

15.06.02

Public Comment

Use of EVOS Settlement Funds

1993

Comments received after 8/13/95

A



Alaska Applied Sciences, Inc.

Box 020993 • Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-586-1426 • FAX: 586-1423

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AUG 19 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

17 Aug 93

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Folks:

Please excuse my delay in commenting on use of Settlement funds: I just returned from a month's work and travel "outside", devoted to sustainable development projects.

Please use the large majority of remaining Settlement funds to purchase habitat; I agree with the priority list published by Sierra Club, in enclosed flyer.

Thank you for your consideration. This small business owner invites you to join us in choosing long-term, sustainable management, to benefit all species.

Sincerely,

William C. Leighty
Principal





**We are one . . . working together
we can build a world Beyond War**

PRIORITY HABITAT ACQUISITIONS in the Western Gulf

1 PORT GRAVINA / ORCA BAY
The old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism.

2 PORT FIDALGO
On-going logging activities here threaten the densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.

3 KNIGHT ISLAND PASSAGE
Rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation/tourism use and provide habitat for spill impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles and salmon.

4 KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK
One of Alaska's crown jewels, the heart of this rugged coastline is threatened by logging and development on private lands within the park.

5 PORT CHATHAM
This is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast.

6 SHUYAK STRAITS
The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to marbled murrelets, salmon, brown bear, elk and deer. The Shuyak Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment, a virtual "maritime interstate highway" for marine life.

7 KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Although logging poses no threat here, other proposed development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values.



prepared by the ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

MAKE RECOVERY FROM THE SPILL A REALITY

Alaska's coastline — clearcuts or rainforest?

ROBERT & TONI GRIFFITH
2158 E 40TH ST
ERIE PA 16510 3613

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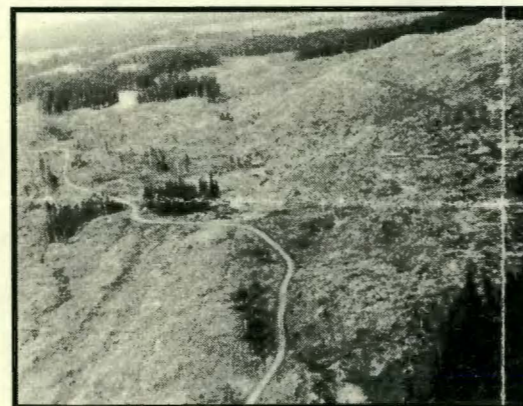
SIERRA CLUB, ALASKA CHAPTER
P.O. Box 103441
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-3441



"We've already
had one disaster..."



Oil spill workers attempt to clean the beach in Prince William Sound



Clearcuts on Afognak Island

... let's not let the next
one happen."

— Rick Steiner, Cordova Fisherman and Biologist

The choice is yours ...

SIX MEN ARE ABOUT TO DECIDE THE FATE OF MUCH OF ALASKA'S MAGNIFICENT COASTAL RAINFOREST. The letter you write to them could be the most important letter affecting Alaska that you write this decade!

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AREAS of Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge contain vast tracts of private land. This area — more than 850,000 acres of pristine wildlife habitat — is threatened by clear-cut logging and other destructive developments.

Using the Settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill.

SIX MEN HAVE THE ABILITY to buy the land and timber rights and protect the forests and the wildlife — without costing taxpayers a single dollar. As members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council appointed by President Clinton and Governor Hickel, they control the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines. Right now, the Trustees are developing the joint federal-state "Restoration Plan" that will guide use of the \$600 million Settlement monies.

SALMON, BALD EAGLES, HARLEQUIN DUCKS, MARBLED MURRELETS and other creatures devastated by the oil spill depend on forest habitat. Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to these creatures. Using the Settlement to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations.

PEOPLE FROM THROUGHOUT THE SPILL AREA ARE JOINING TOGETHER to create a "citizens' vision" for restoration. So far, this effort has identified seven critical areas that should be protected using the Settlement funds. The Trustees have made a great start by using Settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. Unfortunately, the Trustees are under great pressure to spend the Settlement on other projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill. The Trustees need to hear from you that the best use of funds is to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat.

PLEASE WRITE A BRIEF LETTER TODAY and ask the Trustees to support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases:

1. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars;
2. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation;
3. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak);
4. The Trustees should buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision" (see map); and
5. Support any other areas you want to see protected.

PLEASE DON'T DELAY — comments are due by August 6th:

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

Questions? Call the Sierra Club at (907) 276-4048. Thank you for your help.



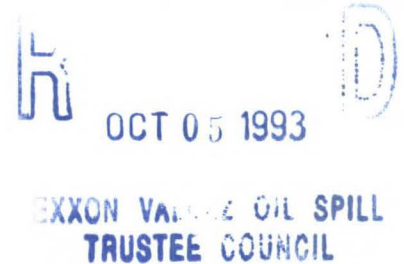
Alaska State Legislature

Official Business

September 27, 1993

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

The Honorable Charles Cole
Attorney General
State of Alaska
1031 W. 4th Ave. Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501-1944
Attn: Mr. Alex Swiderski, Asst. Attorney General
Mr. Craig Tillery, Asst. Attorney General



Dear Mr. Attorney General;

As you serve as Trustee on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, we write today to encourage your support of the Proposal for the Acquisition of Critical Habitat at the Confluence of the Kasilof River and Coal Creek submitted by Michael and Linda McLane to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. This parcel is imminently threatened and deserves consideration by the Council for purchase to maintain the critical habitat.

We believe this project meets the Trustee's criteria for land acquisition since:

1. The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to, replace, provide the equivalent of, or substitute for injured resources or services based on scientific data or other relevant information;
2. There is a willing seller of the parcel or property right and an offer has been made at below market value;
3. The property can reasonably be incorporated into the land management system.

The critical habitat designation for this parcel is in the best interest of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the State of Alaska. Acquisition of the parcel will benefit generations of Alaskans and visitors and will also conserve one of the most ecologically important tidal marshes in our region.

Thank you for considering the Coal Creek Critical Habitat Area proposal.

Sincerely,

Senator Suzanne Little

Representative Mike Navarre

Senator Judith E. Salo

cc: Members, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Interim Administrative Director, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

STATE

Edgar Blatchford, Chair
John Sander
Ron Gazini



ALASKA STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

National Rural Development Initiative

333 W. 4th Ave. Suite 220 Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2341 (907) 269-4500 FAX (907) 269-4520

FEDERAL

Frank D. Cox, Vice-Chair
Teri Welland

September 1, 1993

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SEP 09 1993

MUNICIPALITIES

Rick Shilanski
Marvin Yoder
Donald Long

Mr. David Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 'G' Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Freddie Christiansen
Jerry L. Woods

ADORS

Donna Tollman
Bill Spencer

RE: Restoration Decisions

REGIONAL CORPORATION

Willie Hensley
James LaBelle

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

REGIONAL NON-PROFIT

Al Ketzler, Jr.
Richard Rolland

I am providing you a copy of a recently passed resolution of the Alaska State Rural Development Council (ASRDC), a partnership of federal, state, local, tribal governments and the private sector. The Council membership encompasses all of the diverse interests in rural Alaska and is intended to assist in development issues in rural areas.

PRIVATE BUSINESS

Jim Stevens
Wayne Carpenter

There was considerable discussion by local villages in Prince William Sound requesting the Council support their contention that not much if any restoration funds are ending up assisting the devastated communities in any tangible way. The benefits seem to be directed toward national and scientific interests.

VILLAGE CORPORATION

Charles W. Totemoff
Michael Harper

FINANCIAL

Don Farris
Ben Barren

The Council mission is to assist rural communities achieve self sufficiency and is set up to be an intermediary between communities and state or federal agencies in problems that have dampening effects on their efforts. The Council takes the view that decisions made which impact rural communities need to be made with those communities participating in the process and not just beneficiaries of the process. While this Council cannot support any specific proposal by any of the impacted villages, it does support the need for these villages to participate in the restoration of both land and socioeconomic well being of the impacted residents.

EDUCATION

Irene Adnyan
Larry Dickerson

AT LARGE

Ann Campbell
Jeanine Kennedy

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

*Charles J. "Chuck" Akers

STAFF SUPPORT

Dr. Tony Nakazawa
Elstun Lauesen
Jim Sinnott

Department of
Community and
Regional Affairs

Division of
Community and
Rural Development

333 West 4th Avenue
Suite 220
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

*Acting

Sincerely,

Chuck Akers

Chuck Akers
Executive Director

cc: Edgar Blatchford, Chairman
Alaska State Rural Development Council

ALASKA STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 93-02

WHEREAS the Alaska State Rural Development Council (ASRDC) was established to promote the interests of Alaskans who live in rural areas of the state, and

WHEREAS the ASRDC is currently developing a comprehensive strategic plan to support these interests, and

WHEREAS the southwestern portion of Prince William Sound was damaged due to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and

WHEREAS monies have been set aside to restore the communities damaged by the oil spill,

THEREFORE the ASRDC strongly urges the agencies involved in the restoration process to utilize to the fullest extent possible the human and material resources available in the areas adversely affected by the oil spill, and

THEREFORE IT BE FURTHER RESOLVED that Projects directed toward the restoration of resources and services in the oil impacted areas be given the highest priority, and studies receive a lower priority.

Dated June 30, 1993

Teri Ruth, Chairman

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AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 6, 1993

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

Gentlemen:

Please use the funds under your supervision to acquire private lands which provide habitat for the birds and animals affected by the oil spill.

I would also like to call your attention to the opportunity to acquire the inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park. Inholdings are the bane of park managers. Logging on these inholdings would be a scar which would be visible for many decades as well as a threat to other values.

Save the lands. Please.

Sincerely,

Richard K. Alman

Richard K. Alman, Alaska State Park Superintendent,
Chief of Maintenance and Operations, Retired
126 Mockingbird Drive
Hendersonville, NC 28792

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AUG 20 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

C. J. Appel
1208 Cedar St.
Berkeley, CA 94702

August 12, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

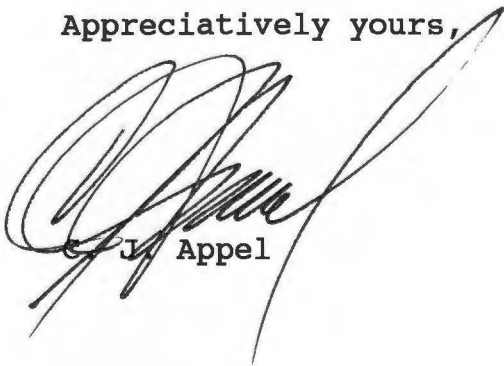
Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

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,



C. J. Appel

Rhonda Arcana
4 Tennis Court N.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87120
505-899-9607

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AUG 26 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 22, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

Your Oil Spill Settlement moneys 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.

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Appreciatively yours,



Rhonda Arcana

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AUG 19 1993

Marilla Argüelles
1740 Walnut Street
Berkeley, CA 94709

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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).

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Appreciatively yours,



Marilla Argüelles

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RECEIVED
AUG 19 1993

Paul Benemelis
1380 Shakespeare Dr.
Concord, CA 94521

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.

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Appreciatively yours,



Paul Benemelis

SEP 1 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Minda Bernstein
4009 Coloniale
Montreal, Quebec H2 W2-B9

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.

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Appreciatively yours,

Minda D Bernstein

Minda Bernstein

us C. D. B.

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AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Peter Bernstein
172 E. 4th St. Apt 10E
New York, NY 10009

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

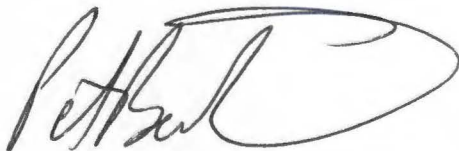
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With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,



Peter Bernstein

Carol Pinsky Blumenthal
313 Rodman Road
Phillips Heights
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Tuesday, August 17, 1993

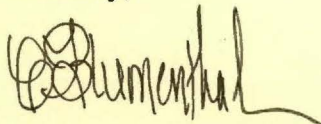
Exxon Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to urge you to adopt a recommendation that would use 80% of the remaining funds available for habitat protection. If settlement monies are not used for habitat protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut, further exacerbating the already devastating consequence of the spill. I also urge that the remaining 20% be used for fisheries studies and management programs.

This '6th' alternative, proposed by a coalition of conservation groups is, in my opinion, the most sensitive and sensible approach.

Sincerely,



Carol Pinsky Blumenthal

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1993

2201 Nelson Street
Richmond, VA 23228
August 18, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Council Members,

I have only today become aware that you will soon decide the use of the Exxon Oil Spill Settlement funds, and hope I am not too late in sending my comments.

I have long been interested in preserving the great beauty of Alaska, as well as its resources in wildlife and wildlife habitat, and I urge you to consider that the best use of these funds is in buying habitat and protecting wildlife habitat and old growth forests from further devastation.

Entire watersheds should be bought and protected, areas as large as the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak and Kachemak Bay on the Kenai, for which I commend you.

Protection should certainly include these seven areas: Port Gravina and Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; the Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I shall probably never see these magnificent places, but would like them to be preserved for my grandchildren and their generation.

Even in far away Virginia, many of us were deeply distressed by the Exxon Valdez spill and its aftermath, and believe that protecting wildlife and their habitats in the spill area would be the best use of these funds.

Sincerely,

Mrs Julie C. Blunt
Mrs. Julie C. Blunt

**Terry T. Brady, d/b/a
Alaska Husky Wood
2900 Boniface Parkway #672
Anchorage, AK 99504**

Phone (907) 333-9462

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SEP 10 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

September 9, 1993

Dave Gibbons, administrative director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Subject: Protection and Rehabilitation of the Forest Ecosystem of the Central
Kenai Peninsula (A Pilot Project)

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The Central Kenai Peninsula, that area paralleling the Seward Highway (a national scenic byway) and the Alaska Railroad from Turnagain Arm to Seward, is within the area of interest of the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council.

The forests of that region are under attack by the spruce bark beetle, other pathogens and fire, and the forest ecosystem is rapidly being destroyed ... at least for the time of this and succeeding generations over the next 100 or more years.

This area is deserving of habitat protection and enhancement ... and it can be protected and enhanced if sufficient funds and staffing, and time, are made available.

I am suggesting that the private sector, and the land controlling public agencies (State of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Borough and the U.S. Forest Service) organize a cooperative commission to both protect and enhance the habitats (both human and wildlife) in a target area.

The suggested target area is about 1,500 square miles in size, beginning at Turnagain Arm, and encompassing the stream valleys that flow into the arm east of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge; the headwaters of the Kenai River system, upstream of the conjunction of the Russian River and the Kenai Rivers; and the stream systems flowing into Resurrection Bay, east of the Kenai Fjords National Park.

The areas suggested herein are open for multiple use, and should be managed under the sustained yield principle.

The Federal Government, the State Government, and Local Governments by joining forces, in cooperation with the private sector, which includes the forest products industry, the conservation organizations, and others ... can organize to save the values of the forest ecosystem of the targeted ... for this and succeeding generations of people. Further, this project could become a model for battling forest deterioration in other parts of Alaska.

The current FOREST HEALTH INITIATIVE conducted by the State of Alaska, while a step in the right direction, is understaffed and underfunded, and is not getting ahead, let alone catching up, to the current degradation of the Alaska Boreal Forest.

The suggested COOPERATIVE FOREST HEALTH COMMISSION (for a site specific targeted area for a pilot project) that is adequately staffed and financed, would be able to, within the targeted area:

- Define the problems now Facing our forests, in terms of vegetative growth and mortality, as habitat for our valuable fish and wildlife resources, and a system in which people may recreate in safety.
- Take action, in a planned, logical, and swift manner, to instigate large scale remedial actions to counteract the death of the old, even aged, boreal timber that is now succumbing, at an ever increasing rate, to spruce bark beetles, other pathogens, fire and mechanical breakdown.
- Cause construction and maintenance of modern wood conversion plants, including pulping facilities, sawmills, and veneerwood mills, to create value added products from the wood resources that are available for but a short time after trees die. Such plants could continue to operate long into the future using just the incremental growth of a healthy forest ecosystem.
- Coordinate a cooperative worldwide marketing system to move valuable boreal wood products to consumers in the United States, the Far East, the Mid-East and Europe ... all of which have indicated growing demand.
- Strengthen the educational and research abilities of our Alaskan schools and institutions to better understand and utilize all the valuable resources of the Alaskan forests. This includes wood, fish and wildlife habitats, soils, clean water, recreation and scenic values ... all of which are now being lost at a rate that is increasing nearly rapidly.

- Begin large scale reforestation and afforestation within the target area, based on genetically superior trees, of both native and exotic species, that will result in a system of more uneven aged mosaics, made of up vigorously growing organisms that will resist the blights that are now taking our forests.

What I am discussing will be expensive ... but properly organized, will result in net environmental gains to the Alaska forest biomes and the economy of this state.

Not undertaking this project, in an emergency manner, with sufficient resources to conduct the whole effort, will, however, be more expensive than expending money at the current time. Estimates are that Alaska is now facing a yearly opportunity cost (mill value of logs) of nearly \$600 million per year.

At the same rate (1993 dollars) this could be 6 billion dollars over the next 10 years, or more than 100 billion dollars over the next timber rotation.

Not to do what I am discussing will relegate Alaska to ever increasing deterioration of the forest ecosystems, such as we are now witnessing on the Kenai Peninsula, along the Matanuska River, and in the Copper River Valley. While it would be imprudent to state that the forest will be gone forever, it is a reality that where the forest is now being destroyed it will not recover for many tens of years ... and during that period the carrying capacity for many organisms now associated with those systems will be reduced.

Given these facts, that in one way or another have been corroborated by forestry and ecological experts from both within and without Alaska, I request that this panel of trustees exercise its power, and allocate funds that originated from one disaster to alleviate another, much greater, environmental tragedy.

This can be accomplished in two steps, based on a pilot project on the Kenai Peninsula, in an area subject to the jurisdiction of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees:

- The **first step** would be an organizational and budget report study on the establishment of a **Forest Health Cooperative Commission** to undertake ecosystem and landscape wide emergency measures to stem the current loss of boreal forest stands, and make plans for rehabilitation of those stands. This report should be a three-month effort.
- The **second step** would be to allocate start-up funds for such a commission, while at the same time establishing an **endowment fund** that will guarantee the operating costs of the commission, and a **loan guarantee fund** that will allow the private sector to secure equipment and facilities to undertake large

scale forest rehabilitation efforts and process, in a value added way, the solid wood that results from salvaging dead, dying and threatened timber.

Because the products from such salvage have value, it is possible that the corpus of the loan guarantee fund, which will draw interest or earnings from short term investments, will not be depleted. This is also true for the commission endowment.

The endowment (if such is possible, and if it isn't, I suggest a direct grant) requirement and the loan guarantee fund amount, will be determined during the course of Step One, the organizational and budget report.

This approach, I feel, will satisfy the charge of this Trustees by:

- Rehabilitating resource habitats within the area of influence of the Trustees.
- Getting the most value from the funds that resulted from the settlement of the 1989 accident in Prince William Sound.

The State of Alaska has authority to enter into a cooperative management agreement:

Sec. 38.05.027. Cooperative resource management or development agreements. (a) Consistent with the authority of the commissioner under law, the commissioner, after determining that the agreement is in the best interests of the public and the state, may enter into cooperative resource management or development agreements with the federal government, a state agency, a village or municipality, or a person. Specific guidelines to protect the state and public interest shall be established, if necessary, by the commissioner before entering into an agreement under this section.

(b) a summary of agreements entered into under this section shall be submitted to the legislature within 30 days of the beginning of each regular session.

For Legislative Intent See paragraph 1, Chapter 143, SLA 1967.

SLA 1976, Chapter 143, Sec. 1. INTENT. The legislature recognizes the changing resource ownership patterns and increasing complexity of natural resource management and development in the state and the reality that use and enjoyment of land and resources by the possessor or owner may significantly affect rights of other adjacent or remote possessors or owners. It is the intent of this act to clearly authorize the state to enter into cooperative resource management agreements or development agreements when in the state and public interest and under specific guidelines designed to protect the public and state interest.

The U.S. Forest Service, the largest landowner in the targeted area, also has authority to enter into cooperative management agreements:

Weeks Law (Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961-963) (amended))

Sec. 1. The consent of the Congress of the United States is hereby given to each of the several states of the Union to enter into any agreement or compact, not in conflict with any law of the United States, with any other State or States for the purpose of **conserving the forests**

Sustained Yield Forest Management Act (Act of March 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 132), as amended by the Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 201); 16 U.S.C. 583-583i))

Sec. 1. In order to promote the stability of forest industries, of employment, of communities, and of taxable forest wealth, through continuous supplies of timber; in order to provide for a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and in order to secure the benefits of forests in maintenance of water supply, regulation of stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior are severally authorized to establish by formal declaration, when in their respective judgments such action would be in the public interest, cooperative sustained-yield units which shall consist of federally owned or administered forest land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary establishing the unit and, in addition thereto, land which reasonably may be expected to be made the subject of one or more of the cooperative agreements with private landowners authorized by Section 2 of this Act.

If I can be of any help with this please contact me.

Sincerely,



Terry T. Brady

cc: John Sandor, Trustee Council member
Don Gilman, mayor Kenai Peninsula Borough

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1993

Peter & Sandra Brant
721 Fickle Hill Rd.
Arcata, CA 95521

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 12, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

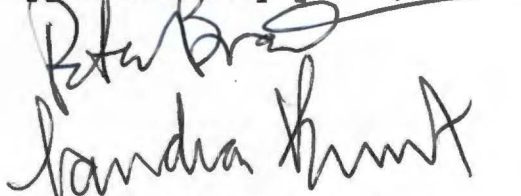
Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

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,

Handwritten signatures of Peter and Sandra Brant. The signature for Peter is above the signature for Sandra. Both are in cursive script.

Peter & Sandra Brant

Barbara O. Burton
10 Everett St.
Middleboro, Mass. 02346-2059

Aug. 29, 1993

Sirs -

The oil spill was a great tragedy for wildlife. On the "alternatives" - 2, 3, 4 and 5, I'm in favor of Alternative 2, where the greatest amount of money would be spent on habitat protection, especially on public lands. I would suggest that at least 80% of the available money be used for protection of habitat for life-forms on the Alaskan coast, etc.

Alternative 3 - is also highly desirable - the use of funds to acquire wildlife habitat.

But by whom would it be acquired? The State? Private land owners?

I'm in favor of Alternative 2.

Yours

Barbara O. Burton

RECEIVED
SEP 02 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



C

C

C

Haverhill, Mass.

● Exxon Valdez oil spill ^{8/9/93} Trustee Council
645 1/2 Street, Haverhill, Mass 01830
Dear Sirs.

1. Buying Habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill Settlement Dollars;
2. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation;
3. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought up protected (as in the recent 40,000 were purchased at Seal Bay on Cape Cod);
4. The Trustees should deny and protect at least some areas identified as part of the "Critical Zone" (see map); and
5. Support any other areas you want to see protected

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

activist
Sierra Club

Sincerely
John M. Chaplick

John M. Chaplick
180 Water Street
Apartment 702
Haverhill, MA 01830

RECEIVED
AUG 18 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

6060 Brookdale Drive
Carmel, California 93923-9550
August 13, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council:

Even ^{the} this letter is late, I still want to make known my ideas for the best way to invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars.

I believe that buying habitat is the very best way to invest the dollars. It would be wise to buy entire large area watersheds that can then be protected. One example of this was the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak.

Then the Trustees should buy and protect seven areas called the "citizens' vision" which includes Port Gravina/Orca Bay, plus Port Fidalgo. At Port Gravina and Orca Bay, the old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness and tourism.

At Port Fidalgo the continual logging activities threaten densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.

Knight Island Passage area has rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays supporting growing wilderness recreation/tourism use and providing habitat for spill impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles, and salmon.

Kenai Fjords National Park is one of Alaska's crown jewels which is threatened by logging and development on private lands within the park.

Port Chatham is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast.

The Shuyak Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment, a virtual "maritime interstate highway" for marine life. The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home of marbled murrelets, salmon, brown bear, elk and deer.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is threatened by proposed development activities which would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values.

I hope you will consider all these underlined areas, and I hope it is not too late to do so. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ms. Marion E. Chilson
Marion E. Chilson

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

305 Sylvan Avenue
Norwood, Penna 19074
August 16, 1993

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

Dear Sir:

I came home from my vacation to find the distressing news that I missed the date for notifying you on my feelings of how to spend the Exxon Valdez money.

I certainly hope that you allocated the funds to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat. The trustees should buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision".

I'll be anxious to hear how you voted.

Sincerely,

Betty Christiansen

Betty Christiansen



Citizens' Oversight Council on Oil and Other Hazardous Substances

3111 C Street, Suite 150 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907)561-2101 • 561-7538 (FAX)

RECEIVED
JUL 01 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The Citizens' Oversight Council on Oil and Other Hazardous Substances was created by the Sixteenth Legislature in 1990 in the wake of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill at the recommendation of the Alaska Oil Spill Commission. The Citizens' Oversight Council is a citizens' council committed to preventing oil and hazardous substances releases in the state and to involving citizen participation in that process. Specifically, the Citizens' Oversight Council is charged with reporting to the Legislature and Governor on the major areas of risk, the performance of state and federal regulatory agencies, and the long-term options for improving environmental safety.

To meet this objective, the Council and its staff conduct research and work with industry, state and federal agencies, and the public to develop potential improvements to prevent future catastrophes. The Council is strictly non-partisan. Council members serve statewide, not regional, citizens' interests.

I am writing to inform you that the Council was not funded for fiscal year (FY) 94 (July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994). Despite this lack of funding, Council members remain committed to the continuation of the Council's mandate. If you wish to contact the Council during FY 94, please send correspondence to:

PERMITTING: Harry Bader, Chair, 119 N. Cushman St., Suite 101,
Fairbanks, AK 99701

OIL: Kathryn Kinnear, 112 Mill bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615

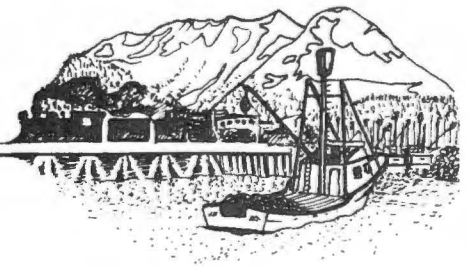
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: Leo Hannan, Vice Chair, 716 W. 4th Ave.,
Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99501

Thank you for your continued support.

Council Members

Harry R. Bader, Fairbanks • Leo J. Hannan, Anchorage • Kathryn L. Kinnear, Kodiak
Gary P. Kompkoff, Tatitlek • John H. Lucking, Jr., Unalaska

CITY OF CORDOVA



Date: September 13, 1993

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council
Restoration Office
645 G. Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501
FAX: 276 7178

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

From: City Manager Gary A. Lewis
City of Cordova, Alaska

The City of Cordova would lend encouragement and support to local users and the scientific community in development of "An Alternative Proposal for EVOS Funded Research and Restoration in Prince William Sound."

We recognize the validity and effectiveness of a bio-regional approach to solving questions regarding what all recognize as something seriously affecting the waters, fisheries and economic viability of the people of Prince William Sound.

The alternative proposal seems an orderly approach to answers and solutions developed by local interests most dependent on valid research, science and results. As stakeholders in the future of this region, we request the Trustees to seriously consider the recommendations of local users and scientists in development of a bio-regional research and restoration plan.

The proposal blends well with the City Council's position on allocation of EVOS Funds: 55% for fisheries monitoring and research, 35% for habitat acquisition, 6% for general restoration and 4% for administrative and public information.

Enclosure: An Alternative Proposal for EVOS Funded Research and Restoration in Prince William Sound

cc: Trustees Council Members

AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL FOR EVOS FUNDED RESEARCH AND RESTORATION IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

The development of this proposal was facilitated by Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) and assembled by Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC), Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU), Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association (CAMA) and University of Alaska Sea Grant. Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) provided research project descriptions and information. This proposal reflects the views of user groups and the local scientific community.

Problems of the past:

1. Four years have passed since the spill: there is still no comprehensive research plan.
2. 1/3 of the EVOS funds have been committed: very little restoration in Prince William Sound has occurred.
3. There are serious biological problems within the PWS ecosystem which appear related to the spill and require immediate action.

We note the criticisms of the GAO and believe they mandate policy and programmatic changes for the administration of EVOS funds.

Recommendations for the future:

While we are disappointed by past problems, the PWS working group that makes these recommendations has channelled its energy to develop constructive proposals which we believe will ensure the remaining funds available for research and restoration will be applied in an manner consistent with their intended purpose.

We recommend that:

1. The PWS Fisheries Research and Restoration Task Force (FRRTF) be given the opportunity and responsibility to produce a comprehensive research plan for PWS in draft form for review by the EVOS Trustee Council in December, 1993. The Task Force will be comprised of members from ADF&G, PWSAC, PWSSC and University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF). PWSAC shall receive and administer the necessary funding and the Task Force will develop a budget and fulfill the tasks to complete the research plan.
2. The Fisheries Research and Restoration Task Force shall organize and activate a PWS Fisheries Research Board (FRB) by December, 1993, to coordinate and implement a comprehensive fisheries research and restoration plan in future years. We request the support of the Trustee Council for the establishment of this Board.

3. A grant of \$250,000 from EVOS or Federal Criminal Settlement funds be disbursed immediately to PWSAC to accomplish the goals described in paragraphs 1 and 2. Any remaining funds will be applied to the function of the Fisheries Research Board in future years.
4. As examples of research and restoration opportunities already identified by the FRRTF which have not been funded by the Trustees but which will obviously be called for by the comprehensive plan, should be funded immediately. Critical time and opportunity to gain understanding about the PWS ecosystem are being lost. The following research and restoration projects warrant immediate consideration by the Trustees.

EXHIBIT A (FY-94 Research and Restoration Needs Identified by the PWS Fisheries Research and Restoration Task Force)

EXHIBIT B (Priority PWSAC Fishery and Restoration Programs)

5. \$200 million of the remaining EVOS funds be dedicated to marine ecosystem and fisheries research, and restoration in Prince William Sound. Major shifts in the ecosystem of the North Gulf of Alaska and fish abundance in Prince William Sound are believed to be related to changes in marine temperatures associated with a 20 year lunar cycle. To separate oil impacts from these natural cycles it is imperative that we be able to study and monitor the Sound for an extended period. The \$200 million funding source would be made available over a twenty year period to provide \$10 million annually for research and restoration needs identified by the comprehensive plan.
6. PWSAC be provided an immediate appropriation from the EVOS fund of \$6 million to extend its operations through FY-94, together with a commitment by the Trustees to fund operating budget shortfalls until the ecological problems causing hatchery and wild stock run failures are identified and remediated.

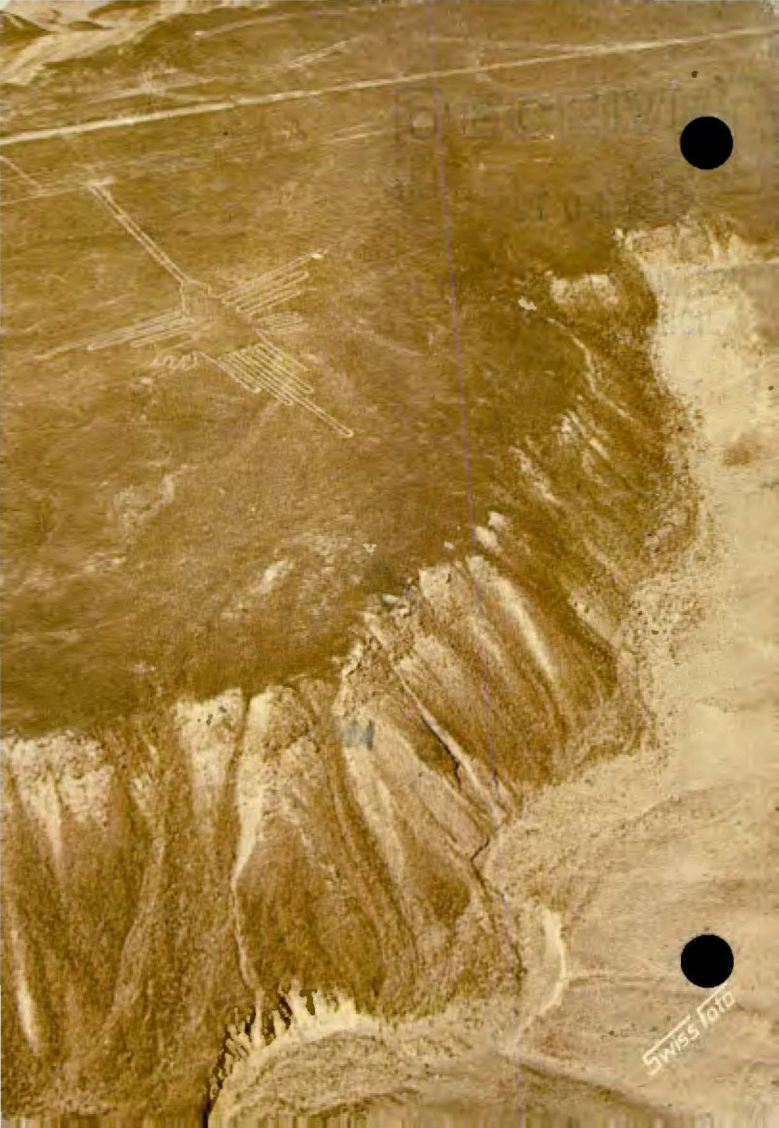
PWSAC is now suffering the third consecutive pink salmon run failure since the spill. This year sockeye returns to Main Bay Hatchery were also substantially below expected. Many of the forecasted returning fish were progeny of adults which returned in the early summer months of 1989 following the spill.

PWSAC's operating revenue comes from the annual sale of a percentage of returning hatchery fish. The run failures since the spill have totally depleted PWSAC's capital reserves and ability to continue operating.

7. The PWS Fisheries Research Board have the opportunity to review and make recommendations on critical habitat for PWS warranting protection for conservation of marine resources.

8. The \$23 million authorized by Congress for expenditure by the Oil Spill Recovery Institute be appropriated immediately to fulfill their mission to research and facilitate recovery from the oil spill.
9. All additional government reimbursements allowed from the civil funds (approximately \$100 million) should be forgiven and left in the fund. The M.O.A. between the state and Federal governments states the desire to maximize funds available for restoration. Forgiving all further reimbursements would be a clear step in that direction.

If reimbursements must be taken, take them at the end of the settlement period, 2001.



Swissfoto

C-1068

NAZCA, Perú

Geoglifo en la Pampa de Nazca
"El Colibri".

NAZCA, Peru

NAZCA, Peru

Scratched lines in the Pampa of Nazca.

"The Humming Bird".



While in PERU fly with FAUCETT AIRLINES

Dear Exxon,
I believe at
least 90% of
your remaining
funds should be used
for habitat protection.
R. Cook
4719 Cole #220
Dallas

Exxon Oil Spill
Restoration office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

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Prohibida la Reproducción. Lima.

75205

**Cordova Citizens Concerned about the
Future of Prince William Sound**

c/o Box 1185
Cordova, AK 99574
tel./fax (907) 424-7466

September 20, 1993

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
c/o Dave Gibbons, Interim Executive Director
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

EYAK CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Box 340
Cordova, AK 99574

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Members of the Trustee Council and the Eyak Corp. Board of Directors:

Simply put, we are extremely concerned by the apparent impasse in the negotiations with the Eyak Corporation for the purchase of certain rights in Eyak's lands. We feel that our community and Prince William Sound have reached a point in our history from which there will be no turning back once a decision has been made.

Given the complexities of the current negotiations, this may be one of those situations where each side comes away from an agreement less happy than they would like to be in the short run, but assured that they will be far happier with the agreement in the long run than they would be without it. This is a time for statesmanship and vision by all parties to the negotiations.

In these final hours of the negotiations, we ask that you consider the following issues and possible solutions which, we sense, express the sentiments of the great majority of Cordova's and Prince William Sound's residents. Please bear with us.

To the members of the Trustee Council:

- 1. Four winters have passed since the tragedy of the EXXON Valdez without any habitat protected in Prince William Sound.** Our community needs the reassurance that we will go into this winter knowing that our home in the Sound faces a future protected from the

gray devastation of clear-cuts like those at Cabin Lake, Sheridan Glacier, and Two Moon Bay. Any future hopes of the recovery of our wild fisheries and economic diversification into tourism depend on the integrity of the existing ecosystem in the Sound.

2. **Fee simple title is not necessary to protect the habitat values needed for the recovery of injured resources and services.** We feel that this issue has been elevated to a significance that it does not merit and has embodied a certain element of brinkmanship that has jeopardized opportunities for good will. We ask that requirements for fee simple title as a prerequisite for agreement be put aside.
3. **A comprehensive agreement must be reached on the core area as well as the lands to the west and north of the core area.** To simply spend EVOS funds to protect the core area will only expose the other areas to the possibility of future subsidized unsustainable logging. That would clearly not be in the best interest of the injured resources and services or the public.
4. **The acquisition of commercial timber rights by the Trustees is sufficient outside of the core area.** Any future development by Eyak Corporation in the exercise of its retained rights would have only a fractional impact on the injured resources and services by comparison with unsustainable clear-cut logging of their land. Eyak Corporation and our community have tasted the bitter pill of virtually unrestrained development of timber resources for short term limited profit. We do not want to be forced to repeat the experience.
5. **Specific guarantees of public access to lands protected by conservation easements are not necessary.** Eyak Corporation has not restricted access or enjoyment of their lands by the public and has given no indication that those opportunities would be denied in the future. To require the explicit guarantee of public access exposes the corporation to unnecessary liabilities and risks and magnifies an issue that should otherwise remain moot. In a worst case scenario, if public access is denied, the Trustees would still be exercising their responsibilities by protecting the other injured species and services dependent on the habitat.
6. **The Trustees should not become unnecessarily interested or involved in matters concerning the day-to-day business activities of the Eyak Corporation.** To do so may irreparably damage

the chances for an agreement and is not needed for the Trustees to exercise their obligations to the EVOS Injured resources and services.

To the Board of Directors of the Eyak Corporation:

- 1. The Trustee Council has a tremendous responsibility to the public for the expenditure of EVOS restoration monies.** This is not greed on their part, but rather an obligation to the public's trust. The Trustees have been recently taken to task by the GAO over their past expenditure of oil spill funds and are not eager to further jeopardize their position. We ask that the Eyak Corporation recognize this obligation and work with the Trustees in crafting solutions to the few remaining issues at hand.
- 2. The Trustees need assurances that any agreements they reach with the Eyak Corporation will not jeopardize the recovery and protection of the injured resources and services in the future.** We ask that the Eyak Corporation be understanding of this and create the necessary conditions to reassure the Trustee Council and the public that the habitat will be protected in an appropriate fashion.

To both the Trustee Council and Eyak Corporation:

- 1. Failure to reach an agreement will result in a great loss in terms of future opportunities for our community, the Eyak Corporation, and Prince William Sound.** We have clearly reached a point in our history where the decisions made today will irrefutably affect the scope of our future economic, biological, cultural, and spiritual well-being. We ask that you seize the rare chance at one of the few positive outcomes of the EXXON Valdez oil spill.
- 2. In the last few days new faces have appeared in the negotiating teams on both sides.** While new input can be useful in difficult situations, it can also unnecessarily bog down or sink an otherwise successful solution with a load of hypothetical irrelevancies, minutia, and bridges already crossed. Please do not let this happen to these critical negotiations. We ask that the people who have been most intimately involved in the negotiations over the last month or two exercise the leadership, statesmanship, and vision needed for a successful conclusion to the process and for the future of our community and the Sound.

We appreciate the patience with which you have read our concerns and hopes for the negotiations. We pray that you will successfully conclude these momentous negotiations today so that all of us will have a brighter future to look forward to tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Karl Becker

KARL BECKER

Torie Baker

TORIE BAKER

Erling Carlson

ERLING CARLSON

Mary McBurney

MARY MCBURNEY

Lisa Laird

LISA LAIRD

Susan Ogle

SUSAN OGLE

David Grimes

DAVID GRIMES

Cecilia Stack

CECILIA STACK

C.K. Weaverling

C.K. WEAVERLING

Nancy A. Bird

Nancy A. Bird

Judy Lietzan

JUDY LIETZAN

Larry L. Lietzan

Larry L. LIETZAN

GREAT BEAR FOUNDATION

ACTION ALERT IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUESTED

In 1990, BEAR NEWS broke the story on the threat of brown bear habitat loss

Native corporations were granted Kodiak refuge inholdings by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) totalling one-fifth of the nation's only bear refuge. Their land selections run up virtually all the salmon rivers in the Kodiak Refuge. Pursuant to ANCSA, the Natives must develop or sell off their land asset to achieve the economic self-sufficiency mandate of Congress.

Fortunately, the Department of Interior ranks the Kodiak inholdings as their number one acquisition target in Alaska. What's more, adequate funds are available within the EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION FUND to make these acquisitions. Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt will visit Kodiak in August and had major influence on how the funds are spent. His priority is clear: BUY LAND to protect outstanding resources like Kodiak in perpetuity.

The timing is right, the politics are right, the money is available - THE KODIAK FIGHT IS WINNABLE. Make your voice heard by sending in the attached response form to the EXXON Valdez Trustee Council. Immediate response is needed:

DEADLINE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT IS AUGUST 6TH !!!!!!!

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.

Barry Z. Covey
signature.
Brentana N. H.

038336209

Great Bear Foundation
PO Box 2699
Missoula, MT 59806



Dorothy Covey
51 Lake Road
Brentwood NH 03833



83

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

AUG 16 1993

RECEIVED



Dorothy Covey
51 Lake Rd.
Brentwood, NH
03833-6207



RECEIVED
AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Glenn Cronick
208 Maryland Ave
Staten Island, New York
10305

Dear Trustee Council,

8-13-93

I am writing today to urge you emphatically to use the \$600 million in Exxon funds to purchase wildlife habitat.

In this day of environmental neglect and devastation it is all-important that you use this opportunity to help preserve Alaska's wild land.

I urge you to purchase the seven areas outlined in the "citizens vision" also any other area that needs protection. Be sure to purchase entire ecosystems - not fragments.

Purchasing habitat is the best way to use these funds!

Alaska is a biodiversity reserve that must be protected. Can anyone who believes

in a ~~lot~~ let more habitat
be lost to unwholesome
development, carelessness
and greed?

As a New Yorker who lives
on crowded ~~roads~~ roads and
highways I urge you to be
wise and protect what God
has given you. Be a true
steward and protect more
habitat.

Do you want crime, drugs,
pollution, chaos and every
other ill of development?

Protect more habitat -
for yourselves and for all
Americans who value Alaska's
wild heritage

P.S. Keep it wild
-
no clear-cuts!

Sincerely
G. Brown

RECEIVED

AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Sarah Davis
778 Clayton Street
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,



Sarah Davis

RECEIVED

AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Sarah Davis
778 Clayton Street
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,



Sarah Davis

HOUSTON POST

ANOTHER ★@#!* SPILL!?!

EXXON VALDEZ
CLEANUP FUNDS

SQUANDERING



Federal officials pump Valdez funds back to own agencies, GAO says

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Millions of dollars from Exxon Valdez oil spill recovery funds have been spent without conflict-of-interest safeguards or competitive bids, allowing officials to funnel restoration work to their own government agencies, says a congressional study.

The General Accounting Office said in a report Sunday that of the more than \$200 million spent

out of the restoration funds so far, little of the money has been awarded through competitive bids and much of it has gone to federal and state programs.

As reported in a review of documents last week by The Associated Press, the GAO study also described a finding in its investigation that most of the money paid by Exxon Corp. so far has gone to reimburse state and federal governments, legal fees, administrative costs and to pay back

Exxon for some cleanup work.

Under a 1991 court settlement, Exxon is required to pay \$1 billion in civil and criminal penalties as a result of its 1989 oil spill that contaminated hundreds of miles of Alaska's coast. Of that, \$900 million is going into a special environmental restoration trust fund over 10 years and another \$100 million went directly to the state and federal government.

To date, \$240 million has been

paid into the special fund and \$202 million spent. Exxon will pay another \$100 million into the fund next month.

But the GAO investigators questioned how the funds have been disbursed so far, noting much of the money has gone to reimburse state and federal governments and for dozens of research and data-collection projects, usually conducted by federal or state agencies.

"The same agencies — and

sometimes the same individuals — that recommend a project for funding also approve and carry out the project," the GAO report said, adding that there have been no independent financial reviews or audits into the use of the Exxon money.

The GAO investigation was requested by Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, who has criticized the Exxon

Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for not spending enough money on acquiring land to protect natural resources, including birds and sea life, damaged by the spill.

"Instead, the bureaucrats gave top priority to feathering their own nests with reimbursements and gold-plated studies of questionable merit," Miller said in a statement accompanying the GAO report.

August 23, 1993

To Whom It May Concern.

After reading about the
misuse of funds I once
again find myself appalled!!
Would support remaining funds
to be utilized for habitat
protection —

Thank You.
Shirley DiSalvo

S. DiSalvo
8 Liberty St.
Natick Ma.
01760

RECEIVED

AUG 26 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

*DuPage
Unitarian
Church*

A growing church for growing times...

*Kendyl Gibbons, D.Min.
Parish Minister*

RECEIVED
SEP 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

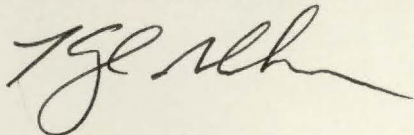
Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

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,



RECEIVED
AUG 19 1993

69 Elm Hill
Springfield, VT 05156
August 16, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Trustee Council:

Just recently, I became aware that you have sought public input on the best uses for the oil spill settlement funds. I wanted to let you know, first of all, that someone (I suspect many people) outside Alaska cares about your decisions.

As one who has been fortunate enough to have spent some time (and dollars) in Alaska, I believe that the best way in which you can spend the settlement funds is to purchase and preserve as much of the habitat in the coastal areas affected by the spill on which the region's diverse wildlife depend. For example, I know from visiting there that owners of private land within Kenai Fjords National Park are considering logging it. Those lands, and similar large areas, should be your highest priorities.

There is little you can do to restore the damage done by the spill. Let's act to ensure protection of as much habitat as possible while we have the opportunity, and thus to prevent another kind of disaster.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Wallace M. Elton

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1993

August 23, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

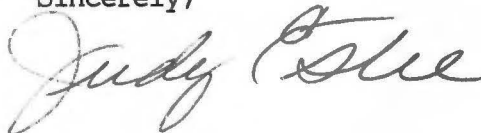
Dear Council members,

The purpose of this letter is to express to you my concern for, what I view, as fair distribution of Settlement funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

I believe that restoration of fish and wildlife habitat which was destroyed or damaged by the spill, should be the top priority and once this process is underway, the purchase of land and timber rights for the permanent protection of this wildlife.

Your job is a large one and I can only hope that all decisions made will have a permanent positive impact on the preservation of this ecosystem.

Sincerely,



Judith H. Estee
4432 Pine
Omaha, Nebraska 68105

F

September 18, 1993

Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
645 'G' Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Attorney General Cole:

My name is Anna Fezatte and I am writing in regard to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting Monday September 20th. It is my understanding that habitat acquisition of Eyak lands is to be discussed. I am not writing to change your decision. I am writing you to request that you please reach a final decision on the 20th of September.

Your decision will effect many families here in Cordova. The continual stress of the indecision can't be described. As an employee I have experienced the effects of these long drawn out negotiations. Again I am requesting that you reach a definite answer on the purchase of the timber on Eyak lands.

Sincerely,

Anna Fezatte
Anna Fezatte

September 18, 1993

Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Exxon Valdez Oil Spell Trustee
64S 'G' Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Attorney General Cole:

My name is Michael Fezatte and I am writing in regard to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting Monday September 20th. It is my understanding that the constant indecision is because Eyak doesn't seem to be able to reach an agreement. I feel that enough of your, the Trustees and the public's time has been wasted. Can a definite limit be set on how long these negotiations will continue? I am not writing to change your decision. I am writing you to request that you please reach a final decision on the 20th of September.

Your decision will effect many families here in Cordova. The continual stress of the indecision can't be described. As an employee I have experienced the effects of these long drawn out negotiations. Again I am requesting that you reach a definite answer on the purchase of the timber on Eyak lands.

Sincerely,


Michael Fezatte

RECEIVED
JUL 02 1993

June 24, 1993

Cynthia D. Fillmore
4743 1/2 Bancroft St.
San Diego, CA 92116

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm writing to ask that you use the millions of dollars that Exxon has paid out in fines for the oil spill in Prince William Sound to purchase and protect fish and wildlife habitats.

This would be a way to ensure that the money paid from Exxon will prevent the furthering spoiling of what belongs to us all. I know the timber industry would like to move in to the area, but you can't use money paid to the American people to further the interests of one group. Making sure the area remains as pristine as possible is the only way to benefit us all.

Thank you for your consideration,

Cynthia D. Fillmore
Cynthia D. Fillmore

15 SEP 93

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1993

TO: EXXON OIL SPILL RESTORATION OFFICE
643 "G" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FROM: JUNE FISCHER
529 LEXINGTON PLACE
ANAHEIM, CA. 92805


TO: TO THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEES,

SIRS,

AFTER A RECENT VISIT TO THE BEAUTIFUL STATE OF ALASKA, I AM RECOMMENDING THAT A SIXTH ALTERNATIVE BE ADOPTED THAT WILL USE 80% OF THE REMAINING FUNDS FOR HABITAT PROTECTION. IF SETTLEMENT MONEY Isn't USED FOR SUCH PROTECTION, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF PRIVATE FOREST LANDS WILL BE CLEAR CUT.

THIS IN TURN WILL ONLY ADD TO THE ALREADY DEVASTATING CONSEQUENCES FOR THE SPILL.

SINCERELY,



JUNE A. FISCHER

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

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,

Pusan D. Nord
37655 Canterbury Pt.
Wremont CA 94536

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AUG 17 1993

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RECEIVED
AUG 23 1993

August 6, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Council Members:

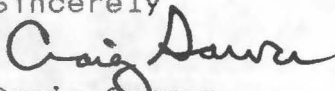
Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

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.

Sincerely



Craig Garver
803 Woodward Drive
Wenatchee, Washington 98801

JULY 31, 1993

RECEIVED
SEP 02 1993

EXXON OIL SPILL RESTORATION OFFICE
645 "G" ST.
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

I am a longtime member of both the International and National Wildlife Federation. I am writing to you today regarding the various recovery alternatives.

I understand the comments you receive this summer will be used to prepare a final restoration plan to be presented this fall. That is exactly what prompted me to write.

Like many others I too was sickend by the spill in Prince William Sound. It is even more upsetting to read about the situation today. Just one fact - Murre populations are not expected to recover completely for up to **75 years**, that alone says it all. I agree with the Federation that there is really no such thing as oil spill restoration.

I urge you to adopt a sixth alternative that uses 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs.
Thank You.

Sincerely,



KAREN GERBER
1166 CONCORD DR.
ELGIN, IL. 60120

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1993

Dear Trustees,

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

My name is Darin Griesey, I represent Allied Biospheric Coalition of Indiana. Our organization is writing to you to recommend that at least 80 percent, of the remaining settlement from the Valdez oil spill, be used for Habitat Protection. It is time for a change in business practices, with the proper spending your panel could set an example for future generations.

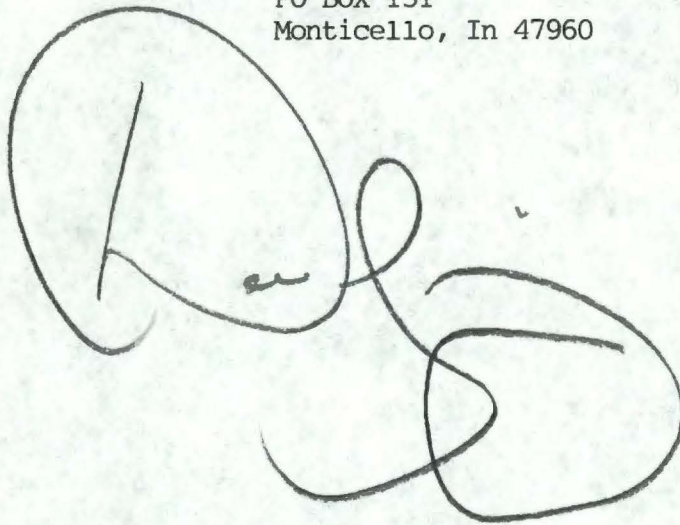
peace to you and yours, Sincerely

Darin Griesey

A.B.C.I.

PO BOX 151

Monticello, In 47960

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darin Griesey'.

RECEIVED

AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Toni & Bob Griffith
2158 East 40th Street
Erie, PA 16510-3613

August 10, 1993

Dear Trustees,

We just received the
enclosed newsletter today
and are writing to you
immediately!

Please use the E.V.O.S.
Settlement money to "purchase"
habitat as described in
this newsletter!

We visited Alaska in
1991 and intend to
return because of the
natural beauty of the ➔

State! This is a
wonderful opportunity to
protect natural areas and
wildlife with the Eppow
fines!!

Please read this
newsletter and heed
the plea: "Make Recovery
From The Spill A Reality"!!!

Thank you,

Toni and Bobi
Griffith

Erie, Pa. 16510

PRIORITY HABITAT ACQUISITIONS in the Western Gulf

1 PORT GRAVINA / ORCA BAY
The old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism.

2 PORT FIDALGO
On-going logging activities here threaten the densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.

3 KNIGHT ISLAND PASSAGE
Rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation/tourism use and provide habitat for spill impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles and salmon.

4 KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK
One of Alaska's crown jewels, the heart of this rugged coastline is threatened by logging and development on private lands within the park.

5 PORT CHATHAM
This is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast.

6 SHUYAK STRAITS
The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to marbled murrelets, salmon, brown bear, elk and deer. The Shuyak Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment, a virtual "maritime interstate highway" for marine life.

7 KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Although logging poses no threat here, other proposed development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values.



"Use of the EVOS Settlement for habitat purchases offers a rare 'WIN-WIN' opportunity: Private owners get paid for the value of their land holdings and the public interest is protected as well. These purchases offer our best hope for ensuring the long-term health of the spill area."

— Anne Wieland, Coordinator
Kachemak Bay Citizens Coalition

Alaska's coastline — clearcuts or rainforest?

ROBERT & TONI GRIFFITH
2158 E 40TH ST
ERIE PA 16510 3613

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Anchorage, AK.

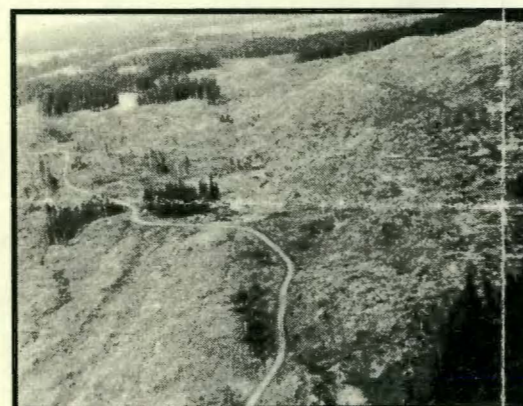
SIERRA CLUB, ALASKA CHAPTER
P.O. Box 103441
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-3441



"We've already
had one disaster..."



Oil spill workers attempt to clean the beach in Prince William Sound



Clearcuts on Afognak Island

... let's not let the next
one happen."

— Rick Steiner, Cordova Fisherman and Biologist

The choice is yours ...

SIX MEN ARE ABOUT TO DECIDE THE FATE OF MUCH OF ALASKA'S MAGNIFICENT COASTAL RAINFOREST. The letter you write to them could be the most important letter affecting Alaska that you write this decade!

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AREAS of Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge contain vast tracts of private land. This area — more than 850,000 acres of pristine wildlife habitat — is threatened by clear-cut logging and other destructive developments.

Using the Settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill.

SIX MEN HAVE THE ABILITY to buy the land and timber rights and protect the forests and the wildlife — without costing taxpayers a single dollar. As members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council appointed by President Clinton and Governor Hickel, they control the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines. Right now, the Trustees are developing the joint federal-state "Restoration Plan" that will guide use of the \$600 million Settlement monies.

SALMON, BALD EAGLES, HARLEQUIN DUCKS, MARBLED MURRELETS and other creatures devastated by the oil spill depend on forest habitat. Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to these creatures. Using the Settlement to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations.

PEOPLE FROM THROUGHOUT THE SPILL AREA ARE JOINING TOGETHER to create a "citizens' vision" for restoration. So far, this effort has identified seven critical areas that should be protected using the Settlement funds. The Trustees have made a great start by using Settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. Unfortunately, the Trustees are under great pressure to spend the Settlement on other projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill. The Trustees need to hear from you that the best use of funds is to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat.

PLEASE WRITE A BRIEF LETTER TODAY and ask the Trustees to support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases:

1. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars;
2. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation;
3. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak);
4. The Trustees should buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision" (see map); and
5. Support any other areas you want to see protected.

PLEASE DON'T DELAY — comments are due by August 6th:

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

Questions? Call the Sierra Club at (907) 276-4048. Thank you for your help.

H

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Marny Hall
3150 Robinson Dr.
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,



Marny Hall

254E Brunswick Avenue West
Holden Beach, NC 28462
August 20, 1993

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

Valdez Oil Spill

Gentlemen:

I have read the five alternate proposals you have established for final cleanup and future protection of the Prince William Sound area.

I would suggest a sixth alternative, i.e. use 80% of the remaining funds for wildlife habitat protection and the balance of the fund for fisheries studies and management programs. If these funds aren't used in this manner hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut, thus adding to the devastating consequences of the oil spill.

As long as society refuses to restrain their use of oil products we will have these spills, some not as bad and others, possibly, worse. Current estimates are that 3 million barrels of toxic cargo are spilled into the world's oceans each year. The long term effect on wildlife is devastating and accurate figures as to death and long term abnormalities/illness aren't available. Any loss of female members of the species involved reduces the future population for many many years. It will take until 2100 for some of the species to return to the prespill population.

Consequently, as overseers of the spill fund, you must take all precautions and use the monies in the best possible way. That is why this sixth alternative is being proposed. Of course, alternate fuels and/or methods of producing power for cars, homes and industry along with conservation would be the ideal solution to the prevention of future spills. The oceans and seas along with the wildlife in and around these waters belong to the people and, as such, should be treated with the utmost care.

Sincerely yours,

Crawford A. Hart Jr.

Crawford A. Hart, Jr.

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 18, 1993

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

I am writing as a concerned U.S. citizen as to how the \$600 million in fines paid by Exxon because of the Exxon Valdez oil spill will be spent. I believe how these funds are spent will be extremely crucial to the restoration, preservation and future protection of the Alaskan environment.

I am requesting that the Trustee Council make important decisions on how the funds are to be spent - the saving of Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island being a wonderful and consciencous start. The very best use of these funds is to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat.

History could be made if the Council does not break under pressure to spend the funds on projects that are of little value as far as restoring fish and wildlife in certain areas damaged by the spill are concerned.

Please seriously, seriously consider the following areas as priority habitat areas that need to be acquired and protected.

1. Port Gravina/Orca Bay - The old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism possibilities.

2. Port Fidalgo - On-going logging activites here need to be halted as they threaten the densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez abd Tatitlek.

3. Knight Island Passage - Rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation/tourism use and provide habitat for spill impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles and salmon. These refuges need to be preserved and protected.

4. Kenai Fjords National Park - One of Alaska's crown jewels, the heart of which is threatend by logging and development on private lands within the park. Losing this beautiful area to these kinds of activities seems unthinkable.

5. Port Chatham - This last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula needs to stay intact!

6. Shuyak Straits - The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to marbled murrelets, salmon, brown bear, elk and deer. The Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment, a virtual 'maritime interstate highway' for marine life. It needs protection.

7. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - Although logging poses no threat here, other proposed development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values.

The opportunity to turn the Exxon Valdez disaster into a wonderful victory for the preservation and protection of the last American frontier is mind-boggling. Conscientious use of the Settlement funds offers a rare opportunity to turn the mind-set of abuse and over-development into one of respect and true stewardship of our beautiful world. We are all related - the beasts of the world and man - and as it was said many years ago by Chief Seattle: "Whatever befalls the beasts of the earth befalls the children of the earth". His words have never rung so powerful and protection of what is still left of the beasts and their habitats - especially in Alaska - is of extreme importance.

Please spend wisely.

Sincerely,

Joann Hill
4379 Plantation Blvd. #5
Liverpool, NY 13090

RECEIVED
AUG 18 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Ann Hudes & Steve Ajay
567 62nd Street
Oakland, CA 94609

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).

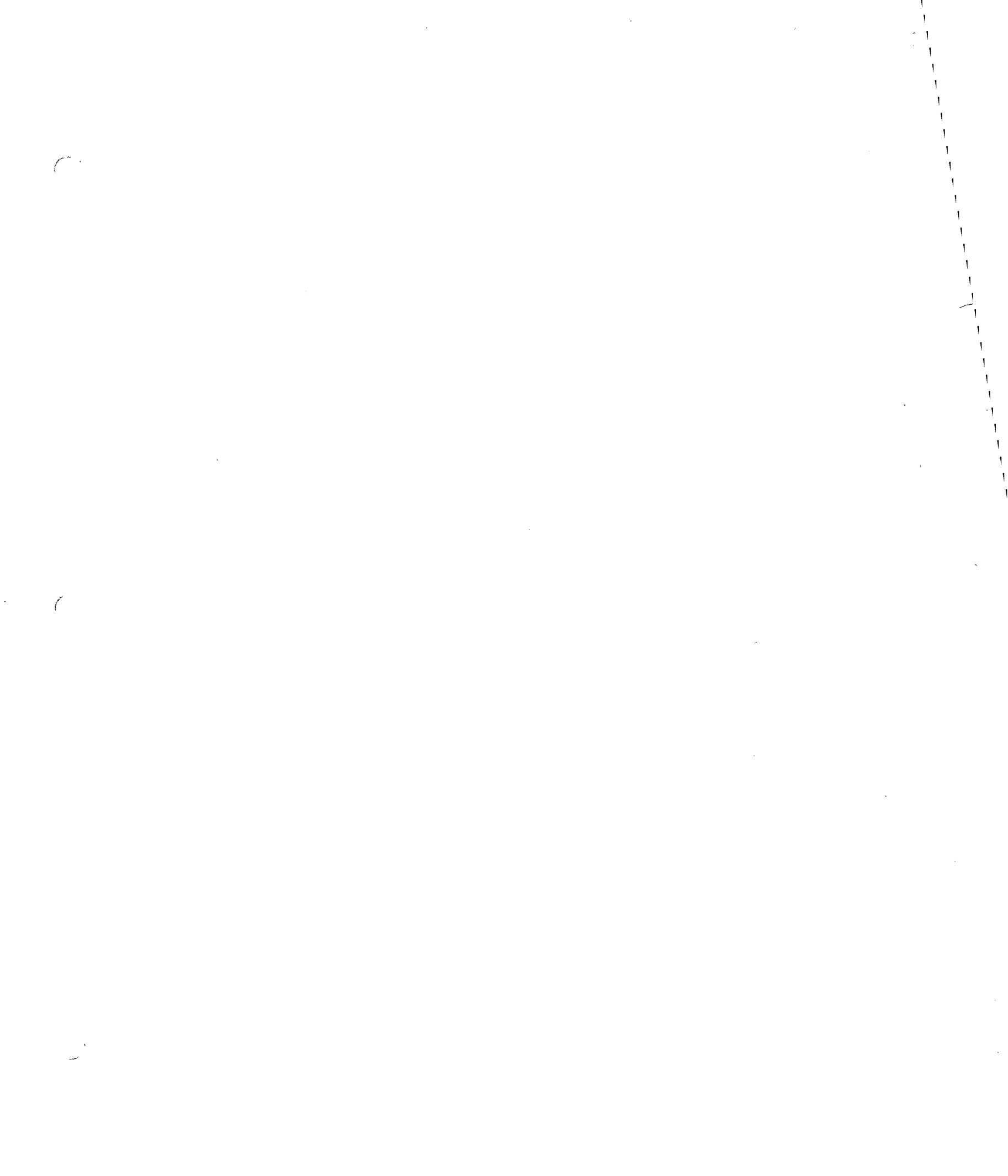
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With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

Appreciatively yours,



Ann Hudes & Steve Ajay



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9/19/93

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

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1993

Dear Sir:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I am most in favor of Alternative 2 - among the alternatives which have been proposed. However; the alternative proposed by conservationist groups including the National Wildlife Federation is my preferred choice. This alternative proposes 20% for fisheries studies and management programs and 80% for habitat protection.

Sincerely,

Bela A. Janosy
4833 Marry Lane
Alexandria, Va 22304

K



KCHU

Terminal Radio, Inc.

P.O. Box 467 • Valdez, Alaska 99686 • (907) 835-4665 • FAX 835-2847

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

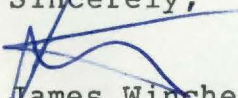
July 7, 1993

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing for KCHU to address the need for an oil spill educational center here in Valdez. In addition to providing essential information, KCHU carries a considerable load of educational programming. We feel that one of the principal purposes of the oil spill restoration funding is the ongoing education of the general public; what happened, why did it happen and what can we as citizens do to prevent another such disaster.

Sizeable sums have been spent for studies and habitat acquisition. More funding for such projects have been proposed. Please put an oil spill education center high on the list of needed projects. This is a badly needed facility and will be of great benefit to both the community and all who visit here for many years to come.

Sincerely,


James Winchester
General Manager

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RECEIVED

AUG 17 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Nathan Kaufman
2935 Elmwood Ct.
Berkeley, CA 94705

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,



Nathan Kaufman

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SEP 03 1993

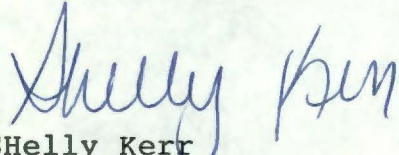
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

I also agree to adops the 6th alternative that uses 80%
of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

This is so clear-cut I cannot believe it is even an issue,
obviously the funds need to be finished being spent there-
put yourself in the injured wildlife's position!!!!!!

Respectfully,


SHelly Kerr
93 G. Street
Navarre, Oh 44662

September 20, 1993


Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
645 'G' Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Attorney General Cole:

My name is Scott Knutson and I am writing in regard to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting Monday September 20th. It is my understanding that habitat acquisition of Eyak lands is to be discussed. I am not writing to change your decision. I am writing you to request that you please reach a final decision on the 20th of September.

Your decision will effect many families here in Cordova. The continual stress of the indecision can't be described. As an employee I have experienced the effects of these long drawn out negotiations. Again I am requesting that you reach a definite answer on the purchase of the timber on Eyak lands.

Sincerely,



Scott Knutson



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
committee name

committee on _____, dated September 16, 1993
bill/subject

To the Trustees:

I am representing the Kodiak Audobon Society.
We would again like to thank you for the purchases
of Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay lands. We firmly believe
that most of the remaining ~~EVOS~~ EVOS settlement money
should be spent on habitat acquisition. We believe the
most important areas for purchase are: Kodiak National
Wildlife Refuge inholdings, Shuyah Straits/Northern Adignak,
Port Gravina/Orea Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage,
Kenai Fjords National Park and Port Chatham. We believe
further protecting lands in the spill affected area from
logging and other development is a sure method to aid
the natural recovery process. Thank you for the
opportunity to comment.

Signed: Mary Forbes
Testifier

conservation chair, Kodiak Audobon Society.
Representing (Optional)

Address

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STATE OF ALASKA
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

DATE: 9-16-93

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
for the EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL teleconference hearing that was
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
scheduled on 9-16-93.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
fax on 9-16-93.

Thank you,

KODIAK LID

July 2, 1993

KFP
Koncor Forest Products Company

3501 Denali, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 562-3335 FAX (907) 562-5599

PWS Recreation Project Work Group
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
P.O. Box 107001
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

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JUL 07 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

It is always far easier to sit back and edit a draft product that someone else has labored to produce than to prepare the document oneself. The June 18 release by your work group is no exception.

There seems to be some confusion about the process being proposed for preparing the report to the Trustee Council. The "Why", "What", and "Who" is directly contradictory to the "How". The purpose of the study as stated is to "address the recreation resources and services affected by the EVOS". This is laudable endeavor. To determine what the true impacts on recreational resources was and which ones are still not back to historical norms would be worthwhile information to have. What will actually result from this effort as drafted is to put together a wish list by special interests in the recreation arena for more wilderness and self-serving expenditures of public funds, with even more resource management options foregone, to cater to the desires - and sole financial benefit - of an extremely small segment of the public.

If the study is to come up with a viable and factual analysis of the past and continuing impacts of the EVOS on recreation in PWS then what is needed is a look at what the historical types and distributions of recreational pursuits were in the Sound, which ones are no longer possible as a direct result of the Spill, and what needs to be done in order to allow a resumption of those activities. We do not need more wilderness or private lands bought up and added to the government's portfolio.

Specific points on the June 18 evaluation criteria release follow. These changes are essential if the proposal is to be anything more than simply a recreationist perspective wish list.

Item: ".....The preliminary criteria of step one are as follows:

- A. Projects must be proposed within PWS project area.
- B. Project must address recreation resources or services which have been proven, and continue to be directly impacted by the EVOS.
- C. Projects must show direct link between injured recreation resource or service and resumption of historical use.

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

July 2, 1993

Page 2

Rational: These changes are required to insure that only the continuing impacts of the EVOS are addressed and considered for funding with *restoration* money.

Item: "The second step is to analyze each project against more specific criteria. This will be accomplished in a public forum so that the rationale for individual ratings can be made clear to the interested public planned to occur in November. The specific evaluation criteria are presently being developed for review."

Rationale: If the restoration effort is to be based on facts and science with individual projects rated on how well they serve to restore the Sound, then the public should merely be an observer to the process. The way in which the draft proposal is written would suggest that the "public" will determine what they want to see done without regard to the science or any actual continuing spill impacts. It would be great as a media circus, but would do little if any good for the recreational resources actually damaged in the Sound.

Item: ".....After projects are rated and ranked, comprehensive project proposals will be prepared for each project. The project work group results will provide the Trustee Council with an array of projects that may be funded within the Restoration Plan."

Rationale: Public acceptability has little to do with what is required in order to put historical recreational uses in the Sound back up to what they were prior to the EVOS. Every bit of private land that is purchased and every case of resource development activity on private land that is precluded flies directly in the face of ANCSA. Under the process being proposed, that type of "restoration" is likely to be the primary trust of the proposals that will come from the "public".

Item: Revisions of the "Criteria For Rating Benefit Of Project To Injured Resources/Services" follow. The order that they are addressed is as they appear in the draft matrix.

- Replace "Needed or desired...." criteria with "Replaces damaged resource or public service". Ratings weights would be +3 for "Safety item still unusable or inaccessible to the public", +1 for "Safety item only marginally effective or accessible to the public", and -1 for "Replaces resource/service other than a safety item."

- Delete "Conflict among...." as a criteria since it has nothing whatsoever to do with the oil spill.

- Delete "Link to injured....". If there is no direct link or impact solely attributable to the spill the project shouldn't even be considered as qualifying as a restoration item!

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

July 2, 1993

Page 3

Economic feasibility individual rating factors need to be tightened to reflect "no continued EVOS funding following project instillation." Any project which cannot be either self-supporting or maintained by the owning entity - **not just agencies** should not even be considered for initial funding.

Add an attribute to "Consistent with....". This added criteria is "development". The degree to which the attribute already exists would be what determines the relative value of each proposal. The fact that the proposal has to be consistent with the landowner's objectives and management options is a requisite to even being considered as a restoration activity. Rating factors need to be modified to reflect: +3 "Enhances present recreational opportunities.", +1 "Maintains existing recreational opportunities.", -1 "Creates new recreational opportunities."

"Number of people...." is OK as drafted.

"Displacement of current users." should be changed to "Conflicts between users." The weighting would then become; +3 "Resolves conflicts between conflicting recreational user groups.", +1 "Results in no increased conflict between recreational user groups", -1 "Creates conflicts between recreational user groups."

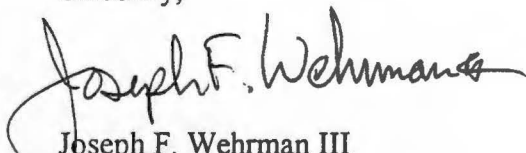
Delete "Adjacent land management" as a criteria. If a proposal would impact or restrict adjacent land use opportunities - including resource development at the landowners' option, then the proposal must be rejected outright as not qualifying for restoration funding.

"Influence on other...." OK as drafted.

Rationale: The "Criteria For Rating Benefit Of Project To Injured Resources/Services" needs to get back to being focused on what its title implies. The way it reads now, it is nothing more than a wish list prioritization process. The suggested wording changes allows the matrix to directly result in what its title cites as its purpose. There must be no restriction on development options imposed on any landowner as a result of projects purported to be for the purpose of restoration.

The opportunity to comment on the draft evaluation criteria is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Joseph F. Wehrman III
Land Manager

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
EVOS Trustee Council Members

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AUG 23 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Kathleen Labriola
1246 Hearst #5
Berkeley, CA 94702

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,



Kathleen Labriola

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AUG 27 1993

August, 1993

EXXON VALVEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sir:

Please take the
\$600 million dollars and
use it for habitat protection.

Thank you for your
consideration

Sincerely
Murren Lampo
1086 Mercury Way
Vineyard, NJ 08360

Janet B. Lang
7194 North River Rd.
New PA 18938



USA 19

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

AUG 17 1993

Aug 5 1993

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This note is short but emphatic. Spending the oil
settlement dollars should lead to the preservation of the rain
forests and not clear cutting on Alaska's coastline.

Large areas, including entire water sheds should be
bought and protected, at least the seven areas identified as part
of the "Citizens Vision" as well as other possible areas available.
This will protect the forests and their wildlife habitat for our
future generations to use wisely and enjoy. Otherwise, there is
no doubt these forests will sooner or later be obliterated never to
be recovered, and the world permanently crippled and incomplete.
(By the way, I am an Exxon stockholder)

Sincerely,
Janet B. Leung

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AUG 16 1993

August 9, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

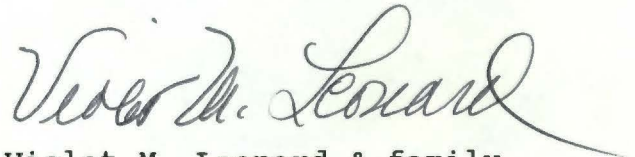
EXON Oil Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Director in charge:

Re: Spill Recovery Proposals

In our view, at least 80% of the remaining settlement should be used for habitat protection. Its obvious to all that none of the damaged area has been "restored". The very least that can be done, is to keep trying, for the sake of doing what is the "right" thing to do.

Very truly yours,



Violet M. Leonard & family
47 Deer Run Drive, So.
Barnegar, NJ 08005

LAW OFFICES OF
FAULKNER, BANFIELD, DOOGAN & HOLMES
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

JUNEAU OFFICE
302 GOLD STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-2210

550 W. 7TH AVENUE
SUITE 1000
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3510
(907) 274-0666
TELECOPIER: (907) 277-4657

SEATTLE OFFICE
FIRST INTERSTATE CENTER
999 THIRD AVENUE, SUITE 2600
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
(206) 292-8008

PLEASE REPLY TO ANCHORAGE OFFICE

September 1, 1993

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SEP 02 1993

EXXON VALERO OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dave Gibbons, Ph.D.
Interim Administrative Director
Restoration Team
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

VIA FACSIMILE
907/276-7178

Re: EVOS Trustee Council
Our File No.: 1588-5703

Dear Dave:

I am attempting to verify some information Exxon recently received to the effect that the Trustee Council has funded some work in the Umatilla National Forest in Northeastern Oregon. I do not recall any discussions to this effect during recent Trustee Council meetings, and found no reference to work of this sort in the 1993 Work Plan. If you get a moment to return my call, I would appreciate an opportunity to talk with you about this further.

Very truly yours,

Conni Livsey
Constance E. Livsey

CEL:ds

cc: Douglas Serdahely, Esq. (via fax)

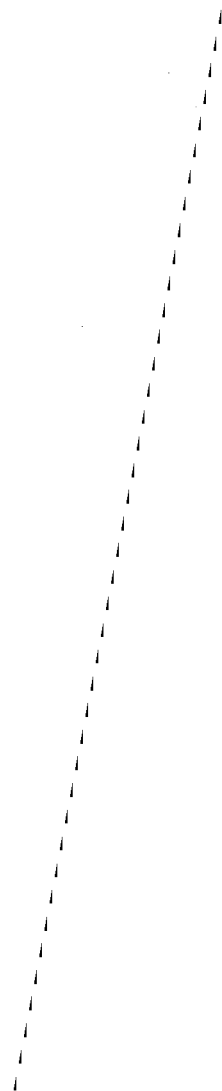
c:\cel\5002S

*Called 9/15
explains Reimbursement
payments to Dept. of
Agr. were redistributed
by Washington office
to Regions but called
EVOS money.*

*called 9/4/93
did not return call*

called 9/15

m



Eleanor MacLellan, RSCJ
Centre Street
Boston, MA 02158

18 AUG
1993



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

Ellis Island
Centennial 1992

SPS

Dear Sirs,

● beg you to use the remaining money ● from Exxon fines to protect wilderness areas, especially to protect forests from clearcutting and other harmful logging practices. It only makes sense that fines for destroying wildlife should be used for its protection. You have made a great start by using settlement funds to save Kachemak and Seal Bays. Large areas, including entire watersheds, need to be protected. At least the 7 areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision" should be protected. These are: Port Gravina/Orcas Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords Natn'l Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak Natn'l Wildlife Refuge. Many of us from the lower 48 visit Alaska for the beauty of its wilderness. I have made several trips there, but will not return if the forests are clear cut and the wilderness destroyed. Thank you for what you have protected so far.

Sincerely, Eleanor MacLellan

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

15 Deer Park Avenue, Apt. 2
Babylon, NY 11702
August 18, 1993

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

Dear Sir/Madam:

As a member of both the Wilderness Society and the National Wildlife Federation I have closely followed the developments of the *Exxon Valdez* disaster in Prince William Sound. While I have never visited Alaska, with the exception of a two-hour lay-over in Anchorage, my family made frequent summer pilgrimages to the wilds of Minnesota, my home state, where I learned to respect and value the integrity of my environment. Later trips under the guidance of a woods-lorded clergyman increased my appreciation for the wilderness -- as a arena for deepening one's identity and spirituality. Thus I am deeply concerned for the preservation/restoration of our few remaining natural areas: They offer far more as interrelated communities than in individual parts. Thus I support the National Wildlife Federation's recommendation that eighty percent of the existing settlement be used for habitat protection, with the remaining twenty percent used for fisheries studies and management programs.

It would appear to be your responsibility to overturn the legacy that has been left by the *Exxon Valdez*. I wish you well. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,


Daniel J. Maiden

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AUG 26 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Louise Marguin
PO Box 2285
Berkeley, CA
94702

Aug 20, 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 best way 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.

With the funds available and the need clear, please make a difference to protect the legacy of mankind and our planet.

Sincerely,

Louise Margolis

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Corrina Marshall
240 Central Park South, Apt 3E
New York, NY 10019

August 12, 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,



Corrina Marshall



WISCONSIN

Dairyland, U.S.A.

Photo by June Kuefler

aug



Sirs,

I just returned from vacation to find notification to file comments.

This was unparalleled opportunity to save some of our most precious lands for posterity. Please use the Oil Spill Settlement to buy habitat especially - Kodiak Island Wildlife Refuge + Port Gravina. Thank you. By your action good may come out of evil. Jean Mc Graw
5827 Cambridge Circle

Published and Distributed by A.S.A.P. Racine, WI 53403 (414) 637-1783.



POST CARD

Address

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 2nd Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Racine, WI 53406

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AUG 25 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Molly McKay
26 Northwest St
Stonington, CT 06378
Aug 18, 1993

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

Dear Sirs:

I was in Alaska for the first time in my life this June. We braved the cold and traveled into the ~~but~~ Arctic Refuge by plane and then raft and on foot. There is no wilderness like Alaskan wilderness. There is so little left on this earth that humans have not altered in some way. But in Alaska, pristine wilderness still exists. Thank God. It was an experience of a life time to see it.

I am writing to ask that you use Oil Spill Settlement dollars - a vast majority of these funds - to buy wildlife habitat. There is no better way to invest this money. This is a great opportunity to establish protection for the future, particularly in the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

I took my two daughters, ages 17 and 15,
on the trip this summer.

Help preserve these special areas,
and more, for the sake of all children
who will find a world sorely devastated
if we don't protect these special places now.
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Molly McRay

September 18, 1993

Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
645 'G' Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Attorney General Cole:

My name is Tina Mc Kay and I am writing in regard to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting Monday September 20th. It is my understanding that habitat acquisition of Eyak lands is to be discussed. I am not writing to change your decision. I am writing you to request that you please reach a final decision on the 20th of September.

Your decision will effect many families here in Cordova. The continual stress of the indecision can't be described. As an employee I have experienced the effects of these long drawn out negotiations. Again I am requesting that you reach a definite answer on the purchase of the timber on Eyak lands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tina Mc Kay". The signature is fluid and stylized, with the first and last names being more prominent than the middle name.

Tina Mc Kay

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AUG 27 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Anne McQueen
4510 Alhambra Way
Martinez, CA 94553

August 12, 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,



Anne McQueen

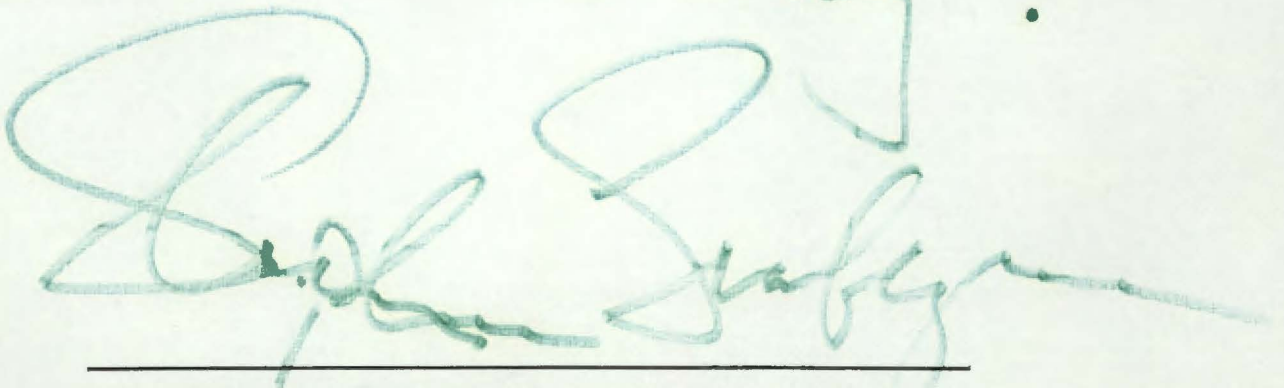
M.P.G. ASSOCIATES

Div. M.P. Greenberger Co. Est. 1900

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SEP 15 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

* This Seems like
a sensible approach
but above all spend
the funds on land
not projects that
are Unending.



Alaska's coastline — clearcuts or rainforest?

Stephen Greenberger
P.O. Box 1295
Morristown, NJ 07962

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P.O. Box 103441
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-3441



"We've already
had one disaster..."



Oil spill workers attempt to clean the beach in Prince William Sound



Clearcuts on Afognak Island

... let's not let the next
one happen."

— Rick Steiner, Cordova Fisherman and Biologist

The choice is yours ...

SIX MEN ARE ABOUT TO DECIDE THE FATE OF MUCH OF ALASKA'S MAGNIFICENT COASTAL RAINFOREST. The letter you write to them could be the most important letter affecting Alaska that you write this decade!

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AREAS of Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge contain vast tracts of private land. This area — more than 850,000 acres of pristine wildlife habitat — is **threatened by clear-cut logging** and other destructive developments.

Using the Settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill.

SIX MEN HAVE THE ABILITY to buy the land and timber rights and protect the forests and the wildlife — without costing taxpayers a single dollar. As members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council appointed by President Clinton and Governor Hickel, they control the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines. Right now, the Trustees are developing the joint federal-state "Restoration Plan" that will guide use of the \$600 million Settlement monies.

SALMON, BALD EAGLES, HARLEQUIN DUCKS, MARBLED MURRELETS and other creatures devastated by the oil spill depend on forest habitat. Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to these creatures. Using the Settlement to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations.

PEOPLE FROM THROUGHOUT THE SPILL AREA ARE JOINING TOGETHER to create a "citizens' vision" for restoration. So far, this effort has identified seven critical areas that should be protected using the Settlement funds. The Trustees have made a great start by using Settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. Unfortunately, the Trustees are under great pressure to spend the Settlement on other projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill. The Trustees need to hear from you that the best use of funds is to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat.

PLEASE WRITE A BRIEF LETTER TODAY and ask the Trustees to support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases:

1. Buying habitat is the **very best way** to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars;
2. The **vast majority of remaining Settlement funds** should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation;
3. **Large areas**, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak);
4. The Trustees should buy and protect **at least the seven areas** identified as part of the "citizens' vision" (see map); and
5. **Support any other areas** you want to see protected.

PLEASE DON'T DELAY — comments are due by **August 6th**:
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Questions? Call the Sierra Club at (907) 276-4048. Thank you for your help.

PRIORITY HABITAT ACQUISITIONS in the Western Gulf

1 PORT GRAVINA / ORCA BAY
The old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism.

2 PORT FIDALGO
On-going logging activities here threaten the densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.

3 KNIGHT ISLAND PASSAGE
Rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation/tourism use and provide habitat for spill impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles and salmon.

4 KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK
One of Alaska's crown jewels, the heart of this rugged coastline is threatened by logging and development on private lands within the park.

5 PORT CHATHAM
This is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast.

6 SHUYAK STRAITS
The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to marbled murrelets, salmon, brown bear, elk and deer. The Shuyak Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment, a virtual "maritime interstate highway" for marine life.

7 KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Although logging poses no threat here, other proposed development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values.



"Use of the EVOS Settlement for habitat purchases offers a rare 'WIN-WIN' opportunity: Private owners get paid for the value of their land holdings and the public interest is protected as well. These purchases offer our best hope for ensuring the long-term health of the spill area."

— Anne Wieland, Coordinator
Kachemak Bay Citizens Coalition

2

C. D. Norton
15 Montpelier Dr
Greensboro NC 27410



Exxon Oil Spill Restoration
Office

645 "G" St.

Anchorage, AK 99501

AUG 9, 1993

8-18-93

Dear Trustees:

I want to add my voice to those of others who are recommending that at least 80% of available funds be used for habitat protection. If settlement monies are not used for habitat protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut, which will only add to the devastation of the oil spill.

Hopofully,

Frances J. Horton
(Mrs. C. R.)

FROM THE MIND OF DAWN OHNO

To Whom it may concern,

I have been reviewing the 5 alternative plans ~~for~~ for use of the \$600 million ~~that~~ that has still not been used to Restore the damaged areas and other areas that are in need of protection. I would like to urge you to go with a 6th Alternative, one that designates 80% of the resources to habitat protection. The other 20% could then be used ~~for~~ for fisheries studies and management programs. This seems to be the most sensible allocation to me.

Thanks,

Dawn Ohno

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AUG 24 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

OSRI

Prince William Sound
Oil Spill Recovery Institute

P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574

(907) 424-5800 FAX (907) 424-5820

Dave Gibbons
Acting Director
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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JUL 13 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

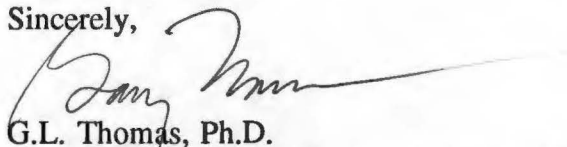
Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI) was established by Congress under the authority of Title V, Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-380) to carry out oil spill technology research and development in arctic and sub-arctic environments, and to develop a long term monitoring program that assesses the effects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. The OSRI is administered through the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova, Alaska.

Currently, the OSRI is developing it's long term monitoring plan, using an ecosystem approach and the National Science Foundation's Globec Plan as a model. The OSRI is also beginning development of a strategic plan for oil Research and Development (R&D) work in arctic and sub-arctic environments. Recognizing that there are several agencies, industries, and universities involved in oil R&D work, and that many of those involved may have overlapping goals and missions, we wish to coordinate and cooperate on projects of common interest.

Does your organization have a strategic plan for oil R&D? If so, do you have a list of projects, and how are projects prioritized? Is it possible to get a copy of your strategic plan, either a hard copy or on disc? As the OSRI plan is developed, it will be made available to any one who is interested, and OSRI will be looking to establish agreements between agencies involved in oil R&D work, primarily in the arctic and sub-arctic. Your timely response on this would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



G.L. Thomas, Ph.D.

Director, Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute

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SEP 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Katherine B. Olsen
4960 Milano Way
Martinez, CA 94553

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,

Katherine B. Olsen

Katherine B. Olsen

d

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1993

Todd Pavlin & 2nd Line Search
1926 Broadway 5th Floor
New York, NY 10023

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

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Appreciatively yours,



Todd Pavlin & 2nd Line Search

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Peter F. Pfaelzer
2220 Ward Street
Berkeley, CA 94705

July 30, 1993

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

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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,



Peter F. Pfaelzer

SEP 20 1993

Sept 17-93
Port Graham, ak

Dear Trustee Council:

We as a representatives of the Village Council and the people of Port Graham Community and Stock holders of Port Graham Corporation, We disagree for Elmore Mesumulla the Village Council President and Frances Wazman the Village Council Secretary and Mary Malchoff the member want to steal out of our Settlement Claim money to get their work projects done in our Village out of our Claim money or ~~we~~ we will all the whole Community will turn around and take you and the Village Council to Court and sue and press charges for helping a Criminal act like that out of our money.

Sincerely
Port Graham Community
People

(over)

S.I. - They are doing this
without our consent Agreement
or signature or meeting

Please figure out you are
helping the criminals doing the
act they will include you if we
take them to court sign up
a petition cause the whole
village is concerned this is not
the only dirty acts Elmore has
done she against her own people
she a leader for the name sake
careless and inexperienced no leader
ship background she got a bad name
from all these other communities
close by. I wonder if you can help
us bring this to the right people
not to Port Graham Council
Please just don't let this happen.
she taking advantage of people

PWSCORS
Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound
c/o City of Valdez
P.O. Box 1969
Valdez, AK 99686

September 13, 1993

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Council Members:

PWSCORS endorses the creation of a bioregional group to take the responsibility in ecosystem planning, monitoring and research. We recognize a strategic plan for fisheries research and management is being developed by a group of fisheries scientists, managers, fishers, fish producers and the public. We are joining this planning effort because we believe that regional prioritization of research, monitoring, and restoration is appropriate as the best approach to protection of and sustained use of our natural resources.

Sincerely,

Charles K. Weaverling
Charles K. Weaverling
Chair, PWSCORS
Mayor, City of Cordova

CK/al

RECEIVED

AUG 18 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

PSWCORS

Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound

c/o City of Valdez
P.O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686

To the Trustees Council:

Carl L. Rosier, John A. Sandor, Charles E. Cole, Steven Pennoyer, Paul Gates Michael A. Barton

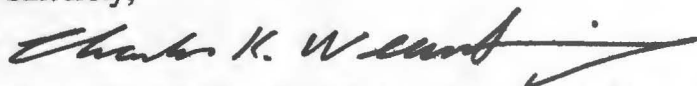
Dear Trustees:

On behalf of the Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound, I am writing to inform you of our unanimous support for the Trustees Council to begin a cooperative relationship with the region by signing the pending Memorandum of Understanding with the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (as established by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Title V). The OSRI board is represented by the Prince William Sound communities, Alaska Natives, four state and six federal agencies, and receives peer review from a scientific committee composed of leading experts from academia, industry and management. The Institute is staffed by the Prince William Sound Science Center whose professional reputation has advanced by convening three scientific workshops to attract international expertise to examine regional issues and publishing over 20+ peer reviewed papers in leading scientific journals in the short time since its conception.

The Oil Spill Recovery Institutes' mission is two fold: conduct long term monitoring in the region affected by the oil spill and establish a research and development program improve oil spill prevention and response technologies. The collapse several fisheries in Prince William Sound since the oil spill, the past decisions to stop damage assessment studies by the Trustees Council, and the continuing controversy among outside scientists on what resources were injured has alarmed us because we are dependent upon the renewable resources for maintaining our quality of life. Cooperation with the Institute will signal the Trustee Council's recognition that *we the people, from the Prince William Sound region have the right to be involved in the decision making process*. Congress created the Institute to allow us this right, and since the settlement the joint House-Senate conference committee has stated that cooperation and at least partial funding of the OSRI's mission of long term monitoring is the Trustees Council's responsibility. We need this program to move forward and believe that the Trustees Council support of OSRI will generate more credibility to the settlement process from the public and scientific communities.

We, PWSCORS, strongly encourages the Trustees Council to cooperate fully with OSRI and enable it to implement its strategic plans for long term monitoring. The Trustees can start by signing the pending Memorandum of Understanding and agreeing to meet with the OSRI to discuss cooperative programs.

Sincerely,



Charles K. Weaverling, Chair and Mayor of the City of Cordova
PWS Communities Organized to Restore the Sound
(907) 424-6200, -5305.

cc: Bruce Babbitt (Interior), George Frampton (Park Service), Ron Brown (Commerce), Bill Baker (NOAA), Rollie Schmitten (NMFS), Mike Espy (Agriculture), Dale Robertson (USFS)



Prince William Sound*Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, AK 99686
(907) 835-2799
Fax (907) 835-5395

P.O. Box 1185
Cordova, AK 99686
Phone & Fax
(907) 424-7466

SEP 21 1993

EXXON VALDEZ SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Board of Directors

Marnie Graham
President
Valdez

Tony Milionta
Vice President
Anchorage

Bonnie Thompson
Treasurer
Valdez

Karl Becker
Secretary
Cordova

Beth Trowbridge
Cordova

Vince Kelly
Valdez

Terry Hermach
Valdez

Office Manager

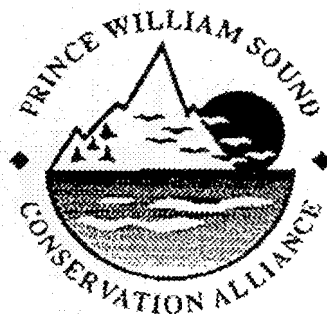
Krista Rogerson
Valdez

9/21/93

PLEASE DELIVER OR SEND
COPIES OF THIS COMMUNICATION
TO ALL EVQS TRUSTEES
BEFORE OR DURING TODAY'S
MEETING.

THANK YOU.

KARL BECKER



Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, Alaska 99686
(907) 835-2799
Fax (907) 835-5395

September 21, 1993

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
c/o Dave Gibbons, Interim Executive Director
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

On behalf of the Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA), I have several comments regarding the current negotiations with the Eyak Corporation. It is unfortunate that the talks have reached an impasse. A failure in these negotiations would seriously impact future subsistence, tourism, and recreational opportunities in Prince William Sound. Continuation of unsustainable logging will further jeopardize the recovery of EVOS injured resources and services including the wild salmon stocks in the Sound.

In the last few days, new players have become involved in the negotiations and have raised issues of questionable merit to the detriment of the process. Specifically, we understand that there is now concern among some of the Trustees or their staff that the purchase of only timber rights will cost 80% of fee title while only resulting in 50% worth of protection. We defy anyone to replicate the pseudo-science establishing that relationship of dollars to protection.

That ratio is not site specific and is statistically indefensible. If the Trustees are basing their decisions on this quality of data, then they are falling prey to the pitfalls inherent in the Restoration Team Habitat Protection Work Group's parcel ranking methodology which PWSCA has commented on in our enclosed letter of February 15, 1993.

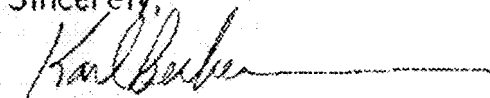
PWSCA supports the purchase of conservation easements consisting solely of commercial timber rights in all Eyak lands west and north of the core area of Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and Eyak River. We question the validity of the 80/50 ratio.

Furthermore, speaking from experience, we feel that the habitat values of Windy Bay are overstated and unremarkable in comparison to the bays of the northern mainland areas. This is an example of a complication introduced by

We feel that the requirement for guaranteed public access is unnecessary and if a deal breaker, would represent a serious breach in the Trustee's responsibility to the injured resources and services which need protection whether or not the public ever sets foot on Eyak's lands. Eyak Corporation has never denied anyone in Prince William Sound access to their lands.

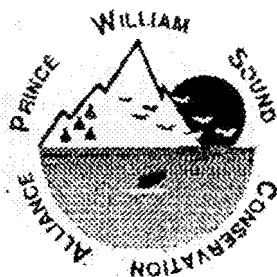
In short, allowing the Eyak negotiations to fail would represent a serious retreat from the Trustee Council's responsibilities to the resources and services injured by the oil spill in Prince William Sound. We urge you to not jeopardize the Eyak negotiations in an overly zealous effort at fiscal responsibility. Fiscal prudence mainly involves getting what the public and the Trustee Council need: protection of the injured resources and services. We feel that commercial timber rights would achieve virtually all of what is needed. The alternative is unthinkable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Karl Becker", followed by a horizontal line.

Karl Becker

Secretary of the PWSCA Board of Directors



Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, Alaska 99686
(907) 835-2799
Fax (907) 835-5395

February 15, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEES COUNCIL

Attn: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Opportunities for Habitat Protection / Acquisition prepared by the Restoration Team Habitat Protection Work Group. I ask that this letter be included in the packet to be reviewed by the Trustee Council during their February 16, 1993 meeting.

While we applaud the Council's recognition of the importance of habitat acquisition as the primary means of restoring lost resources and services, we feel that improvements must be made in the methodology by which imminent threat and opportunity parcels are ranked. In particular:

- * We feel that your scoring formula is too coarse to adequately account for relative differences in the value of injured resources/services when referring to a specific parcel. In rating the benefits of parcels to particular injured resources/services and in the interim evaluation/ranking criteria, subjective criteria ("high public use vs. occasional recreational use...little or no evidence of human development vs. evidence of human development...concentrated feeding vs. known feeding vs. probable feeding", etc.) are converted into a quantified ranking system.

Parcels evaluated near the boundaries of "high, moderate, or low" benefit to particular injured resources/services receive disproportionately high or low rankings. This is particularly true when considering the "Interim Evaluation/Ranking Criteria" which are multiplied by the partial parcel score.

Confusing? Probably so. In short, we ask that you not hew too closely to your current parcel ranking system as a scientific gospel. We realize that it is a best first attempt at rationalizing a complex and momentous process as you exercise your responsibility to the resources, services, and public within the oil impacted areas.

*In the cases of recreation/tourism and subsistence resources, the rating criteria do not adequately address potential future use. This unquantified demand may be of significant value when evaluating a particular parcel.

*The ranking system does not address the potential that a particular parcel may have a unique and irreplaceable value to one particular resource/service and that the parcel may merit protection solely for that reason.

*The varying degrees to which particular parcels and resources/services were directly impacted by the spill are not adequately addressed in the ranking process.

We would like to comment specifically on several of the Imminent Threat Parcels in Prince William Sound.

*We feel that Two Moon Bay has been incorrectly ranked ahead of Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay. Extensive material and visual impacts from the clearcutting in the vicinity of Two Moon Bay has significantly degraded the surrounding areas for recreation/tourism, wilderness, and other values. We cannot support the relatively high ranking that this parcel received. The uncut, imminently threatened parcels in Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay represent a significant recreation/tourism resource for Cordova and as such should be ranked higher.

*We can support the Patton Bay and Fish Bay rankings only if they do not displace lesser ranked parcels near a cut-off point for habitat acquisition funding. It is our understanding that the Patton Bay and Fish Bay parcels are not for sale. If this is the case, then they should be removed from the list and other parcels moved to those ranks.

*The Eyak River parcel should include the entire area specified in the Forest Practices Notification filed for timber harvest in 1992. That notification contained approximately 700 acres on Eyak River. The inclusion of this additional acreage would increase the ranking of the Eyak River parcel.

The Eyak Corporation has been a longstanding willing seller of the parcels at Eyak River, Power Creek, and Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay. The successfully negotiated purchase of the development rights on these parcels would serve as a useful precedent for future habitat acquisition efforts by the Trustee Council.

*The opportunity parcels at Chenega L, Eshamy Bay, and Jackpot Bay deserve careful consideration because of their proximity to the oil spill affected area and for their unspoiled natural values which accomodate many of the injured resources and services.

We appreciate your taking our comments into consideration when deciding

on any habitat acquisitions within Prince William Sound. We ask that the Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance be given the opportunity to comment on any future questionnaires or surveys for the purpose of identifying opportunities for habitat protection/acquisition.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Karl Becker", followed by a horizontal line.

Karl Becker
Secretary, Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

Q

R

RECEIVED
AUG 18 1993

JoAnn RANDAZZO
PO BOX 2799
VALDEZ, AK. 99686

AUGUST 17-1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to give my full support to the Cultural center/Artifact Repository project that is planned for Valdez, Alaska. I myself, am a native from Kotzebue, AK., and my husband is from Tatitlek, AK., and I am very interested in teaching our kids about our heritage. This is not an easy task as a lot of materials are not readily available here in Valdez. But it would benefit our children and inform tourist on native cultures; to have a Cultural Center/Artifact Repository.

Sincerely,

JoAnn Randazzo

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SEP 13 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Jean W. Reyes
2627 Benvenue
Berkeley, CA 94704

August
July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

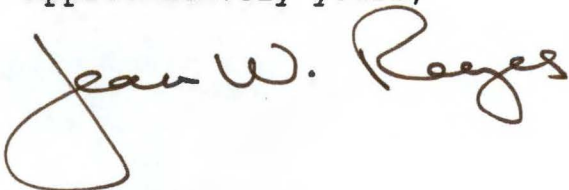
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The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

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,



Jean W. Reyes

I love your beautiful state
I recommend that at least
80% of remaining funds
be used for habitat protection
or I will not be a tourist
to your state again

Barbara + Aaron Roth
Las Vegas Nevada

11 Sample 89107



USA 19

Edson Oil Spill
Restoration office

645 "6" St

Anchorage ak

99501

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AUG 26 1993

Dear Trustees,

As a concerned citizen, I wish to add my two-cents to your choices of spending the \$600 million left of the settlement with Exxon.

Please use eighty percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. This leaves twenty percent of the remaining funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

Thank you,

Terri Salay

5224 Tamarus, # A
Las Vegas, NV 89119

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AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



DR. DAVID L. SCHNEIDER
OPTOMETRIST
(510) 848-6733

1736 HEARST AVE.
BERKELEY, CA 94703

8/11/93

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE

DEAR THE TRUSTEES,

AS A CONCERNED CITIZEN, I WOULD LIKE TO
SHARE MY OPINION WITH YOU REGARDING THE USE
OF THE SETTLEMENT FUNDS:

1. BUYING HABITAT IS THE BEST WAY TO INVEST OIL
SPILL SETTLEMENT DOLLARS.
2. THE VAST MAJORITY OF REMAINING SETTLEMENT FUNDS
SHOULD BE SPENT TO PROTECT WILDLIFE HABITAT FROM
FURTHER DEVASTATION.
3. LARGE AREAS, INCLUDING ENTIRE WATERSHEDS, SHOULD BE
BOUGHT AND PROTECTED (AS WITH THE RECENT 42,000
ACRE PURCHASE AT SEAL BAY ON AFOGNAH);
4. THE TRUSTEES SHOULD BUY & PROTECT AT LEAST
THE SEVEN AREAS IDENTIFIED AS PART OF THE
CITIZENS' VISION."

Sincerely,

DR. DAVID SCHNEIDER

THANK YOU.

S-168

SPECIAL GARDEN OF THE GODS
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Photo by John P. Ford



TO WHOM IT
MAY CONCERN:

I RECOMMEND THAT
80% OF THE
REMAINING EXON OIL
SETTLEMENT GO FOR
HABITAT PRESERVATION.



MARK SCOTT
PO BOX 5512
ALBUQUERQUE
NM 87185

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EXXON OIL SPILL
RESTORATION OFFICE
645 "G" ST
ANCHORAGE
AK 99501

Garden of the Gods





Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program

University of
Alaska Fairbanks

School of Fisheries and
Ocean Sciences

Program Offices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECEIVED
JUL 07 1993

July 2, 1993

TO: EVOS Trustees Council and Public Advisory Group

FR: Rick Steiner, Marine Advisory Program, Cordova *RS*

RE: Science and Restoration Policy

Hi, folks. I know you have been presented with a barage of proposals and ideas concerning the need for more and more science in the context of EVOS Restoration, and thought that the two enclosed articles might provide you with another perspective on the issue of how much science is enough.

Science is an extremely useful institution in our society, but it has its limits and can certainly be carried to its absurd extreme like anything else.

The public can be easily seduced by "scientists" asserting that no resource policy decisions can be made in the absence of scientific consensus on an issue.

However, as the authors of the Policy Forum piece in "Science" Magazine point out, because complete scientific consensus is impossible, waiting for it before making important resource decisions usually leads to the overexploitation and destruction of the resource.

The authors state:

"Once we free ourselves from the illusion that science or technology (if lavishly funded) can provide a solution to resource or conservation problems, appropriate action becomes possible. Effective policies are possible under conditions of uncertainty, but they must take uncertainty into account."

All this is entirely relevant to the very important decisions you are are presently faced with. There is a point at which science for science's sake must end, and restoration and resource management decisions must begin.

One closing metaphor:

If we are in a raft approaching the top of a ferocious set of rapids in a river canyon, we can't afford to remain paralyzed from taking navigational action simply because we don't know the precise hydrodynamics of the upcoming rapids. We are going down the rapids with or without such knowledge. Our overriding, immediate objective is simply to do the best we can to keep the raft off the rocks and upright.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

EVOS Trustees/PAG
Page 2

In the process of how we, as a supposedly civilized society, are caring for the ecosystem damaged by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, we are well into the 5th year of the rapids, and because we have been crippled with uncertainty (even after over \$100 million worth of science), we have only very recently and very tentatively stuck one tip of one oar in the water.

As a result, our raft is battered, punctured, losing air and filling with water and we still have quite a way to go. Perhaps this is an appropriate time to start making some decisions even without all the information we might think we need.

jkl

Uncertainty, Resource Exploitation, and Conservation: Lessons from History

Donald Ludwig, Ray Hilborn, Carl Walters

There are currently many plans for sustainable use or sustainable development that are founded upon scientific information and consensus. Such ideas reflect ignorance of the history of resource exploitation and misunderstanding of the possibility of achieving scientific consensus concerning resources and the environment. Although there is considerable variation in detail, there is remarkable consistency in the history of resource exploitation: resources are consistently overexploited, often to the point of collapse or extinction. We suggest that such consistency is due to the following common features: (i) Wealth or the prospect of wealth generates political and social power that is used to promote unlimited exploitation of resources. (ii) Scientific understanding and consensus is hampered by the lack of controls and replicates, so that each new problem involves learning about a new system. (iii) The complexity of the underlying biological and physical systems precludes a reductionist approach to management. Optimum levels of exploitation must be determined by trial and error. (iv) Large levels of natural variability mask the effects of overexploitation. Initial overexploitation is not detectable until it is severe and often irreversible.

In such circumstances, assigning causes to past events is problematical, future events cannot be predicted, and even well-meaning attempts to exploit responsibly may lead to disastrous consequences. Legislation concerning the environment often requires environmental or economic impact assessment before action is taken. Such impact assessment is supposed to be based upon scientific consensus. For the reasons given above, such consensus is seldom achieved, even after collapse of the resource.

For some years the concept of maximum sustained yield (MSY) guided efforts at fisheries management. There is now widespread agreement that this concept was unfortunate. Larkin (1) concluded that fisheries scientists have been unable to control the technique, distribution, and

amount of fishing effort. The consequence has been the elimination of some substocks, such as herring, cod, ocean perch, salmon, and lake trout. He concluded that an MSY based upon the analysis of the historical statistics of a fishery is not attainable on a sustained basis. Support for Larkin's view is provided by a number of reviews of the history of fisheries (2). Few fisheries exhibit steady abundance (3).

It is more appropriate to think of resources as managing humans than the converse: the larger and the more immediate are prospects for gain, the greater the political power that is used to facilitate unlimited exploitation. The classic illustrations are gold rushes. Where large and immediate gains are in prospect, politicians and governments tend to ally themselves with special interest groups in order to facilitate the exploitation. Forests throughout the world have been destroyed by wasteful and short-sighted forestry practices. In many cases, governments eventually subsidize the export of forest products in order to delay the unemployment that results when local timber supplies run out or become uneconomical to harvest and process (4). These practices lead to rapid mining of old-growth forests; they imply that timber supplies must inevitably decrease in the future.

Harvesting of irregular or fluctuating resources is subject to a ratchet effect (3): during relatively stable periods, harvesting rates tend to stabilize at positions predicted by steady-state bioeconomic theory. Such levels are often excessive. Then a sequence of good years encourages additional investment in vessels or processing capacity. When conditions return to normal or below normal, the industry appeals to the government for help; often substantial investments and many jobs are at stake. The governmental response typically is direct or indirect subsidies. These may be thought of initially as temporary, but their effect is to encourage overharvesting. The ratchet effect is caused by the lack of inhibition on investments during good periods, but strong pressure not to disinvest during poor periods. The long-term outcome is a heavily subsidized industry that overharvests the resource.

The history of harvests of Pacific salmon provides an interesting contrast to the usual bleak picture. Pacific salmon harvests rose rapidly in the first part of this century as

markets were developed and technology improved, but most stocks were eventually overexploited, and many were lost as a result of overharvesting, dams, and habitat loss. However, in the past 30 years more fish have been allowed to spawn and high seas interception has been reduced, allowing for better stock management. Oceanographic conditions appear to have been favorable: Alaska has produced record catches of salmon and British Columbia has had record returns of its most valuable species (5).

We propose that we shall never attain scientific consensus concerning the systems that are being exploited. There have been a number of spectacular failures to exploit resources sustainably, but to date there is no agreement about the causes of these failures. Radovitch (6) reviewed the case of the California sardine and pointed out that early in the history of exploitation scientists from the (then) California Division of Fish and Game issued warnings that the commercial exploitation of the fishery could not increase without limits and recommended that an annual sardine quota be established to keep the population from being overfished. This recommendation was opposed by the fishing industry, which was able to identify scientists who would state that it was virtually impossible to overfish a pelagic species. The debate persists today.

After the collapse of the Pacific sardine, the Peruvian anchoveta was targeted as a source of fish meal for cattle feed. The result was the most spectacular collapse in the history of fisheries exploitation: the yield decreased from a high of 10 million metric tons to near zero in a few years. The stock, the collapse, and the associated oceanographic events have been the subject of extensive study, both before and after the event. There remains no general agreement about the relative importance of El Niño events and continued exploitation as causes of collapse in this fishery (7).

The great difficulty in achieving consensus concerning past events and a fortiori in prediction of future events is that controlled and replicated experiments are impossible to perform in large-scale systems. Therefore there is ample scope for differing interpretations. There are great obstacles to any sort of experimental approach to management because experiments involve reduction in yield (at least for the short term) without any guarantee of increased yields in the future (8). Even in the case of Pacific salmon stocks that have been extensively monitored for many years, one cannot assert with any confidence that present levels of exploitation are anywhere near optimal because the requisite experiments would

(Continued on page 36)

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involve short-term losses for the industry (9). The impossibility of estimating the sustained yield without reducing fishing effort can be demonstrated from statistical arguments (10). These results suggest that sustainable exploitation cannot be achieved without first overexploiting the resource.

The difficulties that have been experienced in understanding and prediction in fisheries are compounded for the even larger scales involved in understanding and predicting phenomena of major concern, such as global warming and other possible atmospheric changes. Some of the time scales involved are so long that observational studies are unlikely to provide timely indications of required actions or the consequences of failing to take remedial measures.

Scientific certainty and consensus in itself would not prevent overexploitation and destruction of resources. Many practices continue even in cases where there is abundant scientific evidence that they are ultimately destructive. An outstanding example is the use of irrigation in arid lands. Approximately 3000 years ago in Sumer, the once highly productive wheat crop had to be replaced by barley because barley was more salt-resistant. The salty soil was the result of irrigation (11). E. W. Hilgard pointed out in 1899 that the consequences of planned irrigation in California would be similar (12). His warnings were not heeded (13). Thus 3000 years of experience and a good scientific understanding of the phenomena, their causes, and the appropriate prophylactic measures are not sufficient to prevent the misuse and consequent destruction of resources.

Some Principles of Effective Management

Our lack of understanding and inability to predict mandate a much more cautious approach to resource exploitation than is the norm. Here are some suggestions for management.

1) Include human motivation and responses as part of the system to be studied and managed. The shortsightedness and greed of humans underlie difficulties in management of resources, although the difficulties may manifest themselves as biological problems of the stock under exploitation (2).

2) Act before scientific consensus is achieved. We do not require any additional scientific studies before taking action to curb human activities that affect global warming, ozone depletion, pollution, and depletion of fossil fuels. Calls for additional research may be mere delaying tactics (14).

3) Rely on scientists to recognize prob-

lems, but not to remedy them. The judgment of scientists is often heavily influenced by their training in their respective disciplines, but the most important issues involving resources and the environment involve interactions whose understanding must involve many disciplines. Scientists and their judgments are subject to political pressure (15).

4) Distrust claims of sustainability. Because past resource exploitation has seldom been sustainable, any new plan that involves claims of sustainability should be suspect. One should inquire how the difficulties that have been encountered in past resource exploitation are to be overcome. The work of the Brundtland Commission (16) suffers from continual references to sustainability that is to be achieved in an unspecified way. Recently some of the world's leading ecologists have claimed that the key to a sustainable biosphere is research on a long list of standard research topics in ecology (17). Such a claim that basic research will (in an unspecified way) lead to sustainable use of resources in the face of a growing human population may lead to a false complacency: instead of addressing the problems of population growth and excessive use of resources, we may avoid such difficult issues by spending money on basic ecological research.

5) Confront uncertainty. Once we free ourselves from the illusion that science or technology (if lavishly funded) can provide a solution to resource or conservation problems, appropriate action becomes possible. Effective policies are possible under conditions of uncertainty, but they must take uncertainty into account. There is a well-developed theory of decision-making under uncertainty (18). In the present context, theoretical niceties are not required. Most principles of decision-making under uncertainty are simply common sense. We must consider a variety of plausible hypotheses about the world; consider a variety of possible strategies; favor actions that are robust to uncertainties; hedge; favor actions that are informative; probe and experiment; monitor results; update assessments and modify policy accordingly; and favor actions that are reversible.

Political leaders at levels ranging from world summits to local communities base their policies upon a misguided view of the dynamics of resource exploitation. Scientists have been active in pointing out environmental degradation and consequent hazards to human life, and possibly to life as we know it on Earth. But by and large the scientific community has helped to perpetuate the illusion of sustainable development through scientific and technological progress. Resource problems are not really envi-

ronmental problems: They are human problems that we have created at many times and in many places, under a variety of political, social, and economic systems (19).

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Trivia Pursuit

*Too much of America's research
money goes to studies
nobody wants to read*

by David P. Hamilton

Like most academic libraries, the Gelman Library at George Washington University is an impressive place if you're easily awed by thinking about the accumulated weight of human knowledge. Although the building itself, a squat seven-story slab of concrete and glass, won't win any architecture prizes, it does possess a certain solemnity. Just inside is a room filled with the modern equivalent of the card catalog—flashing terminals before which anxious students are busily compiling lists of the books they need for footnotes in their current research paper. Below, the basement holds several million pounds of government documents; above, three floors are devoted to classrooms and offices, while two more hold the library's collection of 1.5 million books. Sandwiched between offices and the stacks is the periodicals floor, which holds both the popular magazine collection and perhaps as many as 10,000 scholarly journals—the published record of the world's past and present academic research.

Just standing in the presence of so much painstakingly assembled research is humbling. But once you begin to look with a critical eye through the material kept there, some of your awe might begin to wane. Pass through the current periodical section, and you'll find titles of "scholarly" research journals like *School Food Service Journal*, *Bee World*, and *The Journal of Band Research*. Pick up one of these journals and actually try to read it, and you can make an even scarier discovery: that an unfortunately large percentage of what passes as the bedrock of academic achievement more closely resembles intellectual quicksand. For instance, the literature chronicling recent research in the social sciences includes the following:

➤ "An Empirical Methodology for the Ethical Assessment of Marketing Phenomena Such as Casino Gambling" (*Journal of the Academy*)

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of Marketing), in which University of Detroit professor Oswald Mascarenhas explains not only that gamblers are more favorably disposed toward gambling than non-gamblers ("teleological and deontological justifications of casino gambling were decisively low"), but that people look more favorably on gambling if they think they can get rich at it ("distributive justice related conditional acceptance of casino gambling was higher").

➤ "Securing the Middle Ground: Reporter Formulas in '60 Minutes'" (*Critical Studies in Mass Communication*), in which University of Michigan professor Richard Campbell analyzes 154 of the show's episodes and concludes that its meaning lies in "story formulas" in which reporters "construct a mythology for Middle America." Wait, there's more—"60 Minutes" has the power "to transform and deform experience, to secure a middle ground for audiences, and to build unified meanings in and for a pluralistic culture." (And you thought it was just a news program.)

➤ "Autonomy, Interdependence, and Social Control: NASA and the Space Shuttle *Challenger*" (*Administrative Science Quarterly*), a 32-page dissection of the NASA mistakes leading to the *Challenger* accident, after which Boston College professor Diane Vaughan concludes that "this case study does not generate the sort of comparative information on which definitive policy statements can be made." Those sorts of judgments, it turns out, require the systematic assembly of data on "the relationship between autonomy, interdependence, and social control in diverse types of regulatory settings." Even then, "difficulties in measuring variation in autonomy and interdependence" will make policy decisions "imprecise." And "our lack of skill at converting research findings into diagnostic recommendations for organizations" will also hinder the search for concrete solutions.

It might seem unfair to pick on the social sciences, which have long suffered by comparison with the more glamorous and better-funded "hard" sciences (physical and life science, medicine, and engineering). But the reputation of social science as a haven for work that tells us 1) nothing we need to know, or 2) nothing that we didn't know already, has resulted at least in part from the accessibility of the subjects that social scientists like to study. It's easy to dismiss Richard Campbell's study of "60 Minutes" as gasbaggery if you've watched the show. It's much harder to make a similar judgment about work in the hard sciences, such as an AIDS study published a few years ago in which researchers mistakenly claimed to have found a viral cousin to HIV, unless you've spent years doing similar research yourself. Even so, there are a number of good reasons to suspect that things are about as bad in the hard sciences as in social science, even if it's harder to figure out just from reading the published studies.

For instance, although scientists like to portray themselves as inquiring, dynamic researchers who strike out wherever their curiosity leads them, in reality most of the same criticisms levied against "pack journalism" in the political world can just as easily be aimed at "pack research." In 1986, when IBM researchers in Switzerland discovered a ceramic that became superconducting at much higher temperatures than previously thought possible, material scientists all over the world piled onto the superconductivity bandwagon. Rustum Roy, a material science researcher at the Pennsylvania State University, told me about his experience as a session chairman at a meeting of the Materials Research Society: "We received 500 papers on superconductivity, and I told the conference organizers that we could eliminate 90 percent without hurting the session. They agreed, but said, 'Then [the authors]

won't come to the meeting!"

Similarly, in the field of vaccinology, researchers for the past 10 years have devoted themselves to making what are called "subunit vaccines," work that has next to nothing to do with producing vaccines for real people. "Much of this research is very pedestrian," says MIT molecular biologist Richard Young, who did vaccine development himself until he became disgusted with the field. In 10 years, only one subunit vaccine has ever protected people against disease—a failure that Young attributes to vaccinologists' reluctance to really dig into the complex immunological systems that govern the body's response to disease.

This is not to say that academics are all stodgy, incompetent researchers who do derivative research while hiding their inadequacies with specialized jargon, statistics, and a lousy command of English. Obviously, a great many scholars in fields ranging from psychology to immunology to chemistry do make significant contributions, both to scientific understanding and to society at large. But many of their colleagues are falling down on the job, or unable to do it in the first place. And what's worse is that while they're stumbling, the government is picking up most of the tab.

With the exception of a few iconoclasts, however, no one spends much time figuring out what, exactly, society reaps from its substantial investment in academic research, or whether it might be better served by distributing government resources differently. Yet such questions bear asking. The public investment in research is huge—almost \$16 billion in direct federal, state, and tax-deductible industrial support. As ostensibly nonprofit organizations, universities save billions more in exemptions from taxes on patent income and property. And although the success stories of academic research are undeniable—advances in computing technology, a variety of medical treatments ranging from vaccines to cancer therapies, and a better understanding of the geophysical forces that cause earthquakes, to name a few—these successes, and the foundation of basic research that has made them possible, represent only a tiny fraction of all the research performed each year. Beyond the tip of this iceberg, we aren't even beginning to get our money's worth.

Smoke or mirrors?

You won't get far with such concerns if you approach the guardians of the research establishment, of course. "Overall, the United States has the best research universities and graduate education in the world," says Robert Rosenzweig, president of the

Association of American Universities, the Washington representative for 56 American and two Canadian research universities. Rosenzweig fairly well summarizes the conventional wisdom of the American research establishment: We're doing just fine, thank you. And a quick statistical look at the nation's research effort helps explain the smugness. In 1988 there were 356 accredited "research universities" supporting about 250,000 professors in some 273 disciplines ranging from applied mathematics to sociology to art history and criticism. Just over 1 million students toil away in the nation's graduate schools, and 34,000 of them receive doctoral degrees each year.

For Rosenzweig and others, there's just one fly in the ointment—researchers aren't getting as much money as they should. Despite unprecedented growth in federal research budgets over the past 10 years, complaints about a "funding crisis" in American research are picking up steam. Leon Rosenberg, dean of the Yale University School of Medicine, is one of the leading doomsayers. "Our nation's health research program is burning," he announced at an Institute of Medicine meeting last June. "For those of you in Washington who are unable to see the flames, I say, wake up and open your eyes. For those of you who can't smell the smoke, I say, please blow your nose and inhale again."

In fairness, Rosenberg's complaints can't be dismissed out of hand: Biomedical research costs have risen faster than inflation, and it is harder now than ever before for young scientists to get funding to start their own labs. But at heart, the idea of a research funding "crisis" borders on the fraudulent. American science is drawing more money than ever before from the federal government, and even the budget convulsions last year left research spending growing faster than just about any other segment of the federal budget. The National Institutes of Health (NIH), for instance—the primary source of biomedical funding, and the target of Rosenberg's campaign—has grown by an average of 8.1 percent a year for the last five years.

Larger increases in federal research spending are politically unlikely in the future. But even if increases were feasible, it's not clear they would be a good idea. Within scientific circles, horror stories of studies rendered useless by bad methodologies, improper uses of statistics, shoddy data, sloppiness, or fraud are legion. "There are so [many] bad statistics," says Gabriel Weinreich, an acoustical physicist at the University of Michigan. "It's not a minor violation—it's really rather horrifying."

"I've never met a scientist who didn't believe that 80 percent of the scientific literature was nonsense."

says Walter Stewart, an NIH researcher with a longstanding interest in the integrity of scientific research. Richard Young agrees: "I frequently have to go into the 'deep literature'—those journals I no longer have time to read on a daily basis—and it is often a waste of time." Young adds that 80 percent of scientific articles could "just vanish" without affecting the scientific enterprise.

Although hard evidence for such assertions is difficult to come by, there are a few indirect indications that such criticisms are, if anything, conservative. One way to measure the impact of someone's research is through "citation analysis," a process which basically amounts to counting the number of times a published study is footnoted in other scientific articles. Such analyses are far from foolproof: some scientists are unscrupulous and don't cite their colleagues' papers, while others can be influenced by a study they forgot to credit. Even with these

caveats in mind, however, the results of a recent citation analysis are rather startling. The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), a nonprofit organization in Philadelphia that keeps a large citation database, recently found that among papers published between 1981 and 1985 (in the hard and social sciences), just over half were not cited at all for five years after they were published.

That's a pretty stunning figure—but it gets worse. An earlier ISI study considered papers that were cited once or more, and found that only 46 percent of such papers were cited more than once. Combining the two figures (an admittedly imprecise calculation, but one that provides some sense of the problem's magnitude) leads to the conclusion that about 81 percent of all the published work in the sciences has next to no impact on the work of other scientists. And even that isn't the end of the story. ISI only indexes roughly 10 percent of all journals—this sample included about 4,500. "The conventional wisdom in the field is that 10 percent of the journals get 90 percent of the citations," says ISI analyst David Pendlebury. Ex-

trapolating the preceding trends into the bottom tier of journals in another crude calculation suggests that perhaps only three scientific articles out of every hundred are worth reading at all.

Why do so many unremarkable articles—which usually reflect equally unremarkable academic studies—end up in print? The answer lies in three famous words: publish or perish. And the publish-or-perish principle is firmly rooted in scientific competition for grants and positions—a process ex-

acerbated by the practice of granting faculty members lifetime appointments. Originally intended to protect the freedom of academics to study controversial topics, tenure has devolved into a seven-year review of junior faculty members that encourages useless publication in three ways. First, tenure candidates must convince their departmental peers that their research is up to the standards of the field, and the easiest way to do that is to amass a pile of impenetrable research articles, most

of which are never read. "It wasn't like the ultimate outcome was scientific knowledge," said one researcher of her work at a Georgetown University medical school lab. "It was, like, just publish whatever you can to get more grants and more money." Or take the experience of University of Michigan President James Duderstadt. "As someone who has to read a couple of hundred casebooks a year for tenure decisions, I can say it varies significantly from discipline to discipline," Duderstadt says. "But it is clearly most out of control in the medical sciences, where if a person doesn't have over 100 publications listed in [his] biography you think there's something wrong with [him]." Unfortunately, Duderstadt isn't exaggerating.

Second, the tenure process creates a need to win the approval of academic peers and tends to reinforce conventional wisdom in a field, stifling innovative research. Surprisingly, for a community of supposedly open-minded scholars, academics generally prefer not to be challenged in their views. After reviewing the research on scholarly publication, University of

Pass through the current
periodical section, and you'll
find titles of "scholarly"
research journals like
School Food Service Journal,
Bee World, and
*The Journal of Band
Research*.

Pennsylvania marketing professor J. Scott Armstrong observed several common themes that led him to devise an "author's formula." By this formula, authors wishing to increase the chances of getting their research published should "1) *not* pick an interesting topic; 2) *not* challenge existing beliefs; 3) *not* obtain surprising results; 4) *not* use simple methods; 5) *not* provide full disclosure; and 6) *not* write clearly." Similarly, when Douglas Peters of the University of North Dakota and Steve Ceci of Cornell University found that psychology journals tended to accept articles based on the perceived status of the authors—regardless of the contributions of the paper itself—their study was rejected by the prestigious journals *Science* and *American Psychologist* before it found a home in a journal devoted to controversial topics.

Finally, according to David Helfand, chairman of the astronomy department at Columbia University, tenure "can exclude productive, energetic scholars from the system, maintain unproductive, unmotivated teachers in our universities, and discourage our best young minds from pursuing academic careers." Helfand argues that tenured job security attracts too many scholars seeking a respite from performance reviews and often "locks in" whole generations of academics—many of them untalented—during periodic "hiring frenzies" brought on by the retirement of faculty hired during the last such wave. The resulting mediocrity of the professoriate goes a long way toward explaining the generally dismal state of academic research. "We are selecting those with the greatest need for security, and the least confidence in their ability to hold a job on merit," he says. (Helfand, by the way, is virtually unique among academics for rejecting his own tenure offer nine years ago in favor of a five-year renewable contract [see "I Turned Down Tenure," June 1986].)

Proliferate or perish

Less substandard work would make it out of the academy, of course, if there were fewer outlets within which to be published. There are more than 30,000 journals in the hard sciences alone, and well over 100,000 journals for all fields. Among the publications indexed by ISI—and remember, this is only about 10 percent of everything in print—are 312 titles in psychology, 73 in sociology, 369 in mathematics, 126 in botany, 293 in literature, 61 in food and science technology, 12 in ergonomics, 55 in library science, and 18 in parasitology. The amount of repetition is mind-numbing: anesthesiologists can choose between *Anesthesia and Analgesia*, *Anesthesiology*, and *Anesthesiology Clinics of North America*; psychologists have the option of publishing in *Psychoso-*

matic Medicine, *Psychosomatics*, and *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*. And even ISI indexes such out-of-the-mainstream journals as the *Annals of Saudi Medicine*, the *Ethiopian Medical Journal*, and the *Journal of the University of Kuwait—Science* (whose publication is, presumably, temporarily suspended).

As a result, it's hardly surprising that a sufficiently determined researcher can get his study, no matter how flawed it may be, into print somewhere. In fact, in one of the famous frauds of science, a medical researcher named Elias Alsabti published nearly 60 of his colleagues' old articles in obscure journals under his own name. Nobody noticed for almost three years, and even then the fraud was discovered only because Alsabti asked a colleague to review a paper that still contained clear references to the real author's identity.

It's fair to argue that journal publishers are merely responding to demand. But there would hardly be so many journals if there wasn't money to support them—and that money comes almost wholly from the public. Many journals are put out by professional societies, like the American Chemical Society, which enjoy the advantages of nonprofit status. These societies fund their publishing operations through a combination of advertising and membership dues—the latter paid largely out of government research grants. But most journals—85 percent, by some estimates—are distributed by commercial firms that usually make a healthy profit off government largess.

In addition to whatever advertising revenue they can scrape up, commercial journals thrive on subscription rates nearly twice those of nonprofit journals, mostly paid by university libraries whose operating costs are largely covered by the government. As if that weren't enough, many commercial journals resemble vanity presses by making researchers pay for the privilege of seeing their articles in print. The highly regarded commercial biology journal *Cell*, for instance, charges researchers \$15 a page to publish papers which often run 15 or 20 pages. Of course, page charges are usually paid out of government grants, too.

Some academics claim that the proliferation of journals and studies is merely evidence of a healthy scholastic enterprise. But, spurred on by all the bogus publishing opportunities, academics have become so specialized that they can sometimes barely talk to their counterparts, much less students or their colleagues in other disciplines. "We have created a faculty of scholars frequently so narrow in their studies and specialized in their scholarship that they are simply incapable of teaching introductory courses," William Shafer, a professor of English at UCLA, told *U.S. News and World Report*. James Trell and

Robert Hazen, two George Mason University science professors and the authors of the new book *Science Matters: Achieving Scientific Literacy*, recently found that in a group of 24 physicists and geologists, only three could explain the difference between DNA and RNA—a fundamental piece of information in the life sciences. And those three did research in areas where the information is a professional necessity.

The situation has gotten so bad that even the normally lethargic academic establishment is waking up. Some universities, led by the Harvard Medical School, are beginning to limit the number of papers they'll accept from faculty members up for promotion or tenure, as is the National Science Foundation. The idea is to discourage "salami science," the practice of breaking research into the "lowest publishable units." Some institutions—particularly state universities, where "publi-

cation is seen as the road to respectability," in the words of Harvard education professor Vito Perone—are likely to resist. "More often these days, publication is not regarded as a way of communicating knowledge, but of promoting faculty," says Armstrong.

Sturgeon's law

Although there's a significant amount of money wasted on useless research, the financial cost is only part of the reason to be concerned. It's worth remembering that every hour faculty members spend conducting experiments, taking surveys, or "deconstructing" *Jane Eyre* is an hour they're not spending with students. Education has become a bottom-drawer priority for most academics. "You simply don't get rewarded for teaching students," says Robert Collins, an English professor at Florida Atlantic University. "Spending time with students is suicide in this competitive atmosphere." Surveys reveal that the average number of hours faculty spend in the classroom each week has fallen from 10.5 in 1980 to only 8.7 in 1989. By contrast, faculty at research and doctorate-

granting institutions now spend an average of 19.3 hours a week on research-related activities.

This suggests that anything that shrinks the amount of time and energy devoted to marginal research would have to be an improvement. The research establishment, of course, is resistant to the very idea. When I asked him how much academic research activity is actually useful, the Association of

American Universities's Robert Rosenzweig shied away from the question. "Any guess I could make would surely underestimate its value," he says. While it's indisputable that "some research results are less interesting than others," it's "difficult to tell in advance which bets will turn out successful, and which won't; I can't think of a better way to operate the system than by having the people involved judge what's the best line of inquiry. No one's come up with a better system yet."

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scientist who didn't
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Maybe not. But Rosenzweig's answer might be called the Sturgeon's Law defense, in honor of the maxim—credited to the late writer Theodore Sturgeon—that "90 percent of anything is crap." In other words, since we can't figure out in advance who will have the bright ideas, we'd better fund *everybody*. The price—nine mediocre researchers for every brilliant scholar—is one society had better just shoulder. This argument suits legions of mediocre academic researchers just fine. But it's not exactly a guide for a defensible public policy.

Presumably, Rosenzweig thinks the alternative to the current system would be some draconian setup whereby a panel of bureaucrats attempts to judge whether research into the immune system of rats is more worthy of federal money than high-energy physics. There are a number of enthusiasts for just this approach: Drexel University science historian David Noble suggests that democratic control of research funding would go a long way toward asserting the needs of society over the often misplaced priorities of scientists and other academics. But political control of science has an unhappy history, one filled with horrors such as T. D. Lysenko's fraudulent crop

genetics in the Soviet Union and the barbaric medical experimentation of Josef Mengele in Nazi Germany. Instead, it might be useful to consider ways of improving the quality of research by eliminating the perverse incentives that skew the present system.

The federal government is in a unique position to pressure universities to change, thanks to the leverage provided by the research grants it parcels out to institutions. It's not widely known outside the research community, but universities actually collect a fair amount of money from these grants through indirect "overhead costs" ostensibly related to utilities and upkeep of research facilities. At Stanford, which has the highest indirect cost rate in the country, a \$100,000 research grant actually costs the government \$178,000—\$100,000 to cover the researcher's salary, his graduate students, and equipment, and \$78,000 for the university's purposes. (Stanford is also currently under investigation for inflating its reported costs—less an argument for cutting back such reimbursements across the board than for letting federal auditors keep a closer eye on the money.) As a result, universities have every incentive to comply with whatever strings the government decides to attach to their money. The success of this approach has already been demonstrated—NIH, for instance, promulgated a set of guidelines for research practices and the handling of misconduct allegations.

Class consciousness

One obvious reform would be to have all research funding agencies—NIH, the Department of Defense, NASA, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Energy—follow the National Science Foundation's lead and limit the number of papers applicants can include with their grant applications. But the agencies can go one step further, and require institutions that take federal money to do likewise in their promotion and tenure decisions. By removing the incentive to publish as many papers as possible in the traditional seven-year race for tenure, tenure committees would encourage professors to concentrate on producing only the best papers possible.

Similarly, it wouldn't hurt for funding agencies to be more aggressive about the extent to which they reimburse library costs—a strategy that could help indirectly cut back on the number of journals in circulation. After all, who needs 133 journals of economics? Right now, only those economists seeking a home for the article no one else will print. By cutting back on the number of journals carried by libraries and subscribed to by researchers, the government can stop subsidizing the useless sectors of the academic publishing industry.

These simple measures could go a long way toward curbing the more flagrant failings of the current research system. In the long run, however, more systemic change is needed. Redirecting the energies of the academy away from self-promoting activity and back toward its primary goals—educating and advancing the state of knowledge—will require fundamental changes in academic culture. And the initiative for such change will have to come from the universities themselves.

Would-be reformers could do worse than to look into a recent report by Ernest Boyer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Entitled *Scholarship Reconsidered: Priorities of the Professoriate*, it begins with the startling fact that 60 percent of today's faculty believe that promotion should be based primarily on teaching ability rather than research prowess. At research universities, a smaller—but still significant—21 percent of faculty agree that current priorities are scrambled. Everett Ladd, a professor at the University of Connecticut, told Boyer that the emphasis on research and publication is "seriously out of touch with what faculty actually do and want to do."

In order to allow professors to bloom as teachers, Boyer makes a series of simple, yet sensible, recommendations. Universities should consider a broad range of writing in evaluating their faculty—everything from traditional research articles to textbooks and popular writing, such as the books and magazine articles of Stephen Jay Gould. They could also set guidelines for evaluating other scholarly contributions, such as the development of educational software or audiovisual materials. The control academic departments hold over promotions would necessarily be diminished, since Boyer also quite sensibly recommends rewarding interdisciplinary scholarship. Three tiers of teaching evaluations—self-assessment, student evaluations, and peer reviews—should also be incorporated into promotion decisions. (Despite lip service to the importance of teaching, few academic departments these days really consider teaching ability to be on the same plane as grant-getting and publishing. "It's true that a person with a good teaching record and a mediocre to poor research record will not be promoted [at MIT]," says Gene Brown, MIT's dean of science. But Brown adds that a mediocre teacher with an outstanding research record probably would get tenure.)

If universities really want to do something about improving the quality of research, they had better pay attention to suggestions like Boyer's. The crisis in academic research is real, even if it's not the one that critics such as Yale's Leon Rosenberg like to complain about. Spending more money on research isn't the answer. Spending it smarter is.

September 20, 1993

Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Exxon Valdez Oil Spell Trustee
645 'G' Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Attorney General Cole:

My name is Chrissy Steele and I am writing in regard to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting Monday September 20th. It is my understanding that habitat acquisition of Eyak lands is to be discussed. I am not writing to change your decision. I am writing you to request that you please reach a final decision on the 20th of September.

Your decision will effect many families here in Cordova. The continual stress of the indecision can't be described. As spouse of an employee I have experienced the effects of these long drawn out negotiations. Again I am requesting that you reach a definite answer on the purchase of the timber on Eyak lands.

Sincerely,

Chrissy Steele

August 9, 1993

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Sir,

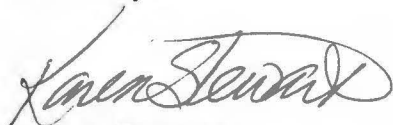
Trustees have developed five alternatives that range from spending 35 percent of the funds on habitat protections and the balance on research and development to using 90 percent of the funds for habitat protection.

I, however, am for adopting a sixth alternative that used 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

If settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill.

This would leave the remaining 20 percent of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

Sincerely,



Karen Stewart
2424 S Gaffey St.#102
San Pedro CA 90731

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

6 Park Drive
Catonsville, MD 21228
August 5, 1993

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The remaining funds for the Exxon Oil Spill Restoration should be used exclusively for habitat protection. To use these funds for anything else would be a sin of the highest order. Please let me hear that this will be accomplished.

Sincerely,

John & Carrie Stottlemire

John and Carrie Stottlemire

JCS

1

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1993

Melinda R. Thomas
278 Lake Drive
Kensington, CA 94708

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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,

Melinda R Thomas

Melinda R. Thomas

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1993

EXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

September 20, 1993

Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
645 'B' Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

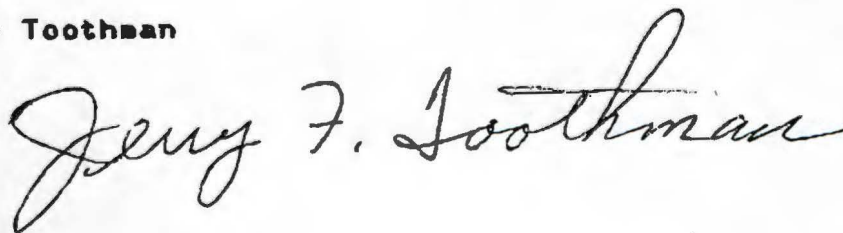
Dear Attorney General Cole:

My name is Jerry Toothman and I am writing in regard to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting Monday September 20th. It is my understanding that habitat acquisition of Eyak lands is to be discussed. I am not writing to change your decision. I am writing you to request that you please reach a final decision on the 20th of September.

Your decision will effect many families here in Cordova. The continual stress of the indecision can't be described. As an employee I have experienced the effects of these long drawn out negotiations. Again I am requesting that you reach a definite answer on the purchase of the timber on Eyak lands.

Sincerely,

Jerry Toothman



RECEIVED
AUG 11 1993

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

USA 19

August 15, 1993

Dear Sirs:

As property owners on the
Kenai Peninsula, we urge
you to use the remaining
Settlement Funds to buy
habitat and protect wildlife.
Please purchase the seven areas
in the "Citizens Vision" —

Jean F. Turner
5916 16th Ave. Dr., NW
Brenton, FL 34209

Thank you,
Jean F. and Lee Turner

RECEIVED

AUG 19 1993

P.O. Box 1034
Washington, D.C. 20543
0034

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 14, 1993

E.V.O.S. Trustee Council
645 "B" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Will you please bring all
your influence to bear on pre-
serving the habitat necessary
to protect the important and
deserving wildlife occupying
the seven crucial areas under
consideration in the Alaskan
Coastal Rainforest.

Thank you for whatever
progress has been made so far,
and please keep up the good
work.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth M. Ullman

ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN

DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LOUISIANA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
JIM SASSER, TENNESSEE
JENNIS DeCONCINI, ARIZONA
JALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
TOM HARKIN, IOWA
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MARYLAND
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PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
DON NICKLES, OKLAHOMA
PHIL GRAMM, TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
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MITCH McCONNELL, KENTUCKY
CONNIE MACK, FLORIDA
CONRAD BURNS, MONTANA

JAMES H. ENGLISH, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. KEITH KENNEDY, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 12, 1993

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

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from Peggy Warniers regarding funding for a new Bird Treatment and Learning Center facility in south Anchorage. I'm sure that she would appreciate any consideration the Trustee Council can give to funding this project.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS

351430
13585
4500
March 28, 1993

Dear Senator Ted Stevens,

I would like to urge you to include funding for the Bird Treatment and Learning Center's new facility in the legislation which will mandate disbursement of the State's Exxon Valdez Oil Spill criminal settlement funds. This planned facility in south Anchorage, overlooking Potter's Marsh will benefit all Alaskans as it will further environmental education, rehabilitation of wild birds and tourism.

Bird TLC is a volunteer based organization, which has much public support throughout the State. Our education programs to students and adults have reached from Valdez, Big Lake, Willow, Wasilla, Palmer, Eagle River, Girdwood, Soldotna, Moose Pass, Pt. Alsworth and of course Anchorage. To date during the 1992-93 school year our education volunteers have provided over 100 "live bird" programs to Anchorage School District classrooms, and the busiest time of year is yet to come. In adoption there have been scores of programs given to private clubs, pre-schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Anchorage Pioneer Home, Daybreak Adult Daycare, as well as community outreach programs such as Earth Fair, Kids Day, Alaska State Fair, APLIC and the Imaginarium. We receive injured birds on a year round basis from throughout the state. Our trained volunteers care for and release hundreds of birds each year. We desperately need a facility to centralize all our activities.

Please help us build this facility, which will be available in the event of any future disasters to quickly and efficiently care for injured wild birds.

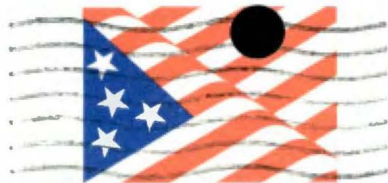
Sincerely,



Peggy J. Warniers
4220 Tahoe Dr.
Anchorage, Ak. 99515

✓

Sharie Verdu
304 Society Place
Newtown, PA.
18940



USA 19

RECEIVED
© USPS 1991

AUG 31 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Although this letter is beyond the
deadline for comment, I felt I needed
to write it anyway. I have just
returned from Alaska and am very
concerned about the welfare and
preservation of the wilderness I
experienced there. I am urging you
to direct the Oil Spill Settlement Funds
toward protection and purchase of
wildlife habitat including entire
watersheds. I especially urge protection
for the 7 areas surrounding Prince William
Sound. This area is a sacred trust - let's
make up for the oil blight created. Sincerely,
Shirley Verdine

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

J. Robert Wallace
14 Ledge Rd.
Old Greenwich, CT 06870

August 20, 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,



J. Robert Wallace

Eugene Wakner
25 Carmel Rd.
Hubertus, WI 53033



RECEIVED

SEP 13 1993

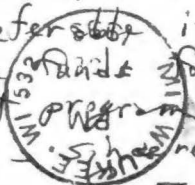
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Sirs

9-7-93

Of the various recovery alternatives you are considering for the disbursement of the 600 million left uncommitted from the 900 million settlement reached with Exxon, I urge you to adopt Alternative 6. Although providing less money than Alternative 2 for habitat protection it is preferable in that it uses the rest of the funds for fisheries studies & management programs, which are also needed. Thank you.



Sincerely,
Eugene Wehner

RECEIVED
AUG 18 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Robert T. & Patricia L. Welborn
3512 Falcon Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90807

August 12, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

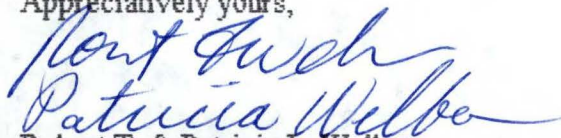
Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration.

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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,


Robert T. & Patricia L. Welborn

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dwayne M. Widener
1115 East 23rd Ave.
Kennewick, WA 99337

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).

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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,



Dwayne M. Widener

RECEIVED
SEP 01 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Lisa Worksman
2022 Los Angeles Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94707

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,



Lisa Worksman



20 August 1993

Draft Oil Spill Restoration Plan Comments
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Draft Restoration Plan Selection of Alternatives

Members of the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council:

We have reviewed the Summary of Alternatives for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan (i.e., "Restoration Plan Summary") and the Supplement to the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan (i.e., "Restoration Plan Supplement"). On behalf of World Wildlife Fund ("WWF"), an international conservation organization with over one million members, we would like to comment on these alternatives, inform the Council on WWF's position regarding habitat acquisition, and comment on the proposed endowment for the settlement funds.

Based on our review, WWF supports Alternative 3, "Limited Restoration", providing that private inholdings within the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge receive top priority for habitat acquisition by the Council. WWF advocates this alternative because of its strong emphasis on habitat protection and acquisition (75% of the settlement funds) combined with a moderate amount of funding for general restoration projects (12%). Although we believe that the primary emphasis of a recovery program in the spill area should be to acquire priority habitat sites, this alternative would also provide funding for several important projects, including restoration of anadromous fish stocks and coastal nesting bird populations that were injured by the spill.

World Wildlife Fund

1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW Washington, DC 20037-1175 USA
Tel: (202) 293-4800 Telex: 64505 PANDA FAX: (202) 293-9211

Incorporating The Conservation Foundation. Affiliated with World Wide Fund for Nature.



The Kodiak Island inholdings meet all of the site selection criteria developed by the Council: (1) the parcels are located within the oil spill area; (2) the parcels contain key habitat(s) for injured resources or services; (3) protection of those habitats would benefit more than one injured resource or service; (4) the parcels contain critical habitat for a depleted, rare, threatened, or endangered species; (5) the parcels can function as intact ecological units or essential habitats with linkages to other elements in the greater ecosystem; (6) the parcels contain essential habitats that are vulnerable to human activity; (7) adjacent land uses will not significantly degrade the ecological function of the essential habitat(s) intended for protection; and (8) management of adjacent lands could easily be compatible with protection of essential habitats on the parcels.

Kodiak Island, as well as portions of the refuge, occur within the oil spill area boundary as indicated in the Restoration Plan Supplement and in the 1992 Volume One Restoration Framework. The Exxon Valdez oil spill affected prime anadromous fish and wildlife habitat in and around the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Acquisition of lands within the refuge boundary would benefit numerous species that were directly or indirectly injured by the spill. For instance, the Kodiak Archipelago includes one of the largest nesting concentrations of bald eagles in North America. Over 1.5 million seabirds and seaducks overwinter in coastal waters within the Archipelago, including common murre, marbled murrelets, black oystercatchers, pigeon guillemots, and harlequin ducks. Up to 300 anadromous fish streams on the island provide spawning and rearing habitat for pink, sockeye, chum, chinook and coho salmon. In addition, Dolly varden char are found in nearly all bays and freshwater streams and include both resident and anadromous populations. Resident rainbow trout and steelhead also occur in a few drainages on the island.

Although there is no federally designated critical habitat on Kodiak Island, the area contains essential habitat for several species whose populations were depleted by the oil spill. For instance, the 1993 Draft Work Plan indicated that, following the spill, mortality rates of pink salmon eggs increased and that 1990 returns of pink salmon, which were exposed to the oil as larvae, may have decreased in some areas by as much as 25%. In addition, limits on commercial harvest of adult sockeye salmon, imposed in 1989 as a result of the spill in portions of Cook Inlet, Chignik, and Kodiak Island, have resulted in lower than normal survival rates for smolt, threatening future returns of adult salmon. As indicated by the Restoration Plan Summary, recovery of salmon within the spill area is expected to take up to 20 years.

Development pressure from adjacent land owners could significantly impair the capacity of the refuge to function as an intact and functional ecosystem. For example, incompatible land use bordering the refuge could interfere with seasonal movements of animals across the refuge. Increasing development on the island has already resulted in greater bear-human conflicts. Such conflicts will continue to increase as more lands within bear migration corridors are developed. Acquisition of the Kodiak Island inholdings would contribute directly to the long-term health and sustainability of ecosystem processes by ensuring land use practices are compatible with the primary objectives of the refuge for bear and ecosystems management.

It is clear that the threat of development is "imminent" and ever increasing within the refuge boundary. Continued financial pressures are forcing Native Corporations that own critical parcels within the refuge boundary to consider selling or developing their inholdings, which would further jeopardize essential habitat for many of the key species injured by the spill. For example, the Koniag Regional Corporation previously transferred numerous 10 acre parcels on the Larson Bay side of the refuge to its shareholders. In addition to complicating future land acquisition efforts by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, it is our understanding that the owners of as many as 194 of these parcels have now received notice that their property taxes are overdue, raising the distinct possibility that those properties could be sold to third parties at a tax auction. Other examples of increasing development pressure on or near the refuge include the construction of rental cabins in prime salmon and bear habitat at Karluk Lake without the approval of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and negotiations by the Akhiok-Kaguyak Native Corporation with an air charter service to construct a permanent air strip and lodge along the lower Ayakulik River.

Acquisition of lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, now owned by Native Corporations, represents a unique opportunity for the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to both redress spill-related impacts on the region's fish and wildlife and to prevent future development of a unique resource that is under imminent and ever increasing threat of development. Once acquired, these inholdings could be returned to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of a comprehensive land use management plan for the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge. Consolidation of land ownerships on Kodiak Island is the only way to protect the islands unique ecosystems and ensure long-term recovery of resources injured by the spill.

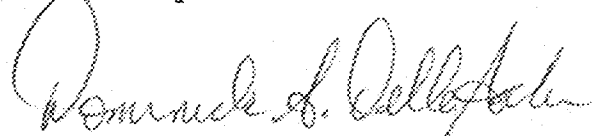
Habitat protection of the inholdings could be accomplished through several of the protection tools identified by the Restoration Plan Supplement and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Land Protection Plan. For instance, lands could be protected through fee title acquisition, temporary or permanent

easements, or cooperative agreements. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has identified several landowners who may be willing to participate in such exchanges and cooperative agreements, thereby allowing a significant portion of the inholdings to be protected at a reduced cost. Moreover, since many of these inholdings lack merchantable timber, land acquisition within the refuge would be less costly than similar parcels with productive timber elsewhere.

Finally WWF recommends that the Council place approximately 20% of the total settlement funds into an endowment to be managed by the Council with significant input from non-governmental organizations who can represent resources impacted by the spill. Interest accrued from endowment funds should be used specifically for acquiring additional priority sites and monitoring recovery of injured resources.

In conclusion, we strongly urge the Council to adopt Alternative 3 as its preferred alternative for disbursement of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds, and to include lands lying within the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge as its highest priority for acquisition. On behalf of the World Wildlife Fund, thank you for considering our comments on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dominick A. DellaSala". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'D'.

Dominick A. DellaSala, Ph. D
Senior Program Officer

Sept 20, 1993

57 Dyke Rd

Setonkat, NY

11733

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees;

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill was a tragedy. However, it is hoped that something good will come of it. I would ask you to use the settlement funds for habitat purchases. This way we can begin to restore the wildlife that had been destroyed. Further, by protecting habitat we can protect it from further devastation. You have the ability to right a wrong, please do it. Thank you.

Yours Truly,
Peter Wukw

X
y
z



Eppan Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "g" St.

Waller Hall
Salem, Oregon

Willamette University
Sesquicentennial
1842-1992

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

~~Attn: Ms. Anne Baulanger~~

6901 Calverton Dr., Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
Dear ~~Ms. Baulanger~~, Sir, Sept. 21, 1993

We believe strongly that the best way to restore the ecosystem in the Valdez oil spill area is to protect it from further negative impacts brought on by large-scale logging and other types of development. Respectfully yours,

Ruth W. Zeller, Robert A. Zeller