515-6230

Re: Oversight Hearing on Restoration of Prince William Sound

Dear Chairman Studds:

The Pacific Seabird Group (PSG) thanks the Chairman for this opportunity to provide our perspective on the restoration of Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, including Russia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand. Among PSG's members are biologists who study seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges, and individuals interested in marine conservation. During the past twenty years, PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species that the oil spill affected. PSG has commented extensively on the Trustees' restoration plans and one of our founders, James G. King, serves on the Trustees' Public Advisory Group.

I. Seabirds Were Severely Damaged by the Oil Spill

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

II. Restoration Activities, 1989-1992

PSG recognizes that establishing an infrastructure to plan and implement wisely a \$1 billion restoration program is difficult and demanding. While PSG had some initial problems with opportunities to comment on the Trustees' work plans in a timely manner, we believe that the Trustees have resolved their organizational problems and intend to provide meaningful public involvement in the restoration process. We are especially encouraged that the Trustees have selected a Public Advisory Group and expect that the Trustees will give the opinions of the advisory group much weight.

Despite improvements in the Trustees' procedures, PSG is concerned about some restoration policies. The Trustees seem to be applying an agency pork barrel approach to funding decisions and spend too much money on overhead and projects that do not directly restore natural resources. The Trustees will spend \$38 million on restoration during 1993 that will have little tangible benefit to seabirds. We discuss below PSG's recommended approach to the future restoration of seabirds. PSG also believes that federal and state agencies should use their existing authorities to protect species damaged by the spill. For example, logging on government and private lands (e.g., inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park and Afognak Island) that are prime habitat for marbled murrelets and harlequin ducks should be curtailed. The National Marine Fisheries Service should enforce the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to protect marbled murrelets in Prince William Sound that drown in gillnets.

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

In general, we believe that the damage assessment projects for seabirds have been worthwhile. PSG believes that understanding the magnitude of harm is important to decide the types and extent of restoration activities that may be necessary. PSG also believes that the studies on marbled murrelet and harlequin duck habitat requirements should prove to be very useful in assessing potential land acquisitions for these species. These studies also should assist federal and state forestry agencies in establishing the width of forested buffer strips that are necessary to protect the breeding sites of harlequin ducks.

III. Suggested Restoration Activities, 1993 and Beyond

PSG understands that the restoration team is working on a draft Restoration Plan that will soon be available for public review. PSG intends to be as involved with that process as possible. PSG supports using restoration funds for options that are technically feasible, have a high potential to improve the recovery of injured resources and pass muster under a benefit/cost test. PSG believes that restoration options should be evaluated from the perspective of whether they benefit more than a single resource. PSG's preferred options generally would benefit an entire community of seabirds (and often other organisms), not just a single species.

PSG is concerned that the Trustees have limited their consideration of the restoration of seabirds to the geographic area of the oil slick. While such a geographic criterion may be appropriate for inter-tidal organisms, it ignores the fact that seabirds are migratory. Oiled seabirds were seen in the Pribilof Islands during 1989 and seabirds from the Shumagin and Aleutian Islands probably were killed. Birds may be moving into the oil spill area from elsewhere in Alaska to replace dead birds. The Trustees have thus far refused to implement restoration projects for seabirds elsewhere in Alaska that were directly or indirectly depleted by the spill. Our recommended approach, which we hope will be contained in the Trustees' draft Restoration Plan, focuses on habitat acquisition and the restoration of the natural biodiversity of seabird breeding islands.

A. Habitat Acquisition

Because protecting habitat benefits seabirds and all other wildlife species, PSG supports habitat acquisition as a means of restoring the actual or equivalent resources that the spill injured. Besides acquiring specific seabird colonies (Enclosure 1), PSG strongly supports the purchase of any old growth areas in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and Afognak Island. These habitats are important to nesting marbled murrelets, bald eagles and harlequin ducks. Protecting these areas would benefit many other forms of wildlife such as salmon and black oystercatchers as well as enhance recreation opportunities. Land acquisition, however, can be extremely expensive and the Trustees should ensure that the lands purchased are valuable to wildlife and that the benefits are worth the cost. PSG suggests the Trustees consider the use of conservation easements as well as fee purchase. Restrictions on use and development may provide adequate protection at less cost, allowing more land to be protected.

B. Restoring Natural Bio-Diversity of Seabird Breeding Islands

PSG is disappointed that the Trustees have not begun to restore the natural biodiversity of the seabird colonies in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and elsewhere by promoting a program to eliminate exotic rats, foxes and other creatures that

have caused the local extinction of seabird colonies.^{1/} Foxes that farmers released on seabird islands and later abandoned depress the breeding population of seabirds on the Alaskan Maritime National Wildlife Refuge by several million each year. FWS should humanely end the suffering of the foxes that were deserted in this hostile environment and barely survive by depredating seabird colonies. The Canadian Wildlife Service is using funds from the Nestucca oil spill to restore seabird habitat in the Queen Charlotte Archipelago, British Columbia, by removing introduced rats and raccoons. This means of restoration is financially feasible and highly effective.

Predator removal has the highest yield of any action that the Trustees might take to restore the actual or equivalent populations of the twenty or so seabird species that the oil spill killed. It would help the entire seabird community to recover, including island-nesting sea ducks, dabbling ducks, oystercatchers, wintering waterfowl, puffins, murrelets, gulls and terns. For example, after farmers stocked Kaligagan Island with foxes in 1921, its seabird population plunged so low that the renowned Alaska naturalist Olaus Murie recommended that it continue as a fox farm. In the 1980s, after foxes had died out, Kaligagan supported 125,000 burrowing seabirds. There is simply no scientific question that introduced predators such as rats and foxes devastate seabird colonies or that removing such creatures can enable the restoration of the natural bio-diversity to the breeding islands.

IV. Conclusion

PSG remains cautiously optimistic that the restoration can be a success. We believe that the Trustees have developed procedures to ensure that the trust funds will be spent wisely. We encourage the Trustees to use the very best science in making their decisions. Finally, we strongly encourage the Trustees to include in the draft Restoration Plan our suggestions to acquire appropriate seabird habitat and to restore the natural bio-diversity of seabird breeding islands. Non-native predators on breeding islands kill as many seabirds each year as several Exxon Valdez oil spills. Thank you for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues.

Sincerely,

Craig S. Hanson

Enclosure

^{1/} FWS had budgeted \$50,000 in 1992 to remove introduced foxes from islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. We understand that the Director's office in Washington DC reprogrammed those funds elsewhere over the objections of the Alaska Regional Director and PSG.

PACIFIC SEABIRD GROUP RECOMMENDED SEABIRD COLONIES TO ACQUIRE

Alaska Peninsula (South Side)

High
Sutwik
Ugaiushak
Fox
Hydra
Central
2 Unnamed islands (Nakalilok Bay)
Unnamed Islands between Unavikshak and Kumlik
Spitz
Brothers
Cherni
Sanak

Fox Islands (Eastern Aleutians)

Tanginak (Akun)
Kaligagan (including 7 islets on north side)
Derbin (Tigalda)
Poa (Tigalda)
Tangik (Tidgaldal)
Unnamed islet (Trident Bay)
Unnamed islet (Akun Strait)
Puffin
Ogangan (Unalaska)
Emerald (Unalaska)
Ship Rock (Umnak Pass)
Kigul (Umnak Pass)
Ogchul (Umnak)
Vesvidof (Umnak)
Adugak (Umnak)
Ananuliak (Umnak)

Kodiak Island Vicinity

Flat
Tugidak
Triplets
Catherdral
Ladder
Sheep
Cub
Amea
Nut
Puffin
John
Chinak Island and Rocks
Utesistol
Suitlak
Middle
Kekur

Bering Sea

King
Fairway Rock
Egg (Norton Sound)

Gulf of Alaska

Sand
Gull
Middleton

*Faxed duplicate
of 1616*

**Pacific
Seabird
Group**



DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Craig S. Harrison
Vice Chair for Conservation
4001 North 9th Street #1801
Arlington, Virginia 22203

August 6, 1993

BY FAX (hard copy to follow)

Dr. David R. Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Comments on April 1993 "Restoration Plan"

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

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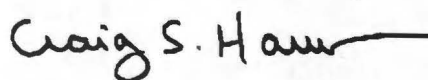
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Craig S. Harrison". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Craig S. Harrison

Enclosure

TELECOPY INFORMATION

1621 M

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

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

Telecopy Number: (202)778-2201

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

TO: Name: Dr. David R. Gibbons
Firm: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
Location: Anchorage, Alaska
Telecopy Number: 907-276-7178
No. Pages 4 Including Cover

FROM: Name: Craig S. Harrison, Esq.

Extension: 202-778-2240

Special Instructions: Hard copy and enclosure will follow by mail.

Operator: _____ Date: 08/06/93

Time: _____

Client/Matter Name: Personal

Client/Matter Number: 77777.000671

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

1708 M

BETTY PAIGE
PO BOX 841
VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 8, 1993

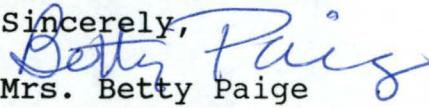
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council;

The construction of a Center in Valdez incorporating a Visitor Center, Native Culture Center, and Oil Spill Center is a most worthwhile proposal for Oil Spill Restoration revenues. This project will create new human resource opportunities for those hurt by the 1989 spill, provide a cultural center in cooperation with the Valdez Native Asso., create a artifact viewing and oil spill restoration display, along with a much needed new Visitor Center.

Some have questioned the proposed spending of oil spill restoration revenues on different projects from land acquisition to study after study after study; your charge is not an easy one, but it would seem a Center containing a variety of the educational and historical composition as stated above along with housing Oil Spill studies and accommodating visitors to the Prince William Sound would be more in keeping with your goal for allocation of these monies.

Please give this proposal your sanction.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Betty Paige
Accountant

1732 M

5-Aug 93

Dear Trustees;

Please use the
600 million in acquisition
of those prime low
great forest areas such
as en holdings in Kinoi
Fjord Nat. Park, Port
Chatham, Knight Island
Passage and Port Fidalgo.

Your wisdom in
this matter will be
felt for centuries to
come

Good luck

Sincerely,

Jack Bernitz MD

✓ack PAPA ITZ RD
3706 - V. Ave
Anchorage, Wt.



9822

RECEIVED

AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

1778 M

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1993

P.O. Box 484
Valdez, AK 99686
10 August 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Gentlemen:

It has come to my attention that the Valdez Native Association has proposed that a Valdez Cultural Center and Artifact Repository be built in the city of Valdez to promote and house archaeological studies and findings for the Prince William Sound area.

The archaeological significance of this area has not been tapped into nearly as much as it should be. A center such as that proposed would encourage more in-depth studies of our native cultures in the Sound area.

Since Valdez has become a focal point for the Prince William Sound natives, it is understandable that such a center should be built here. The mass numbers of visitors and tourists who come through here would definitely support such a venture.

Please support this proposal. The area and its peoples would benefit from it considerably.

Sincerely,



Tweet Parker

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

1691 M

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Aug 3, 1993

re: Restoration Plan

I am writing to you because I support Alternate
Plan No. 2.

I recently spent 2 weeks on Prince William Sound with the National Leadership School (NOLS). Living as I do in the Lower 48 it means a lot to me that some part of this country should be left as unspoiled as possible. Alaska by virtue of it's remoteness & climate seems to me to be our best last chance.

I urge you to leverage the money that is left from Exxon's settlement to the maximum to insure that as much habitat is protected for future generations to enjoy as I have this summer.

Thank You
Jevon Parrott

Trevor H Parrott
4115 W Wood Drive
Phoenix AZ 85029-1956



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Office
645 G. St.
Anchorage AK

RECEIVED

AUG 09 1993

99501 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Exxon Valdez Trustees :

172811

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired.

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

Doug Peacock

signature.

5820 W Martingal
Tucson AZ 85743



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

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1762

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 6, 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees
Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

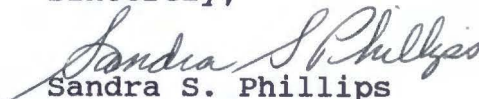
Dear Trustees,

I understand that you are receiving comments which will be used to prepare a final restoration plan to be presented, this fall. It is my request that you use 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs.

If habitat protection is not given top priority, it is my concern that such occurrences as hundreds of thousands of private forest land being clearcut will add to the already devastating consequences of the spill.

Thank you for considering my comments and concerns.

Sincerely,


Sandra S. Phillips
PO Box 582
Louisville, CO 80027

42
1651 M

AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 3, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

This letter is to urge you to follow the "citizen vision" for the acquisition of priority habitat in Prince William Sound and the Western Gulf of Alaska. Such action is the only appropriate course to follow since the funding is the result of the legal action taken to restore the damage to the ecosystem as a result of the spill. The purchase of these pristine and sensitive natural areas will help protect these entire ecosystems from future destructive development such as clear cutting.

Be a good steward for these lands and waters and the generation of the future will applaud your name.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Pipes
Member of the Alaska Coalition
2111 Olympia
Pleasanton, Texas 78064



1610 M

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

DEAR SIRs,

As a concerned U.S. citizen and environmentalist I would like to express my views concerning the use of the remaining dollars from Exxon's fines for the Prince William disaster. The remaining \$600 million in fines would be put to best use thru the purchase of wildlife habitat to prevent further degradation of Alaskan coastal rainforest. Any large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and at the very least the seven (?) areas identified by the citizens council should be protected.

Due to the vast damage which was ~~en~~ inflicted upon wildlife and habitat areas from the Valdez oil spill, I urge the council members to help heal the Alaskan environment thru habitat purchase. Thank-you

Joseph R. Pomroy





MR. JOE PONIEMAZ
3634 MYOMING ST
SAINT LOUIS MO 63116

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

RECEIVED

AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1783 M
RECEIVED

AUG 12 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Carolyn Prentiss
996 Oak Street
Ashland, OR 97520

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,



Carolyn Prentiss

Q

R

RECEIVED

AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1740 M

LYNN RAGGHIANTI
350 S. J. A. T. S. S. H. C.
Union City, CA 94587

July 31, 1993

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501**

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership.

The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation.

I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas:

- Port Gravina/Orca Bay
- Port Fidalgo
- Knight Island Passage
- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Port Chatham
- Shuyak Straits
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Truly,

Lynn Raggianti



1590 M
David R. Richards
20 Kevin Drive
Rochester, New York 14625

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 2, 1993

EXXON OIL SPILL RESTORATION
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Dear Sir:

I am writing to indicate my preference for
spending the uncommitted funds from the
Exxon Oil spill.

I recommend an alternative that uses 80%
of the remaining funds for habitat protection
and 20% for fisheries studies and
management programs.

Sincerely
David R. Richards

1724 M

Dear Exxon Valdez Trustees .

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired.

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

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

Julie Richardson
signature.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St
Anchorage, Ak

99501

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1682 M

Aug. 3, 1993

AUG 09 1993

To the trustees,

I understand you are accepting public comment concerning the Exxon settlement and how to use the remaining \$600 million.

I have read the five alternatives and while Alternatives 2 and 3 would allocate most of the funds for habitat protection, they have certain drawbacks. I must side with the conservation groups who recommend using 80% of the funds for habitat protection and the other 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

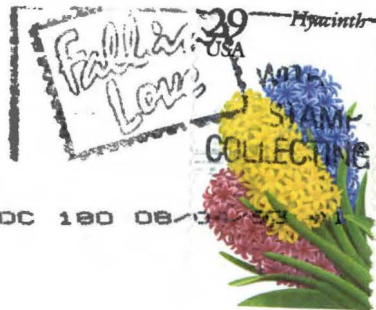
There is no doubt that longterm damage was done to Prince William Sound and Alternative 1 (doing nothing) is totally unacceptable. The area is a fragile ecosystem due to the damage done by the Exxon Valdez spill. It is imperative to fund habitat protection to prevent any further damage being done.

The studies are needed to assess damage and determine what specific areas need the most help. The management programs are needed to ensure that the balance of nature is restored and maintained. Please adopt the conservationist coalition's alternative (80%/20%).

Sincerely,

Mark Ritchey

M Ritchey
423 S. First
Bangor PA 18013



LUPDC 180 08/04/93

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Trustees
Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Ak 9950

1602 M

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

2248 Knoll Circle
Anchorage, AK 99501

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Trustees:

We urge the Council to use Exxon Settlement funds for wildlife habitat acquisition. With the spill and cleanup now history we feel it behooves us to protect the impacted area from further environmental damage. Many areas in Prince William Sound and along the Kenai coast are threatened by self-interest groups that appear to have no consideration for the protection of these lands for future generations. Purchasing these critical areas will help insure that our children and generations of American to come can enjoy these lands and their delicate ecosystems as we have.

Respectively yours

Donald H. Richter
Marion C. Richter

Donald H. and Marion C.
Richter

August 4, 1993

1592 M
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

Please support, vote to approve, and work to implement the "citizens' vision" for spending most remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds to acquire private land and timber rights in at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, marbeled murrelets, and many other species severely harmed by the oil spill depend upon forest habitats. Many of these forest habitats are jeopardized by large-scale logging, including clearcutting.

The settlement funds cannot bring back the wildlife killed in the spill, nor remove spill-associated toxins from the marine ecosystem. But these settlement funds can and should be used to acquire private forest lands and timber rights so that important habitats will receive necessary protection. Indeed, this is the best and most appropriate use for most of the remaining settlement funds.

In this regard, I support and applaud the use of some settlement funds to protect Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island.

Please continue these acquisitions to protect entire watersheds, wherever possible.

Thank you very much for considering my views.

Sincerely,

June Ringer
June Ringer

cc: President Bill Clinton
Governor Walter J. Hickel
Interested parties

129 East Fairview Ave., Apt. 2
Glendale, CA 91207

1584 19

Aug 1, 1993
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear EVOS Trustees

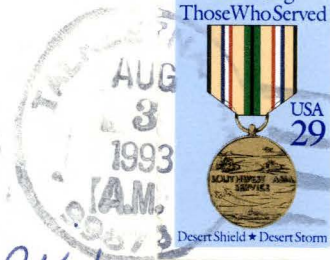
I'm writing to urge you to use the remaining Settlement money to purchase threatened habitat in spill impacted areas.

I believe there are many of us who need to see concrete measures taken that directly benefit these areas that were so badly damaged.

The Seal Bay purchase on Afognak was a great start but much more can be done. I'd like to see you move quickly to purchase the seven areas identified by the "citizens vision" plan.

I believe there is no more effective way to spend what money remains.
Sincerely Jeff Robinson

ROBINSON
P.O. Box 477
TALKEETNA, AK. 99676



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 "G" STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil
Spill Trustee

1636 M

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AUG 09 1993

Council:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I support using
settlement funds
for protecting
wildlife habitat
and for buying
and protecting
entire watersheds
to protect them
from logging;

and the seven areas
identified as a part
of the "citizens
vision" should be
purchased and
protected from
clear-cut logging
and other destructive
developments...

Respectfully,
Carl Rouch

1321 Moultrie Ave.
Mattoon, IL 61938

8-2-93

1582 M

PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATES, CHARTERED

RANDI RUBOVITS-SEITZ, M. D.

PHILIP RUBOVITS-SEITZ, M. D.

2623 WOODLEY PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

(202) 234-1621

RECEIVED

AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

8/1/93

We implore you
to use the money
in accordance with
sound conservation
practices, to restore
and protect the
Prince William Sound
Habitat
and improve your
safety procedures
Burt S. Seitz

EVOS Trust Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED

Aug. 2, '93

AUG 06 1993

Dear Trustees,

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

TRUSTEES COUNCIL

I am very much in favor of using Exxon Settlement funds for acquisition of wildlife habitat and areas for wilderness recreation. Buying wildlife habitat is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the areas impacted by the oil spill and to protect these areas from further devastation.

Habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds, as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I concur with the suggestions of "Citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition," and encourage the Council to purchase the seven areas they have designated.

We must protect the treasure we have in Alaska's wild beauty by spending most, if not all, of the \$900 million on land acquisition of areas for habitat preservation and/or wilderness recreation. We must protect fragile ecosystems by not allowing logging or other types of development in critical habitat areas.

Once again, I strongly support using the Exxon Settlement funds to acquire and protect habitat for wildlife.

Thanks for your time.

Carolyn Sayre

Carolyn Sayre

P.O. Box 711

Talkeetna, AK 99676

1581 M

Please use
80% of the
Exxon funds
to restore
habitat +
habitat
protection
C + U Schaffer



Exxon Oil Spill
Office
645 "H" St.
Anchorage, Alaska

1614

~~1757~~

~~1617~~ M

99501

CLARENCE SCHAFER
1960 MAZEY ST
MILPITAS CA 95035

Oakridge, Oregon



CH13-1



84
"Deb"

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1646 M

Chuck Schall
10001 W. Bay Harbor Dr, #308
Bay Harbor Islands, FL 33154

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,

Chuck Schall

Chuck Schall

1648 M

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AUG 09 1993

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

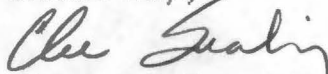
August 3, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

As a visitor to your state I am writing to urge you to follow the recommendations of the Alaska Chapter of the Sierra Club to purchase private in holdings in the Gulf of Alaska. What Alaska is seeking is long term economic stability, not the boom and bust of short term exploitation such as we have seen in western Colorado. Real economic stability will come from Alaska's scenic natural values, not timber and oil. The people with real money to spend will come for fishing, hunting, touring and other outdoor activities that benefit a wide range of Alaskans, much more so than extractive industries. Look at the "Lower 48", you can't have it both ways, shoot for long term economic stability.

Sincerely,



Cleo and Mary Sealing
1670 N 1/2 Road
Fruita, CO 81521

Sierra Club

Alaska Field Office

241 E. Fifth Avenue, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 276-4048 • FAX (907) 258-6807

1634 M



by Wilbur Mills

August 6, 1993

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

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RE: "Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment"

Gentlemen:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We have not necessarily responded to each of the questions in the "brochure." Instead, we discuss the issues we consider most important, while suggesting a different approach that we believe the restoration plan should take.

1) The Restoration Plan format

The Sierra Club believes that the Restoration Plan should not attempt to name precise percentages or amounts of money to be spent on different categories of activities. We recommend a simple Plan that describes rules and policies for Trustee Council decisions. We recommend the following principles:

Legality: Trustees should clarify what is legal and what is not legal under the oil spill settlement. The settlement is not a "slush fund" for worthy projects. Only projects which advance restoration may be funded. Education and research are worthy goals, but are not legal unless they advance restoration of resources and services damaged in the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Effectiveness: Trustees should select only those projects which are MOST EFFECTIVE at restoring or preventing further damage to the resources and services which were damaged in the oil spill. The question of whether a project is "time-critical" should no longer be considered relevant. The question of how severely a resource or service was damaged is also not relevant. For example, even though murres were the most damaged of any bird species, it should not follow that murre projects necessarily receive high levels of support. Projects to restore murres -- or any other resources or service -- should be funded only if they will be highly effective at doing so. Massive construction projects do not restore damaged resources and services.

Ecosystem protection: Trustees should give priority to projects which restore and protect whole ecosystems, rather than only one resource or service.

Harmlessness: Trustees should not fund projects which harm a damaged resource or service. For example, a hatchery project which increases the numbers of a certain species but reduces genetic diversity by damaging wild stocks should not be funded. Projects which increase human use at the expense of damaged resources must not be funded.

Geographical priority: Trustees should give preference to projects within the oil spill area, with a diminishing preference as projects move further away from it. However, projects outside the oil spill area should be allowed if they meet the other guidelines, and especially if they can be accomplished more effectively outside the spill area. One of the most effective ways to restore bird habitat is to eliminate predators (such as foxes) which have been introduced to islands by humans. While there are few islands with introduced predators within the spill zone, they do occur along the Alaska Peninsula, the Pribilofs, and the Aleutians. Removal of introduced foxes on these islands is an appropriate and highly effective way to replace bird habitat. Land acquisition outside the spill zone is also appropriate if habitat values are high. Many of the birds and fish killed in the oil spill are migratory.

Long term effectiveness: Trustees should prefer projects which provide lasting protection for injured resources and services. A project which speeds up recovery of a damaged population by a few years is a far less effective use of settlement funds than a project which helps protect populations in perpetuity. Replanting seaweed, or reducing numbers of indigenous avian predators are examples of poor uses of funds because they make only a short term difference in restoration.

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

Effective schedule: Trustees should not tie the schedule of expenditures directly to the schedule of Exxon's payments. Projects which would be most effective if implemented soon should be implemented, with a schedule of payments over time, if necessary. It is far more sensible to negotiate for large areas of habitat acquisition, and pay for them over time, than to make small purchases each year in order to keep within the scheduled payments from Exxon. On the other hand, a plan for monitoring and study should extend beyond the last payment from Exxon in 2001. Some funds should be set aside for this purpose. However, endowments are not an effective use of settlement funds. Far too little money would be available now, when it is most needed. Also, it would become increasingly difficult to ensure that funds

would be used as intended, to restore damage from the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

2) Habitat Protection

The Sierra Club believes that the best use of oil spill restoration funds is habitat protection. We are on record as favoring expenditure of 80% of the original \$900 million for this purpose. Unfortunately, this appears to be no longer possible, due to the amount of money that has been spent or committed for other purposes. We recognize that there are other legitimate needs for some of the remaining funds. For example, there is a great deal of popular support for studies of damaged fisheries, and this is an appropriate use of some funds.

However, habitat protection is the most effective use of funds. It is legal, it is highly effective, it protects the entire ecosystem, it is harmless, and it provides very long term benefits. Large scale protection could be implemented over the next two years, and paid for over the full eight years of Exxon's payments. Numerous privately owned areas provide high value habitat for damaged resources and opportunities for services. These areas are threatened with degradation which must be prevented through acquisition of land and/or development rights.

The Trustees should pursue large areas for acquisition, not just logging permit areas or buffer strips. Priority areas should include the following (in geographical order, from east to west):

- o Port Gravina/Orca Bay, including Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay, the Rude River drainage, and Hawkins Island (Eyak Corporation)
- o Port Fidalgo (Tatitlek)
- o Knight Island Passage, including Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, and Knight Island (Chenega)
- o Kenai Fjords National Park (Port Graham and English Bay)
- o Port Chatham (English Bay)
- o Shuyak Straits from Red Peaks to Seal Bay (Afognak Joint Venture)
- o Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Akhiok-Kaguyak, Old Harbor, Koniag)

3) Administration

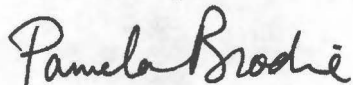
The Trustees should reorganize their administration to improve efficiency and reduce conflicts of interest. We recommend a strong executive director, with staff chosen for their expertise in the necessary fields. Trustees should abandon the model of requiring at least one staff member from each agency on each

Oil Spill Restoration Plan Comments
August 6, 1993
Page 4

committee. For example, a habitat protection committee should be made up of experts in land acquisition. It does not need staff from agencies which do not manage land. Habitat acquisition should be centralized, rather than divided among different agencies with different procedures, different levels of expertise, and different levels of motivation. Projects should not be proposed and recommended by the agencies that stand to benefit from their funding; this is a conflict of interest which leads to "pork-barrel" projects and diversion of funds to supplement normal agency functions.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

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

Pamela Brodie

1609 19
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Gentlemen,

Please support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. It is the best way to restore their damaged populations and to protect them for the future.

As a flight attendant I am in the Alaska area frequently and I have a great love for the unique beauty and wildlife in the area. The travelers I speak with feel the same.

This is your opportunity to do something truly meaningful for the "long run" of habitat protection.

Private owners will be paid for the value of their land and the public interest is saved as well.

Please support habitat acquisitions in the following areas"

Port Gravina/ Orca Bay Port Fidalgo Knight Island
Passage Kenai Fjords National Park Port Chatham
Shuyak Straits Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Thank you very much,

A.K. Smiley
6739 Round Oak Rd.
Penngrove, Ca 94951

August 4, 1993

1591 M

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

7167 Maryland Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45236
August 3, 1993

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

Dear Trustees:

I would like to recommend that using the Settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill. Large areas should be bought, protecting wildlife habitat from further devastation.

Please buy and protect the following crucial areas:

- Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; the Knight Island Passage watershed; Port Chatham; the Shuyak Straits watershed and aquatic environment; and inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

The buying of land and timber rights on these parcels will protect these fragile habitats and all prevent destructive development and clear-cut logging.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Smith

August 4, 1993

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

1595 M
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

I request your support and approval for the "citizens' vision" for use of the vast majority of remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds for the protection of critical wildlife habitats.

The Exxon Valdez spill was a major environmental disaster. Unfortunately, Settlement funds cannot bring back dead, oil-soaked wildlife. However, another foreseeable environmental tragedy of potentially equal or greater proportion is the massive logging and fragmentation of this region's forests.

Ultimately, this logging and associated road building may do more to reduce the long-term productivity and sustainability of fisheries and wildlife than the spill itself. Thus, it is logical to spend the Settlement funds where they can help avoid future environmental problems, rather than the largely unmitigable impacts from the spill.

The scientists working under the relatively new disciplines of landscape ecology and conservation biology are teaching us that future conservation and management programs must shift to become proactive, preventive, ecosystem-based, and at a watershed or larger level. In other words, most existing protected habitat for fisheries and wildlife may not sustain healthy viable populations over time, if surrounding habitats are increasingly converted and/or fragmented. These recent lessons should be applied in spending the remaining Settlement funds to acquire private lands and timber rights in a manner which will protect the natural productivity and connectivity of at least watershed-scale habitats.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Richard Spotts

5604 Rosedale Way
Sacramento, CA 95822

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

1605 M

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Haverford College
Haverford, PA 19041
August 1, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council,

I am concerned about the environment of our world and am especially concerned about our nation's last unspoiled wilderness, Alaska. I am a tourist of Alaska and have several relatives in the area. I enjoy vacationing in places which have not yet been touched by the disfiguring hand of modern human society.

The oil spill in Valdez, Alaska--caused by Exxon--has been one of the greatest environmental catastrophes in recent memory. Right now, little can be done to reduce the damage that the spill has caused. The least that the EVOS Trustees can do is draft a Restoration Plan respectful to the Alaskan environment that Exxon has irrevocably ruined. Buying wildlife habitat should be the cornerstone of the plan. It is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted area and also serves to protect these areas from possible devastation in the future. The habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds. The recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak is a good example for the kind of purchase I have in mind. I recommend that the Trustees move quickly to purchase the areas of Port Gravina & Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Please rush to protect these as well as any other areas that the council or other Alaskans feel need protection. In this way, the Settlement funds can be used for what they should be used for--present and future protection of the Alaskan environment. It is really a small piece of retribution for such a grotesque environmental disaster. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Edward J. Stamas

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

1653 M

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Jasna Stefanovic
700 Steiner #603
San Francisco, CA 94117

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

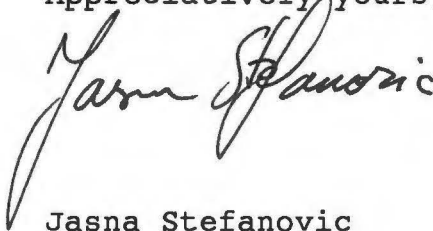
Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,



Jasna Stefanovic

1607 M

P.O. Box 100171
Anchorage, AK 99510

August 6, 1993

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees Council:

I am writing in response to your request for public comments on the restoration plan for the Exxon spill settlement monies. I would like to see the money spent to protect habitat. Protecting wildlife habitat which is threatened will allow us to protect the true victims of the oil spill - fish wildlife, plants and people dependent on subsistence lifestyles. This would be the most fitting way to respond to such a tragedy.

Please consider this proposal as a priority as you develop your restoration plan. Thank you.

Sincerely,



R. John Strassenburgh

John R. Swanson
3400 Edmund Blvd.
Minneapolis, MN 55406

1580 M
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

30 July 1993.

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

99501.

Sir Sirs:

Please accept my following comments concerning
Use of Settlement Funds.

I urge that the purchase of Fish and Wildlife Habitat
be fully approved so as to save and restore Alaska's coastal area.
and to fully protect Alaska's unique and fragile wildlife fish, habitats
with large areas to be purchased, including entire watersheds.
and with the purchase of Alaska's coastal region,
the following specific areas must be acquired at this time:

Port Moxie / Oona Bay,
Port Adolph,
Kraig Island Passage,
Kenai Fjords National Park,
Port Chatham,
Shuyale Shirts,
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. and

So preserve Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park,
Admiral Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; areas all of
certain national significance.

and to buy at least 1,000,000 acres of Alaska's coastal main forest.
with the provision to eliminate all logging in this area,
so as to save this coastal area for all Alaskans.

Sincerely,

John R. Swanson.

1632 M
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 4, 1993

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

I am writing to voice my opinions on the use of settlement funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I support the use of these funds for the acquisition and protection of wildlife habitat. Acquisition of habitat is probably the best way to protect wildlife. In fact, purchase and protection of entire watersheds would be ideal. Specific areas which should be a high priority for purchase include those in the Citizen's Vision Plan and listed below.

Port Gravina/Orca Bay

Port Sidalgo

Knight Island Passage

Kenai Fjords National Park

Port Chatham

Shuyak Straits

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on your plans for use of the settlement funds. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,


Maryellen Tuttle

TUTTLE
7304 B TIMOTHY CIR.
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1659 M

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

Marlyn J. Twitchell
1337 Virginia Court
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUST

August 6, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council Members:

This letter is in response to your request for comments on the restoration plan for the Exxon spill settlement funds.

As a second generation Alaskan, I have seen considerable change in the state, much of it destructive to the long-term interests of the state and, ultimately, to those of us who plan to spend the rest of our lives here. Consequently, I would like to see the settlement funds used to protect habitat. Protecting habitat, currently threatened by logging, will ensure the long-term health of fish, wildlife, plants and the individuals in the area who engage in a subsistence lifestyle. Preservation of Alaska's abundant resources -- particularly its economically important fisheries -- and unique rural lifestyle will ensure the main components of the quality of life and stable economic base we enjoy today is there for future generations. This would be the most appropriate form of response to a painful, destructive tragedy, the extent of which we still do not know.

Please consider habitat acquisition a priority as you develop your restoration plan.

Thank you for considering public comment on this subject.

Sincerely,



Marlyn J. Twitchell

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W

1651 M

374 S. Edison Avenue
Elgin, IL 60123
August 4, 1993

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

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

Dear Sirs,

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I would like to ask for your support for spending the greatest part of the remaining Settlement funds for the purchase and protection of wildlife habitat. Please consider purchase of land and timber rights in these critical areas:

- Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings
- Knight Island Passage
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; proposed adjacent developments
- Port Chatham
- Port Fidalgo
- Port Gravina/Orca Bay
- Shuyak Straits

I appreciate your previous decisions to use funds for Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay, and I trust that you will have the wisdom and good judgement to do similar good with the remaining funds. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Stephen Warble

August 6, 1993

Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs,

Last June, I travelled to Alaska for the first time. I was awed by the majestic mountains and the abundance of wildlife. These qualities attract many thousands of tourists and provide a unique asset that Alaska communities can market to enhance their local economies.

As Trustees of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds, I urge you to divert at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and the remaining 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Alaska communities cannot wait until injured wildlife and habitat recover naturally. The balance must be sought between selecting what is good for communities as well as wildlife.

I appreciate your interest and hope that you will pursue my recommendation. The land and water resources of Alaska are too valuable for us to make another mistake in their mismanagement.

Sincerely,

Elly Walkowiak

ELLY WALKOWIAK
5305 SE 9th St.
Des Moines, IA 50315

1655 M

RECEIVED

AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 3, 1993

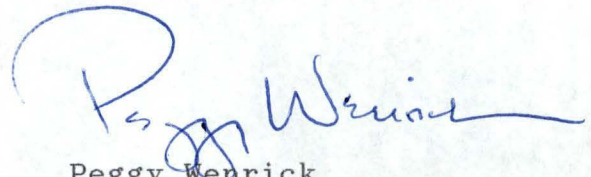
Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

To Whom It May Concern:

Of the alternatives proposed by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees, I favor Alternative 2.

However I wish to urge the Trustees to adopt an alternative proposed by a coalition of conservation groups: using 80 percent of the funds for the protection of habitat. I believe this would protect some areas near Prince William Sound from clear cutting, an activity that would only increase the devastation of this region.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Peggy Wenrick". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "P" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Peggy Wenrick
5898 Misty Ridge Drive
Tucson, AZ 85718

1627 M **RECEIVED**

AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Wilderness Birding Adventures

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

August 5, 1993

P.O. Box 10-3747
Anchorage, Alaska
99510-3747
(907) 694-7442

Dear EVOS Trustee Council:

Bob Dittrick and I own Wilderness Birding Adventures, a small Alaskan guiding business specializing in birding and wildlife viewing trips in remote wilderness areas. We travel in small groups (nine people or less, including guides) and practice "minimum impact" camping techniques. Our business is resource dependent, but in a non-consumptive manner. The resource we rely on is a healthy and pristine wilderness environment. We conduct sea kayaking trips in Prince William Sound. Bob is a member of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association board of directors.

Our recommendation to you is to utilize the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement monies to purchase habitat that is presently or potentially at risk of being logged or otherwise developed. You have an unprecedented opportunity to preserve intact entire watersheds which will be of vital long-term importance not only to tourism and non-commercial recreation, but also to the fisheries. Everyday we hear of environmental problems (with major economic ramifications) that can be traced to the destruction or dissection of habitat. Please take this unique opportunity to preserve our intricately balanced natural ecosystems along the coastline of southcentral Alaska. I support the purchase of the seven areas identified in the "citizens' vision" plan, as well as any critical nesting or spawning habitat.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Lisa Moorehead



1619 M
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AUG 06 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

August 6, 1993

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

RE: Restoration Plan: Summary of Alternatives for
Public Comment

Dear Trustee Council:

The Wilderness Society is pleased to provide comments on the proposed Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. National interests are truly at stake. Most oiled shorelines were within the boundaries of conservation units designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. Designated Wilderness shorelines of Katmai National Park and Becharoff National Wildlife Refuge, proposed Wilderness in Chugach National Forest and Kenai Fjords National Park, and the spectacular defacto wilderness coasts of other national parks and wildlife refuges were harmed by the oil spill. As well, the federal Trustees must represent the public trust of all Americans in their decisions concerning wilderness, wildlife, and other natural resources and services that were damaged by the oil spill.

The cornerstone of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that provides restoration by preventing further damage to injured resources by protecting threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. The Trustee Council needs to move beyond the approach of conducting negotiations by individual agencies for relatively small parcels to a more comprehensive approach supported by a team of top-notch negotiators.

We also believe that the Trustees must be dedicated to a well designed long-term ecological monitoring program using a small portion of the funds. Investigation of on-going damage to fisheries and wildlife resources is necessary and should be done in the context of a comprehensive and well integrated program that addresses not only individual species, but also the relationships between various components of the marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

We oppose endowments due to the imminent need for maximum iceway in

ALASKA REGION

430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
TEL. (907) 272-9453 FAX (907) 274-4145

negotiations for habitat that must occur as soon as possible. We also believe that endowments for research are not needed to ensure that the Trustees make a commitment to a targeted, long-term ecological monitoring program.

Alternatives Presented. We are concerned that the alternatives may be perceived as numerical targets for funding while the rationale for long-term effectiveness for various restoration measures gets lost among the perception of competing interests. Alternative #2 comes the closest to meeting restoration goals since it gives the highest priority to habitat protection and acquisition as our highest priority for restoration but a better concept of a long-term ecosystem monitoring program needs to be included in it. However, the policy questions need to be answered differently (see Table 1 and discussion below).

We oppose alternatives 1,3,4, and 5 because we do not believe they contain adequate priority to habitat protection and acquisition. We believe that the parameters for identifying what kinds of projects are not eligible for Exxon Valdez funds must be clearly laid out so that the Trustee Council does not spend lots of time evaluating proposals that are not suitable.

We oppose virtually all enhancement and manipulation forms of restoration because there is little evidence that they would be effective, and these kinds of restoration generally address only one single species. We find the term "general restoration" misleading, and prefer use of the terms enhancement and manipulation as they are more descriptive as to what is really involved. For all alternatives, manipulation of resources should emphasize management that protects wild fish stocks and natural wildlife diversity and should avoid focusing on only single species. Enhancements should not compromise wilderness and recreational values.

The Draft Plan has exaggerated the effectiveness of "general restoration" listed in the table for alternatives 3, 4, and 5. The only "general restoration" we believe is justified at this time is removal of **non-native** predators (i.e. alien foxes) on islands that previously supported murre colonies and protection of archeological resources. Except for testing of subsistence foods for contamination, we oppose all options shown for services, especially development of new recreational/tourism facilities and development of new commercial fish runs, hatcheries, other such enhancements. We believe that an option should be added under "Designated Wilderness Areas": priority for habitat acquisition in the Nellic-Juan/College Fjords and other Wilderness Study areas.

We strongly oppose any use of the criminal or civil funds for spill contingency planning and response efforts or research, as we believe there are many other programs where such activities--albeit important--are already mandated and these types of activities do not fall within the parameters of the settlement. This would include any future proposals for "in situ" oil test burns by Alaska Clean Seas/ U.S. Coast Guard or cold water dispersant development.

We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement. As well, we believe that wetland restoration projects such as have been proposed in the past for Montague Island or hazardous waste cleanups, are regular agency programs that, even if they have merit, should not receive any settlement funds. Furthermore, we do not believe it is appropriate for the Minerals Management Service to seek any funds from the criminal or civil settlement in order to conduct research or its environmental study, assessment, or other pre-lease work for Outer Continental Shelf sales in the spill region or elsewhere in Alaska.

We will discuss our vision for the Ecological Monitoring program, habitat protection goals, and the five policies raised in your newspaper Restoration Plan in more detail.

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and we support an integrated-ecosystem approach. The goal of this program should be to understand the long-term effects of the oil spill, to evaluate recovery, and to understand the relationships of various components of the spill-affected ecosystem. The Trustee's monitoring program must be better integrated with regular agency monitoring, research, and management so that we best further our understanding of what's going on in the spill affected ecosystem, and also maximize the "bang for the buck".

This program needs to depart significantly from the approach taken for the damage assessment phase dictated by litigation needs which focused investigation on individual species most expected to show dramatic damages. There has also been ample research to document linkages of upland habitats with species injured by the spill and so, continued emphasis on this kind of monitoring is unnecessary.

We believe that the four Proposed Program Components for the monitoring and research program do not clearly distinguish the kinds of information that would be collected and how it would be integrated together. "Recovery monitoring" with the goal of producing a conclusive finding that 'recovery has occurred' for individual species has little relevance if this information is not connected with data about trends in other aspects of the ecosystem, and should not be a primary goal of monitoring. Furthermore, if a definition of "recovery" is used that considers only population-level effects to be significant, this could rule out collecting important data (such as sub-lethal effects) which may give clearer indications of lasting effects throughout the environment. Also, due to lack of baseline information and high natural variability, there may be lasting effects--even to populations--that are not evident from monitoring.

We also believe that it will be virtually impossible to measure the effectiveness rate of most individual restoration projects due to paucity of baseline data and high

natural variability; therefore "restoration monitoring" must be done from a broader ecosystem perspective if it is to be useful. There is little, if any, "Restoration Research" that should be conducted; this should occur only in cases of severe, on-going population declines. We oppose any research into oil spill containment, or oil recovery (such as special cold-water dispersant technology along the lines of the Alaska Clean Seas proposal) under the guise of Restoration research.

"Ecosystem monitoring" should be the framework that all research and monitoring is conducted within. However, this should be done with the goal of understanding the long-term effects of the oil-spill, and better knowledge of the relationships of all parts of the ecosystem. However, the Trustee agencies have the individual responsibilities to assure that there is adequate information in the event of an oil spill or other development. We are specifically opposed to Exxon Valdez settlement funds being used to undertake baseline studies that are needed prior to federal OCS and state offshore oil leasing in areas such as Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. While necessary, it is the responsibility of the MMS to assure such studies are done as part of its on-going OCS program.

Employment of local residents should be a priority. The Federal government should make full use of local-hire provisions. Monitoring and long-term research programs, site stewardship of archeological and other cultural resources, and restoration projects should hire rural residents.

In conclusion, a comprehensive program makes the most sense and the Trustee Council needs to develop a new proposal. The "conceptual design" and "conceptual model" for the monitoring program does not appear to provide for adequate participation and decision-making by those with expert traditional indigenous knowledge. This must be an explicit part of the concept of the program. Also, there must be adequate field work, and means of incorporating expert opinion and knowledge from the public.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition should be based on Widely Accepted Ecological Concepts

Habitat protection and acquisition should generally occur on a broad scale in order to achieve settlement goals. As Trustees, you have the rare opportunity to protect still intact expanses of habitat used by a diversity of species and that support a range of services which were injured by the spill. Elsewhere, resource managers are left with crumb-sized pieces of habitat for designing nature reserves and from which to decide acquisition priorities. Here, we have the opportunity to apply our finite financial resources creatively and maximize habitat protection on an ecosystem-scale instead of simply biting off a few prime chunks.

The first step is for the state and federal agencies to recognize their role is a

double one and that for their Trustee obligations to be most meaningful, they will commit on-going agency management activities to be compatible with restoration goals. For agencies to use settlement funds to augment existing management actions under the rationale that these are spill-related, and to not work toward the restoration goals in other aspects of its program, thwarts the public interest and commitments made in the settlement.

The public should not be asked to pay from one pocket (restoration funds) to study and restore populations and to protect habitat, while at the same time the government has its hand in another pocket to promote activities that would complicate management or destroy or degrade habitats in this same region -- it is the same wallet, the public's. Since public land managers should already be doing all that they can to restore the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, habitat protection efforts should focus on acquisition of large blocks of intact habitat on private lands.

In the spill-affected region, we are blessed with the opportunity to do more than just protect isolated pieces such as nesting sites or streamside buffers. Acquisition of especially rich sites is important, but the integrity of these areas cannot be maintained in isolation from the adjacent habitats, nor is their value independent of the quality of the larger watershed or ecosystem. It is well known that habitat loss causes population declines and can facilitate extinction by transforming large populations into smaller, more isolated ones through the process of habitat fragmentation. *Consensus exists among biologists that, all else being equal, continuous suitable habitat supports more individuals of a species targeted for conservation than does fragmented (discontinuous) habitat* (Thomas et al. 1990).

Certain concepts of conservation strategy widely accepted by specialists in the fields of ecology and conservation biology (Den Boer 1981, Harris 1984, Thomas et al. 1990, Wilcove et al. 1986) that are applicable to Exxon Valdez restoration include:

- o "Bigger is better." Large blocks of habitat are better than small ones.
- o Blocks of contiguous habitat are better than loose aggregations of fragmented blocks due to problems associated with fragmentation and edge effects including increased predation and susceptibility to blow-down, reduced wildlife dispersal and altered movements, erosion, and others.
- o Protected habitats should be distributed across a species' complete geographic distribution.

Our priorities for acquisition are broad areas, including entire watersheds, in these areas:

- ♦ Shuyak Straits - Afognak Island (Afognak Joint Venture holdings) old-growth forest

habitat located along the north part of the island adjacent to and east of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge unit on this island.

- ♦ Kenai Fjords National Park - All English Bay and Port Graham inholdings.
- ♦ Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings on Kodiak Island.
- ♦ Port Gravina / Orca Bay - Eyak Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay, Sheep Bay, Simpson Lagoon.
- ♦ Port Fidalgo - On-going logging threatens densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.
- ♦ Knight Island Passage - Chenega Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Knight Island and Jackpot/Eshamy.
- ♦ Port Chatham - This last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, is threatened by logging.

Options for the Habitat Acquisition Process

The Restoration Plan must work from the recognition that the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the spill and approach restoration efforts from the premise that ecosystems need to be restored.

Just as repairing the individual homes or stores flooded out by the Mississippi will not restore the devastated communities, we should not rate the effectiveness of habitat acquisition by judging how well a particular parcel of land might help increase (or sustain) the bald eagle population alone, for example. While we must try to protect, and acquire where threatened, important habitat that serve critical functions for species injured by the spill--we must not look just at the pieces, but at the whole fabric of life that is sustained by intact ecosystems.

A comprehensive approach to acquisition on a large-scale should be taken with a new approach to negotiations. If the criteria developed earlier in the Restoration Framework Supplement from 1992 are to be used, ecosystems will have the best chance for restoration using these options:

- o Concurrent Analysis
- o Imminent Threat Protection process
- o Threshold Set A.

We believe the concurrent analysis with an imminent threat protection process, using the threshold criteria in Set A is the only realistic option for the Trustees in light of the kinds of biological information available and the limitations of existing fisheries and wildlife management programs. Quite simply, the kind of scientific information available about the pre- and post-spill distribution and populations for many fish and wildlife species is inadequate to draw precise conclusions about the effectiveness of most specific management actions. Throughout the world, limitations in our knowledge of ecological systems has led fisheries and wildlife managers to chose protection of wildlife habitat as the best means of protecting wildlife populations.

We support use of the "Imminent threat protection process" described in Fig. 2, not the "Evaluation Process" shown in Fig. 1 of the additional handouts to the Framework Document. Based on the information we have at this time, we prefer Threshold Criteria Set A. We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be at the top of a hierarchy of restoration options. Considering the options given in the Restoration Framework, we strongly prefer concurrent analysis (Fig. 7--we prefer revised Fig. 7 from handout that shows habitat acquisition on same level as management and manipulation) and are opposed to the hierarchical analysis (Fig. 6) where habitat acquisition may only be considered as a last resort. On both Figs. 6&7, the "adequate" rate and degree of recovery that leads to "no further action" should be changed to reflect that monitoring will continue to assure that further injury wasn't detected or arise later as a result of latent injury or complex ecological interactions.

Table 1. Issues and Policy Questions Addressed in the Alternatives

Issue	Policy Question
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Address all injured resources and services. There does not have to be a population decline, but priority to species with such declines.
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered, but priority to species with population declines.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Enhancement and manipulations should be required to produce substantial improvement over natural recovery. High priority to actions that minimize further harm to an injured resource or service.
Location of Restoration Actions	Undertake restoration actions in the entire spill affected ecosystem (i.e. increase boundary to east). Allow actions outside the spill area for species with continuing population declines (lower priority).
Opportunities for Human Use	No restoration actions to develop new human uses of the spill area, or to conduct activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc.

Issues and Policy Questions

1. Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions.

Definition of injury should encompass more than population level effects - We believe that the definition of injury should not focus on detected effects to populations, but should also include degradation of habitats and sub-lethal effects including changes in physiological or biochemical changes or productivity changes. This is crucial since, as the Trustees acknowledge, pre-spill population data is lacking for many species and determination of population declines caused by the spill is complicated by high natural variability or declines that had begun prior to the spill. The public is concerned about habitat and sub-lethal effects. We are pleased that the Trustee Council has begun to give treatment to injuries for which there was no measurable population decline, and believe this could be consistently reflected throughout the Restoration Plan.

We are troubled by the definition of "consequential injury" that may give more priority to significant population declines than to habitat degradation or contamination. If habitat or sublethal or chronic effects to adults or any other life stages are continuing, but have not yet been manifested or inferred at the population level, there may still be a problem for which restoration is warranted.

Because this document was based on studies that focused on documenting injury to individual species for legal proof of harm, it seems that potential future environmental injury has been downplayed. Furthermore, the difference between lack of evidence of injury, and lack of effects must be made explicit. For example, the description of Recovery for Sitka Black-Tailed Deer (p. B7, 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives) should be changed to say, "since there is no evidence that populations of Sitka black-tailed deer were injured or were not injured, no estimate of recovery time can be made.

We encourage the Trustee Council to include in the "Summary of Injury" a more complete description of the more subtle effects; for example, the increased significance of rockfish mortality or physiological changes for such a long-growing species that may live 100 years, or the heavy direct mortality of yellow-billed loons which is of concern since this species has low population numbers. The Summary of Injury should not state there was "no evidence of injury" if there was sub-lethal damage but not population-level effects. "Other Birds" should be listed under "Injured, but no known population decline" on the table of Injured Resources (p.E3, 1993 Supplement).

Recovery concept must include protection of habitat that contributes to natural recovery. We believe that enhancement of ecosystem protection is justified under the terms of the settlement and the recovery concept as written is too narrow. Injury to the ecosystem needs to be described. The summaries of injury to habitats are a good start at describing the injury to the entire ecosystem, but further synthesis of effects on coastal,

riverine, and upland habitats and the array of species they support is needed. As well, food web relationships need greater attention. For example, the ecological significance of uptake of petroleum hydrocarbons by deer from eating kelp was downplayed with the statement "it was determined that the deer were safe to eat," especially since the intertidal habitat section failed to mention the kelp-deer interaction. Initial and potential long-term human health effects from the spill to residents and oil spill workers should be included in the summary since humans are part of the ecosystem.

Better information about Injury to Archeological Resources needed. We recognize that specific information about archeological resources needs to be kept confidential, but if possible, maps or description of which ANILCA conservation units had injured resources would be useful. It is hard for the public to appreciate the magnitude of damage without better information.

2. Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources.

It is warranted to continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered, although the priority should be for actions for resources with on-going injury. We believe there is a strong basis for maintaining habitat protection indefinitely because there was an permanent loss of the intrinsic value of the fish, wildlife, habitat, and wilderness values lost in the immediate aftermath of the spill. The statement, "As restoration objectives are accomplished over time, some restrictions imposed on management of the lands may be removed," should be deleted from the Step 8, Management, of Habitat Protection and Acquisition on Private Land (p. C9, 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives).

3. Effectiveness of Restoration Actions.

Enhancement and manipulation actions should be required to produce substantial improvement over natural recovery. High priority to actions that minimize further harm to an injured resource or service.

4. Location of Restoration Actions.

The definition of "oil spill area" could be misinterpreted (for example, the uplands themselves were not oiled but are the logical focus of restoration); we suggest changing it to the "oiled ecosystem." The entire ecosystem affected by the spill should include the entire Prince William Sound east to the outer (east) boundary of the Copper River Delta ecosystem. As a lower priority, allow actions outside the spill area for species with continuing population declines.

5. Opportunities for Human Use.

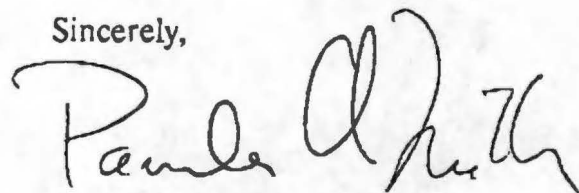
No restoration actions to develop new human uses of the spill area, or to conduct

The Wilderness Society 11

activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc. We are opposed to trail-building, new roads, docks or ports, lodges or cabins, or other infrastructure or intrusive development.

The Wilderness Society is a national membership organization devoted to preserving wilderness and wildlife, protecting America's prime forests, parks, rivers, and shorelands, and fostering an American land ethic. This non-profit organization has 300,000 members nationwide, nearly 1,400 of whom live in Alaska and many who reside along or use the shorelines of areas affected by the spill. We appreciate this opportunity to comment and look forward to continued involvement in the Restoration Process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pamela A. Miller', with a stylized, cursive script.

Pamela A. Miller
Asst. Regional Director

References

- Den Boer, P.J. 1981. On the survival of populations in a heterogeneous and variable environment. *Oecologia* 50: 39-53.
- Harris, L. 1984. *The Fragmented Forest*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Thomas, J.W., E.D. Forsman, J.B. Lint, E.C. Meslow, B.R. Noon, and J.Verner. May 1990. *A Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl*. Portland, Oregon: Interagency Scientific Committee.
- Wilcove, D.S., C.H. McLennan, and A.P. Dobson. 1986. Habitat fragmentation in the temperate zone. pp. 237-256 in: M. Soule and B.A. Wilcox, eds. *Conservation Biology: The science of scarcity and diversity*. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates.

Ruth D. Wood
Box 100466
Anchorage, AK 99510

1598 M
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AUG 06 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council Members:

I attended the public meeting in Anchorage on April 26 and am writing now to reiterate my comments of that evening. I believe that the best use of the remaining Exxon Valdez settlement dollars is habitat acquisition.


I was one of those who thought that the settlement was too low and that Exxon should only be allowed to pay in installments if they also paid interest. That they should also be reimbursed by their own settlement is outrageous. These things, however appalling, have already been decided. You have accepted the responsibility of determining how to spend the remaining funds. I think that if you look at the opportunities carefully, you too will reach the conclusion that the best use of the money is to protect the wildlife and subsistence lifestyles that were jeopardized with the spill.

Yours is an extremely huge pot of money that will serve to generate idea after idea after idea of ways to spend it. When I look at the categories of restoration actions that you have identified, however, habitat acquisition stands far above the others. Building fish passes and public-use cabins, as suggested under General Restoration, is not even in the same league. The projects mentioned under Monitoring and Research Program are not necessary and will do nothing to enhance recovery. Of course funds have to be allocated to Administration and Public Information, but they should be minimized and used efficiently. **Therefore, I would like to see 90% of the remaining dollars spent on habitat protection and urge you to work with the environmental community in identifying priorities.**

Finally, under no circumstances should the Trustee Council create an endowment. If the settlement had been received as a lump sum, it might have been possible. But with the money coming in over a 10 year period, and with so much of it already spent, there's not enough left for a meaningful endowment.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment your critically important work.

Sincerely,


Ruth D. Wood

1608 M
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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 4, 1993
17430 Andreanoff Way
Juneau, AK 99801

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

Re: Purchase of wildlife habitat

Dear Committee,

I write today to urge you to use the money from the Exxon Valdez settlement to increase and enhance our wildlife habitat protection in Prince William Sound. Recovery for the area will be very slow, but with protection from other human management and utilization, i.e. logging, mining, etc., the Prince William Sound will have a much better chance of recovery to pre-oil spill conditions.

I urge you to use the Settlement funds to buy wildlife habitat. Habitat is an absolute necessity for successful wildlife recovery. Our research shows that the best system protection for wildlife is full ecosystem protection. Please use the Settlement funds to purchase entire watersheds, or expand the boundaries of existing protected habitat, such as refuges, to include entire watersheds. Please move quickly before some of the proposed purchased areas are harvested for timber or mining begins. Please move quickly on the Eyak corporation lands in and near Cordova. Other areas of prime wildlife habitat include Port Gravina/Oorca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island passage, expansion of Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak straits, and expansion of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Please act quickly to use the settlement funds for protection of wildlife and preservation for human enjoyment and use by purchasing lands for wildlife.

Sincerely,

Brenda Wright

Brenda Wright
Fish Biologist

x
y
z

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AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

phone → (907) 279-1689

1587 M

2641 Lake Otis Pkwy.

Anchorage, Alaska

99508

August 5, 1993

Dear EVOS Trustee Council;

I have 3 comments re: the draft Restoration Plan being prepared to guide how the Settlement of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill monies will be spent.

- 1 - Habitat Acquisition and Acquisition of areas important for wilderness recreation and tourism is the best way to invest the Settlement Funds. Please carry out the "Citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition".
2. All \$900,000,000 needs to be spent on Purchasing these wild lands - Stop the wasteful frittering away of these Settlement monies and get going with obtaining the lands - you have delayed and dragged your feet long enough.
3. Spend no more on "clean up" of the spill. Nature will take care of that from here on. Protecting injured species of animals and their ^{wild} ecosystems from logging and other "development" activities is over

- 2 -

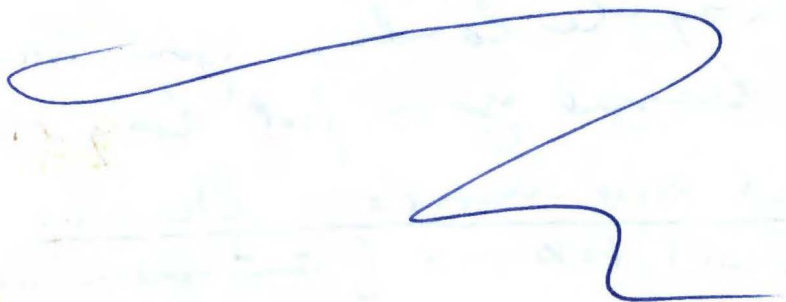
the best way to get recovery to happen.

Be effective and the
plants, animals, water,
and people who love
the Sound will
~~see~~ sing your praises
for generations.

Michael J. Zaccardi

Michael J. Zaccardi

Thanks for your efforts.



15.6.1

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February 12, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

LaDonna Stafford
P O Box 509 - Afognak Island
Kodiak, AK 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

The oil spill settlement funds are to be used to restore damages caused by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. A reasonable and thoughtful analysis would logically conclude that there is no connection between timber harvest and water related resources damaged by the oil spill. Whether the timber is harvested or not will not alter the restoration of waters affected by the oil spill.

Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity,

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

part or all of their income (fallers, equipment operators, truck drivers, cooks, office help, scalers, rafting men, mechanics, longshoremen, stevedores, foresters, engineers, etc.). This list doesn't begin to include all the support services in Kodiak and Anchorage. If all of these people are not working, where will the tax money come from to continue to support these wilderness areas being set aside. When you purchase timberlands, the income for these people is lost. This means an immediate impact on these people, but also an irretrievable permanent loss to the industry and economy, as there will never be another timber harvest in these areas again if the timberlands are purchased. (Yes, trees really do grow back within our lifetimes!).

For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

I have lived and worked on Afognak Island since 1986. We are involved in the timber industry. What we see harming the deer herd is overkill. Too many deer tags are given out per person and the season on both are too long. They start too early in the year. For a healthy forest, you need to harvest the trees.

Sincerely,

LaDonna J. Stafford

February 12, 1993

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Todd Stafford
PO Box 509 - Afognak Island
Kodiak, AK 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

part or all of their income (fallers, equipment operators, truck drivers, cooks, office help, scalers, rafting men, mechanics, longshoremen, stevedores, foresters, engineers, etc.). This list doesn't begin to include all the support services in Kodiak and Anchorage. If all of these people are not working, where will the tax money come from to continue to support these wilderness areas being set aside. When you purchase timberlands, the income for these people is lost. This means an immediate impact on these people, but also an irretrievable permanent loss to the industry and economy, as there will never be another timber harvest in these areas again if the timberlands are purchased. (Yes, trees really do grow back within our lifetimes!).

For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

Todd Stafford

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February 12, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Lee Stafford
P.O. Box 509 - Afognak Island
Kodiak, AK 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity,

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

See W. Stafford

February 12, 1993

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FEB 15 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Tylen Stafford
P.O. Box 509 - Afognak Island
Kodiak, AK 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Adognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (scawweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

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Sincerely,

Tylen Stafford

February 12, 1993

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Karen Culver
PO Box 509
Kodiak AK 99615

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

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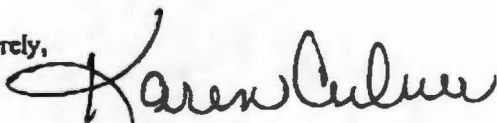
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Sincerely,



February 12, 1993

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Ronald Culver
PO Box 509
Kodiak AK 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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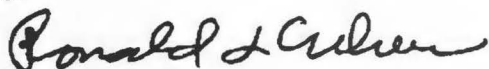
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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,



February 12, 1993

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FEB 15 1993

Chester W French
PO Box 509 - Afognak Is
Kodiak AK 99615

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

The oil spill settlement funds are to be used to restore damages caused by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. A reasonable and thoughtful analysis would logically conclude that there is no connection between timber harvest and water related resources damaged by the oil spill. Whether the timber is harvested or not will not alter the restoration of waters affected by the oil spill.

Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity,

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

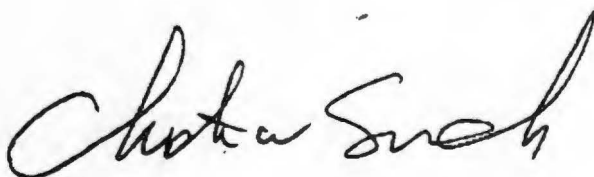
There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

part or all of their income (fallers, equipment operators, truck drivers, cooks, office help, scalers, rafting men, mechanics, longshoremen, stevedores, foresters, engineers, etc.). This list doesn't begin to include all the support services in Kodiak and Anchorage. If all of these people are not working, where will the tax money come from to continue to support these wilderness areas being set aside. When you purchase timberlands, the income for these people is lost. This means an immediate impact on these people, but also an irretrievable permanent loss to the industry and economy, as there will never be another timber harvest in these areas again if the timberlands are purchased. (Yes, trees really do grow back within our lifetimes!).

For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the monies first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,



February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

Mark Brockway
P.O. Box 509 - Afognak Is
Kodiak AK 99615

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

part or all of their income (fallers, equipment operators, truck drivers, cooks, office help, scalers, rafting men, mechanics, longshoremen, stevedores, foresters, engineers, etc.). This list doesn't begin to include all the support services in Kodiak and Anchorage. If all of these people are not working, where will the tax money come from to continue to support these wilderness areas being set aside. When you purchase timberlands, the income for these people is lost. This means an immediate impact on these people, but also an irretrievable permanent loss to the industry and economy, as there will never be another timber harvest in these areas again if the timberlands are purchased. (Yes, trees really do grow back within our lifetimes).

For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the money first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timberlands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

Mark Brockway

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

Randy Massingale
P.O. Box 509 - Afognak Is
Kodiak, Alaska

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

99665

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

The oil spill settlement funds are to be used to restore damages caused by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. A reasonable and thoughtful analysis would logically conclude that there is no connection between timber harvest and water related resources damaged by the oil spill. Whether the timber is harvested or not will not alter the restoration of waters affected by the oil spill.

Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity,

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

part or all of their income (fallers, equipment operators, truck drivers, cooks, office help, scalers, rafting men, mechanics, longshoremen, stevedores, foresters, engineers, etc.). This list doesn't begin to include all the support services in Kodiak and Anchorage. If all of these people are not working, where will the tax money come from to continue to support these wilderness areas being set aside. When you purchase timberlands, the income for these people is lost. This means an immediate impact on these people, but also an irretrievable permanent loss to the industry and economy, as there will never be another timber harvest in these areas again if the timberlands are purchased. (Yes, trees really do grow back within our lifetimes!).

For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the monies first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Randy Masterson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

Virgil Cothren
PO Box 509 - Afognak Is
Kodiak, AK 99615

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

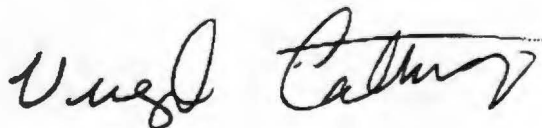
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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,



February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

ORVAL D. Wilson
P.O. box 509 Afognak Is.
Kodiak, AK 99615

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

Dwight D Wilson

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

ORVAL D Wilson
P.O. Box 509 Afognak Is.
Kodiak, AK 99615

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

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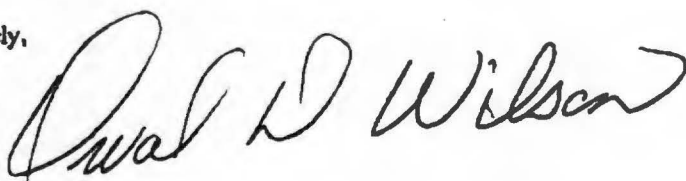
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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Adognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the money first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Duane D. Wilson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

To Anne Church
P.O. Box 509
Kodiak, AK 99615
Kazakof Bay
Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

The oil spill settlement funds are to be used to restore damages caused by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. A reasonable and thoughtful analysis would logically conclude that there is no connection between timber harvest and water related resources damaged by the oil spill. Whether the timber is harvested or not will not alter the restoration of waters affected by the oil spill.

Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity.

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

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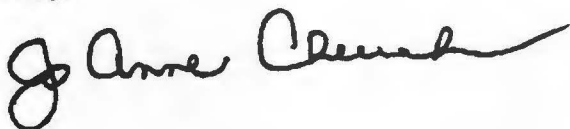
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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jo Anne Clever". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

February 12, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Virgil Cothren
Po Box 509 - Afognak Is
Kodiak, AK 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

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The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

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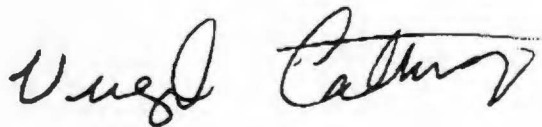
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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Uwe G. Cathey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Steve J Kirkes
P.O. Box 509 - Afognak Is
Kodiak AK. 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity,

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

part or all of their income (fallers, equipment operators, truck drivers, cooks, office help, scalers, rafting men, mechanics, longshoremen, stevedores, foresters, engineers, etc.). This list doesn't begin to include all the support services in Kodiak and Anchorage. If all of these people are not working, where will the tax money come from to continue to support these wilderness areas being set aside. When you purchase timberlands, the income for these people is lost. This means an immediate impact on these people, but also an irretrievable permanent loss to the industry and economy, as there will never be another timber harvest in these areas again if the timberlands are purchased. (Yes, trees really do grow back within our lifetimes).

For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

Sincerely,

Steve J. Kirk

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

DONALD P SMITH
P.O. Box 7
Covgar WA 98616

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

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Donald P. Smith Jr. SFC. Retired

Sincerely,

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Jul. P. P. B.
P.O. #509 96 SRL Afognak Is.
Kodiak AK 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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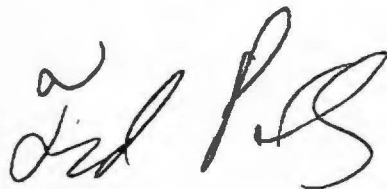
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ted Rogers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ted" and the last name "Rogers" clearly distinguishable.

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

MaryAnne Smith
P.O. Box 509 Afognak Is
Kodiak, AK. 99615

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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Sincerely,

Mary Anne Smith

February 12, 1993

Reda Cowart
P.O. Box 509
(Afognak Island)
Kodiak, AK 99615

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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Sincerely,

Reda Cewart

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

Leroy COWART
PO Box 509
Afognak Island
Kodiak, AK 99615

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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Sincerely,

Leroy Cowart

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

Tim Stafford
39790 SE 4TH
Mill City, OR 97360

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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I lived on Afognak as a teenager and later as a young adult. There was no spill damage at Kozakok Bay. How can you buy land there with oil money?

The forest needs the timber harvesting to produce healthy regrowth. Rottening trees do no good to anyone and especially the economy.

Sincerely,

Tim Stafford

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

February 12, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Amy Stafford
39790 SE 4th
Mill City, OR 97360

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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Sincerely,

Amy Stafford

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

February 12, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Shirley Bradley
P.O. Box 743
Mill City, OR 97360

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

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The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity,

The lodge is privately owned by the Randalls, who have made a living for years by operating a "world class resort" for "wealthy corporate executives and actors such as movie star Steven Seagal" on property owned by others. There is no current or future timber harvest located closer than one mile from the lodge, yet the Randalls consider this to be in their "backyard". I do not see the rationale for using public moneys to purchase lands for the private enjoyment of a selected few lodge owners, rich executives and movie stars.

The entire Afognak Joint Venture lands were conveyed with a public recreational easement on all the lands (see ANILCA and the land conveyance records). Purchase of any Afognak Joint Venture lands for public recreation is paying for something already owned.

There are hundreds of people who depend on timber harvesting on Afognak Island for a

part or all of their income (fallers, equipment operators, truck drivers, cooks, office help, scalers, rafting men, mechanics, longshoremen, stevedores, foresters, engineers, etc.). This list doesn't begin to include all the support services in Kodiak and Anchorage. If all of these people are not working, where will the tax money come from to continue to support these wilderness areas being set aside. When you purchase timberlands, the income for these people is lost. This means an immediate impact on these people, but also an irretrievable permanent loss to the industry and economy, as there will never be another timber harvest in these areas again if the timberlands are purchased. (Yes, trees really do grow back within our lifetimes!).

For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

I lived on Afognak Island for 1 yr ('92)
and I do not see the sense of spending
oil spill restoration money on timber.
Use the money to repair damaged
water & shorelines.

Sincerely,

Shirley Bradley

February 12, 1993

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1993

Marshall Bradley
P O Box 743
Mill City, OR 97360

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RE: Use of Oil Spill Funds to purchase lands on Afognak Island

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to using oil spill settlement funds to purchase timbered lands on Afognak Island (and Project #93064 in general) for the following reasons:

The oil spill settlement funds are to be used to restore damages caused by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. A reasonable and thoughtful analysis would logically conclude that there is no connection between timber harvest and water related resources damaged by the oil spill. Whether the timber is harvested or not will not alter the restoration of waters affected by the oil spill.

Afognak Island is composed of both forested and nonforested shorelines and uplands. Kodiak Island, immediately to the south of Afognak Island, is almost completely nonforested. Wildlife species (both game and non-game) use the areas without much regard to whether an area has trees or not. The purchase of forested areas only for the purpose of stopping timber harvest will not substantially help save any wildlife, as no wildlife is "threatened" by the harvest.

The purchase of Seal Bay lands on Afognak Island is being primarily driven by the desire of Seal Bay Wilderness Lodge owners, Roy and Shannon Randall. The Randalls own approximately seven acres of land and may purchase some additional acreage from the Afognak Joint Venture. Previously, Mr Randall was a seal hunter and quit the business when he could hunt seals no longer. When the lodge was being built, it was with the understanding that timber would be harvested by the Forest Service in the immediate vicinity,

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For these and many other reasons, I do not support the purchase of forestlands on Afognak Island with oil spill settlement funds. If there is to be land purchases and restoration, it would make more sense to re-establish water based biota and habitat (seaweed and eelgrass communities) with the moneys first and then move to specific and targeted upland acreage, if and when it can be shown to help in the actual restoration of damaged habitat.

Again, how can anyone justify buying timberlands with money awarded for damage done by the oil spill. The money awarded should be used strictly to restore those areas affected by the spill. What does timber lands have to do with oil spill damaged water and shorelines.

I lived and worked on Afognak in '87, '91 & '92. I saw all the effort Koncor Forest Products and the logger put forth to protect the wildlife and yet harvest the timber to make a healthier forest for all. The companies adhere to miles of regulations to protect the environment. The impact of no industry is far worse than any effect on the environment.

Sincerely,

Marshall Bradley