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## **GENERAL COMMENTS**

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**ISSUE: 1.0 XX ; General comments about policies**

**REGION: KEN**

**Sdv 5834**

Would you say that the key issue is restoring the environment, and any economic benefits would be a bi-product and not geared to beefing up the economy of Alaska?

**ISSUE: 1.1 XX ; Injuries to address: GENERAL COMMENTS**

**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5487**

A big alternative is addressing no injured resources.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5052**

My concern is with restoration. Obviously there is on-going damage. Have you thought about taking that into consideration when talking about damage?

**Anc 5050**

You are going at it piecemeal. It doesn't make sense to have restoration for each species when there was damage to the entire ecosystem.

**Anc 621**

I strongly believe that restoration activities should be focused on directly impacted shorelines and natural resources. Use of funds for indirectly impacted areas poses too much possibility of wastage of one of the most critical resources we have - namely dollars.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5430**

I don't think the spill money should be targeted for those with measurable decline. I don't like the blanket yes or no, and it should be decided on a case-by-case basis. They should be prioritized for which can do the most good.

**Hmr 196**

I do not want to see funds used for projects/construction/ studies which do not relate directly to spill damage or the spill area.

**Ken** 291

In general we should help the area to recover and help to improve the sport, subsistence and commercial uses of the area. Most importantly, DON'T lock it up so people cannot use it.

**Sew** 5927

I have a concern about tying everything to the populations when in fact it was the overpopulation which caused the decline. I hope you weigh understanding and whether it was a behavioral decline or a genetic change in the copapods. A lot of research goes into understanding. Otherwise bringing up the population to pre-spill levels will not do any good.

**USA** 189

Our first and number one priority is the environment. The plants and animals we killed; it is their home we destroyed and we the humans are the outsiders (aliens) and should have more respect towards their land. So all our efforts and resources should be towards the environment and to prevent a similar disaster from happening again.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Akh** 6161

Put all the resources together and they've been really damaged. Not all, but some. We've had a lot of fur bearing animals injured, like seals, but now we don't see them anymore. Also we know scientifically that the sea lions have declined because we know what's happening to that.

Maybe the primary part of it we understand, but ducks and stuff like that, there's still a high percentage missing, they've been taken also. And as far as the animals like deer, we still have some but maybe we lost some to the effects of the spill. But these animals that live in the water, they've been pretty well decimated. Like you say it takes many years for restoration, I think nature takes that course on its own.

**Ouz** 5737

The money is supposed to be spent for restoration and enhancement. Regardless of whether 60% of the clam problem is due to oil, 20% due to sea otters, another 10% due to freezing of the clam bed, whatever, the money is there to help restore it no matter whether other things are involved, too.

**Ouz** 5704

As I understand it, it's hard to pin down the exact causes things like ducks declining. It might be heavy metals or it might be oil, who really knows. All we know is the population is down. This money has to be spent for restoration purposes. If you could really analyze the causes maybe you could say it is 60% due to the oil, 40% due to the factories in St. Louis. What can be done to enhance our duck population?

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 6137

In order for you to be effective we need to review what we know about injuries and what we don't know. For some of these species it is unclear what we do know. There's a few where we can't tell if there are population declines but even so we're not studying them any more. There is even a bunch of species we did not study at all. We have a poor understanding of what drives the Prince William Sound ecosystem. There are gaping holes in our knowledge about spill damage and natural fluctuation in the environment. Restoration activities are questionable. Why do restoration on a species that is naturally recovering if we can't even distinguish the natural cycles from recovery? Why even monitor the recovery if we don't also try to understand the natural processes? Why do restoration when we can't understand what's driving the process? ( see written statement by Evelyn Brown).

**Vdz** 6032

I wonder about the legality of going far afield for a project to do something that wasn't done before the spill and doesn't address injuries sustained because of the spill.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 745

General restoration should focus on severely affected species.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 POP ; Injuries to address: POPULATION DECLINE only</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Sdv** 5861

You have quite a mix. Suppose you decide to restore all population decline species to pre-spill levels. Would there be any money left?

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz** 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

1. Restoration projects should address all injured resources and services except for those biological resources which did not measurably decline. Justification: Natural recovery seems to be working for many species injured by the spill. If a species' population has not declined then there is no way to tell when restoration has been successful. Restoration funds could be misspent. Funding projects to restore injured species and services which did not measurably decline entails more money being spent on mointoring and adminstration. Less money would be available for funding projects to help the recovery of more seriously injured resources and services. Habitat acquisitions will help species whose populations declined and most of the other species which were injured but did not measurably decline.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 ALL ; Injuries to address: ALL injured resources and services</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 271**

I believe you should work with EVERYTHING that needs help!

**REGION: KEN**

**Sdv 5860**

It is too early to close the book on any particular species in the area.

**Sew 1091**

Injuries addressed by restoration actions: Restoration actions should focus first and foremost on measurable damage to injured resources. When this mission is accomplished, or is a positive improvement plain, then more extensive work could be done but the damaged or injured biological resources should come first.

**REGION: KOD**

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

We believe that restoration actions should address as many of the injured resources and services as they can. No one knows for certain what the long-term consequences of the oil spill might be. What we do know is that conserving much of the lands and resources in the area today is the best way to help offset the effects of the spill and give nature a chance to restore things to the way they were before and to insure survival of the animals, plants, and people if we ever suffer similar damage to our natural resources again.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1244**

I have just finished a thirty-day kayaking expedition on Prince William Sound, and in addition to feeling a personal attachment, I have engaged in much research and study concerning the 1989 oil spil and the effects that it has had on the beautiful wilderness. After having thoroughly read through the newsletter which was published describing the five alternative ways to use the \$900 million dollars towards restoration--well I cannot say that I align myslef fully with any one of the alternatives. I do, however, feel strongly about how the money is spent, and I wish to present my ideas in the hope that they are at least read, and at most taken into account. There are five different issues which the newsletter addresses. 1) I believe that the money should "address all injured resources and services."

**USA 1060**

In response to the questions you posed in your questionnaire, I think all injured resources should be addressed - human, habitat, and animal



## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 278

All species in oiled area should be studied, especially herring and pink salmon.

**Vdz** 6027

That brings out the problem with the science studies again. I don't think you should close the door on any species in the Sound for which there may be injuries.

## **REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions. Definition of injury should encompass more than population level effects. We believe that the definition of injury should not focus on detected effects to populations, but should also include degradation of habitats and sub-lethal effects including changes in physiological or biochemical changes or productivity changes. This is crucial since, as the Trustees acknowledge, pre-spill population data is lacking for many species and determination of population declines caused by the spill complicated by high natural variability or declines that had begun prior to the spill. The public is concerned about habitat and sub-lethal effects. We are pleased that the Trustee Council has begun to give treatment to injuries for which there was no measurable population decline, and believe this could be consistently reflected throughout the Restoration Plan. We are troubled by the definition of "consequential injury" that may give more priority to significant population declines than to habitat degradation or contamination. If habitat or sublethal or chronic effects to adults or any other life stages are continuing, but have not yet been manifested or inferred at the population level, there may still be a problem for which restoration is warranted. Because this document was based on studies that focused on documenting injury to individual species for legal proof of harm, it seems that potential future environmental injury has been downplayed. Furthermore, the difference between lack of evidence of injury, and lack of effects must be made explicit. For example, the description of Recovery for Sitka Black-Tailed Deer (p. B7, 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives) should be changed to say, "since there is no evidence that populations of Sitka black-tailed deer were injured or were not injured, no estimate of recovery time can be made. We encourage the Trustee Council to include in the "Summary of Injury" a more complete description of the more subtle effects; for example, the increased significance of rockfish mortality or physiological changes for such a long-growing species that may live 100 years, or the heavy direct mortality of yellow-billed loons which is of concern since this species has low population numbers. The Summary of Injury should not state there was "no evidence of injury" if there was sub-lethal damage but not population-level effects. "Other Birds" should be listed under "Injured, but not known population decline" on the table of Injured Resources (p. E3, 1993 Supplement).

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions. Address all injured resources and services. There does not have to be a population decline, but priority to species with such declines.

Fbk 1620

Address ALL injured resources! Once we establish accountability for corporate misbehavior.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 ECO ; Injuries to address: ecosystem / food chain</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

Okb 204

Our greatest asset is in our natural resource (for tourism, fishing and study). Target funds to restore and maintain natural habitat. Taking 20 years to accomplish this goal will be more economical and precise in determining which areas of restoration need more or less funding.

Sdv 5858

The species are interlinked to the food chain, and we can't say it doesn't have any relationship to the species above and below it in the food chain. By addressing all the injured species, you leave the possibility that new data may arise.

**REGION: KOD**

Kdk 5550

It's difficult to propose a solution when you don't yet understand the problem and that's been the problem since the very onset of this Exxon Valdez oil spill issue. I would think one of the most important issues of recovery is what is the most natural state that you want. I think it is the balance of nature. As a subsistence user I say when that ecosystem was disturbed it harmed not only the environment but the human factor. Many of us are still scarred today. If nothing else when the budget is being cut it always seems like one of the biggest cuts is in the subsistence branch of Fish and Game.

Kdk 5537

We had one whole fishery totally shut down here. We had a lot of incredible impacts and not as many of the advantages of the other places. I want to make sure the Kodiak villages are equally considered in these surveys. I want to make sure the surveys that are done in Prince William Sound are also done in the Kodiak region, and that restoration efforts are more concerned with the ecosystem than they are with individual species.

Kdk 5536

I prefer to see an ecosystem type approach. Let's use the example of the murre. Maybe we could get more bang for our buck spending money on murre in the Pribilofs but those murre on the Barrens played as part of our ecosystem. What we want is the ecosystem restored. I have pictures of kids playing on dead whales out at Pasagshak. We had a lot of whales die that year. I'm worried about shellfish, too. We had a lot of loss of fecundity. I'm not concerned with saving this or that specific animal in this or that specific area, I'm concerned with saving the whole area of Kodiak.

**Kdk 5533**

I want to go back to your policy questions and issues on where to target your restoration activities. It goes back to the philosophy of whether we're going to look at the whole ecosystems or just very specific things we've been able to measure. From a scientific point of view you can't really measure impacts until you know what was there in the first hand. If we just focus on that we're really missing the boat with these questions. If we don't really know what the injuries were we can't really say much with certainty. As a fisheries biologist I have strong objections to anyone saying we really know what happened. So we really need to be looking at the overview of the whole ecosystem, not just targeting maybe a commercially important species.

**Kdk 5529**

I have a real problem with the identification of what injured resources are out there. Only the top of the food chain is identified. It's true we lost massive numbers of birds and otters, but to date I've not seen any real food chain analysis or any kind of comprehensive look at the ecosystem. I know that right into 1989 and 1990 there was a big scramble to take a comprehensive look at things. Are these the only species we need to restore? Are we looking at restoration in terms of identifying all the resources that are out there? You can't really begin until we know what was hurt out there. We still don't understand what the water column is all about. I think the questions are too shallow.

**Old 5657**

Some of the resources that were damaged are in the Gulf. Our declines here depend on the ecosystem. Seems like we get declines around here and we might think it is part of the ecosystem because these things happen year in and year out. We might be waiting for something to recover and it isn't going to happen because it is part of their life cycle. Like they say harbor seals are in decline but where is that coming from? The killer whales and the sea lions, too. What's causing that, we don't know.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5338**

From the studies in February there is strong evidence that whole ecosystems were damaged. For example they found deformities in the northern smooth tongue and that is the single largest feeder fish. Every species on the first two columns of injured resources feed on them. It's real easy for the politics to overwhelm reality. Kachemak Bay screams loudest and Seward needs its whale jail and Kodiak needs its museum. But if you really turn the focus back, the whole ecosystem of Prince William Sound was the most damaged, and it's not getting any attention. It's not even being studied, particularly the birds. I just feel the trustees forget that the oil ended up in Prince William Sound. How do we get the focus back on the ecosystem and off of the politics.

**Cdv 1020**

I believe it is time to shift gears, step back and view the expenditure of the settlement funds in a new light. There are more ideas on ways to spend the money than there are funds available. We have to take a more holistic look at what needs to be done. Ask what can give us the biggest bang for the buck and make the most difference in the future? We must become

very selective. We should not squander these precious and rare funds on hundreds of small, projects that solve localized problems or desires, but to contribute on a larger scale. Keep in mind that no matter what we decide to do, we will never please everyone. To recommend what should be done, we need to review what we know and do not know. We know a few species show documented population declines due to oil. However, for several of these species its unclear what proportion of the population was removed and how fluctuations in the natural environment complicate recovery monitoring and confuse oil damage interpretation. We also know that a few species show potential population decline, but we are not continuing to study the species or cannot distinguish oil spill effects from natural population fluctuations and other outside influence. There are many species that were probably injured (especially as eggs or larvae) and were either poorly studies or not studied at all. We simply had very little baseline information from which to measure the disturbance caused by the oil spill. We have a poor understanding of what drives the PWS ecosystem, natural cycles in abundance, and species interactions. Considering the gaping holes in our knowledge about spill damage and natural fluctuations in populations and the environment, restoration activities are questionable at best. How can we measure the success of restoration on a species when we do know what the actual damage was or we don't understand how natural fluctuations will compound that restoration? Why do restoration on a species that is naturally recovering if we can't distinguish our own restoration efforts. Why monitor the recovery of a species from oil if we don't try to also understand what naturally drives population declines or recovery? Why conduct restoratin if it is poorly understood an if mother nature can do better herself? Do we really want to throw this precious money at uncertain restoration measures? For some of the reasons listed above, many enhancement activities are probably a poor use of settlement funds. Some of the enhancement proposals listed as potential projects in the 1994 work plan concern species in which oil spill damagewas never fully defined (shellfish hatcheries?). We don't know what baseline levels of many of these resources are and if enchancement is really needed. In addition, enhancement exercises generally affect localized, single species and cannot help large areas with multi-species and populations. The effects on the ecosystem of current enchancement activities are unkown (e.g. PWSAC hatcheries). We have never really conducted cost-benefits analyses of enchancement projects and in some cases, never can. Why spend precious funds on activities when their effects on a oil-spill- stressed ecosystem are unkown, that are expensive, that are difficult to evaluate, and that only help restore localized areas?

Cdv 433

Need to research food chain to find out why there are problems with pink salmon and herring. Need to know what's going on so fishermen can plan next season.

Cdv 278

The entire food chain is important and should be studied equally regardless of whether it appears to be recovering; ie, Bald eagles, river otters. The health of 1 depends upon the other including the human population.

Tat 5982

The more man interjects himself into nature the more chances there are to foul it up. I believe it would naturally come back itself, but we're in a global pollution situation now where the whole world has to get involved. The oceans are getting affected, it's a slow cancer. Everything is really impacted by everything else.

Vdz 6014

I have some trouble with the state focusing on species and not habitat. In particular let's focus on species with the injuries that are measurable. For instance sea otters. We have so many sea otters they have decimated the crab and clams and other shellfish. They're over-protected and as far as I am concerned they are affected by lack of action by the government agencies. These sea species will grow if you leave them alone. You don't have to spend millions of dollars to protect the habitat. Another species is pacific perch. They are a food fish just like the herring, and their decline will affect many other species. You're going to see species affected far beyond Prince William Sound.

**REGION: ANC**

Anc 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Injuries to be Addressed by Restoration Actions: Should restoration actions address all injured resources and services or just those that experienced a population level decline? The definition of injury should not be narrowly focused on effects to populations or single species. In particular, monitoring and research efforts should address ecosystem effects, including chronic or sub-lethal effects. (It is important to note that whether a particular restoration project should be undertaken or implemented in response to the identification of an ecosystem, chronic or sub-lethal resource injury is, of course, a separate question.)

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 SO ; Address injuries to sea otter</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

Anc 366

I also think that the sea otters should be emphasized.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 BRD ; Address injuries to birds in general</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

Anc 366

I believe that the Trustee Council should especially try to monitor and restore the birds that died in the oil spill.

**REGION: OUT**

USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

Finally, according to federal estimates published in 56 Federal Register 14687 (April 11, 1991), the government processed the following numbers of oiled birds: common murre (10,428 plus some of the 8,851 unidentified murre), harlequin ducks (213), marbled murrelets (612 plus some of the 413 unidentified murrelets), pigeon guillemots (614) and black oystercatchers (9). PSG is concerned that the Trustee Council seems to limit restoration to species that account for about 21,000 of the 35,000 birds that were processed. Restoration should include the species that account for the other 14,000 dead birds (the actual number of dead birds being an unknown multiple of 14,000). As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government is currently pursuing a major law suit in central California concerning a spill that it alleges oiled or damaged about 4,200 seabirds. The Trustee Council should include in its restoration plan the damaged species it now seems to ignore, including yellow-billed loons, tufted puffins, grebes, shearwaters, cormorants, oldsquaw, scoters, black-legged kittiwakes and ancient murrelets. In conclusion, PSG urges the Trustees to (1) fund the removal of predators from seabird colonies; (2) purchase seabird habitat; (3) endow university chairs; (4) expand restoration for migratory birds to include the entire state of Alaska; and (5) include all damaged species of seabirds in its restoration efforts.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 Fsh ; Address injuries to fish in general</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno** 479

Protection of wild stocks of anadromous fishes - highly favor

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 366

I especially hope that the salmon are closely monitored because of their economic importance to Alaska.

**REGION: KEN**

**Ptg** 5766

Salmon should be number one because it is used for commercial fishing as well as subsistence.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1334

I recently read the update about the proposed oil spill recovery plan in the July/August 1993 National Wildlife EnviroAction Newsletter. I cannot stress enough my support of making Exxon and the trustees use as much as possible of their remaining funds in support of the habitat protection plan. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the conservationists' preferred

alternative which would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. The more money, the better. This is not the case of a fractured ecosystem, but a destroyed one, one that may never return to "normal", but this does not mean that 100% effort should not go forth in order to help or restore as much as possible. Maybe with a little luck, some of God's good help and, most important, the funds, the Prince William Sound area can one day be partially restored and enjoyed by all of its residents again (both man and animal life!). I hope that my letter helps in getting this approved. If there is anything else I can do as a concerned U.S. citizen and nature lover, please contact me at the above address.

**USA 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers**

The Federation commends the Trustee Council's priority emphasis on anadromous fish resource as outlined in your draft restoration plan. We encourage you to adopt Alternative '2' in utilizing the Exxon Valdez settlement to provide a lasting and positive legacy from this tragic oil spill. Thank you for your time and consideration.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 6135**

From the CDFU point of view the feeling has been that habitat protection has got lots of public pressure and support. What we see happening outside of Cordova is that there seems to be overwhelming support for habitat protection and acquisition. We support it but not to the exclusion of fishery projects. We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake. I recall several meetings ago when options were presented and there was so much support for habitat acquisition and nothing for marine studies.

**Cdv 677**

Put the money in the sensitive damaged areas and fisheries, and initial and future habitat and wildlife actually damaged.

**Cdv 675**

What about the marine resources? As a commercial fisherman, I continue to feel the effects of the spill, yet hardly any mention is made about studies or marine restoration. I feel cheated. I don't think the commercial fishermen or the city of Cordova is getting a fair shake.

**Vdz 697**

Research impacts from the first few weeks of spill - salmon, shrimp, crab, ?? This could have been overlooked in 1989.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 HER ; Address injuries to herring</b>
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**REGION: PWS**

Cdv 433

Study why herring have disease problems. Maybe there is a problem in the food chain.

**ISSUE: 1.1 SS ; Address injuries to sockeye salmon**

**REGION: AP**

Clg 5202

That's what we need, we don't need anything else: restore the reds.

Clg 5201

Our red salmon for one were definitely damaged. As far as restoration, concentrate on our reds, enhance our future runs, to get it back up like it was.

Clg 5188

The reason we're real concerned is this is all we've got. We basically survive on summer salmon. It's the same in Perryville, the three Chigniks, and Ivanoff Bay.

**ISSUE: 1.1 SF ; Address injuries to shellfish**

**REGION: PWS**

Vdz 697

Research impacts from the first few weeks of spill - salmon, shrimp, crab, ?? This could have been overlooked in 1989.

**ISSUE: 1.1 SHR ; Address injuries to shrimp**

**REGION: PWS**

Wht 480

I am interested in bringing back commercial spot shrimping. Since the oil spill, it has been closed. I believe the hatcheries are at fault. They are letting loose so many small fry that they are eating all the shrimp and crab larva.

**ISSUE: 1.1 TID ; Address intertidal or subtidal injuries**



**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5400

Protect those eelgrass plants.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 SVC ; Address injuries to services in general</b>
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**REGION: KOD**

**Lsn** 5580

The services or human use I don't think get enough attention. Recreation includes sport fishing and hunting. A lot of people here don't eat deer because they haven't had feedback on deer, and they don't trust the deer. The brochure doesn't capitalize on human use enough as far as I am concerned. Fish and Game is going to get a lot of money on this, but nothing much is going to be done on the human services side as far as I can tell. I know they have to work on this because the commercial fishermen can't catch enough fish. I think the human use side needs more emphasis in this plan.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA** 619

In general, I think the approach taken should be very much like our efforts after a severe hurricane or even the recent floods. This means working to restore the lives of the "residents" of the area to their pre-spill condition.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 5296

It seems like you're saying that the left column [in the brochure list of injured resources] is getting priority. I don't think the human impacts are getting enough priority. For us, the human impact can be best addressed by dealing with the commercial fish species, it is one of the only things we can do to help the human impact.

**Tat** 5978

When that oil spill happened I remember even before they put out the boom they asked us what resources were most important. The list they came up with said birds, sea otters, hatcheries and other things, but I don't know if they ever put people on the list at all. Why are the human beings always the last to be considered?

**Vdz** 6029

It worries me to hear you give such convincing arguments on both sides. You have to decide sometime on what's the best and most supportable opinion and make a decision so you can move

forward. It appears to me that this process leans towards one side. I guess if you are looking for input I'd lean towards human use and resources side and see what needs to be developed there, and I think you will find that plays back to your injured species. If you go at it from the species side it will focus too much attention on one or two species that you might not be able to do much for. I don't think we can get it back to the pristine condition. I don't think we can manipulate the life forces out in the sound to do that with just \$900 million.

**Vdz 6015**

It is becoming apparent to me that these five different alternatives are based on this list of the injuries, and yet as we have pointed out already there are lots of problems with the data which make up those injuries, from uncertainty about certain species such as pink salmon, to controversy between your data and Exxon's. And there is no weighting towards economic return to the communities, like this man bringing up the murre versus this man bringing up the spotted shrimp.

**Vdz 6013**

Most of the things that you have on the list are really not things that affect people economically. Would you spend millions of dollars to fix ducks rather than fix things that help people economically? Most of the discussion I've heard about how to spend the money focuses on spending money to buy land to protect it. Are the areas we're talking about being bought up to protect those birds and animals that are on your injuries table?

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 CF ; Address injuries to commercial fishing</b>
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**REGION: AP**

**Clk 5240**

Fishing and subsistence is our way of making our living. We don't have any jobs here.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5524**

What kinds of factors go into making the decisions on priorities of the kind of habitat that is to be protected? I wonder if more priority will go into consideration of those species that have commercial fishing or subsistence or sport fishing uses.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1181**

Although I'm a conservationist, I believe the PEOPLE PRIMARILY in the fisheries industries should be compensated as well as the habitat. ANIMALS have lost their lives, which is unfortunate and a great loss. But PEOPLE need money lost in the past few years, because of

the spill to survive. Exxon should pay for every dollar lost to every person affected by the spill. In addition, Exxon should pay a great amount to the Hatchery Dept. I believe this is where the biggest recovery is necessary. The people in Alaska don't make their money on birds and otters, its made of fish and crabs. Obviously this was and is a great disaster and we'll have to live with it and Exxon pay for it. But most habitat is just plain gonna take time for recovery. Thank you for your time to listen to my opinion and views and hope it makes a difference.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5296**

It seems like you're saying that the left column [in the brochure list of injured resources] is getting priority. I don't think the human impacts are getting enough priority. For us, the human impact can be best addressed by dealing with the commercial fish species, it is one of the only things we can do to help the human impact.

**Cdv 65**

What about these fishermen who are hurting so bad finacially because their jobs have been damaged by Exxon's oil? They should be receiving some sort of help!!

**CDV 1437**

Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing. Research and rehabilitation for commercial fisheries should be funded.

The only people in Cordova against buying Eyak lands are the loggers, who would profit by not having the land bought. The loggers are a minority in the town and most people, maybe 90%, want the land protected.

**CDV 1395 Reclaimers of Alaska**

We are writing to you as a group of concerned citizens regarding the Exxon Valdez settlement funds expenditure. We are apprehensive about the bulk timber buy-back disguised as habitat acquisition and the near total lack of funding for fisheries research and management in comparison. The Exxon Valdez released 11+ million gallons of crude oil into the waters of Prince William Sound, possibly resulting in damages to the fishing industry. The 1993 herring return was significantly smaller, larger in biomass, and suffering from lesions. A vast portion of the salmon fry this year had to be destroyed due to the infestation of a contgious disease in the hatcheries. This will devastate the salmon return in four years. It is quite apparent that immediate and long term development needs to be secured as a first priority for our fisheries in Prince William Sound.

**Cdv 709**

The fishing industry is the base of the economy in Cordova. I would like to see the Trustee Council focus on restoration of injured commercial fish species as a first priority.

**Cdv 702**

I believe the money should be spent helping people help themselves. Such as, payment of PWSAC debt payment. With all that has happened with the oil it is too much debt and we need help. With that done we should be able to help ourselves.

**Cdv** 687

The idea that Exxon will "take care" of the commercial fisheries is ludicrous. An equal percentage of funds should go to the restoration of fisheries. The commercial fisheries was the single most damaged user group. Too much emphasis is being placed on "lock-up and view" rather than "restore"!

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 PU ; Address injuries to passive use</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

These comments are submitted in behalf of the Alaska Sportfishing Association and the Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited. These comments supplement our accompanying responses to the questionnaire in the plan. These comments focus on the general problem of achieving a rational basis for decisions, explain our recommended alternative which combines elements of alternative 2, 4 and 5, and makes for acquisitions. Achieving A Rational Basis For Decisions:

The actions of the Trustee Council are subject to administrative law requirements. Foremost among them are the requirement that actions by the council must be supported by a rational basis and must comply with the NRDA regulations (43 C.F.R. Part 11). To meet these requirements, the Trustees would be wise to recognize that the overwhelming loss was loss of passive use of wildlife generally. That is obvious to anyone who examines the responses to questions A-6A, A-20, and A-20A of the of passive use study released by the Alaska Department of Law. Our conclusion from that study is that the Trustees should fund a follow-up, nationwide survey that will ask respondents to put values on different quantities of wildlife of various injured and uninjured species that could be conserved through various acquisition alternatives both inside and outside the spill area. The purpose of such a study would be to get some handle on how the public trades off conservation of one species versus another. Such a study should provide respondents with some factual basis for making choices; e.g. the quantity or percentage of a wildlife resource that would be protected through an acquisition and the costs associated with alternative acquisitions. Absent such a study, all candidate acquisitions amount to nothing more than guess work as to how well any particular acquisition replaces lost passive use value. Essentially, the problem the Trustee and the public are having is that the trustees are forced to make decisions on buying lands, that have resources that are to some extent quantifiable in biological terms but are not quantifiable in terms of the economic value to the public that would be achieved through conservation of the lands. The result is decisions driven by biological assessment of resources present on the lands and the agenda of interest groups and agencies. The value to the public is a matter of social science, i.e. natural resource economics, and is not capable of being addressed through the biological sciences or desires of interest groups. Such a study would serve numerous legal requirements. Restoration and replacement actions must be the most cost-effective alternative for providing the lost services. 43 C.F.R. 11.81(f)(1). The lost services must be restored to

no more than the baseline level. 43 C.F.R. 11.82(d)(2)(i). Natural resource damages are the residual injury remaining after cleanup. 43 C.F.R. 11.84(c)(2). Here, the greatest residual injury is to passive use. It apparently remains as residual injury the passive use study and its questionnaire focused on injuries to wildlife that involved mortalities and long term injuries to birds and marine mammals. Yet, the justifications for acquisitions to date frequently involve resources and services showing little or no residual injury and lacking in any measures of cost-effectiveness or the contribution made to restoring passive use to baseline condition. The only way we can see of getting a handle on such problems is by funding the type of study we propose.

**Cdv** 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

We ask the Trustee Council to remember that some of the most valuable resources in the EVOS area are esthetic resources. These are valuable not only as cultural and spiritual resources, but also as economic ones for the tourism and recreation industries. If esthetic resources are significantly impacted by unsustainable and unrestricted logging and development, then the ecosystem damage caused by the EVOS will be compounded and future cultural and economic opportunities will be lost. Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We will continue our involvement in the EVOS restoration process.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 SUB ; Address injuries to subsistence</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk** 399

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Mat** 404

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 417

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc** 416

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc** 405

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc** 341

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc** 323

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc 302**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc 43**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc 42**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc 41**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Anc 40**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

#### **REGION: AP**

**Clg 5188**

The reason we're real concerned is this is all we've got. We basically survive on summer salmon. It's the same in Perryville, the three Chigniks, and Ivanoff Bay.

**Clk 5240**

Fishing and subsistence is our way of making our living. We don't have any jobs here.

#### **REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5635**

It seems like every time there is a settlement made there is a big concern about sea otters which we really don't use. Is there anything the state and federal governments can do that would provide employment?

**Nan 5627**

As far as subsistence users go, the most important part is the subtidal.

**Nan 5624**

The house is cutting down on subsistence-use programs. These programs need to be kept open.

**Ptg 5787**

I feel very strong about funds being spent on restoration because so often the villages are left out. I would like to see our subsistence resources restored. I would hope that when my three children are grown, there would be food for them to subsist on.

**Ptg 1024 Native Village of Port Graham**

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore

ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources: Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species, Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk** 5524

What kinds of factors go into making the decisions on priorities of the kind of habitat that is to be protected? I wonder if more priority will go into consideration of those species that have commercial fishing or subsistence or sport fishing uses.

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 427

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 415

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 414

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 407

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 403

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 401

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 400

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 39

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**USA** 37

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 418**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cdv 406**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cdv 38**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cdv 36**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cdv 35**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Cdv 34**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 5147**

There have been massive declines in species, and some don't exist anymore. Immediate action should be taken for resources which we depend on.

**Chb 5137**

If we want to restore subsistence, I would start with the seal and sea lion.

**Chb 398**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 395**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 394**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 393**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 392**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 391**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 390**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 389**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.



**Chb 388**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 387**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 386**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 385**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 384**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 383**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 382**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 381**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 380**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 379**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 377**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 376**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 374**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 373**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 343**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 342**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 337**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 336**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 335**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Chb 334**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Tat 402**

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

**Tat 311**

Subsistence service restoration is very, almost totally under emphasized!

**Tat 30**

I think that because subsistence resources include most of the resources impacted by the oil spill, more emphasis should (must) be places on restoring the areas of subsistence users. At this point and time, the Trustee Council seems to place their priorities according to the amount of "bitching" by the special interest groups. A very strong case can be made in favor of subsistence users as the highest impacted group and the council must reognize this.

<b>ISSUE: 1.1 Soc ; Address social injuries</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 501**

The "shock" damage to people distressed and consequently affected by the spill has not been addressed. The impact on mental/spiritual welfare, assessed as "considerable loss" by your survey nationwide, needs to be remedied. Since the effects of disasters live on in the lives of the impacted, and there are some ways to restore mental and spiritual vitality, we should restore community/personal vitality to those in need. I feel this would be in keeping with the restoration intention.

<b>ISSUE: 1.2 XX ; Restoration for recovered resources: GENERAL COMMENTS</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno** 1078

There is public concern over the proliferation of proposals for use of the remaining \$600 million of oil spill settlement monies, and I urge you to focus expenditures on the most defensible use of these funds - the offsetting of adverse impacts to fish and wildlife populations and their habitats. The following hierarchy represents the most direct means of achieving this objective: 1) Benefit species affected where they were affected, 2) Benefit species affected as close as possible to where they were affected, 3) Benefit other species in the spill area, and 4) Benefit other species as close as possible to the spill area.

**REGION: KEN**

**Sdv** 5862

I think when you consider whether to cease resource recovery, you need to look at the resource in relation to the food source and how the recovery of the species is doing.

**Sdv** 5833

When you make the decision of which resource to enhance or improve, does the committee consider how that impacts not only other species but the economy? How do you weigh out the value of the whole program?

**Sew** 1091

Restoration actions for recovered resources: Once a resource has recovered or is making significant progress then it should be grouped with all resources.

**REGION:**

**Anc** 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources: Should restoration actions cease upon recovery of an injured resource or continue to enhance the resource? As indicated previously, habitat acquisition and protection generally represents the best opportunity to ensure the ability of ecosystems to recover and/or avoid additional injury. Where fee simple habitat acquisition efforts are successful, they will, by definition, provide enduring restoration protection. This is appropriate and, indeed, reflects a distinct advantage of habitat protection as a restoration option. In those cases where habitat acquisition/protection is not possible or feasible and direct intervention, habitat manipulation or some other form of active management project or action is deemed necessary, cessation of the restoration action may well be appropriate upon recovery of the injured resource(s), especially if continuation of the restoration action has an annual carrying cost.

<b>ISSUE: 1.2 RCV ; Restoration for recovered resources: CEASE RESTORATION once a resource</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno** 481

No salmon enhancement!

**REGION: KEN**

**Sew** 265

Generally, DO NOT ENHANCE the spill area. Ignore Hickel at every chance.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1244

2) I favor the cessation of all "restoration actions once a resource has recovered."

**USA** 1060

Restoration actions should cease once a resource recovers.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 663

Once this (habitat protection in PWS) has been achieved, remaining funds should be spent on restoring these areas to pre-spill conditions.

**REGION:**

**Cdv** 649

I oppose 'enhancement' and increased human use.

**Vdz** 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

3. Restoration actions for an injured resource should cease once the resource has recovered.

Justification: The enhancement of a recovered resource could cause damage to another injured resource which has not yet recovered or to resources not damaged by the spill. It will be important to maintain the delicate balance of the ecosystem as a whole in the restoration process. The continued focus on recovered resources also depletes funds already in short supply.

<b>ISSUE: 1.2 ENH ; Restoration for recovered resources: ENHANCE</b> <b>(continue restoration in order to enhance the resource)</b>
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**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5210**

I do think salmon enhancement like a farm or a hatchery would be a good idea. Then let the fish go. We have an aquaculture association started but it hasn't raised enough money to do a heck of a lot.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5436**

I would only enhance to replace.

**Nan 5643**

Enhancement would benefit the subsistence users.

**Nan 5617**

Could we get some information on enhancement and how we can get funds for proposals?

**Ptg 5776**

I feel that if restoration were to occur to the subsistence species in my area, that would enhance it. I support going beyond prespill.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1303**

This is in regards to how the remaining 630 million dollars of the oil spill civil settlement money should be spent. I'm a sea kayaker who has had the opportunity to paddle in the sound on several occasions with some extended and lengthy trips. I believe the best way to spend the money would be your option 2, the acquisition of land to protect it from logging and mining and other consumptive uses. I don't want to see the attempted manipulation of the ecosystems to "enhance" recovery. Lets just acquire more land and let it all recover as nature will allow. I spend alot of money getting to, and in Alaska in order to kayak there, and will continue to in the future if there is someplace like PWS to go to. I believe with all the other similar users the money we bring in to the state economy in the long run will outweigh that generated by timber and mining. Our money is spread farther and more evenly than just to those of special interest of logging and mining.

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz 6030**

It seems to me that restoration first means fixing what was broke and putting it back like it was. If you can't exactly do that then the next thing is compensation, recompense for it somewhere else. Then compensation blends into the word enhancement. There seems to be an extending tentacle here into the enhancement region that goes beyond just putting the balance back. Isn't there a guideline somewhere that tells us how far we can go out into this enhancement area, where instead we are dealing with the balance and putting the balance back

like it was?

**Wht 6057**

Why spend money on good stuff that is already okay?

**Wht 6056**

Once we have spent money after the ten years and there is money left over, where does it go?  
If the eagles are okay, we could use the money to enhance them above this level?

**REGION:**

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources. Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered, but priority to species with population declines.

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

**Fbks 1620**

Continue (restoration actions for recovered resources) as we don't see the damage - it has dissipated. We cover so much up.

<b>ISSUE: 1.3 XX ; Location of Restoration: GENERAL COMMENTS</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 1078**

There is public concern over the proliferation of proposals for use of the remaining \$600 million of oil spill settlement monies, and I urge you to focus expenditures on the most defensible use of these funds - the offsetting of adverse impacts to fish and wildlife populations and their habitats. The following hierarchy represents the most direct means of achieving this objective: 1) Benefit species affected where they were affected, 2) Benefit species affected as close as possible to where they were affected, 3) Benefit other species in the spill area, and 4) Benefit other species as close as possible to the spill area.

**REGION: AP**

**Cig** 5214

Why would you consider using that money in the lower 48? Seems to me that's pretty crazy.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5460

I like Alternative 3, but I am not sure I like the policies. I am not sure the restoration action should cease. I am not sure it should be limited to the spill area. It should be considered on a case-by-case basis. I basically like that approach.

**Hmr** 5441

The link could easily be the species and where it nests or has habitat elsewhere.

**Hmr** 5440

The map is pretty limited when it comes to migratory birds.

**Nan** 5642

The spill area should be the priority, and anything outside that area should be secondary.

**Ptg** 5742

Will herring be tested here and not just in the Sound?

**Sdv** 5835

What would be an alternative if you wanted to restore the murre population without going outside the spill area?

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk** 6121

To say that you can spend money on a hatchery in a different place I don't think addresses all the impacted areas quite so easily. I don't think your map goes far enough. I think you definitely have a change to take care of species that were killed but I think the impact of the spill goes much further. You don't go through that process here.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5101

Is this graphic taken from the whole Sound? What percentage of the Southwestern district is represented?

**Vdz** 6018

When you look at populations, is it with the intent of enhancement with a spin off that would affect oiled areas or is it just to aid the population of that species in general?

## **REGION:**

### **Anc 1634 Sierra Club**

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

### **Anc 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

Location of Restoration Actions: Should restoration actions take place in the spill area only or anywhere there is a link to injured resources or services? Restoration actions outside the spill impacted area should not be categorically ruled out as a policy matter, although priority should be given to effective restoration actions. Before undertaking a restoration action outside the spill area, however, a clear finding should be made that there are no effective alternatives inside the spill area or that the efficacy of restoration projects outside the spill area clearly justified an exception to the general policy of working inside the spill zone.

### **Anc 745**

You should consider habitat acquisition and protection in areas outside the spill area ONLY IF those areas are part of the range of severely affected populations that use the spill area, or if those areas could provide stocks for recolonization of the spill area. The state's use of the spill money on the Fort Richardson hatchery is a travesty. Habitat acquisition in Prince William Sound should be a priority over more remote spill-affected areas such as the Alaska Peninsula. In general, acquire land where human pressures are greatest: close to transit systems and population centers and in areas of private development or heavy resource use. Acquiring conservation rights or development rights instead of actual land title should be considered where cost-effective. Please resist pressures to acquire sites or build facilities primarily for recreation or subsistence. These uses will flourish as long as fish and wildlife are restored and pollution is abated and avoided. Acquire habitat in the areas where human pressure is greatest (because of easy access private development, etc). Prince William Sound should take priority over more remote areas like the Alaska Peninsula or Kodiak Archipelago.

<b>ISSUE: 1.3 IN ; Location of Restoration: SPILL AREA ONLY</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 621**

I strongly believe that restoration activities should be focused on directly impacted shorelines and natural resources. Use of funds for indirectly impacted areas poses too much possibility of wastage of one of the most critical resources we have - namely dollars.

**Anc 620**

I think that virtually all the money should be spent to acquire habitat within (and only within) the spill affected area.

**Anc 299**

I think more emphasis should be put in restore the areas affected by the spill starting from the PW Sound and less effort toward the outskirts of the oil spill.

**Anc 263**

Thanks to our governor, Exxon and Judge Holland our state was sold out. We have very little \$ to work with so it must be addressed to the spill area only.

**REGION: AP**

**Clk 5253**

Spending money outside Alaska doesn't make any sense. Seems like they should spend it in the regions that were affected.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 196**

I do not want to see funds used for projects/construction/ studies which do not relate directly to spill damage or the spill area.

**Okb 513**

I favor using Settlement funds only to repair and improve the habitat of affected areas. Undamaged or unaffected areas should not be part of the restoration effort.

**Ptg 5775**

Regarding supporting the money being spent on habitat, we strongly support working within the oil-affected areas.

**Sdv 5882**

I want to emphasize that restoration stay inside the spill-affected areas.

**Sdv 5867**

I would caution the Council to be very aware of dealing with proposals coming from agencies and municipalities outside the spill area. That big pot of money must be very tempting for agency budgets. My eyes fell out of my head when I saw the proposal for the Fort Richardson

Pipeline. I would not like to give carte blanche to proposals. If there is nothing that can be done in the spill-affected area, only then should you look at proposals outside the spill-affected area. The scientists should be able to sort out the flim-flam from the real projects.

**Sew** 326

Money should not be spent outside the affected area.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Old** 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

We believe that the focus of the financial resources available to address the effects of the oil spill should be in the oil spill area.

**Ouz** 5717

I think that the money should be spent within the spill zone itself. It doesn't make sense to spend the money down south, it should be spent on restoration here. It doesn't make any sense to go outside.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1318

I am from Atlanta, Georgia, and I am writing in response to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Bill. During June and July of this year, I spent one month traveling through the pristine Prince William Sound by sea kayak. My expedition led me from Whittier through Culross and Bainbridge passages to the Gulf of Alaska and back again. I was struck by the beauty and serenity of the Sound. Although I only spent one month in Alaska, I feel apart of her environment, and I experienced a sharp pain within me every time I viewed remains from the oil spill. Seeing construction hats and booms left on the beaches from the clean up and oil stained on rocks from the splashing of waves crushed my heart. In my opinion Alternative 2, habitat protection, is the best option for restoration of the Sound. Wildlife and their habitat have received enough damage from the oil spill, and therefore, need protection from disturbances that may occur by other alternatives. I also believe that restoration should be limited to the spill area. There is no reason any of this money should be spent to build roads and marinas etc. because they were not affected by the spill. The beauty of the Prince William Sound relies on her mammal population and preservation of the surrounding land. Therefore, I strongly recommend Alternative 2 as the plan to restore the natural appearance of the Prince William Sound.

**USA** 1060

Restoration actions should be limited as much as possible - money should go instead to habitat protection and acquisition. We should limit restoration actions to the spill area only.

**USA** 1032

I strongly believe that the best option would be plan II, Habitat Protection. I feel that the best way for the environment to recover is to let nature heal itself with limited human

intervention. Some restoration actions should be taken to help those organisms hit hard by the spill, while those that were not directly affected by the accident should be left alone. Funds should be used for actions in spill area only unless it is discovered that being active in other areas has a direct link to the recovery of a species located an affected by the Sound.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 280**

Dear Trustees, As a resident of PWS I would like to see PWS get its fair share of restoration projects. I feel that since PWS took the major hit on the oil, we should see a proportionate amount of funds applied to the area. Unfortunately we do not have a large population base in the Sound to make our voices heard loudly, nor do we have a lot of political influence. I am in hope that this will not be held against us, and the fact that we have suffered the brunt of the damage will be reflected in your funding decisions. Thank you,  
Jack Barber

**Chb 5154**

The only way this money should be spent outside is if we wrap some of the otters and send them outside.

**Chb 5153**

I strongly support spending in PWS and the immediate affected areas. I can't see spending it outside.

**Chb 5152**

The money should be spent in Chenega Bay.

**Tat 6002**

I don't think they should give the money to outside the oil spill area. That's real bogus. It's too easy for it all to be used up by some other area. That's a terrible idea to use it anywhere else but the oil spill area. I think all the resources should be restored because the scientists are just guessing. Sure it's an educated guess but don't leave anything out just because some egghead told us that.

**Vdz 6019**

I don't see how you can possibly consider spending money in an area not directly affected by the spill. If you do, then you got too much money and you should start giving it back. I thought we were talking about Prince William Sound, not Cook Inlet or some other place. Considering Coghill Lake proposals, how could they consider assisting with restoring sockeye salmon that weren't injured, or consider anything outside the area that had oil? Please explain how the oil spill regions that are on this map were defined.

**Vdz 245**

This is the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund. As such, all monies from this fund should be used only in those areas directly affected by the spill and its subsequent clean up activities. It is incumbent upon the Trustees to avoid politics and to assure that restoration plans are directed only toward area of Prince William Sound, the lower Cook Inlet

and the Cordova and Kodiak areas. It would be absolutely ludicrous to include other area (ie. Anchorage, Fairbanks, the Interior or Southeast) in restoration activities.

**Vdz** 31

Please do not consider using money for anything outside the spill affected area.

## **REGION:**

**ANC** 1464 Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.

Our Club (Knik Canoers and Kayakers) believe acquisition of habitat within the spill area offers the best opportunity for recovery after the spill. We would like to see a very high priority given to protection of this unique marine environment. We urge you to select a variety of habitat areas across the length of the area impacted by the spill.

**Cda** 1006

I believe that the civil settlement should be used for the following priorities: 1. Take all appropriate steps to absolutely ensure that no environmental catastrophe won't repeat in the future in Prince William Sound. 2. Spend money on the area directly affected by the oil to allow the fauna and flora to regain its natural course. The restoration actions should be undertaken with coordination to what nature already does by itself, without any assistance.

**CDV** 1497

Spend monies on oil impacted areas and communities.

**Cdv** 750

I feel that these funds should be used only with PWS, outer Kenai Coast, and Kodiak Island and in proportion to the extent of damage to each of these areas. "PWS by far being the most damaged."

**Cdv** 690

Marine restoration of areas directly impacted by the oil spill. The Prince William Sound has had failed salmon and herring runs. These are examples of being directly impacted by the oil spill.

**Mat** 682

Prince William Sound was the most affected by the spill, consequently, spend the money in addressing injuries in Prince William Sound, not elsewhere.

**Vdz** 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

5. Restoration of natural resources should be limited to activities within the oil spill impacted area. Justification: The oil spill boundary (page 10) encompasses an immense area extending from Cordova to Chignik on the Alaska Peninsula. Restoration actions if not limited to this area could diffuse the restoration effort to the extent that no cumulative benefit accrues. More will be gained by restoring the oil spill impacted ecosystem as a whole through habitat acquisition and protection than will result from individual projects conducted outside the spill area.

**Vdz** 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

6. Restoration actions should be directed only towards services in the spill area.

Justification: Exxon has already paid several million dollars for advertising to mitigate the effects of the spill on tourism in area outside the spill area. These services have already recovered and expanded beyond their pre-spill levels. Recreation and tourism interests within the spill area are still adversely affected by the loss of the services provided by natural resources damaged by the spill.

<b>ISSUE: 1.3 AK ; Location of Restoration: ANYWHERE IN ALASKA</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno** 5507

Cape Suckling could be thought of outside the boundaries but has connections to the entire Sound. Even though it is physically outside, it is intricately linked to the Sound.

**Jno** 5506

Such a process wouldn't be conducive to getting information on state-owned lands. What I am specifically thinking about is Cape Suckling. Many of us know it has seen legislative intent to purchase the land from the university and put the land back into refuge. What is the possibility of finding it on one of these lists? I would support going outside the spill area.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg** 5215

I believe it should stay in Alaska, basically in the spill area. If someone could come to me and give me a good point, for example if they were saying the currents go somewhere else and affect stuff further away, that would be ok.

**REGION:**

**USA** 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

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

**ISSUE: 1.3 US ; Location of Restoration: ANYWHERE IN US**

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1244**

4) Undertake restoration action anywhere there is a link to injured resources or services."

**ISSUE: 1.3 OUT ; Location of Restoration: OUTSIDE the SPILL AREA  
(AK or US not specified)**

**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 5364**

On the location question, your reason about the murre makes sense. If we vote for locations outside the spill area, what about enhancement work in the Arctic area. Could the money be used for that?

**Jno 5495**

I am uncomfortable with the tight box approach. You may have some things in one approach, but you don't want to limit yourself to areas outside the spill. I would look at being more flexible.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5096**

PWS was a migratory path for all kinds of species clear up to the North Slope. Species were disrupted by the oil being there. Migratory species and their ranges should be included on the map.

**Anc 5084**

I favor 80% going for habitat acquisition. I think the Trustee Council will be constrained by the blue line from doing some very good restoration.

**Anc 5078**

If habitat outside the spill area would protect a species, it should be eligible.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 314**

I would like to see emphasis placed on wildlife and fish species that were impacted by the oil spill, either directly (primary emphasis) or indirectly (secondary emphasis). This should also include accomplishing work in areas outside the oil spill area, but are areas that are used by wildlife species that were impacted by the oil spill, i.e. murre. If research or management can be accomplished somewhere along the migration route of the species, we will be more able to understand that species, which could assist that species in its survival.

Sew 1091

Location of restoration actions: The primary restoration should be limited to the spill area.

If a beneficial link can be established between biological resources within the spill area and elsewhere then restoration efforts outside the spill area may be appropriate. An example would be migratory populations of birds and mammals which may be enhanced by assistance in wintering or breeding areas outside the spill area.

## **REGION:**

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Location of Restoration Actions. Undertake restoration actions in the entire spill affected ecosystem (i.e. increase boundary to each). Allow actions outside the spill area for species with continuing population declines (lower priority).

**Anc 733** AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

It seems that there is very little that can be done to cost-effectively restore injured resources and services other than through land and habitat acquisition, but without the necessary social science it is hard to make good determinations as to cost-effectiveness of projects such as stock separation studies. We favor a combination of Alternatives 2,4,and 5. We favor the 91% for land and habitat acquisition in Alternative 2, the high standard for cost-effectiveness in Alternative 4, and the flexibility and cost-effectiveness that includes acquisitions outside the spill area in Alternative 5. We realize there is political difficulty in looking outside the spill area. However, the law contains no requirement that acquisitions be geographically limited to the spill area, and the whole notion of acquiring replacement resources implies acquiring uninjured resources away for the locale of the oil.

**Fbks 1620**

Include all areas (in restoration).

**Fbks 1620**

The responsibility is to ALL land/accountability for 100% of the damage. The catastrophic damage has to be rebuilt at any cost. We are destroying our very life support system. We

need sanctuaries. This cost reflects the ignorance of the oil giants ignoring the studies before the pipeline. Unfortunately, we need watchdog groups over "corporate misbehavior". 85% recovery = 85% preventative maintenance to protect the Alaskan ecosystem. I have taught a presentation re: oil and hazardous spill awareness and educate the public (schools, etc --) and am recommended by S.E.R.C., to the Dept. of Education. We sent a bad message to our YOUTH. About Natural Recovery, Alternative 1: Absolutely NOT. This is corporate misbehaviour -- unacceptable.

**USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

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

<b>ISSUE: 1.3 PVL ; Boundary of spill area - Perryville</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5060**

I can bring you federal documentation that the State of Alaska Fish and Game got information from us about cleaning our beaches before we were shut down, but yet we are not on this list.

**Anc 5059**

I listened to all the other villages. We are from the Alaska Peninsula. Your map doesn't show us. I would like to find out what our village can do to get on this map. Our beaches were well oiled. We didn't even get our beaches partially cleaned and were shut down. How can we get some money these people are talking about to clean our beaches? There are a lot of dead animals.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5193**

You would be hard pressed to tell me that it stopped right here because I used to live in Perryville. The tide is really fast that carries between here and there. I've lived in Perryville all my life and I never saw any oil like that on the shores before or again.

**Clg 5191**

I know a pilot who flew for Exxon, he said he found a lot of oil clear up to Unimak Pass.

**Clg 5190**

These people that live in Ivanoff and Perryville, they fish in this area, this is their primary source of income.



**Clg 5189**

It looks like the line on the map only goes to Jack's Point, but there was mousse patties all the way out to Kupreanof.

**Clg 1023 Chignik Lagoon Villiage Council**

The boundaries you have outlined I think should include all villages (Chignik bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lakes, Perryville and Ivanof). We all depend on this fishery not just the lagoon and lakes.

**Clk 5268**

I'm pretty sure Perryville is going to be upset that they're not included in this process.

**Clk 5254**

I don't see why Perryville isn't included here.

**Clk 5237**

How come Perryville is not on the map? They still found oil lumps there a year after the spill.

<b>ISSUE: 1.3 NOR ; Boundary of spill area - Susitna River Drainage</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5094**

I made a connection of the inter-relationship because of where the species go. I think the Susitna drainage area has to be considered. Is that line a firm line by Trustee Council action? Every time you see a line it takes on its own validity. I hope there will be a serious look at that.

**Anc 5093**

The entire Cook Inlet has been hit like that by the intercept fishery, which is a direct result of how those were fished because of the oil.

**Anc 5092**

You should expand the blue line. This spill has had a tremendous effect on the fish in the Susitna Drain and it should be included. The fish are a mixed stock fish. The Susitna fish were hammered. It has had a disastrous affect. Project 26 speaks to this and if it doesn't, I have a proposal that would address this. The Susitna fish were intercepted. The run was closed for two weeks during the height of the run. This has both a socio and economic effect.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5156**

The map shows the spill zone goes all the way up past Kenai.

<b>ISSUE: 1.4 XX ; Effectiveness of Restoration: GENERAL COMMENTS</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5458**

Who is going to do the restoration has a big effect on how effective it is going to be.

**Hmr 5443**

I would support spending money on whatever is the most effective thing to do.

**Sew 1091**

Effectiveness of restoration actions: The mission should be to return as much of this ecosystem as possible to its prespill status. Some things are fast and easy to fix and others are very difficult or slow to recover. The criteria should be whether a resource can recover not how expensive the recovery is.

**REGION:**

**Anc 1634 Sierra Club**

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

**Anc 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

Effectiveness of Restoration Actions: Should the plan include only restoration actions that produce substantial improvement or just at least some improvement? Again, it is appropriate to recognize that habitat acquisitions (as a type of restoration action) will serve multiple and complementary restoration objectives simultaneously. For example, acquisition of old growth forest uplands will have substantial benefits for marbled murrelets and bald eagles as well as possibly benefitting anadromous fisheries, recreation/tourism and water quality. Thus, in recognition of its synergistic benefits, habitat acquisition should be accorded a priority as a type of restoration action. While restoration actions that can produce "at least some improvement" should not be ruled out as a policy matter, as a practical matter, given limited settlement funds, restoration action with only marginal benefits should be accorded an extremely low priority.

<b>ISSUE: 1.4 HI ; Effectiveness of Restoration: conduct only actions that provide SUBSTANTIAL improvement</b>
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**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1244**

3) I favor "restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.

**REGION:**

**Anc 1634 Sierra Club**

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

**Anc 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

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

**Anc 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

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

**USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

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

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

4. Conduct restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery. Justification: Allowing restoration funds to be used for projects that "at least provide some improvement" increased the number of projects, reduces funding for projects that will provide substantial improvement, and requires more money for administration, planning, public information, and monitoring.

**ISSUE: 1.4 SOM ; Effectiveness of Restoration: conduct actions that provide at least SOME improvement**

**REGION:**

**Fbks** 1620

Every effort revives our ecosystem; i.e., the state, locals, laymen, everywhere it occurs.

**ISSUE: 1.5 XX ; Opportunities for human use: GENERAL COMMENTS**

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 1036 Silver Eagle Charters

I am especially sensitive to the constant arguments I hear from the forces for unchecked development. I was born in Pennsylvania and raised in New Jersey. I know development! I've been listening to the same song since I was old enough to understand English. The bottom line is that development and "progress" are NOT the answers to unemployment, poverty and other societal ills that we read about every day in the newspapers or hear about on the TV news. If that were the case, then Los Angeles wouldn't have ANY problems cause they're about as "developed" and "progressive" as one can get! The same goes for New York, Chicago, etc. Why is it that such educated beings that we are supposed to be continue to try the same solutions to the same problems with the same bad results and somehow think that THIS TIME it will work? Certainly development, construction, new roads, etc. all provide TEMPORARY relief to unemployment, and TEMPORARY relief to the tax gap. But all too soon, it catches up with us; we still have unemployed people, we still have poverty, we still have hunger...but what we still DON'T have is clean air, clean water, abundant fish and game or healthy forests. What we do need to do is STABILIZE our populations and STABILIZE our economic structure and take care of what we have or in the not too distant future, we'll only have pictures. I have a Master's Degree (with distinction) in Systems Analysis/Operations Research so I understand the fact that a pure capitalistic economy NEEDS to grow in order to survive. We can't afford to support the purity of that economic theory. GROWTH was a good and wonderful thing (I suppose) a hundred years ago, or maybe fifty years ago, but look around. I am amazed at the changes in Alaska just in the last twenty years. Homer has TRIPLED in size since 1970 and the City Council and Chamber of Commerce still have the SAME problems as in 1970, but now they're three times larger! But they think GROWTH is still the answer. Hasn't worked for Anchorage. I've rambled long enough even though I still have a lot more I'd like to say. Please take the LONG VIEW when spending the settlement monies. We really need someone to do that now more than ever before.

**Nan** 5640

You need to define human use.

**Okb** 513

I think that most human use of these acquired parcels should be permitted and will not interfere with marine or wildlife restoration. For example, I think that building public cabins, picnic areas, and campsites in Exxon Spill parks should be considered.

**REGION:**

**Anc** 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

**Opportunities for Human Use:** To what extent should restoration actions create opportunities for human use of the spill area? The creation of opportunities for human use (such as the outhouse development cited in the Draft Restoration Plan) may be appropriate to the extent that the restoration objective is protection of other injured resources. However, great care must be given to ensure that any restoration activities that would create human use opportunities do not conflict with injury recovery objectives. For example, developing new facilities in areas that might attract new use and disturb recovering species.

**ISSUE: 1.5 NO ; Opportunities for human use: DO NOT CREATE opportunities for human use**

**REGION: AK**

**Fbk** 574

I do not think it would be appropriate to use restoration funds to facilitate or encourage additional human use of the area. PWS is already accessible by boat, airplane, roads, ferry, etc. More people in the area will do nothing to restore the area. In fact it would very likely have the reverse effect and degrade the environment.

**Jno** 6117

I don't see how increasing human use will restore the Sound. It will bring in more fuel spills from small boats. I think it is a crazy idea to see that as any kind of restoration.

**Jno** 5496

If they put in cabins in oiled areas, I would be opposed to that. It would bring in more traffic. The human use I am strongly opposed to increasing.

**Jno** 479

The whole concept of creating facilities, increasing access for human consumption, increasing commercially important resources over levels above those in 1989 is an ill-conceived notion of the appropriate use of settlement funds.

**MAT** 1152

In my opinion, the civil settlement should be devoted to restoring the Sound to the pre-oil spill state, and not for promoting further human usage.

## **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 620**

I do not think any of the money should be spent on "development" activities like roads, docks, tourist facilities, etc. No capital projects!

**Anc 465**

The use of oil spill money for the enhancement of public facilities or subsistence users or creation of wilderness area or acquisition of lands, timbered or otherwise is inappropriate. The money was originally acquired as a penalty, the penalty funds should not be used to set up a "bureau" for preservationists. There may be a scientific question whether beach cleaning is in fact a practical matter. It appears that a scientific study of the effects -- long-term -- of the oil spill is practical and should be funded so that methodology and effects will be available in the event of another catastrophe.

**Anc 213**

Strongly oppose use of funds to develop new use facilities- this would not be appropriate for "restoration" funds and provides an opening for pork barrel politics.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 196**

I do not want to see increased facilities/access developed with this money. The less the human impact on areas and wildlife, the better.

**Sew 464**

**Sew 316**

The \$ didn't come from Exxon it can via Exxon from you, you, you there, and me, at the gas pump. More cabin and outhouses would benefit a few hardy backpackers and wealthy European fly-ins, but not the masses.

**Sew 265**

Humans do massive damage to pristine area. Our goal must be to REDUCE human impact.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1184**

Recently I made my first trip to Alaska and the Prince William Sound area. I spent over a month kayaking and camping with a few friends and had a wonderful time experiencing the beauty and solitude. While in Anchorage, I became aware of the money Exxon has allotted to the areas affected by oil spill in 1989. I grew up near the Great Smokey National Park, and I fear that Prince William Sound area will someday become this commercialized. After reading over the draft, I am in favor of Alternative 2 because I feel as much land should be protected as

possible. Hopefully this alternative in the future will not allow for ANY future development because we all need a place as natural as possible without roads, floating fuel stations, cruise lines, etc. disturbing our views. Please consider this letter and consider the impact of increasing tourism will have on the sound. Thank you for your time.

USa 1101

More hotels and development would not be natural, and much more human interaction could be even more detrimental.

USA 1011

I agree it (PWS) is a wonderful place and a good place for people to visit, but I see no need for increased services in the area. There are plenty of options available now: the Princess for those who want the comfort of home, the Klondike or one of innumerable charter boats for a scenic tours or sea kayaks for the more adventuresome. The options abound and are open to everyone from the old and feeble, to the young and vigorous--I don't see that additional cabins or visitor centers will add to people's enjoyment.

USA 1005

The fishing industry must balance its impact on the food chain in the Sound. Access to the Sound must not be improved. People traveling in the Sound must be educated, on how to impact.

USA 1003

I would like to take this opportunity, after having spent 3 weeks kayaking in Prince William Sound, to state my idea concerning money available to clean up the waters. I do not believe that it is necessary to provide further access to the waters and trails as the Sound is a beautiful and untouched place and would only be further damaged if tourist areas are built. Every effort should be made to keep it pristine.

USA 1002

My name is Annie Steinbart. I am a student on a NOLS course. For the past 3 1/2 weeks we have been paddling on the Sound. I wanted to write a short letter expressing my views regarding the Exxon Valdez money. After reading the restoration plan paper, I have come to some conclusions. I do not believe the money should be used to reconstruct the Sound--adding visitor centers, cabins, roads, etc. Making our way back to Whittier and stopping at the same campsites, there is already major signs of impact. Burnt trees, fire pits, toilet paper, cigarettes, etc. are only going to be more visible if the Sound is made more accessible.

USA 626

Do not use these monies for tourist development or roads.

## REGION: PWS

Cdv 5315

One of the things that scares me is the yellow pie in your brochure, labeled 'general restoration.' Particularly the last box, 'use restoration actions to encourage new use of the spill area.' One of the worst things you can do to something that is damaged is make new and undue demands on it. We know that our governor would like to have new docks and facilities

and general movement about Prince William Sound on quite a large scale. How do we know that that's not going to turn into a road all around Prince William Sound with mega docks and cruise ship docking facilities and not any stream enhancement?

**Cdv** 306

No cabins or fish passess!! To many fish passes already--they are screwing up the ecology of the area too!! Let the land managers pay for and build cabins as they see fit-- this is not restoring the area.

**Vdz** 6023

So far what I've seen of the plan is that if it isn't bricks and mortar it doesn't go anywhere.

**Vdz** 66

Financing any development of human activity should not be a part of this restoration plan.

## **REGION:**

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement.

As well, we believe that wetland restoration projects such as have been proposed in the past for Montague Island or hazardous waste cleanups, are regular agency programs that, even if they have merit should not receive any settlement funds. Furthermore, we do not believe it is appropriate for the Minerals Management Service to seek any funds from the criminal or civil settlement in order to conduct research or its environmental study, assessments, or other pre-lease work for Outer Continental Shelf sales in the spill region or elsewhere in Alaska.

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Opportunities for Human Use. No restoration actions to develop new human use of the spill area, or to conduct activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc.

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Opportunities for Human Use. No restoration actions to develop new human uses of the spill area, or to conduct activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc. We are opposed to trail-building, new roads, docks or ports, lodges or cabins, or other infrastructure or intrusive development. The Wilderness Society is a national membership organization devoted to preserving wilderness and wildlife, protecting America's prime forests, parks, rivers, and shorelands, and fostering an American land ethic. This non-profit organization has 300,000 members nationwide, nearly 1,400 of whom live in Alaska and many who reside along or use the shorelines of areas affected by the spill. We appreciate this opportunity to comment and look forward to continued involvement in the Restoration Process.

**Anc** 745

Please do not fund activities intended to increase human use of spill-affected areas. Human uses will rebound in response to restoration of the natural environment. In particular, please do not spend any settlement money for transportation infrastructure to or within the



spill-affected area, especially Prince William Sound. This includes roads, airstrips, ports and mooring buoys. Such projects would disturb coastal habitat and increase and concentrate human use of the Sound, slowing the natural recovery of numerous species. If resources are restored, human uses are bound to increase even without any public subsidies. The State is already spending much of its criminal settlement for construction projects to increase human use but do not protect quality of human use, habitat or spill-affected biota. In addition, Governor Hickel's road projects to Whittier and Cordova and the new airstrip at Chenega will create a surge in human use of the Sound. Therefore, no money should be spent to "restore" or enhance human uses. The only appropriate expenditure for human uses would be to mitigate adverse impacts to habitat, wildlife, or aesthetics from existing human uses ( for example, construction of a boardwalk or outhouse where heavy recreational use is causing erosion and waste disposal problems). Do not use settlement money or public lands to promote commercial recreation. There is plenty of private land already available in coastal areas: let the recreation and tourism industry operate without subsidies.

Cdv 649

I oppose 'enhancement' and increased human use.

USA 795

Any large fiscal contribution to "enhance" human use should be discouraged (i.e. trail improvement, cabin rental). I believe giving money to this category would be difficult to track, monitor and successfully measure results.

USA 793

No funds should be used to build more roads or other man-made facilities.

<b>ISSUE: 1.5 USE ; Opportunities for human use: PROTECT existing use</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

Sdv 168

Restoration implies that you are to return something, to as close as possible, to its original state. If these are intended to restore the effects of the 89 oil spill, then I see no connection between using these funds to enhance public use, or purchase of areas not directly affected by the spill.

Sew 1091

Opportunities for human use: Funds should be used to protect not promote the spill area. If this area is restored to its prespill era and then protected from future damage there will be no need for promotion. This area will sell itself far beyond its capability to support the use. Thank you for the opportunity to present my thoughts. I know you have a difficult job and many factors to consider but please remember that the animals have no voice and need our protection. We have a wonderful environment in Alaska and I believe it is important to treat it like a frontier developed with 21st century technology and sensitivity rather than raped and pillaged with 19th century mentalities.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Old** 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

While we support restoration actions aimed at creating opportunities for human use of the spill area, we believe, that such actions should be aimed mainly at conserving the land in a way that people may use and enjoy the fish, wildlife, natural beauty, and other resources of the lands and waters in the spill zone.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1065

I feel that if we limit the amount of human recreation, camping, fishing, tour, etc. I also feel that commercial use in these areas should be reduced.

**USA** 1061

Having just completed a three week kayaking tour in the northern sections of Prince William Sound I find myself compelled to write you regarding the oil spill restoration plan. My observations of cleaned beaches and uncleaned but affected beaches and as well as slightly and unimpacted areas deepend my concern for the health of this unique land and princeless resource. Of the 5 alternatives listed inthe public draft of the restoration plans, I most support Alternative 3. I am concerned about the potential in other plans fo increasing human use too greatly.

**USA** 1060

Restoration actions could restore previous human use but should not increase human use.

**USA** 1032

The best way to let the land heal itself is to make sure ther is no development or intervention. I think money should be used to buy land and keep it protected. I believe that recreational uses and human uses should be kept at the level that it is at. Although I believe people should by allowed to enjoy the Sound. I DO NOT at all support more building or creating of sports for human use in Prince William Sound. More impact means the environment has to work harder to heal itself. Lastly, people who, have in the past, and who need to use the Sound to be subsistence survivors should be allowed as long as it is essential for their health and way of life.

**USA** 1030

I discourage any steps that would increase the level of toursim, as greater numbers of visitors would only encroach on the natural beauty of the area. Once lost, a pristine natural environment cannot be fully regained. Please take advantage of this opprotunity to preserve a priceless American commodity -- wilderness habitat. I would very much appreciate any information on the steps being taken towards wilderness acquisition and habitat preservation in Prince William Sound. Thank you very much.

**USA** 412

I firmly believe that oil spill money should never be spent on brand new human facilities. Improving existing facilities to decrease their impact on the environment would move the restoration efforts in the right direction. Building new facilities to increase use directly opposes the goals of restoration.

## **REGION: PWS**

### **1017 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

3. We want to discourage using these monies for recreational developments, including docks, cabins, trails, camps, etc. in remote areas of the Sound, EXCEPT for those projects that would benefit local residents and be located near existing communities. Thank you for seeking our ideas about the best ways to restore the damage done in our beloved Prince William Sound.

## **REGION:**

### **Cdv 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

Infrastructure such as trails, developed to mitigate human impacts on the EVOS injured areas, should be located adjacent to and contiguous with existing communities after consultation with the agencies or organizations which will be responsible for their maintenance. Oil Spill monies should not be spent on infrastructure projects without a clear vision of the future maintenance funding of those projects. In general, PWSCA opposes the development of using EVOS settlement funds to create new capital projects in Prince William Sound.

### **Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

7. Restoration funds should not be used to change existing type of public use.

**Justification:** AWRTA is concerned that inadequate attention is being paid to the different sectors of the tourism industry: backcountry recreation and tourism which depend on wilderness quality areas free from the signs of man's handiwork; mid-country areas around urban centers where developed trails, campsites, etc. are appropriate, and urban-style recreation and tourism where museums, nature trails, visitor information centers, sport fishing docks, and wildlife viewing areas are appropriate. The development of facilities such as cabins, fuel docks, marinas, in backcountry areas does not restore the losses sustained by backcountry recreation and tourism users any more than converting urban areas into wilderness zones would help urban area to recover their damages. Existing recreation and tourism services already damaged by the spill will be displaced again. As the Trustees know, the courts have ruled that spillers are not responsible for economic losses sustained by the tourism industry as a result of the spill. Nor can tourism business sue for lost access to the natural resources on which their business depend, since the spiller has already paid for these through the Restoration Settlement. Thus the Restoration Settlement process is the only avenue recreational users and tourism businesses have for achieving any type of compensation for their losses. It is important that restoration projects be designed to restore lost services, not to inflict those services with additional losses.

**ISSUE: 1.5 INC ; Opportunities for human use: PROTECT and INCREASE existing use**

**REGION: AK**

**Jno** 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

I support the use of restoration money for improved and increased human uses. To elaborate, human activity including forestry management and other natural resource industry should be expected to occur within greater Prince William Sound Region on both private and publicly owned lands. Funds can be used to improve facilities associated with these uses such as log transfer facilities, mineral transfer facilities, log storage areas, harbor development, etc. With a perspective of increased environmental protection or improved habitat. This is a good way to answer the concern that the Prince William Sound suffered so much that it needs additional protection. In no way should the money be used to block development of these industries.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1244

5) "Use restoration actions to protect or increase existing human use of the spill area."

**ISSUE: 1.5 NEW ; Opportunities for human use: ENCOURAGE APPROPRIATE NEW USE**

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 352

I think Alaska should have more cabins/resorts for tourists or residents to stay at.

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz** 235

Spend the money to let more people enjoy the Sound. Build more boat harbors! Create new fish runs! Build more cabins! Use the Sound don't lock it up!

**ISSUE: 1.5 EQU ;**

**REGION: ANC**

**ANC 1102**

My comments on the draft Restoration Plan are as follows: 1> The best use of the settlement funds is to protect habitat, recreation, and tourism areas.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5209**

Once they get back to pre-spill level, if they (Red Salmon) reach the area where they're taking care of themselves, not dropping all the way down, after they reach that point you should stop.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5437**

For habitat enhancement, you could end up with overescapement.

**Hmr 5435**

I would question restoring something that exceeds pre-spill conditions because it might have effects on the overall ecology.

**Hmr 5431**

The thing I am disappointed about is that there have been no priorities. I have never heard anyone say that is on the top of our list to achieve some parity. Let's not do any capitol projects.

**Hmr 314**

I would like to see emphasis placed on wildlife and fish species that were impacted by the oil spill, either directly (primary emphasis) or indirectly (secondary emphasis). This should also include accomplishing work in areas outside the oil spill area, but are areas that are used by wildlife species that were impacted by the oil spill, i.e. murre. If research or management can be accomplished somewhere along the migration route of the species, we will be more able to understand that species, which could assist that species in its survival.

**Ptg 5777**

Prioritizing is very important so that the money is used appropriately.

**Sdv 5873**

The area of the spill doesn't include Perryville. Tar balls were found on the beaches there. There are a lot of theories of where they are coming from.

**Sdv 5869**

It doesn't sound like there is enough money to restore things. How would you even consider going beyond that?

**Sdv 5864**

I think when the council considers restoration actions which provide some improvement or modest improvement, I would urge you to proceed with caution. I would hate for the funds to be a deep pocket for research. I wrote a letter saying I am appalled at the amount of money going to general restoration off the top. It could greatly be scaled down unless there is a very good chance of species improvement.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5539**

The statements that have been made here about restoring everything to before the oil spill is, I think, an unrealistic goal. Not only is it unrealistic, it also deludes the public into thinking we can even do that. If we try to go on beyond what the natural environment and the Gulf of Alaska has provided in the past we're playing God, and I think with that philosophically we're coming from the wrong point of view. There's big questions about whether the number of pinks we've pumped up with hatcheries is the right way to go. If we can come up with some more types of proposals maybe we should just protect habitat the way it is. There is enough history over the last 20 years of people trying to enhance things and then screwing it up. I want to be real careful that we don't try to enhance things too far.

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1005**

The fishing industry must balance its impact on the food chain in the Sound. Access to the Sound must not be improved. People traveling in the Sound must be educated, on how to impact.

**USA 1398**

As you know, the settlement requiring expenditure of the money inside the spill area would have to be changed to allow expenditure in the Tongass. The Tongass may be the best place to spend it, however, since it's out of the way of future oil spills, is unspoiled by oil, but is threatened with the environmental degradation through clearcutting-- which you might prevent.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5075**

They take species from the oceans and put them in zoos. Can this be reversed?

**Anc 5064**

The people, that use the land, own the land by right of heritage and have the right to use that for their sustenance. If they are sacred, then the only thing you can touch are the commercial exploitations of the land.

**Anc 5043**

Will the Coast Guard be coordinating any of these efforts?

**Anc 5041**

I am wondering if they will replace the ecosystems which were damaged and the animals that were killed? Will the money help for replacement?

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5449**

I just got back from shooting a special for CNN. The impression that I got is the Sound is still very sick. Before the Trustees make any decisions, they should maybe spend a week in the Sound. You will get a sense of what the Sound needs. It doesn't need more buildings but restoration.

**Nan 5650**

If we get our resources back, we don't want to stop there. We want to continue on long term.

**Nan 5613**

Is there a limit on what restoration can be done for a species?

**Sdv 5871**

Some of the restoration will be easy to do.

**Sew 5926**

What do you mean by restore a resource? I see this all the time. The extent of the damage and injury just boggles the mind. Is this species by species?

**REGION: KOD**

**Ouz 5734**

The people in the villages aren't looking for a handout, they want the resources to be restored. Use whatever research it takes to do that. There ought to be more involvement from

the local people because it's their livelihood, it's their life. I'm sure you'll find in all the villages they'll say the same thing. They don't want a handout. They want restoration.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 447**

I have just spent 3-1/2 weeks sea kayaking in Prince William Sound. A good amount of that time was spent in spill areas. I was sad to see the abundant wildlife I had been expecting missing from some areas. And the ring of oil along the coast served as a reminder why the wildlife was not there. The Exxon-Valdez oil spill was a great tragedy, but there is no going back on history. But what can be done is the restoration of the Sound to what it used to be. I don't feel it should become more of a tourism area simply because money is there to turn it into one. Its natural balance has already been disturbed enough. I feel that all efforts should go toward returning the Sound to its original state and research should be done to so that if such an event does occur again, clean up and restoration will be more efficient; better understood.

**USA 445**

I have just completed a month long sea-kayaking expedition in Prince William Sound. Having spent this time here, I have formed a rather strong opinion concerning the future of the sound. I feel that the money intended for the restoration after the Exxon oil spill should be spent to preserve the NATURAL STATE of the area (prior to our involvement). We have overstepped our bonds as far as human impact on this environment. It is now our time to do what we can to undo our mistake, and after that we need to leave this environment alone and let it heal. Further human development or "general restoration" will only compound the problems we have caused in this area. I hope that the people who are given the responsibility of making this decision will think about what is the best thing for Prince William Sound and not what is best for us visitors to this area.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5329**

I don't think that we should have to choose between research and enhancement. I think they could happen simultaneously now and be very effective. I don't understand why there has to be this huge dragging of feet and putting off for another deadline. That message has to get through somehow. And another thing is that each one of you is expendable. A month from now we could look at a whole new table of people promising us everything.

**Wht 6081**

Marketing is the problem with the fish. This money should be used to enhance the productivity of the area, both economically and recreationally. I think you should not isolate that down to creating habitat and wildlife. It would go a long way to spend some money on marketing salmon. It will go a lot further than producing salmon you can't sell and which are destroying other species. If you look at what we are protecting, we are protecting the right of the individual to enjoy the environment and for the environment to live.



<b>ISSUE: 2.1 XX ; Habitat Protection and Acquisition: GENERAL COMMENTS</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5506**

Such a process wouldn't be conducive to getting information on state-owned lands. What I am specifically thinking about is Cape Suckling. Many of us know it has seen legislative intent to purchase the land from the university and put the land back into refuge. What is the possibility of finding it on one of these lists? I would support going outside the spill area.

**Jno 5505**

Regarding habitat protection and acquisition, I put in an proposal about purchasing Eielson Bay watershed. There is nothing going on now but there has been some invertebrate follow up. It was not oiled, and it hasn't been logged. A lot of research has gone on there. It is deteriorating rapidly. I recommended it be kept as a natural forest and managed. Forest Service thought this was a good category.

**Jno 5482**

What is the process for enlarging habitat acquisition and protection lists?

**Jno 5481**

Would that imply that there are specific areas listed for habitat protection?

**Jno 5476**

Do you know where the land suggested for purchase is located?

**Jno 5471**

Is there an intended difference between the habitat protection and the habitat protection and acquisition?

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 6102**

Is this analysis (opportunities for Habitat Acquisition) available for viewing?

**Anc 5066**

What is the word on buying the land? We got word that Attorney General Cole wants to buy the land and doesn't want to mess with restoration.

**Anc 5053**

I wanted to correct a misconception. The government does not own 97% of the land. Native corporations own 12% of the land in Alaska, including nearly all of the commercially viable timber and forest in this area.

**Anc 5030**

What developmental aspects are you eliminating? What are you going to underdevelop and by what method are you going to prohibit them?

**Anc 5029**

Have fishing, logging and mining had any effort to strengthen the law so that these areas receive a prioritization of uses?

**Anc 5026**

Regarding imminent threat, what about Knight Island and Montague Island?

**Anc 5025**

In terms of the information displayed graphically, is there any way to identify private or public lands that are near term of being logged over? Would that influence their peril? Will this information be available to the public in terms of influencing what will be spent?

**Anc 5022**

What commercial seasons are you going to close? What types of property will be exempt from logging?

**Anc 5014**

Wouldn't it make more sense to shut down all use and make a park with no commercial use and let the ecosystem recover with no further degradation?

**Anc 300**

Define acquisition of private lands better. ie, pre-statehood owners (legal title to land), post-statehood owners (legal title to land), out-of-state owners (legal title to land). Discovery of cost of land acquisition VS. restoration of tidelands, shorelands, submerged lands is necessary.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5457**

Saying purchase, scares me.

**Hmr 5434**

There was not a list of what you could do for acquisition.

**Hmr 5420**

Kachemak Bay State Park was not damaged by the oil spill. The acquisition falls under the service category. It doesn't fall under the resource category.

**Hmr 5411**

Regarding habitat protection, where does the 91% go?

**Hmr 5393**

I would like to comment to the Trustees that I would hope their decision for spending the

funds weighs heavily in favor of habitat and protection of habitat in the areas affected by the spill and that they give the lowest priority to construction projects, especially roads to Whittier and those kinds of make-work projects that really take the emphasis off the habitat preservation and protection in the area impacted by the spill.

**Hmr 5389**

Does the Council get into a debate about valuable land that is owned privately but is available for purchase? Does it become a business decision to weigh how much they will spend on it?

**Nan 5612**

Are you talking about Native allotments?

**Nan 5611**

Does the protection include mineral rights?

**Sdv 5884**

I speak on behalf of the land trust and would like to plug our abilities in the area. We do have a great deal of expertise and experience in working with easements. We are going after the same things here. Some of your plans to contact land owners are the very same things we are doing. We would like to work with you on this rather than duplicate work. Please keep us in mind if we can do anything to assist you. We have spoken with Attorney General Cole, and he seemed amenable to this.

**Sdv 5877**

I wasn't under the impression that there was a cost associated with land values.

**Sdv 5850**

Will the general public get to use any of the conservation easements? Once this land is purchased, does it belong to the general public?

**Sdv 5849**

Regarding conservation easements, how big a piece of land is this and what's going to be done with it?

**Sdv 5839**

When you are talking about acquiring the land, who would own it? The committee won't go on forever. Who will own the land?

**Sdv 5838**

Does this mean you are looking at acquisition of small entities?

**Sdv 5837**

What does acquisition include?

**Sew 5971**

The timber and mineral potentials, in my opinion, weigh less. You don't have the economic pressures.

**Sew 5970**

I have spent a lot of time in Prince William Sound. The Native selected lands in the Sound cost more to use. The cost will go up. The rules are different for Natives to log their land.

**Sew 5948**

I support looking at the distribution of lands. It is not just a matter of total acreage but geographic location and seeing how much is coast land.

**Sew 5933**

One of things I am puzzled about is who actually owns the property that you buy. Who owns this once the money is spent?

**Sew 5920**

What is the process for imminently threatened land?

**Sew 5916**

I thought it was basically a political move because it has been on the buyback list for years and yet that park gets priority for any kind of planning. Is it because people use that area?

**Sew 5914**

How does Kachemak become the number one priority for buyback?

**Sew 5911**

Does Port Graham want to sell their land? Are we talking about buying it anyway?

**Sew 5910**

Is there a plan where the environmentalist can get along with the loggers? Is there thought of environmentalist getting with the loggers to form a plan that would protect habitat?

**Sew 5909**

You said 14% of the \$20 million is appropriated for timber and habitat buyback?

**Sew 5908**

If you were to buy 14% habitat, who would own it?

**Sew 5902**

What type of land management will be involved when it is just timber rights?

## **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 6125**

Our position (Afognak Joint Venture) is that we are willing to work with habitat acquisition. We have not been part of the imminent threat part to pursue the opportunity lands or imminent threat lands. We're presently somewhat skeptical of the imminent threat process. We're skeptical that one can carry on a meaningful negotiation under the threat of a running chain saw. The agencies need to communicate to the taxpayers so that they're not being held to

ransom and that they're getting value to money from some process. We as the seller must engage in a process that is credible to our shareholders. If we were to sell at less than market value then we as organizations would spend the rest of our lives in court defending ourselves in court against our shareholders. We are never the less tasked with the responsibility of obtaining a return on those assets. There are probably a number of different schools of thought as to what logging does to water quality. We would not argue that clear cuts are pretty but we would argue that the trees do come back. They also do take a long time to come back. We must leave buffer strips along streams, there are regulations that we have to work with. We are supportive of using funds to acquire habitat and I would argue that perhaps as buyer and seller that is the path that should be chosen as a matter of public policy. We do need to be somewhat careful or at least less directly vocal because of conflict of interest.

**Lsn** 5584

If individuals have land allotments it was my understanding that the state or federal government wanted first opportunity to buy, is that what you're talking about?

**Old** 5692

Who do we negotiate with to talk about habitat acquisition?

**Old** 5691

I'm a shareholder and on the board of directors, and the way I see the board going is making lots of development, going for more and more development. My point of view is that habitat protection is a good idea. At the same time the shareholders need to see more profit, getting paid to keep their own property the way it is. From what I understand we could make our own contract and we can still hunt on land under habitat protection, but we can't develop on it.

**Old** 5690

So land acquisition might be a good idea for protection when you want never to see buildings on the land?

**Old** 5688

When you talk about habitat protection and acquisition, if you buy land what are you going to do with it?

**Old** 5687

Four years ago we had a deal going with the land trade with the federal government. We almost had a good deal for this village, then the oil spill came and nobody wanted to talk about it. The the oil spill killed everything. Most of the people in here are members of the corporation. We had something almost done that was going to help the people for ever. We got injured the worst, and now we are trying to work on a different land acquisition deal with the federal government. Protection of habitat is the important thing. Nobody will ever know what the damage has been. We'll understand it maybe when there's no more birds.

**Ouz** 240

Don't spend the money on mountain tops or area that were not affected by the spill.

**Ptl** 5813

I can't see going in and buying up the gross acreage so they can't log it. Wider buffer strips makes more sense.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5346**

I'm still concerned about the imminently threatened lands. Charlie Cole said what good would it do to buy 100 acres only to have 1,500 acres all around it logged. He said that made no sense, and that he doesn't want to look at specific parcels. Last year those Eyak lands were red blobs. This year they're not there, they've been logged. I want us to concentrate on the Power Creek Lake and River section, that is an area that is imminently threatened today that was not imminently threatened last year.

**Cdv 5344**

The rating system for the imminently threatened habitat areas did not capture the reality of what parcels were really important.

**Chb 6090**

I would add to that if it is not possible to return them to prepill in a short period of time, it is important to recognize that there are other resources that can be used as replacement. We can't wait 50 to 100 years for a resource to recover. We need some other resource put in place. I asked in the PAG meeting about the possibility of transplanting elk down here.

**Chb 5168**

For habitat protection there is \$300,000. Of this allocated amount, how many people in this region are going to be benefitted from this \$300,000?

**Chb 5143**

I would support in terms of restoration action addressing all injured resources. You folks need to work on what constitutes a resource that has come back and is no longer threatened. I am concerned that those resources be returned to pre-spill quality.

**Chb 5135**

I am curious about our subsistence rights because it varies between what the State and Federal government allow.

**Chb 5134**

A major percentage of this is habitat protection. Who are we protecting the land from? Would the land be under State control?

**Chb 5105**

Where does land condemnation fit in?

**Wht 6069**

In your property issues, are you basically trying to buy fee simple title or timber or mining rights? Many places in the country buy development rights and the landowner still owns the

rights. Can you buy strictly timber or mining rights leaving the owner with the ability to use the land for tourism? That is probably more expensive.

**Wht 6067**

The land sellers want to double their money.

**Wht 6045**

How is the link on the Kachemak Bay buyback linked to the oil spill?

**Wht 6043**

Is the Kachemak Bay purchase coming out of this money?

## **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Options for the Habitat Acquisition Process. The Restoration Plan must work from the recognition that the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the spill and approach restoration efforts from the premise that ecosystems need to be restored. Just as repairing the individual homes of stores flooded out by the Mississippi will not restore the devastated communities, we should not rate the effectiveness of habitat acquisition by judging how well a particular parcel of land might help increase (or sustain) the bald eagle population alone, for example. While we must try to protect and acquire where threatened, important habitat that serve critical functions for species injured by the spill--we must not look just at the pieces, but at the whole fabric of life that is sustained by intact ecosystems. A comprehensive approach to acquisition on a large-scale should be taken with a new approach to negotiations. If the criteria developed earlier in the Restoration Framework Supplement from 1992 are to be used, ecosystems will have the best chance for restoration using the options: Concurrent Analysis, Imminent Threat Protection process, Threshold Set A. We believe the concurrent analysis with a imminent threat protection process, using the threshold criteria in Set A is the only realistic option for the Trustees in light of the kinds of biological information available and the limitations of existing fisheries and wildlife management programs. Quite simply, the kind of scientific information available about the pre- and post-spill distribution and populations for many fish and wildlife species is inadequate to draw precise conclusions about the effectiveness of most specific management actions. Throughout the world, limitations in our knowledge of ecological systems has led fisheries and wildlife managers to chose protection of wildlife habitat as the best means of protecting wildlife populations. We support use of the "Imminent threat protection process" described in Fig. 2, not the "Evaluation Process" shown in Fig. 1 of the additional handouts to the Framework Document. Based on the information we have at this time, we prefer Threshold Criteria Set A. We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be at the top of a hierarchy of restoration options. Considering the options given in the Restoration Framework, we strongly prefer concurrent analysis (Fig. 7--we prefer revised Fig. 7 from handout that shows habitat acquisition on same level as management and manipulation) and are opposed to the hierarchical analysis (Fig. 6) where habitat acquisition may only be considered as a last resort. On both Figs. 6 & 7, the "adequate" rate and degree of recovery that leads to "no further action" should be changed to reflect that monitoring will continue to assure that further injury wasn't detected or arise later as a result of latent injury or

complex ecological interactions.

**ANC 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd**

Section C, "Habitat Protection and Acquisition", also presents more questions than answers. We do not understand the benefit rating system proposed in the draft. See C-17-19. It is not clear whether other resources will be included, and what happened to "subsistence" and "archaeology". The notes indicate that the comprehensive process may be different from the imminent threat process in other ways as well. See C-19. If you have not figured out a ranking system you ought to so state. How can we comment on something you have not figured out? We also fault your discussion concerning how such parcels will be managed. Your proposal is overly broad and too general, "i.e., they will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the restoration of the affected resources and services". See C-2. The "threat" aspects appear to be an important criteria. Threat is defined as "habitat degradation", which appears to be "human activity", inclusively. (Does this include limiting subsistence?). Section C thus appears to be inconsistent, internally and in comparison with other sections of the supplement. As noted, Section B refers to habitat degradation on account of the persistence of oil. Section C refers to degradation on account of human activity. It also includes a discussion of protection on public land, see C-20. This discussion relates to "modifying statutes and regulations". Id. One such suggestion is to provide a "level of protection not provided by existing regulations and management activities". Id. What does this mean?

**Anc 745**

You should consider habitat acquisition and protection in areas outside the spill area ONLY IF those areas are part of the range of severely affected populations that use the spill area, or if those areas could provide stocks for recolonization of the spill area. The state's use of the spill money on the Fort Richardson hatchery is travesty. Habitat acquisition in Prince William Sound should be a priority over more remote spill-affected areas such as the Alaska Peninsula. In general, acquire land where human pressures are greatest: close to transit systems and population centers and in areas of private development or heavy resource use. Acquiring conservation rights or development rights instead of actual land title should be considered where cost-effective. Please resist pressures to acquire sites or build facilities primarily for recreation or subsistence. These uses will flourish as long as fish and wildlife are restored and pollution is abated and avoided. Acquire habitat in the areas where human pressure is greatest (because of easy access private development, etc). Prince William Sound should take priority over more remote areas like the Alaska Peninsula or Kodiak Archipelago.

**Anc 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited**

To be precise, it is not appropriate for anyone to recommend an acquisition without a basis for cost-effectiveness or the trade-off involved in conserving one set of resources having passive use value versus another set of resources having another passive use value. However, it is appropriate to recommend candidates for evaluation. We recommend that private lands in the Bristol Bay drainages, such as around Iliamna Lake, in the Copper River, Gibraltar River, Dream Creek, and Kaskanak Flats (outlet of Iliamna Lake) and in the Karluk River drainage be evaluated as candidate for Acquisitions. The link to the spill is loss passive use of wildlife generally. Passive use is the area of greatest residual injury in this spill. Its continuing loss arises predominantly from the front end mortalities to birds and some marine



mammals. These lands have some of the highest wildlife values in the state. They have such values for wildlife species that most likely have high passive use value, such as brown bear, eagles, caribou, moose, salmon, and trout. They also contain in the Iliamna Lake area some of the only inland marine bird and harbor seal populations in the world. Conservation of such lands could be extremely cost-effective, because they lack commercial timber resources and could effectively create great conservation benefits because surrounding lands are already conserved under the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Kodiak Refuge Plan. These lands also have high values for resources important to commercial fishing, recreation, subsistence and tourism, though we view such values as not nearly as important as restoration of passive use. We also recommend conservation easements along Anchor River, Deep Creek, and Ninilchik Rivers and support such easements along the Kenai River. Obviously, we recommend lands that are riparian in character because they have such high value for wildlife and fishery resources. We recommend against acquisitions that involve only timber and little threat to wildlife. We recommend against putting much value on merely scenic resources that lack wildlife.

**Cdv 691**

Far too much emphasis, up to this time, has been put on habitat acquisition especially in areas that have not even remotely been affected by the 'spill'. I believe that due to the increased logging in the PWS area, and given the pathetic Alaska Forest Practices Act and the willingness of the local native organizations to sell every stick of timber they own, even at heavy losses to them and the environment that I'm forced to at least support critical habitat acquisition. By critical I mean - protect the streams and lakes and leave some place in the Sound where a deer, goat, moose, bird, etc. will have some place to live and some likeness of the place I grew up in will remain.

**Cdv 676**

No need to buy trees except where needed to protect marine resources.

**Hmr 683**

For some time I have been suggesting to the Trustee Council that a small endowment be established to help cover the costs of establishing conservation easements. Perhaps \$2 million would do the job. This would be used primarily for help in offsetting costs associated with donating such an easement, and with the expense of monitoring once it is established. Grants could be made available to organizations such as the Nature Conservancy and the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust from the endowment's interest. If such expenses were covered for people, more easements would be donated. Having granted such an easement on 120 acres of my own land, I speak from experience. In order to donate the easement, I had to front about \$3,000 in costs. The only way to do it was to go into debt.

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

3. Opportunity Areas: AWRTA is concerned that habitat and viewshed acquisition may be perceived as a tool for stopping logging rather than as a means of protecting the most valuable habitats and viewsheds for restoration purposes. We feel that too much emphasis has been placed on imminently threatened lands at the expense of other high value habitat and viewshed areas. We strongly support acquisition of the timber and viewshed resources on Chenega lands in the Dangerous Passage area including, Chenega Island and the mainland from Eshamy to and including Jackpot Bay. Justification: This area receives considerable backcountry recreation and tourism use. Acquisition of all rights necessary to protect

habitat, viewsheds and existing backcountry recreation and tourism use would help the recovery of damaged species and lost backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities.

**ISSUE: 2.1 RES ; When purchasing habitat, Emphasize habitat important for INJURED ESO**

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 1090**

It was wildlife and their habitat that was primarily impacted by the spill, which lead to economic impacts. Purchase of habitat for wildlife use is therefore the most applicable utilization of the settlement monies. Good luck in your deliberations. I do not envy you the pressures you are under.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1060**

In habitat protection and acquisition, resources should go to areas and species injured by the spill, not to human use areas.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 706**

Habitat should be acquired only where it is critical to protect or restore injured resources impacted by the spill.

**ISSUE: 2.1 HUM ; When purchasing habitat, Emphasize HUMAN-USE AREAS**

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 664**

Habitat acquisition needs to take into account the welfare of all user groups.

**ISSUE: 2.1 EQU ; When purchasing habitat, give EQUAL EMPHASIS to habitat important to**

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 1213**

Purchasing these habitats (citizens group recommendations) would be the best way to guarantee recovery of the areas affected by the spill and would protect them from further injury. It would also preserve valuable tourist attractions and, most important, our unique and priceless Alaskan heritage.

**REGION: PWS**

**CDV 1410**

Please use the oil spill money to provide habitat for spill injured species, and high value wilderness recreation and tourism.

**REGION: ANC**

**ANC 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest**

Habitat Acquisition Priorities. We favor the placing of equal emphasis on acquiring important habitats for injured species, and important habitats for human use. If important habitat for either purpose has been altered, we would still favor consideration of the parcel. Over the long term, much of the visual quality and surface resources of the land will have been restored. For lands managed by the Chugach National Forest, current Forest Plan Direction provides a high degree of protection.

**CDV 1437**

Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing. Research and rehabilitation for commercial fisheries should be funded.

The only people in Cordova against buying Eyak lands are the loggers, who would profit by not having the land bought. The loggers are a minority in the town and most people, maybe 90%, want the land protected.

**Cdv 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

We must remember that pristine habitats and scenic beauty are resources upon which commercial tourism, recreation, and passive use depends. Clear-cut hillsides are generally not included in the pristine and scenic category. With respect to commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries, the protection of wild anadromous habitat is the most important vehicle to insure the recovery of damaged stocks of cutthroat trout, dolly varden, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon. Marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, river otter, archaeological resources, clean water and sediments, and designated wilderness areas are resources that depend heavily on intact upland and marine habitat. Saving the marine environment while losing the uplands will result in damages to the ecosystem as great as after the spill.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 PRO ; SUPPORT Habitat Protection and Acquisition</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 5361**

There has been some effort to identify critical habitat. You might want to set aside money for protection.

**Fbk 5360**

I am interested in habitat protection. When you explained that category, \$600 million isn't that much money. I would be interested in having a team that would study the most effective way to get the habitat.

**Fbk 176**

The state has betrayed public confidence re: the Kachemak Bay buy back. The state has not negotiated in good faith to serve the people of Alaska. Habitat acquisition is critical. Please read the answer to items on spending and funding method/endowment.

**Int 1182**

We don't live in the Prince William Sound Area but we have resided in Alaska for 33 years and feel a strong attachment for a region where we have many friends and which we have visited quite often. So it is that we are writing to request you do your level best for our now despoiled Sound by voting for habitat purchases which we feel is the cornerstone for any rational restoration of the region. As others do, we also believe that buying wildlife habitat is the best way to secure recovery of the Exxon spill-impacted area and to protect these ecosystems from further devastation. In addition, we believe you should purchase habitat over very large areas using the integrated watershed concept.

**Int 1056**

As a 15 year resident of rural Alaska I would like to offer my opinion on the use of the Exxon Settlement monies. I believe that the purchase of land and habitat for its permanent protection is the most appropriate and wisest use of the Settlement monies. There is nothing that Alaska offers more valuable to the rest of the world, and to the future, than its wilderness and wild places. It is inevitable that increasing areas of the world will be developed and changed forever by the pressures of population and development. Well preserved natural areas will be increasingly rare and valuable, inevitably, in the future. Please prevent the Settlement money from being wasted on additional agencies, committees, and studies, for it is a rare opportunity to have this opportunity for permanent changes. It is my hope that you will decide to use as much of the Settlement money as possible for the direct purchase and preservation of land and wildlife habitat in Prince William Sound. The purchase of large intact ecological units will provide the most long term stability. Thank you for your time.

**Int 1033**

Though we live in Interior Alaska, I've been lucky enough to see much of the Sound and some of

the Kenai Fjords. Logging or other development in those areas would destroy not only wildlife habitat, but vital marine habitat, spectacular scenery, and enjoyment of many people who fish or tour in the area for recreation, as well as the livelihoods of those who support tourism and commercial or sport fishing there. If you can prevent such destruction by spending these funds, please do so!

**Int** 294

Buy land - protect habitat! Put \$ in the field. Too much is being spent in the office.

**Jno** 5497

You mentioned there was \$22 million allocated for habitat protection and could be spent on Kachemak Bay. How close are we to purchasing habitat in other areas?

**Jno** 5493

I consider research and monitoring as one of the more important things we can do. We don't necessarily know enough to fix things, but we could watch the progress of the ecosystem. My understanding of the trade off of the goal of habitat protection and acquisition and one of the policy issues regarding human uses is I see those two as being mutually exclusive. I hope this is recognized in the deliberation process. What is going to be most efficacious is going to involve purchasing or limiting human uses in some areas.

**Jno** 5484

I wasn't aware that any members of the public are here, so I don't see the need to go through injury. I think everyone is either working or has worked directly with the spill. I am sure there is something you would like to get across, but the point is you have already squandered money, and I don't see the need for anything other than acquisition.

**JNO** 1404

You have a decision before you on what to do with money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement. I am writing to express my desire that these monies be spent to acquire uplands. In particular, I favor the acquisition of private lands of high scenic and habitat value. I have worked with the logging industry here in Southeast Alaska, and have seen areas of high value exploited for short term gain. Lake Florence on Admiralty Island was one of the premiere cutthroat fishing lakes in the world. SheeAtika Native Corporation owns land around this lake. A move in Congress to trade Federal Land for SheeAtika's holdings around Lake Florence was started by citizens interested in preserving Lake Florence. However, SheeAtika claimed the Forest Service and Congress were moving too slow and proceeded with developing a road adjacent to the lake. The idea of a land trade was dropped. SheeAtika is now clearcutting its land around Lake Florence. No buffers are required between logging units and the lake because Lake Florence is not anadromous. Streams feeding into Lake Florence also do not have buffers because they do not support anadromous fish. The health of Lake Florence is questionable. We cannot predict the extent of negative impacts from logging adjacent to Lake Florence, however, we can say the biological diversity found in old growth forests is lost around Lake Florence. Finally, visitation to Forest Service cabins at the Lake has dropped off sharply. This jewel of Admiralty was plundered for short term profits from old growth stands. This must not happen to lands within Prince William Sound.

We cannot relay (rely) on State and Federal laws to protect private lands that are scheduled for clearcutting. Under the State of

Alaska Forest Practices Act of 1990, private timber operators are required to retain a buffer of 66 feet along anadromous streams. New studies out in the Pacific Northwest and Southeast Alaska watersheds demonstrate that buffer strips of 100 feet and greater are necessary to fully protect stream ecosystems and water quality. These studies were so compelling that Congress passed the Tongass Timber Reform Act mandating a 100 foot buffer. State requirements for stream buffer on anadromous streams are not based on sound science nor has a 66 foot buffer been proven to provide protection for fisheries. Relying on the State Forest Practices Act to protect fisheries of Prince William Sound makes little sense. I encourage the Trustee Council to protect, by acquisition, the watersheds that have been identified as having high resource values. Thank you for your efforts in meeting the concerns of the public.

**JNO 1297**

I urge you to use the Exxon settlement funds to purchase threatened habitats. Restoration attempts have been less than successful, so it makes little sense to continue to pay for futile efforts to recover land in the spill area. Instead, perhaps we should let Nature take over in the spill area and move to protect other areas from damage from development activities. Please make buying wildlife habitats the main focus of the settlement monies. These purchases should be over broad areas, including entire watersheds as with the recent Seal Bay purchase. Apparently seven areas have already been identified in a "citizens' vision plan." I urge you to look closely at the plan for recommendations. I thank you for your wise choices to protect further damage to our unique ecosystems.

**Jno 481**

Recovery of species will occur naturally, even without intervention or spending--should allocate most of funds for critical habitat acquisition

**Jno 273**

Acquisition of property, timber and mineral rights should be limited to those areas which would provide direct aid or protection of damaged species. Most of the PWS is currently in public holdings and further acquisition will not prevent spills or help us respond to them.

**MAT 1152**

I believe the best way to do this is by allowing nature to heal the injuries, and aiding this process by acquiring sections of land in the area to protect them for all time from any human interference and exploitation other than human visits to these areas by means of non mechanised transport. The endowment monies should be spent on slowly acquiring threatened habitat in the Sound, for example areas which are potentially going to be logged sometime in the future. In short, I would like the civil settlement funds to be used in a way likely to preserve Prince William sound in its pristine WILDERNESS state.

**MAT 1146 Alaska Survival**

To try and repair and restore the injured species and the Prince William Sound and other affected areas environment the money needs to be spent on buying uplands important to habitat, commercial, sport, subsistence fishing, wilderness recreation. We heal by protecting the earth from further damage.

**SE 1106**

I would like to see at least 80% of your remaining funds spent on habitat restoration and

protection. I would like to see clear cutting avoided. I would also like to see funding for fisheries studies and management.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5084**

I favor 80% going for habitat acquisition. I think the Trustee Council will be constrained by the blue line from doing some very good restoration.

**Anc 5080**

I think the Trustee Council and the staff has done a great job of coming up with these alternatives. We really need the habitat acquisition.

**ANC 1417**

I am writing to urge that the Trustee Council target the remaining spill settlement monies to upland habitat acquisition. The recent acquisition of Seldovia Native Corporation forest lands and those at Seal Bay on Afognak are wise investments. From what I have gleaned from the news reports on the science of the spill impacts, most seem to agree that there is little prescriptive action that can be taken to speed recovery and that recovery will occur naturally, although the extent of recovery will vary by species. Whether or not the health of the ecosystem will ultimately be restored is problematic. Therefore, the "doctor's orders" ought to be to prevent any more injury to the ecosystem during the multi-decade healing process.

Since the Council cannot unilaterally prohibit transport of oil and other hazardous material near or on waters of the spill affected area during the recovery period, its options to prevent further injury to the waters of the spill-affected area appear limited to protecting upland habitat and watersheds from deforestation. Following this logic, the Council should also support whatever measures can be taken to protect critical marine habitat in the spill-affected area, although I am not sure about how such protection can be secured. Acquisition of habitat should therefore, be the highest priority. Funding of further studies from remaining settlement can be justified only if they are integral to the habitat acquisition process, or will result in a preventive health care regimen for the spill-affected region. We can always engage in study, but we can't create old-growth habitat.

**ANC 1415**

The major disaster impacted upon Prince William Sound and the people and wildlife that treasure it - was the destruction of our precious environment by the oil spill. The only investment that makes sense to endeavor into with this settlement money, is that which will preserve and protect this land surrounding our fragile oceans. I urge you to spend this money wisely by purchasing private Native Corporation land which can be protected as wilderness land - not developed or logged.

**ANC 1414**

I am writing this letter to express my concern over the use of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies. The money available needs to be spent responsibly. I believe the Restoration Plan should be based on the acquisition of threatened habitat. Wildlife habitat still intact should be protected to help aid the spill impacted areas. Large areas should be

bought to preserve natural systems such as watersheds. Logging the coastal forests should be stopped to preserve water quality and land habitat. Please take these concerns into consideration and help the recovery of the spill impacted area.

**Anc 1358**

Please spend the money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement on habitat acquisition. Thank you.

**ANC 1250**

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of 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 Trustee should buy any and protect at least seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision". Protect Mother Earth!

**ANC 1158**

In regards to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration efforts, I feel that all efforts should go towards habitat restoration. The Exxon spill showed that we can do little once the oil is in the water. Let's focus on protecting as much habitat as possible from future oils spills and from other development threats (logging, mining, hydro power, large-scale tourism, etc). I don't believe money should be spent on improving human recreation facilities nor on restoration unless there is clear proof that restoration has measurable and significant advantages over nature and time.

**Anc 1099**

I have lived and recreated in Alaska for approximately 14 years. Among other areas, I have enjoyed kayaking in and camping in the Prince William Sound area. For many reasons, I urge you to protect one of Alaska's and the nation's most beautiful and productive resources by using the Exxon Valdez spill money for land acquisition. There is no higher and better use for these funds. Thank you for taking these comments into consideration.

**Anc 1084**

I write to support using Exxon settlement funds for habitat purchases in the Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords and Shuyak and Kodiak Islands. You have already authorized the spending of an enormous sum of money, approximately one-third of the \$900 million settlement, without significant protection of the remaining wild lands of Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords and the Kodiak Archipelago. You are to be commended for your recent authorizations to acquire lands at Seal Bay on Afognak Island and in Kachemak Bay. However, you can acquire much more habitat and should with the remaining funds available to you. Thank you for taking this comment into consideration.

**Anc 1041**

The Exxon oil spill despoiled hundreds of miles of beaches along the western Gulf of Alaska and killed off thousands of birds and animals. Therefore, isn't there a moral imperative to spend the fine money on purchasing and protecting the habitats of fish and wildlife? Here is provided a wonderful opportunity to restore rather than destroy the area which was devastated by Exxon in Prince William Sound. I urge you to "seize this moment."



**Anc 1034**

As private citizens of Alaska, we feel compelled to write to you regarding the allocation of the final \$600 million of the Exxon fines. We feel the very best use that can be made of this money is to buy up habitat in or near the afflicted areas. It seems imperative that the vast majority of the remaining Settlement Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation, and one key way to achieve this would be through buying up large areas of habitat, including entire watersheds, and then protecting them (along the line of your recent purchase of Seal Bay on Afognak, which was commendable).

**Anc 1028**

Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska are world famous for spectacular rainforests and abundant fish and wildlife. Logging in this area is an undesirable activity that can be reduced by using Exxon settlement funds for habitat purchases.

**Anc 1009**

I support use of the Exxon Settlement funds for habitat purchases. Buying wildlife habitat should be the cornerstone of the Restoration Plan. Such purchases are the best way to ensure the recovery of areas affected by the spill and also provide the best protection against further harm to the ecosystems in these areas. Habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds, as with the recent 42,000 acre purchases at Seal Bay on Afognak. I urge you to make purchases of private holdings in the vicinity of Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island Passage, and similar areas in the Sound and the Gulf threatened by logging and other forms of development inconsistent with the health of the area's ecosystems. Such developments also are inconsistent with recreation and tourism uses of these areas. Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments.

**Anc 620**

I think that virtually all the money should be spent to acquire habitat within (and only within) the spill affected area.

**Anc 478**

I am strongly in favor of habitat protection and acquisition. Only limited restoration activities are warranted at this stage.

**Anc 372 Koniag, Inc.**

I believe that the bulk of both the criminal and civil settlements should go to habitat acquisition. Acquisition would at least be a permanent accomplishment for the E-V Trust Funds as opposed to pumping the respective agencies with funds for a plethora of studies of dubious value.

**Anc 371**

I think all areas the oil spill spread to should be acquired and protected.

**Anc 365**

Protect areas with lots of animals.

**Anc 352**

I think we should have more public parks that show what a beautiful environment Alaska really

is.

**Anc 230**

The only other really justifiable use of the money is for habitat acquisition and protection (and some for public education).

**Anc 220**

Because the scientific community on both sides of the issues cannot come to an agreement as to the extent of damage to most of the Sound's resources, the best use of the settlement funds is to acquire land and let the resources "heal themselves."

**Anc 213**

Opportunities for actual restoration of damaged resources are extremely limited beyond what has already occurred during cleanup. Any measures should be carefully considered to make sure they do not do more than good. In general, habitat protection is the best use for most of the funds.

**Anc 183**

The only productive use of all remaining spill monies is for acquisition of habitat within the "greater spill zone" area.

**Anc 116**

I believe that for the great majority of the EV settlement funds, HABITAT should be acquired, the bulk of the restoration left to nature and time, with only limited additional studies and monitoring which should come out of regular appropriated agency funding, justified thru the legislative process.

**USA 451**

I have just spent the last three weeks sea kayaking Prince William Sound. There I have enjoyed the natural resources that it has to offer. Although I am not an Alaskan resident, I would like to see this beautiful, life-inspiring resource to be preserved indefinitely. For all U.S. citizens, Prince William Sound offers a host of natural wonders that need protection.

The Valdez oil spill of 1989 jeopardized this valuable area. Many wildlife gave their life up for human error. This must not happen again! The price to be paid is much too high. Can you imagine the last sealion or marbled murrelet that can't breed because their populations are so low? By protecting habitat, this need not be a reality for Prince William Sound! I believe that plan 4 offers the best protection and restoration for Prince William Sound.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5463**

On acquisition, you could do major land leases for extended time periods and get more land for less bucks. I understand a lot of the land in PWS is owned by the Natives.

**Hmr 5423**

Money for parks might be for damaged resources. The opportunity to repair a damaged resource is there. It seems that any dollar spent on habitat acquisition is worth more than another

\$100 million spent on planning and reimbursement.

**Hmr 5397**

I guess when you think of cleanup, we are all pretty flattened. I think we are still grieving over the oil spill. It will take a long time to get over that. When we think of cleanup, to think about another oil spill is inconceivable, because I don't think we could handle or survive it in the psychological sense. I hope that there is lot of land acquisition. An island for the birds or a bay for the sea otters is what we should be doing. I would like to see as much money as possible dedicated to acquisition.

**Hmr 1057**

I am writing to voice my support of the use of Exxon settlement funds for habitat acquisition in the spill affected area. I applaud the designation of funds for purchases in Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I encourage you to place a high priority on further key purchases to protect vital habitat. Thank you for your consideration of citizen input in your decisions.

**Hmr 324**

An important decision regarding the status of acquired lands needs to be made. Who will own and monitor these lands? I would like to see them set aside in refuge or state park status which allow a wider range of human enjoyment than national park status--unless the acquisition is an inholding in a national park. It is important that these lands be set aside in perpetuity and not developed when the effects of the spill are judged to be eliminated. Inholdings in state and national parks and refuges should be priorities for acquisition. Afognak Island, Shuyak Island, Kenai Fjords, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the end of the Kenai Peninsula (Chrome Bay, Rocky Bay, and Windy Bay) are some of my favorite haunts that I would recommend for protection. I think habitat acquisition is by far the best option for restoring injured species. I think there have been more than an adequate number of studies done to identify significant parcels and hope that some habitat will be protected through acquisition and conservation easements before the rest of the money disappears.

**Hmr 320**

"Monitoring and Research" and "Habitat Protection and Acquisition" are the two most important categories the money should be used for, and the endowment (40%) should be set up to ensure these categories receive support and funding for some time to come. Habitat protection/acquisition is currently very popular and it is important and should be emphasized, but not at the expense of losing the opportunity to learn more about the resources before another spill happens. (and it will!) Little or no support for research monitoring would be a classic case of short-sightedness (but in keeping with some of the ridiculous proposals floating around out there to spend the \$). Conducting research on many of the resources that will actually answer questions about them is expensive because of the environment and difficulty of working on them. This is an opportunity to actually do work that can answer long-standing questions!

**Hmr 253**

Acquire as much coastal old growth timber in the spill area from PWS to Kachemak Bay to protect Marbled Murrelet habitat as possible.

**Hmr** 197

Habitat acquisition, protection, and understanding clearly provide the best long-term approach from the perspective of our children's children.

**Okb** 1142

As a lifetime Alaskan (45 years) businessman and big game guide with strong interests in and ties to the environment I strongly urge the trustees of the EVOS monies to use this money to protect threatened wildlife habitat that was impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Areas of particular concern to me are prime brown bear habitat on Kodiak Island within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge that are threatened by development.

**Okb** 513

I think that every effort should be made to move quickly to purchase the damaged areas. We've seen in the state, with the rail belt energy fund, how delay in the spending of appropriated money leads to demands to spend the money on unrelated things.

**Okb** 432

Has already sent in the questionnaire. Wanted to emphasize that most of the money should be spent on habitat acquisition because it would best mitigate damages from the spill.

**Sdv** 5881

I think nothing will be better than habitat acquisition.

**Sew** 6108

I second that (that habitat protection is the best way to go).

**Sew** 5969

I don't think private ownership represents a threat to those lands. There is nothing imminent. There is not very good timber there. Nothing is going to happen but tourism. If Natives take title to their land, in no way will that impact the price of the tour.

**Sew** 5968

I have a problem with the process. The timing is very bad for Kenai Fiords National Park. This money will evaporate very quickly by the time the land becomes more threatened than it is. The money will be gone and the opportunity to protect the habitat will be gone. It will be too late. It should be high on the list. We should not wait till the money is all gone, and we won't have an opportunity to do anything.

**Sew** 5966

You were talking about 18 on the list for acquisition. Is Kenai Fiords on the imminently threatened list?

**Sew** 5965

I came here for Kenai Fiords National Park, and I support purchasing of the Native lands if they are willing to sell.

**Sew** 5964

I wanted to draw attention to page 6 and item #115. If you are not opposed to habitat

protection, why is the Kenai Fiords only funded at \$20,000? If you compare that to some of the others, you are talking about a small percentage. If you support habitat acquisition, be sure and write it on the comment form.

Sew 5956

I came to say I am in support of habitat protection and acquisition. A lot of the coast land is Native land selected and won't be managed by the Forest Service. If it goes over to Native land, a lot of tourism might decline. It won't be the same. Natives might charge us more to use and view the land. The tours will cost a lot more. The money should be used to acquire Native selected land.

Sew 5952

We have to look at it as a natural renewable resource that my children can see when they grow up. If we cut the trees, they won't grow back as fast because they have nothing to protect them. That is an area which hasn't been addressed because people don't see environmentalists and loggers working together.

Sew 5937

I have a question about how the alternatives are listed. There is less and less habitat acquisition. It seems biased against habitat acquisition. Is that a random way of numbering them or is there some intent on the part of the Trustees to guide us away from habitat acquisition and more toward comprehensive? Personally, I believe that habitat acquisition is a form of restoration, and I would like to see it labeled as such.

Sew 5929

Before we leave restoration, I have a general observation. It is interesting to try to quantify species by species. Basically, there isn't enough information to go at it bit by bit. The strategic approach of trying to piece meal it together is fundamentally flawed. In a strategic way, it is better to just acquire habitat and basically say God knows best. We know a little bit, but we don't know enough and should try to get a big hunk of what is out there. It might be better to just bite off big pieces of habitat and let it restore itself. We have to admit that all the queens horses and all her men just cannot put it back together again. There are some excellent ideas out there, but I believe habitat acquisition is the best way to spend the money. I favor habitat acquisition. I didn't come here to argue about specifics of categories or to give you a general idea of what I think an endowment should be. The one thing I would like you to record and the one thing that I'd like for you to understand is that I believe that habitat acquisition is the best way to go.

Sew 1091

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the plan you will follow utilizing the settlement from the Exxon Valdez. I have three major goals for the settlement funds. One is to protect as much land as possible. The second is to develop and maintain a world class example of how to protect habitat, maintain scenic landscapes, and utilize the land for everyone to enjoy.

Sew 327

While I recognize wildlife and the areas of habitat have been affected, it observes that natural recovery is possible and will take time, but it is happening and will continue to do so. Protection of habitat area, prevention of further spills, that is where our focus should

be. We cannot humanly correct what the Valdez oil spill did. It unfortunately made a lot of greedy people a lot of money. But we can prevent this from happening again. Money should be used to fight the oil companies and any other agency a politician that trust block safer and more strict laws regarding the process involved in piping and moving the oil.

**Sew 281**

Another problem I have with projects labled as wildlife rehabilitation is their value in the grander scheme. It is a waste of money, time, personnel and resources to attempt to rehilitate individuals. The success rate, especially compared with the cost, is appalling. Protecting populations, wildlife communities, ecosystems and habitat along with prevention are the only cost effective eays to deal with this problem.

**Sew 276**

I support the council working with loggers to protect the watershed and habitat areas. Selective logging could/should be done and land should not be purchased to prevent logging in all cases.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Akh 5008**

The Corporation's position is this. In your 1993 plan in November you asked for interested parties to submit to you what you think should be in your 1993 plan. What AKI did was respond to the Trustees inquiry in November and we asked them to consider AKI's lands for acquisition.

We got on their list for the imminently threatened lands for Seal Bay. They gave us a score of 30. We joined with Chenega, Shuyak and Afognak Island, and they listed us as Alitak Bay. We are reiterating now to the Trustee council that we remain interested. A copy of this letter dated April 18 went to Marty Rutherford. For those different reasons listed there we would like to have our score increased.

**Akh 5007**

Habitat protection is the most important thing to do around here.

**Kdk 5561**

I think it's really healthy that you are getting out in the community. All we hear is the newspapers talking about how much land the Trustees have or have not agreed to buy to prevent logging. When they were logging Portage nobody said a word. If the stockholders want to sell it, then sit down and negotiate it.

**Kdk 5555**

I was born and raised here in Kodiak and I've been all over the north Afognak area all my life. My stepson has a cabin up there also, and I've paid attention as I've heard the comments and as I've read them in the paper. I'm a lawyer and I've handled in my career primarily personal injury cases where a lot of money was given to someone who really had no familiarity with how to use the money. By the time they got around to learning how to use it, it was all gone. It goes pretty quickly and it will never be replaced. As I've watched this program here since the spill, I don't see people taking the time now to spend this money to invest so we can to be prepared for another disaster. I think when you spend the money you

should do the very best you can. You can never have the thing that you had before it happened, but now you have the money instead. Here is an opportunity to pick up some of this land that is in pristine condition, and that same land turns out to be the very same land that was damaged by the oil spill. If that land could be picked up at a reasonable price I think you should do it. I don't recommend squandering the money, but if it is a reasonable price it would give the state a buffer zone to protect the land in all of Kodiak. In that sense we would have the land near Shuyak, and it would allow that land to be a buffer zone. In addition it would be an investment that 20 years from now if there was another spill and we needed resources to respond, it could be selectively logged. That's why there is a lot of value and that is why it is being logged now and it will be logged almost down to the coastline. Between what the oil spill did to us and what the loggers will do to us we're going to lose a very significant part of the environment. I think that is what should be done with the money. I think the people from Anchorage will keep studying this problem until they're blue in the face. It misses the point that the people that should pay for the restoration should be the oil companies and that is why we got this money. Is it adequate? I can't say just now; I don't really know. That money is to pay for what we might lose in the future, too.

**Kdk 5544**

I think that habitat protection is definitely important and I hope that it can continue. This is one of the things we're concerned about. Some very critical habitat is also involved with monitoring some of our weir sites on the island. That is a critical aspect of figuring out whether the fish are coming back or not. We may be in danger of losing some of those sites because of budgetary constraints in Fish and Game. I certainly don't want to sound like I am against any habitat protection. In some cases they may be more accurately characterized as a monitoring site rather than habitat protection.

**KDK 1249 Kodiak Audubon Society**

The Kodiak Audubon Society is a dedicated supporter of habitat protection and conservation of all wildlife. We urge your support committing most of the remaining \$600 million EVOS Settlement for habitat acquisition, this is the most significant and permanent restoration action the Trustees can and will implement. We appreciate the Trustee Council's consideration in reviewing these recommendations.

**Kdk 21**

We agree with Bob Spies, there is little if any good that more clean up will accomplish, the best course of action is to let nature alone. We also agree with Charlie Cole that providing habitat is the same as direct restoration. We do not agree with the five alternative plans. No single plan is even close. We support habitat protect & acquisition as the #1 priority with at least 80% of the remaining funds.

**Kdk 21**

Of particular importance to the marbled murrelet is "Old Growth" spruce forest, where it builds its nests on the thick moss beds that grown on old growth spruce trees.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

Our views on what to do on habitat acquisition are reflected in the enclosed document entitled, "The Kodiak Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Project."

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be a major component of the Restoration Plan. We believe that the public and the resources involved will be best served by a plan that protects key fish and wildlife habitat in perpetuity. This can be done in such a way that there also will be many locations available for tourism and other appropriate commercial development. People want to live, work, and visit these lands because of their natural resources in a wilderness setting. If those resources are conserved, they will be the key to the continuation of the rural Alaska way of life.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

We believe that while Administration and Public Information, Monitoring and Research, General Restoration, and an Endowment should all receive some of the remaining civil penalty funding, the most productive and long-lasting benefits to be obtained from the Fund would occur from Habitat Protection and Acquisition.

**Ptl 5811**

I disagree with you. I think a good part of it ought to go for land acquisition.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1408**

I am writing this letter to express my concerns about the Valdez oil spill restoration. I am deeply concerned about the devastating effects on the ecosystem. I recently read that \$600 million are left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon. I have reviewed the possible spending alternatives. My recommendation is to spend at least eighty percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

**USA 1399**

I am writing with regard to disposition of remaining funds for habitat protection. In my opinion, at least 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection.

**USA 1364**

In deciding how to spend the settlement funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, I hope you will consider the immense value of buying habitat. In fact, purchasing habitat and protecting wildlife habitat from further destruction is the best way to spend the settlement monies. In purchasing large areas, you can ensure that biodiversity and real wilderness are preserved for ever.

**USA 1361**

I am writing to urge you to adopt a new sixth alternative, sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, which would commit at least 80% of the remaining funds for the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement to use for habitat protection. It seems that we have learned an important lesson from the Valdez spill: We can not fix a broken ecosystem and despite its appearance, Prince William Sound may never completely recover. We need to use 80% of the remaining 600 million dollars in the fund to protect wildlife. The National Wildlife Federation states that if settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of acres of private forest land will be clearcut and this will only add to the devastating consequences of the spill. Please



live up to your responsibility and adopt this sixth alternative for habitat protection.  
Thank you for your time.

USA 1359 Washington Wildlife Commission (Wash. State)

This is to complement the trustees on making a great start by using settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. We know that you are under great pressure to spend the settlement on other projects of little value to restoring fish and wildlife hurt in the spill. This is to urge you to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation by using the vast majority of remaining settlement funds for buying land and timber rights and protecting habitat.

USA 1356

I am concerned that of the remaining funds, not enough is allocated for habitat protection. At least 80% of the remaining funds should be designated for habitat protection. Thank you

USA 1353

I support alternative 6: At least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1349

I write to cast my recommendation that at least 80% of the remaining settlement funds be used for Habitat Protection. I truly believe it's a national disgrace how this whole "Valdez" debacle has been handled, and urge you to do the right thing for a change.

USA 1347

I am writing to urge you to adopt a plan that would use at least 80% of the remaining settlement on habitat protection. Without such protection, there is a danger that many thousands of acres would be destroyed through clearcutting, thus increasing the spill's devastation. Habitats must be protected if wildlife has any hope of recovery.

USA 1340

I would like to recommend that the \$600 million left uncommitted from the settlement reached for the 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound, at least 80% of this \$600 million be used for habitat restoration and protection. Thank you for your consideration.

USA 1337

I would like to comment on the proposed alternatives for allocation funding for the Valdez restoration plan. I believe that the large majority of the funding should be used for HABITAT PROTECTION. It is critical that the habitats of the many species that were damaged by the spill are restored and protected. Additionally any proposals which involve significant clear-cutting of the Alaskan forests is absolutely out of the question. I urge you to support the compromise alternative suggested by the Conservationists' Coalition in which 80% of the money is used for HABITAT PROTECTION, and that no clear-cutting takes place. Please inform me once an alternative has been agreed upon.

USA 1335

I am writing to express my concerns as to how the remaining funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement are going to be spent. I agree with the International Wildlife Federation in that a sixth alternative should be added to the list. At least 80% of the remaining funds

should be used for habitat protection. I understand this issue is to be decided upon in early August and wished to express my concerns for the environment. Thank you for your time.

**USA 1331 Anti-Vivisection Society of America, Inc.**

Our Society recommends that your final restoration plan make provision for the spending of 80% of your remaining funds to protect the natural habitat of fish and wildlife.

**USA 1328**

We now know after the tragic events of March 1989, there is no such thing as "oil spill restoration"; we simply cannot fix a broken ecosystem. Therefore, I am recommending that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

**USA 1327**

As a former Alaska now residing in Washington State, I am very concerned about the growing pressure for widespread development of Southcentral Alaska and the affect such development will have upon the area's ecosystems and wildlife populations. The region, as you know, harbors some of the most vibrant and fragile ecosystems and landscapes found anywhere in the world, and it would be an absolute tragedy to allow these areas and the wildlife values they harbor to be needlessly sacrificed to shortsighted financial concerns. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement funds, which you have been appointed to administer, represent a superb mechanism for addressing this issue, and the real beauty of it is that it represents a magnificent win-win situation. With willing sellers, we have an opportunity to protect these vital and irreplaceable ecosystems through outright purchase or easement, while still allowing the present owners to reap the same financial benefits which they would have obtained had the land been logged or otherwise developed. And all of this at no cost to the public. I suggest that the most effective way of using the Settlement funds to assist the recovery of wildlife affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill is to use them to aggressively pursue maximum habitat protection via purchase, easement, or other means which are found to be agreeable to the present owners. In my opinion, purchase should be the preferred vehicle of acquisition. However, where this is not feasible, the next most preferable option should be that which provides the greatest long-term benefit to wildlife and which most effectively precludes future development. It is my opinion that the joint federal-state Restoration Plan which is now under development should be based upon the above considerations and that it focus on entire ecosystems and/or watersheds. Accordingly, I would suggest that it target essentially all of the Settlement's approximately \$600,000,000 to habitat acquisition and protection and place a high priority upon the purchase of the largest tracts available while supplementing these where possible with smaller but vital parcels.

**USA 1320**

In the four years since the Exxon Valdez oil spill, our society has become much more aware of the deadly and in many cases long-term effects such a catastrophe can have on the environment.

Though a superficial glance at Prince William Sound would seem to indicate that the damage has largely been mended, a closer look (as you are probably aware) reveals lasting, long-term, and perhaps even irreparable damage. I would therefore urge that, as trustees of the millions of dollars left uncommitted from the court settlement with Exxon, you use most of the funds, at least 80 percent, for ongoing habitat protection. We should have learned too much from this to allow another such disaster to occur.

USA 1315

I am aware that you are considering five recovery alternatives for the 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I support the National Wildlife Federation's stand on the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Please use your judgment wisely in adhering to the recommendation of the Federation and other conservation groups to make right such a disastrous wrong.

USA 1314

More has to be done and enforced with the oil companys. They should be made spill proof. If the spills don't occur there would not be the danger to our animals and fish. All life is sacred these creatures cannot speak for themselves 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1312

I am writing to indicate my recommendation regarding the expenditure of civil damage moneys promised in response to the Exxon Valdez disaster. I support the proposal put forth by a consortium of conservation groups which sets aside 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. The habitat of Alaska includes forest areas, and these lands must be protected from clear-cutting which will further damage the already damaged ecology of the area.

USA 1310

The area in and around Prince William Sound has been badly damaged by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. I would like to see at least 80% of the remaining funds for the settlement reached with Exxon be used for habitat protection. Protecting the surrounding area will reduce further man made problems while the Sound is in its lengthy recovery.

USA 1308

We have not forgotten the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in Prince William Sound in March of 1989. If anything has become clear, it is that there is really no such thing as oil-spill restoration. "We simply cannot fix a broken exosystem like we can a broken machine." So states Rich Steiner, a marine biologist and commercial fisherman from Alaska. In 1990 Congress unanimously passed the Oil Pollution Act which includes a comprehensive liability scheme. All new tankers must have double hulls, and large single-hulled tankers must be phased out between 1995 and 2010. By the time the year 2010 rolls around the oil industry will have weakened many of the acts strong provisions through the regulatory process. We do hope that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds are used for habitat protection.

USA 1306

I am writing to express my concern and to recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.

USA 1305

As a dedicated environmentalist, I am concerned that all of this time since 1989 has passed with roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement with Exxon. I am strongly recommending that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1304

I am writing to express my support of a "sixth" alternative described by the National Wildlife Federation which recommends that 80 percent of the remaining funds from the Exxon settlement be used for habitat protection. This protection should extend to the many thousands of acres of private land which, if clear cut, will contribute to massive destruction of the spill area.

It's perhaps corny to say that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but the disaster of the Exxon oil spill is horrible proof of the truth of that axiom.

**USA 1302**

I am very concerned about the after effects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in particular, and the other oil spills every year in general. I was distressed to read of such things as the fishermen's discovery that the progeny of the juvenile pink salmon that had emerged at the time of the spill had only 1/4 to 1/3 return of what had been projected. Also- what seemed even worse to me was that the effects of oil caused brain damage-reproductive failure - genetic damage - structural deformities - lethargy -lowered growth rates and body weights - changed feeding habits - reduced egg volume - eye tumors - liver damage and behavioral abnormalities. As a result of all the above - therefore- I feel that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

**USA 1299**

Please allocate the remaining 80% of the funding for habitat protection from further oil spills.

**USA 1296**

I am writing in reference to Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Restoration Plan. I have just returned (in June) from a 2-week vacation in Alaska. It is an absolutely beautiful state, and I would like to see it remain as untouched as possible; however, I would recommend at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. The beauty of the mountains and the birds and animals must be protected. Alaska is our last outpost--protect it.

**USA 1294**

Re: Use of Valdez oil spill funds balance. I support none of the five alternative uses of these approximately \$900 million of uncommitted funds. All five alternatives fall short in protecting the ecology of Prince William Sound. Habitat protection must be protected from all angles, including prevention of clear cutting old growth and other forests in and around the Prince William Sound, both on public and private lands! At least 80% of remaining funds should be for habitat protection.

**USA 1293**

I would like to see upwards of 80% of the uncommitted funds used for habitat protection. We need to assure that the remaining wildlife in the area have every chance to recover fully as well as protect the ecosystem. Please assure that the bulk of the money goes toward preservation of the natural resources since that is the nature of the injury.

**USA 1292**

Please think seriously of using at least 80% of the remaining funds to help save our wildlife for the future.

**USA 1289**

I am writing to ask you to please consider a 6th alternative to spend the 600 million dollars left uncommitted from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. That alternative that would use 80% of the funds for habitat protection. If monies are not used for this, there is danger private forest land will be clearcut. Please consider this option.

USA 1288

I understand that your committee is seeking comments from the public as to how to expend uncommitted funds. As a result, I urge you to adopt a sixth alternative to assign 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1286

This card refers to the uncommitted funds currently remaining in the Valdez spill settlement fund. My view is that habitat protection is of the most concern and offers the most benefits, hence my recommendation is that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1285

Re: the \$600 million dollars left uncommitted from \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon's oil spill in 1989: Please use these funds for habitat protection. We need oil but let's protect what we have left.

USA 1282

I am concerned about how the remaining funds from the Valdez oil spill settlement are spent. Please use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1280

I'm writing to "vocalize" my support for conservation groups' recommendation for adopting a 6th alternative (Final Restoration Plan) that uses 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1278

In regard to \$600 million remaining settlement funds, I would like to see the use of 80% of funds for habitat protection as encouraged by the National Wildlife Federation.

USA 1277

I have been greatly disturbed over the Exxon Valdez oil spill and the destruction it has done to wildlife and the Alaskan waterways. I would strongly urge you to consider that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be spent on substantive restoration and used for habitat protection. Thank you for what you can now do to amend for the oil spill catastrophe.

USA 1267

I commend you for your action in using Settlement funds to preserve Kachemak Bay. I have wonderful memories of my visit there in 1983, I hope that you will continue to emphasize preservation of major habitat areas. In the long run, this is beneficial to everyone. We may never have such a large amount of money to fairly compensate land owners for such important ecosystems again. This will also preserve the resources especially fish and other wildlife. Options such as fish hatcheries are a bad deal as we have learned to our sorrow here in Oregon. WE only succeeded in degrading our wild fish stocks. Habitat is the key to

preserving native stocks. Please use funds to preserve habitat. I expect to spend three weeks in Alaska to observe wildlife and will be in Anchorage in the beginning of September. I hope I may visit your office to learn more about your plans.

USA 1266

It is our understanding that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees are seeking public comments through early August on various alternatives. Although some of the 5 alternatives put forth would be beneficial, they also have drawbacks. We are in agreement with National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups who feel that a full 80% of the remaining funds (\$600 million) should be used for habitat protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, would only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. Thank you for your consideration of our view.

USA 1263

Regarding the joint federal state "Restoration Plan" guiding the use of 600 million settlement monies I strongly urge you appropriate these funds to maximize protection of wildlife as clearly the best way to restore those areas damaged by the Exxon Spill. Equally clearly is the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres of pristine wildlife habitat as in the Kenai Fjords Nat. Park are now threatened by clear cut logging. So, it makes just a lot of sense to use these funds to protect habitat while at the same time private owners get paid for the value of their lands.

USA 1261

I am very concerned that the dedicated funds are not being used directly for restoration efforts. Please use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1260

I am urging that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. Thank you for allowing me the time to voice my opinion.

USA 1259

I would like to see at least 80% of the remaining Exxon funds used for habitat restoration. This action would not exactly fit any of the Trustees' Alternative plans but it would protect hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land from being clearcut in the near future. This farsighted plan of habitat acquisition and protection will be a positive legacy of the INFAMOUS EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL.

USA 1258

I have never been to Alaska but would like to visit in the future. The Exxon oil spill saddened me immensely. I feel that using 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection would be the best plan. Preserving natural areas and forests is the best way to protect them for future generations to enjoy.

USA 1257

This letter is written to urge the trustees to use at least eighty percent (80%) of the remaining Exxon funds for habitat protection. We must protect forest lands and other habitat to prevent further adding to the already devastating consequences of the spill.

USA 1256

I would like to recommend that at least 80 percent of the remaining settlement funds be used for habitat protection in Prince William Sound. Even though the area has been restored to the best abilities many species are gone. We can never bring back to complete restoration, but we do have a chance to protect the current wild life from further extinctions. They need all the help they can get.

USA 1253

In reviewing varioud recovery alternatives with reference to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I am writing to let you know I support the recommendation that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1252

I would first like to start off by saying that the Exxon spill was a total disaster. All those animals dying, almost in vain because of oil. So I think what you are doing is great. You have my total support. I think that at the minimum, 80% of the remaining funds be put to and for habitat protection. The animals that did die, died painfully. Why watch the living be in pain too? So help them. They need your help. Thank you for your time.

USA 1251

I am writing to you relative to the spill recovery proposals. I am writing not only to express my concern but urging "that at least 80% of the reamining funds be used for habitat protection." We are continually losing habitat that is needed for wildlife protection and survival, our survival is connected to theirs and it may be crucially so. Since we don't know and understand all of the implications of various ecological systems, we may be tampering wiht an "environmental time bomb". Please support alternative #6 80% of the funds used for habitat protection.

USA 1247

The devastation caused by the Valdez oil spill will have negative effects for at least a generation. I believe that at least 80% of all available funds should be used for habitat improvement. I have seen the effects of clear cut logging in the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia and Southeast Alaska. I see the prevention of clear cutting as a major goal--everywhere.

USA 1246

We are very concerned about the amount of damage to the wildlife and nature of Prince William Sound from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. We want to recommend that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1243

It was one of the most devastating and saddening occurrences that I have ever seen. Pictures of blackened otters and birds suffering and waiting to die. Seals and whales swimming through the oil to breathe. It is terrible to see these innocent creatures suffer for something they had nothing to do with. It is important to try to prevent oil spills so that the lives and homes of animals won't be destroyed. Habitat protection is important for the survival of animals. Please use at least 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1241

I am writing to express my concerns related to the Prince William Sound restoration. I strongly urge using 80% of the available funds for habitat protection.

USA 1240

With regard to the spill recovery proposals, I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1239

I am writing to you to express my deepest concern for the habitat protection after the devastating oil spill in 1989. I recommend that you follow the National Wildlife Federation plan's (along with other conservation groups) that a sixth alternative be added to the list and that alternative would state that 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1230

I am writing concerning the Valdez Oil Spill and the concern for habitat protection if another spill occurs again in the future. Although as public memory of the spill fades, the oil industry is weakening many of the Oil Pollution Act's strong provisions through the regulatory process. Because of this I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection before another Valdez nightmare happens again.

USA 1228

My name is Alyssa Herr. I am an 8th grader who cares deeply about the environment! I read about the spill recovery proposals. I agree with the National Wildlife Federation that 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. I want the best for this world and all its creatures, and I think this might be the BEST way to help them.

USA 1225

I am very concerned about the Exxon Spill recovery proposals that are now under consideration. I urge you to adopt the alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If settlement monies aren't 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 for the spill. It's bad enough that we have lost so many thousands of birds, mammals and sealife. Let's not destroy the remaining forests, streams, rivers, and seashore habitats that will help renew life in that area.

USA 1224

I am an American Citizen, distressed by the damage to the ecosystem of Prince William Sound by the oil spill from the Exxon Valdez. Prior to this accident little thought was given to the protection of the neighboring habitat. As a result the spill caused far greater harm than it might otherwise have done. I strongly believe that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds from the \$900 million settlement be used to acquire and protect such contiguous habitat as might be in danger of similar accidents in the future.

USA 1220

We are writing to encourage you to use at least 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. We don't believe this area will recover "naturally" as the damage to habitat was



so intense.

USA 1217

Regarding the alternatives dealing in the recovery due to 1989 oil spill. I have read various suggestions, but I personally feel that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If this is done then the cycle of nature will over a period of time make a good chain for the environment.

USA 1214

Much concerned about the destruction and damage to wildlife resulting from the oil spill in Prince William Sound in 1989, I believe a significant amount of approximately \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon be used for habitat protection. I realize that several alternatives have been suggested ranging from nothing to 90 percent for this purpose. The latter, I am told by conservationists, has its drawbacks even though it would involve an expenditure of \$540 million. Therefore I join them in urging that 80% of remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1211

We urge that a minimum of 80% of the remaining settlement funds be spent on habitat protection. The habitat was greatly impacted and the money should be focused there.

USA 1209

I hope this huge oil spill has proven that we must prevent anymore from happening. I wouldn't want it to happen on our beautiful Lake Superior. The need to include consideration for the many innocent animals, both large and small, as we prepared our own prosperity. Therefore I urge you to use at least 80% of the remaining \$900 million Exxon settlement for habitat protection. A world without animals would be very drab indeed. Lets protect their habitats.

USA 1207

I am writing this letter to express my concerns for the use of the Exxon Oil spill funds. I believe that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. I believe this would be the best way to help for the future of the fish and wildlife in Prince William Sound. Thank you for your time.

USA 1205

This letter is in regard to the oil spill recovery proposals. I feel it is of the utmost importance that 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. This area needs to be protected for the future.

USA 1204

In regard to the oil spill recovery proposals, I feel that it is extremely important that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. This is an area that needs to be protected for the future.

USA 1202

I am writing to request that the remaining funds from the 900 million settlement reached with Exxon be spent 80% on habitat protection and acquisition.

USA 1200

Yes, I'd like to recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1199

I realize this is a complex issue. I believe the best way to go is to use at least 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1198

Please use 80% of the remaining funds to be completely used for habitat protection.

USA 1197

Please follow the suggestions made by conservation groups and spend at least 80% of the money available from the Exxon settlement on habitat protection. The money should be used to help wildlife. A clean, healthy environment for wildlife is good for people, too. Don't let lawyers and bureaucrats get fat from money that should help victims -- the wildlife.

USA 1196

I have followed the progress of the Exxon Valdez tragedy over the years thru newspapers and magazines and know that this remarkable area has not yet and may never return to what it once was, which of course effects both wildlife and human beings. With this in mind, I'm urging you to earmark 80% of the restoration funds remaining to habitat protection. The future of people lies in how well we take care of what sustains us.

USA 1195

Please use at least 80% of the remaining settlement money to protect habitat.

USA 1194

Since you are charged with spending the approximately \$600 million from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its oil spill in Prince William Sound, I recommend that most of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. Thank you.

USA 1189

After reading several follow-up articles regarding the Exxon Valdez oil spill - 4 years later, I feel the need to voice my opinion. I am concerned about our future. I am recommending that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds which are at the present time uncommitted from the Exxon settlement be used for habitat protection. I urge you to really consider this alternative. Thank you for your time.

USA 1188

I am writing to urge you to expediate the final final restoration plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement fund and to utilize 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and preservation of wildlife. This would be a logical use of the money due to the overpowering effect of the spill on the habitat and wildlife of Prince William Sound. This commitment to habitat preservation and protection will help assure the future of the area and its wildlife. I support the National Wildlife Association's call for a commitment of 80% of remaining funds to habitat protection.

USA 1179

I recommend that at least 80% of remaining funds be used for habitat protection. Please reply. Thank you.

USA 1177

Please spend at least 80 percent of the remaining funds on habitat protection.

USA 1176

I am writing in recommendation that 80 percent of the remaining oil spill settlement from the Exxon Valdez be used for Habitat Protection. Thanks!

USA 1175

I recommend at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1174

Please use what's left of the \$900 Million settlement for Habitat Protection.

USA 1173

Please use at least 80% of the remaining funds for Habitat protection. Thank you.

USA 1172

Regarding alternatives for expenditures of settlement monies. I support the idea that at least 80% of the remaining funds be spent on AK habitat acquisition and/or protection. I would prefer the land so protected not be the land damaged during the Exxon disaster. This would be throwing good \$\$ after bad habitat & there is so much pristine land in AK.

USA 1171

I am concerned about proposals for the uncommitted money left from the settlement with Exxon for the 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1170

I am very concerned about the drunk ship captain's ruination of Alaska's Prince William Sound and adjoining areas. Please see to it that at least 80% of the funds remaining be used for habitat protection. It is a dire necessity for cleanup of the above atrocity.

USA 1168

I recommend that 80% of the remaining funds of Exxon be used for habitat protection. Thank you for your consideration and time.

USA 1164

I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound be used for habitat protection.

USA 1162

I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If this action isn't taken hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the devastating consequences of the Valdez oil spill. Please Help!

USA 1151

Just a short line to urge you to use at least 80 percent of the remaining settlement monies from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill for habitat protection. We must help protect the future of our planet and all life forms therein. Too many times the animals are forgotten and the plant life not even thought of when it comes to protection. Most conservationists are caring people and I think their views should be given all consideration. By protecting to the fullest the habitat in the affected area, you send a ray of hope to everyone of keeping our earth a good place for ALL to live.

USA 1145

I am writing on behalf of your proposals for the use of the monies recovered from Exxon in the settlement of the disastrous spill by the Valdez. Please consider using at least 80% for the protection of habitat.

USA 1144

I am writing in regard to the +/- \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I feel that at least 80% of this money should be used for habitat protection and that forest land should be preserved.

USA 1143

I'm writing in regards to the Spill Recovery proposals for Alaska. There are 5 alternatives suggested for the \$600 million left from the Exxon Settlement. I would like to recommend a sixth alternative, that at least 80% of the money be used for habitat protection. Why should the earth and the wildlife pay for someone's incompetence?

USA 1141

I am writing to urge you to use the majority of the remaining settlement funds for habitat protection. While it has become painfully clear there is no such thing as oil-spill restoration, please do not add to the devastating consequences of the spill by diverting settlement monies from such protection. Your consideration is greatly appreciated.

USA 1139

As concerned citizens and residents of the Pacific Northwest, we are in sympathy with the view expressed by Rich Steiner in the April/May 1993 edition of National Wildlife magazine. One of his statements in that article is particularly telling: "If anything has become clear, it is that there is really no such thing as oil-spill restoration. We simply cannot fix a broken ecosystem like we can a broken machine." However, the Valdez Oil Spill Trustees CAN do a great deal of good by wise expenditure of the funds remaining from the settlement reached with Exxon. For our part, we favor a "recovery" alternative which commits at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and acquisition - a prudent approach indeed. The balance of the funds can well be used for research and development activities germane to prevention of further disasters such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill. But the bulk of the funds must, we believe, be applied to habitat protection.

USA 1133

I am writing concerning the Exxon Valdez oil spill and the related settlement monies. I urge

you to use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Animals are crucial to human survival. Without their natural habitat, animals will die. Without animals, and their habitat, human life is also at risk. Please place as many funds as possible toward habitat protection and help save all of us!

USA 1130

We are strongly in favor of allocation at least 80% of the remaining settlement funds for the Exxon Valdez 1989 Oil spill in Prince William Sound be used for habitat protection and restoration. We were in Alaska last summer and observed the extensive degradation of the Sound, and have been following the reports of wildlife disappearance and miniscule recovery.

USA 1129

I just finished reading a feature article in the July/August 1993 issue of the National Wildlife Enviro Action New Digest entitled "Exxon Oil Spill Four Years Later" and it brought tears to my eyes. The tragedy that took place in March 1989 was deplorable and inexcusable. The image of the suffering and anguish of all those innocent, defenseless animals will never leave me. I am genuinely concerned about the future of the wildlife in this area of Alaska. I strongly recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound be used for habitat protection.

USA 1128

Like most Americans, I was sickened by the 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I understand trustees have developed 5 alternatives for the roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon. My personal concern and recommendation is that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1126

This is my personal comment to you as you draw up the final cleanup plan to be presented this Fall. I am under no illusion that the spill has "healed itself" by the passage of time. That's not the way it works. I want to join with the coalition of conservation groups that are recommending that 80% of the remaining funds in this mess be used for habitat protection. If such monies are not used for this purpose, that we can expect more thousands of acres of private forest land to be clearcut and this would only add to the problems we already have. Please do include this in your final draft!

USA 1125

I urge you to commit the majority of the settlement funds to habitat protection. Without habitat protection, no amount of research and planning is meaningful. Too frequently it seems we spend public funds in endless studies of problems, when common sense would indicate that we could greatly alleviate those problems with those same funds. In the case of the environment, habitat is being destroyed faster than we can inventory and understand what we are losing. If we wish to mitigate that destructive effects of human action in this arena, the only lasting option is to protect the habitat that sustains our wildlife and keeps the environment healthy for us all.

USA 1124

According to the Environmental News Digest of the National Wildlife Federation July-August

1993 issue, approximately \$600 million are left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I would like to recommend that at least 80% of those funds be used for habitat protection.

**USA 1121**

I am requesting that 80% of unspent monies accrued as a result of the Valdez oil spill be used to purchase wildlife habitat! The protection is essential for the survival of nature wildlife. Please, help correct a wrong.

**USA 1115**

Please use at least 80% of your remaining funds to protect the habitat. I am concerned that you are not doing all you can to repair the damage done.

**USA 1113**

Please use 80% remaining funds from uncommitted oil spill for habitat protection.

**USA 1110**

Please consider using at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. And try not to allow the clearing of the forest.

**USA 1108**

As a member of National Wildlife Fed., but especially for my own conviction, I urge that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

**USA 1107**

Use 80% of the 1989 oil spill settlement for habitat protection. Prevention of destruction is easier than restoration of devastated areas. This must not become another Valdez disaster.

**USA 1103**

Please use at least 80% of the remaining oil spill funds for habitat protection. It's the least we can do.

**USA 1096**

I've recently been reading some articles about the state of Prince William Sound since the tragic oil spill. My main concern is the wildlife - the ones who are forgotten when the only concern is money. We so desperately need to protect these precious lives and make sure that the whale, the otter, the seal and all of those other inhabitants of the sound area, have a safe and clean future. We must make sure a tragedy like the oil spill never, ever happens again. Please use funds, at least 80 percent of the money available, for habitat protection.

**USA 1068**

It is high time that the Exxon Valdez nightmare was put to rest. We've all been wrenched around, lied to, shammed, and patronized, but now there is NO MIDDLE GROUND. I am writing to adamantly let you know that the SETTLEMENT FUNDS SHOULD BE USED TO ACQUIRE THREATENED HABITAT.

The areas to be purchased should be thoroughly analyzed for native vegetation, including rare plants, and habitat value for wildlife. Unique and pristine components of Alaska's NATURAL history should be preserved. These components should comprise the basis of the Restoration

Plan. There is no other way to insure the protection of these areas from a similar (God forbid) disaster but by purchasing them. Areas should be purchased that reflect a variety of natural habitat types and every attempt should be made to include entire watershed systems. I understand that a Restoration Plan has been drawn up by lowly citizens, like myself. I urge you to review and consider this plan. The bottom line here folks is Alaska suffered a wound that affected us in every way ecologically, economically (and these two ARE TIED TOGETHER), psychologically, emotionally and mentally...the spill didn't leave anybody out. So do the right thing-give a little bit of Alaska back to itself. USE THE SETTLEMENT FUNDS TO PURCHASE UNIQUE AND SPECIAL LANDS FOR ALASKA. Put aside your own agendas-FOR ONCE.

USA 1063

I am expressing my concerns and recommending that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1060

I'm a Boston resident who recently spent three weeks sea kayaking in northern Prince William Sound. I lived intimately with the coastal environment and did what I could not to disturb it. I saw many seals, sea otters, river otters, eagles, marbled murrelets, starfish - the list goes on - especially in remote areas unaffected by the oil spill of the Exxon Valdez. I know that at this time you're in the process of deciding how to spend the settlement money. I'd like to see as much as possible go into habitat protection and acquisition. Although the marine environment is a fragile one that's been severely marred by the spill, nature has immense power to restore itself and I think the best thing we can do is use the money to set aside land as wilderness areas that will not be developed in any way.

USA 1055

You have a very important decision to make. In your possession you have the fines from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. You can either feed that money toward more development of the pristine wilderness and government bureaucracy or you can invest it in the wilderness of Alaska, which by the way it was collected to counteract a violation against that wilderness. Please I urge you to spend the restoration funds for what they were meant for, to purchase and protect fish and wildlife habitats.

USA 1052

I was very concerned to learn that, to date, none of the \$900 million settlement has been used for substantive habitat restoration. I would urge you to spend at least 80% of the remaining funds to restore wildlife habitat in and around Prince William Sound.

USA 1046

I am concerned and strongly recommend that at least 80% of remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1040

The feature article in July-August issue of National Wildlife EnviroAction is about the '89 Alaska oil spill. I'm very sad and concerned about this and I would recommend that at least 80% of the funds which, this coming fall, you will be giving to Alaska as a restoration fund, this amount to be used for habitat protection.

USA 1039

I am deeply concerned about the consequences of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill and the remaining unspent monies from the settlement. I ask that you adopt the alternative recommended by a coalition of conservation groups, that is, that 80% of remaining should be used for habitat protection.

USA 1030

I just spent a month sea kayaking in many areas directly affected by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, including Knight Island passage, Chenega, Elington, and Bainbrige Islands. It was distressing to discern signs of oil four years after the spill. At the same time, I was filled with awe and joy at the magnificance of the Sound. The natural wonders and wildlife I encountered allowed me a unique sense of the power our wild lands have to renew and enrich our lives. My experience has convinced me of the importance of maintaining and increasing those areas of pristine wilderness. I strongly recommend the use of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration money for habitat preservation and acquisition .

USA 1029

I have just returned from a kayaking trip that took me from Whitter, past Culross, Chenega and Brainbridge Islands, and down as far as Elrington Island. During my trip I was awed and humbled by the dramatic beauty of the Sound, and thankful that, as devastating as it was, the spill let the Sound pristine character basically intact. I recongnize, however, that much of the natural destruction is not visible to my untrained eye, and that many people, animals, and plants suffered grave losses. My opinion is that those losses can best redressed by protecting the land from futher abuses and thus allowing it to recover through nature's own healing process. In order to achieve this goal, I strongly recommend that the ramaining funds be spent almost entirely on habitat protection and land acquisition. Particularly on the purchase of timber rights on Chenega Land. I understand that such a course of action will not help to make the Sound more financially lucrative, but it will help to preserve it for posterity, which is in mind a far nobler goal. Wild places like Prince William Sound will be precious not only to ours, but to future generations as well.

USA 1011

I would also like money spent buying habitat and preserving it in a pristine condition so that we can visit the sound and see a world relatively untouched by humans. It seems as if much of the attention and desire to develop the Sound stems from the oil spill and the focus the media put on the area.

USA 1007

The Sound can never be "fixed." All the damage has been done and there is nothing to do but wait. However, another portion of the money could be used to preserve some of the areas affected by the spill, as well as others still vulnerable, from further exploitations. If we can't return the Sound to the way it was, let's at least protect it from mutating any futher. Sanctuaries should be set up to stem the onslaught of development and logging in the Sound. I believe you have the power to do these things, to moderate, if not curtail Forest Service plans, to satiate the Chenega Indian and their land rights and to give the Sound time to heal.

Thank you for giving me time to express myself and I hope you have taken my words to heart as I have taken the Sound to my heart. Good luck with a tough decision.



USA 1005

As a citizen of the United States of America, a registered and an active voter, I would like my opinion concerning the funds awarded in the civil settlement with the Exxon Corp. considered. For the past thirty days, I have been traveling in the Prince William Sound by sea kayak. I have visited many areas heavily affected by the 1989 oil spill and I have seen some areas untouched. During my travels I have had the opportunity to speak with other kayakers and fishermen concerning the condition of the Sound before the spill, and the apparent effect of the spill on the Sound. After careful consideration of the many groups involved, I have decided that the interest of no group is more important than the preservation of the Prince William Sound. Logging must be strictly controlled, and no clear cutting should take place. The fishing industry must balance its impact on the food chain in the Sound. Access to the Sound must not be improved. People traveling in the Sound must be educated, on how to pass through this environment with out impact. The monies awarded should be used to achieve these ends. Further, funding should be secured to ensure protection of the Sound in the future. As citizens people assume that they have a right to use the Sound as they wish. Access, and use of the Prince William Sound is not a right, it is a privilage granted to us by nature. If abuse of this wonderful privilage continues, then it will be our right to wallow in the wasteland which we have created.

USA 1003

A minimal amount should be spent testing more animals. however the majority, I believe would be most useful in preventing further logging or development. This is a very special place and these-- as a registered voter and college student have stated my recomendation.

USA 1002

I feel the money should be used partly to support the natives (Chenega Island), some should be used for continued research and the rest put into an account for future use.

USA 626

At least 80% of the funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for lost resources.

USA 438

The restoration plan should focus on two key goals: 1) Critical habitat acquisition and protection. 2) Basic research and data collection to gain a baseline understanding of the present ecosystem, its health and how it is changing. The only way to protect wild systems is to protect large solid undeveloped and unfragmented blocks of critical habitat. Therefore, such blocks should be put together now. Buy land to "round out" management areas and keep that land undeveloped and natural. Research will need to be completed to locate the most critical habitat lands which, in the end, should be purchased with an eye on putting together blocks that are large enough to help the ecosystem remain healthy. The best management is with a "light hand" research will need to be sustained to monitor and design any management plans. Critical lands: purchase native or other private lands on Montague Island and other islands in Prince William Sound. Alos buy native lands in Kenai Fjords National Park.

USA 246

Acquistion of all uncut timber lands within and adjacent to the oil spill are is urgent, particularly on the big island, before these critical wildlife habitat areas are exploited to

the long term detriment of a quality natural environment.

**REGION: PWS**

**CDV 1410**

The best and most correct use of the settlement money is wildlife habitat acquisition. Eastern Prince William Sound is being devastated by logging companies using outdated, destructive logging practices. Without old growth forests; wildlife, tourism, and commercial fishing cease to exist. These logging companies have no economic history in Prince William Sound and will soon cut themselves out of work, and probably move on. The people of Prince William Sound and all the literally millions of tourists will be left with empty clearcuts, eroding precious topsoil into salmon streams. These clearcuts grow back as thickets of even aged scrub trees that can't support wildlife.

The enclosed snapshot was taken in april of 1993 in Two Moon Bay, east Prince William Sound. The nest at that time was occupied and contained young birds. The parent birds were feeding on herring and would have fed on salmon later in the summer. Unfortunately the tree is now on its way to Japan. The only economic benefit to the state of Alaska was the wages the logger received for the twenty minutes it took to cut it down. It will take many generations of trees, about 400 years, before eagles will nest here again in the old growth forest they require.

**cdv 1191**

I am writing to support the use of Exxon Valdez Settlement funds to purchase habitat. Protection of habitat is the goal we should aim at in our restoration of Prince William Sound. Prince William Sound is the area I am most familiar with. The biggest threat to this region seems to be the large scale logging underway on the mainland. I strongly urge the protection of salmon, both brown and black bear, mountain goats, and to Valdez and Cordova tourism. The Exxon Settlement funds are the best chance of acquiring habitat in these areas, and in other areas of coastal Alaska. This would be money well spent. Entire watersheds should be acquired whenever possible. Using these lands for logging provides short period economic gain , followed by years of inactivity. Leaving the land as wilderness allows continued use of the land for commercial fishing, adventure tourism, hunting and guiding, and all the related activities, year after year indefinitely into the future.

**Cdv 671**

I would like to see habitat protection and acquisition in these same areas, with special attention to critical spawning areas.

**Cdv 668**

Any land slated for clear cutting! This is not an ecological or sustainable practice in the forests of PWS.

**Cdv 269**

Habitat for those critters who live most of their lives on the surface of the water, forest, nesting and breeding areas. SPECIFICALLY

**Vdz 1017 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

We would like to take this opportunity to make three main recommendations regarding the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan. We may have other comments before the August deadline, but we encourage you to include these suggestions in the Draft Plan. 1. We urge you to allocate a bulk of restoration monies to preserving, protecting and enhancing wildlife and fisheries habitats in Prince William Sound. We are unanimous in supporting the acquisition of forests, wetlands, and timber rights to this end. This must be done soon, before logging, mining and recreation developments interfere with the integrity of the ecosystem as a whole.

## **REGION: ANC**

### **ANC 1684**

These are my comments on your "Restoration Plan" for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies. Thank you for the opportunity to offer my ideas on this subject. Prince William Sound has suffered extensively and may never be fully restored. Protection of the ecosystem and prevention of further stresses is the only "restoration" that may be successful. Use of the monies for habitat acquisition from willing sellers offers the public, and private landowners, a rare win-win situation. As our forests are threatened by clearcut logging, surely we must strongly consider such opportunities as they arise. We are now afforded the chance to protect fish and wildlife habitat, maintain the growing fishing and tourism economics (that are in any event much more sustainable in the long run than clearcut logging), retain pristine areas for recreational and aesthetic enjoyment, and allow Native corporations to ensure profits for their shareholders. The settlement should be used for its established purpose: to protect and restore Prince William Sound and surrounding areas. Purchasing habitat best approaches that goal. We must always be mindful of the welfare of future generations, and the availability of these habitat purchases provides a rare opportunity for us to pass something of priceless value on to our children and grandchildren. I very much appreciate your time and effort in considering the public's concerns.

### **ANC 1669**

Kudos to you for the purchases of Kachemak Bay's inholdings and Seal Bay on Afognak! We now urge you to use the majority of the remaining Oil Spill Settlement monies for the purpose of habitat acquisition. In our minds this is the very best way to address the tragedy in Prince William Sound. Truly, the only appropriate response to careless destruction is to remove the threat of repeating ourselves. Clearcut logging throughout the coastal rainforests of Alaska is repetition of our greed and ignorance on a scale exponentially higher than even the spill. As a couple who met in the rainforests on the Phillipines, we are seeing a sad reminder of the short term gain - long term degradation - of depleting the natural environment that we are so intricately connected to and dependent upon. The payoff from this shortsightedness is small. The economic, social, biological, and even psychological damage done is far greater than our knowledge of ecosystem "management". It is an amazing sight to see Alaska repeat the mistakes of what has been termed the "Third World". Honestly, how can the Trustees make any choice other than habitat acquisition? How could we say that we are restoring a toxic nightmare by building a sea life center, by putting the money into a huge long term endowment to sit and make more money, or by studying how many creatures we killed while simultaneously we massacre entire forest systems? Certainly, it is appropriate to spend some funds on marine research. However, we already know the ecosystem was harmed - why continue the practice while we seek the extent? Forest and marine ecosystems will benefit most if we remove them from danger

first and then research further actions needed.

**ANC 1659**

This letter is in response to your request for comments on the restoration plan for the Exxon spill settlement funds. As a second generation Alaskan, I have seen considerable change in the state, much of it destructive to the long-term interests of the state and, ultimately to those of us who plan to spend the rest of our lives here. Protecting habitat, currently threatened by logging, will ensure the long-term health of fish, wildlife, plants and the individuals in the area who engage in a subsistence lifestyle. Preservation of Alaska's abundant resources -- particularly its economically important fisheries -- and unique rural lifestyle will ensure the main components of the quality of life and stable economic base we enjoy today is there for future generations. This would be the most appropriate form of response to a painful, destructive tragedy, the extent of which we still do not know. Please consider habitat acquisition a priority as you develop your restoration plan. Thank you for considering public comment on this subject.

**Anc 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

Simply stated: intact forest lands can and do provide an essential biologic foundation for permanent jobs and strong, sustainable economies. It would be tragic, to say the least, if the ecosystems, biologic resources and coastal communities of the Exxon Valdez impact region were to finally recover from the oil spill, only to suffer further devastation as a result of unsustainable, "boom and bust" development activities, in particular clearcut logging. Use of the Settlement funds to acquire and protect habitat offers an extraordinary and unparalleled "win-win" opportunity to advance restoration objectives as well as safeguard future economic opportunities for coastal communities. Habitat needed for recovery of injured resources and services can be protected while private landowners, such as ANCSA corporations with holdings in the spill region, can realize the economic value of their holdings and provide dividends to shareholders, thereby meeting fiduciary responsibilities. The exact amount of acreage that could be protected with Settlement funds is not known at this time and is subject to a number of significant variables the most important of which include identification of willing sellers and highly variable land values. As a gross estimate, however, using the recent Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay acquisitions as rough "ballpark comparables" (approximately \$900/acre, fee simple), it appears that acquisition of roughly 500,000 acres could be achieved using approximately \$450 million of the remaining settlement funds. This acreage estimate could be higher, or the cost figure lower, if the acquisitions were for partial property rights. Habitat Acquisition Has Enormous Popular Support: Not only are the merits of giving priority to habitat acquisition compelling, this proposal enjoys enormous popular support. A petition in Support of Habitat Acquisition is attached to these comments reflecting the support of hundreds of individual Alaskans who have joined together to "urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the...civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rainforest habitat threatened by logging." In discussions with members of the public, ACE has consistently found broad popular support for, and recognition of, the benefits of habitat acquisition and protection.

**Anc 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

Petition in Support of Habitat Acquisition: We urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the \$900 million civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rainforest habitat threatened by logging. Acquisition and protection of habitat will help ensure that

the damaged ecosystem will recover, thereby also helping to ensure a sustainable economic future for residents of the Alaska coastal rainforest. (153-signature petition attached)

**Anc 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

The Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan "Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment" (hereafter referred to as the Draft Restoration Plan. These comments are divided into an initial Summary/General Comments section, followed by detailed responses to specific questions and issues raised in the Draft Restoration Plan. Summary/General Comments - While there are many worthwhile restoration research projects and activities that will receive deserved support from the Trustee Council, ACE continues to believe that acquisition and protection of fish and wildlife habitat generally represents the best opportunity available to advance overall restoration objectives. ACE especially appreciates the continuing habitat acquisition efforts of the Trustee Council that have culminated, to date, with protections for lands at Seal Bay and in Kachemak Bay State Park. Ecosystem Approach Needed: The priority of the Restoration Plan should be to provide an ecosystem approach that protects threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, and/or conservation easements on a willing-seller basis. There are very few (if any) meaningful remaining opportunities to further "clean up" the spill. Moreover, as noted in the Draft Restoration Plan: "For many resources and services, there is no known restoration approach that will effectively accelerate recovery." (Source: 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives, Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, EVOS Trustee Council, p. B3.) In many cases, habitat protection and acquisition that prevents further impacts to injured resources and services, and allows recovery to occur as a result of natural processes, offers the best opportunity to advance restoration objectives. Habitat protection efforts should emphasize acquisition and/or protection of large blocks of contiguous, intact habitat, complemented by protective management policies on public lands. Habitat manipulation and/or construction projects advocated in the name of restoration purposes should be considered only as a last recourse, in extremely limited circumstances. In general, projects such as roads, ports, visitor centers or other commercial development proposals are regular agency responsibilities and, as such, are inappropriate and/or should be considered an extremely low priority for use of Settlement funds. Habitat Acquisition Serves Multiple Restoration Objectives: It is essential to recognize that numerous, multifaceted and complementary restoration objectives can be served simultaneously through fish and wildlife habitat acquisition and/or protection. Old-growth forests, in particular, provide nesting sites for some of the bird species most harmed by the spill (including marbled murrelets and bald eagles). Pristine riparian and upland old-growth forests also provide crucial habitats for other spill-injured species as well (such as mink, river otter, salmon and other anadromous fish). Watershed protection also serves to safeguard water quality. Additionally, comprehensive habitat acquisition and protection efforts under the Settlement will serve to protect and enhance local community economic opportunities that are dependent upon healthy and productive coastal forest ecosystems, including commercial and sport fishing, guided hunting, tourism, wilderness recreation and subsistence.

**Anc 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

Habitat Protection and Acquisition should be based on Widely Accepted Ecological Concepts. Habitat protection and acquisition should generally occur on a broad scale in order to achieve settlement goals. As Trustees, you have the rare opportunity to protect still intact expanses

of habitat used by a diversity of species and that support a range of services which were injured by the spill. Elsewhere, resource managers are left with crumb-sized pieces of habitat for designing nature reserves and from which to decide acquisition priorities. Here, we have the opportunity to apply our finite financial resources creatively and maximize habitat protection on an ecosystem-scale instead of simply biting off a few prime chunks. The first step is for the state and federal agencies to recognize their role is a double one and that for their Trustee obligations to be most meaningful, they will commit on-going agency management activities to be compatible with restoration goals. For agencies to use settlement funds to augment existing management actions under the rationale that these are spill-related, and to not work toward the restoration goals in other aspects of its program, thwarts the public interest and commitments made in the settlement. The public should not be asked to pay from one pocket (restoration funds) to study and restore populations and to protect habitat, while at the same time the government has its hand in another pocket to promote activities that would complicate management or destroy or degrade habitats in this same region -- it is the same wallet, the public's. Since public land managers should already be doing all that they can to restore the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, habitat protection efforts should focus on acquisition of large blocks of intact habitat on private lands. In the spill-affected region, we are blessed with the opportunity to do more than just protect isolated pieces such as nesting sites or streamside buffers. Acquisition of especially rich sites is important, but the integrity of these areas cannot be maintained in isolation from the adjacent habitats, nor is their value independent of the quality of the larger watershed or ecosystem. It is well known that habitat loss causes population declines and can facilitate extinction by transforming large populations into smaller, more isolated ones through the process of habitat fragmentation. Consensus exists among biologists that, all else being equal, continuous suitable habitat supports more individuals of a species targeted for conservation than does fragmented (discontinuous) habitat (Thomas et al. 1990). Certain concepts of conservation strategy widely accepted by specialists in the fields of ecology and conservation biology (Den Boer 1981, Harris 1984, Thomas et al. 1990, Wilcover et al. 1986) that are applicable to Exxon Valdez restoration include: "Bigger is better." Large blocks of habitat are better than small ones. Blocks of contiguous habitat are better than loose aggregations of fragmented blocks due to problems associated with fragmentation and edge effects including increased predation and susceptibility to blow-down, reduce wildlife dispersal and altered movements, erosion, and others. Protected habitats should be distributed across a species' complete geographic distribution.

**Anc 1607**

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

**Anc 1598**

I attended the public meeting in Anchorage on April 26 and am writing to reiterate my comments of that evening. I believe that the best use of the remaining Exxon Valdez settlement dollars is habitat acquisition. I was one of those who thought that the settlement was too low and that Exxon should only be allowed to pay in installments if they also paid interest. That

they should also be reimbursed by their own settlement is outrageous. These things, however appalling, have already been decided. I think that if you look at the opportunities carefully, you too will reach to conclusion that the best use of the money is to protect the wildlife and subsistence lifestyles that were jeopardized with the spill. Yours is an extremely huge pot of money that will serve to generate idea after idea after ideas of ways to spend it. When I look at the categories of restoration actions that you have identified, however, habitat acquisition stands far above the others. Building fish passes and public-use cabins, as suggested under General Restoration, is not even in the same league. The projects mentioned under Monitoring and Research Program are not necessary and will do nothing to enhance recovery. Of course funds to be allocated to Administration and Public Information, but they should be minimised and used effeciently. THEREFORE, I WOULD LIKE TO SEE 90% OF THE REMAINING DOLLARS SPENT ON HABITAT PROTECTION AND URGE YOU TO WORK WITH THE ENVIRONMENTSL COMMUNITY IN IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES.

ANC 1548

Please support the use of the settlement funds for the purchase of habitat. In purchasing habitat, please put first priority on acquiring integral ecosystems and shorelines. Thank you for giving your full consideration and support to these objectives.

ANC 1545

I hope you will consider and use your best efforts to secure funds to purchase of timber from privately owned lands and/or purchase of land parcels of special concern. It would seem a most valuable use of the monies drawn from the Exxon Settlement Fund, both to benefit the state in preserving old timber and assisting private owners about to sell significant amounts of timber from the land.

ANC 1516

This letter is in regards to the "restoration plan" you are currently developing to guide use of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies. Please consider my comments on this very important issue. In my mind, spending the money on the protection of the ecosystem, and prevention of any future damages is the best way to restore the area. In truth, Prince William Sound and surrounding areas may never be restored. The acquisition of lands, for purposes of preservation, is our only avenue to at least stave off future catastrophes. An environment which has been stressed by an oil spill certainly does not need the added pressure of logging - particularly in the clearcut fashion that is so often done in Alaska. I would suggest that the money from the settlement be used to the intent and purpose for which it was created - for the restoration of Prince William Sound. I see that best accomplished by using the money to acquire habitat and thereby prevent future degradation.

Anc 1511

EVOS Trustee Council-- would appreciate your getting serious about your charter and quit screwing around playing politics/personal gain. No more fancy boats, superflous studys, etc. Buy land as described by Sierra Club, help restore fisheries etc. You should be oil enough, experienced enough, devoted enough to know whats needed. If not, get off the trolley and let someone on who does/will.

**ANC 1471**

Please use the settlement money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement to purchase wildlife habitat. We need to ensure that critical areas are protected from future oil spill damage.

**ANC 1468**

Please support the use of the Settlement funds for the purchase of habitat. In purchasing habitat, please put first priority on acquiring integral ecosystems and shorelines. Thank you for giving your full consideration and support to these objectives.

**ANC 1458**

As a citizen of the State of Alaska I would like to request that you use oil spill funds to buy coastal forest lands in danger of being logged. Please prioritize parcels in immediate danger (i.e. in Cordova). Please do not spend oil spill money on logging roads.

**ANC 1454**

I strongly support using the majority of the remaining \$600 million on Exxon fines to buy the land and timber rights and protect habitat in at least the seven areas identified as priority habitat acquisition by the Kachemak Bay Citizens Coalition. This is a win-win situation - good for the landowners and good for the public interest as well.

**ANC 1424**

Please spend the money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement on habitat acquisition.

**ANC 1409**

Please spend the money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement on habitat acquisition.

**Anc 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited**

It seems that there is very little that can be done to cost-effectively restore injured resources and services other than through land and habitat acquisition, but without the necessary social science it is hard to make good determinations as to cost-effectiveness of projects such as stock separation studies. We favor a combination of Alternatives 2,4,and 5. We favor the 91% for land and habitat acquisition in Alternative 2, the high standard for cost-effectiveness in Alternative 4, and the flexibility and cost-effectiveness that includes acquisitions outside the spill area in Alternative 5. We realize there is political difficulty in looking outside the spill area. However, the law contains no requirement that acquisitions be geographically limited to the spill area, and the whole notion of acquiring replacement resources implies acquiring uninjured resources away for the locale of the oil.

**Anc 694**

Buy forest habitat

**Cdv 1774 City of Cordova**

At the August 4, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion: "Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and



rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Councilmembers Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

**Cdv 1497**

Tourism will provide more long term employment than short-term unsustainable logging. Tourist don't want to see stumps.

**Cdv 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) has been closely following the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill remediation and restoration projects since the earliest days of the spill. We coordinated a successful volunteer beach clean-up effort and have provided a clearing house for spill-related and environmental information. We ask that you consider our enclosed comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan. Habitat acquisition and protection deserve the highest priority for immediate funding. In some cases, only a brief window of opportunity remains before critical habitats are logged and lost for the foreseeable future.

**Cdv 695**

Please buy as much timber in PWS (and other oil affected areas as soon as possible) right away! That's the best way to protect our fisheries resources! Our fisheries resources were really damaged by the spill. And the timber buyback is the best thing we can do with the money. This is the northernmost reach of the temperate rainforest. The trees don't grow very well here - in comparison - i.e., they grow slowly. And with our steep slopes, thin soil, and heavy rains - the soil rapidly washes away - silting salmon streams and making regrowth very difficult. Plus - I sure haven't been impressed by the way they're logging around Cordova - leaving slash so high that regrowth is very difficult! And untouched timber is very important for tourism, to. Thanks for your efforts!

**Cdv 688**

With the limited number of "willing sellers" of habitat in the spill area, it seems to me enough \$ is there to buy conservation easements on almost all the lands "available". Half of the 1st imminently threatened "top 10" are already clearcut. Move on to parcels still intact and available!

**FBK 1676**

Nothing you do will ever erase the Exxon Valdez oil spill. There is, however, one set of actions you can take to protect Prince William Sound: habitat acquisition. Please spend the settlement money to acquire habitat. Government pork projects will only waste the funds and the opportunity to secure protection for vital coastal habitat. Throughout Alaska and the nation, we will watch for your decision and appreciate your thoughtful consideration.

**Fbk 1635 Alaska State Legislature**

I wish to comment on the draft restoration plan. While I support modest, local logging, I do also support the acquisition of critical habitat and special park lands using Exxon / oil spill funds.

**Hmr 1760**

plus (the damage is) hard to decipher from fishing activities. Recommend reading: Preserving the genetic diversity of salmon stocks: A call for federal regulation of hatchery programs. By Richard L. Geedman, Environmental Law Vol 20: 83 Pg 111-166

DO NOT support State hatcheries that are ready to close w/oil spill money. Some projects seem to be to keep facilities open as much as to enhance fisheries.

USA 1777

This letter is in regard to the management of the \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I am very concerned about the recovery of the area and urge you to apply at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If the settlement monies are not used for such protection hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clear cut. This would be an additional tragedy to the already devastating consequences for the spill. I hope to see Alaska some day. Please do what you can, in your position of extreme influence to keep Alaska pristine.

USA 1775

This is a heartfelt recommendation for at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If this is not done, the wrong creates (2 legged) will benefit.

USA 1770

To this day, four years later, I still become enraged when I recall the Exxon "incident"! Man caused this initial damage and only man can be the one to intervene and correct it at any cost. I strongly recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds of the settlement be used for habitat protection.

USA 1768 National Wildlife Federation

I am a member of the National Wildlife Federation and I have been asked to write to you to recommend that at least 80% of the remaining settlement funds be used for habitat protection of wildlife.

USA 1763

Having seen the oil spill in Prince William Sound, we are very concerned and recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the settlement be used for habitat protection.

USA 1759

Because the Exxon Valdez oil spill's effects were primarily on the environment, I feel that the focus of the restoration should be there. We do not have many areas like the one that was despoiled, and we should concentrate our efforts on its restoration. I urge you to provide at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and restoration. Thank you for your support.

USA 1754

I will be in Alaska in September as one of a tour group. I am looking forward to seeing something of this beautiful state for the first time, and I expect to be awed by the grand and pristine environment there. What will future generations of people be able to see in Alaska? The trustees of the Exxon settlement have an unparalleled opportunity to wring some benefit from the disaster of the oil spill in Prince William Sound (which can never really be

restored) by spending the major portion of the remaining uncommitted funds for habitat protection. I urge you to devote 80% (about \$480 million) of those funds to habitat protection.

USA 1753

As a former resident of Southeast Alaska, I have a great feeling for the beauty and the natural resources to be found along the coast. Flying back "home" during the past few years I have been deeply saddened to see the scars left by clear-cutting all the way from California to Juneau. So much is being lost - soil, fish and animal habitat and a biodiversity that will not be seen again during our lifetime or that of our children. With the settlement from the Exxon Valdez disaster we have a chance to protect some of the last vestiges of "wild Alaska".

Let us not add insult to injury. I urge you to use the settlement funds to buy and protect large areas of habitat; entire watershed areas should be protected, such as those proposed by the "citizens vision". Chief Seattle once said that everything we do should take into consideration the Seventh Generation. If we continue to strip mine our minerals, forests and fisheries, there will be nothing left for the next generation let alone the Seventh Generation.

USA 1747

Please use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. I was happy to learn that the damage done by the Exxon Valdez was not forgotten. Perhaps - one day - in the distant future all will be as it once was.

USA 1745

As a member of the NWF and a Park Naturalist, I dream of visiting Alaska someday. Please take the initiative and protect habitat from future oil disasters. I support using 80% of the remaining funds (Alternative 6) to restore and protect habitat. Any alternative that extolls timber clearing will not only hurt the environment further but mar your cleanup with more bad press.

USA 1739

Regarding the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for the the 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound: I urge you to spend at least 80% of the remaining uncommitted funds on habitat protection. The cause of the oil spill was carelessness; what was worse was that you and our government were unprepared to deal with consequences. The attitude of Exxon afterward was undefensible, as are present efforts of oil companies to weaken the regulations of the 1990 Oil Pollution Act. You have a responsibility to clean up the remaining damage if that is possible, and to prevent such spills in the future, whether the government requires this or not. Protecting remaining habitat would not make up for the spill, but could perhaps preent further destruction of the wilderness. I will watch with interest to see what action Exxon takes in the future.

USA 1737

I'm very concerned about the Exxon spill recovery. I'm also worried about those spills still happening. I believe that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the Exxon Settlement should be used on habitat protection

USA 1734

The Exxon Valdez oil spill Trustees have roughly 600 million left uncommitted from the 900

million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. At least 80% of the funds should be used 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. Prince William Sound has suffered enough. It is time to heal the wounds.

**USA 1733**

I urge you to continue to use the EVOS funds to purchase habitat for fish and wildlife, and to protect the forests from clearcut logging. I am a frequent visitor to Alaska, and visitors come to marvel at the wildlife, not to see clearcuts. The ability to use these funds to compensate private owners and gain long term protection is a rare one. Use it to do so. Clear cutting is a one-time event. Protecting species habitat is a long term event. Protecting salmon runs also helps your economy. I especially would like to see added protection in the Kenai Fjords National Park

**USA 1720**

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

**USA 1719**

I have learned that you are seeking public comments on how to best use the settlement fund regarding the 1989 Exxon oil spill in Prince William Sound, and the various recovery alternatives. In this decision it is important to keep the purpose and goal, and how to best reach it. It seems reasonable to me that protection of the environment in the areas adjacent to the ecosystem that was damaged, as well as what can be salvaged from the devastation that occurred, should be the major purpose and goal for the use of these funds. Therefore, I believe that the majority of the settlement funds should be used to protect the natural environment that surround the destroyed area, to avoid further ecological collapse in the area - and agree with the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups who propose that 80% of the funds that remain be used for habitat protection, such as for preventing the clearcutting of adjacent private land. Please consider and support this alternative. Thank you.

**USA 1715**

Please use the settlement funds for habitat purchases in Alaska. Thanks.

**USA 1714**

I am shocked and disgusted that restoration in oil spill area is showing such slow progress. I strongly urge that at least 80 percent of remaining funds be used for habitat protection. The Trustees are responsible for the best use of the funds and 35% for habitat protection is at least 50% short and is unacceptable. Please give this matter careful reconsideration. Thank you.

**USA 1713**

I would like to see 80% of the remaining funds for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill be devoted to habitat protection. In view of the damage already done, this would save private forest and speed recovery.

USA 1712

I support the recommendation that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1692

I'm writing to express my concern about how to spend the roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1677

You should use at least 80% of the remaining funds from protection of our habitats. But please use as much money as possible to help fix the habitat, it is important to all of us! Yes, it will take time and probably a lot of time, but it will be worth it. If I could, I would help to fix the oil spill, but I, like many others, can't and don't have the power to just fix the environment by ourselves. It takes people like you and people like the president who will take the time to listen to our concerns. I really hope that you will devote at least 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection.

USA 1675 (10 people signed this letter)

We recommend adoption of the conservationists sixth alternative. We feel that it is very important that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

Petition with 10 signatures.

USA 1674

I am an old man who wishes to leave behind a planet of beauty and majesty for my great grandchildren. I am very concerned that ecosystems are protected. We have done enough damage. We must have more habitat protection. I demand that 80% of your monies be used for habitat protection. Let's get our priorities in order.

USA 1670

I write to urge you to use 80% of the roughly \$600 million left from the \$900 million Exxon settlement for habitat protection. The balance would be well spent for assisting with fisheries' studies and management programs. As I see it, the task of restoration is a monumental task. Some populations of creatures indigenous to the area of Alaska which was horrendously damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill will take up to 75 years to completely recover - even with the tremendous efforts of environmentalists and cleanup personnel. These efforts are critical in helping recovery happen in this unreplaceable and formerly pristine ecosystem.

USA 1667

We have not forgotten the devastation and havoc this spill produced on our planet - or the anger and pain it brings to our hearts. We want 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection. This is the 6th alternative recommended by conservationists. If settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private land will be clearcut which will just add to the devastation. Do something right for the future.

USA 1662

In regards to the funds remaining from the Exxon Oil Spill. I would recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. This would be considered the sixth alternative, it would protect thousands of acres of private forests from being clearcut.

USA 1658

I wish to join the thousands of others begging you to take every action within your authority to protect Alaska's coastal rainforest. While I realize much of it is already protected, you have the power to buy land and timber rights without costing taxpayers any money. Your will be deciding the best way to spend the Oil Spill Settlement money. Using it to purchase the very land threatened by oil pollution is altogether fitting and proper. I support the "seven areas" designated by the Sierra Club and "citizens' vision." Please make land acquisition your priority, for our children's sake.

USA 1652

As a very concerned citizen for our wilderness and wildlife, I am writing to ask you as "trustees" to support use of the settlement funds for the purchase of wildlife habitat. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Settlement funds should also be used to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please use this money wisely for the continued protection and preservation of wilderness habitat. We are only "keeping" this wilderness for the enjoyment of our future generations of Americans - we are in trust of it. If we allow it to be devastated and raped "today" - there will be no more "tomorrow" for it. You have the opportunity to make the difference. Please use this money wisely - to buy critical areas and to protect and preserve them. Don't waste this money to further ruin beautiful areas in a splendid state like Alaska. Thanking you for your valuable time.

USA 1650

I am writing to express my concerns and to recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the settlement reached with Exxon be used for habitat protection. If the settlement monies aren't 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. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

USA 1648

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

USA 1643 Crusade 2000

We at Crusade 2000 have reviewed a brief summary of the alternatives set forth by the trustees in charge of allocating funds for the restoration of Prince William Sound, which was severely

damaged by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. We have come to the conclusion that none of the alternatives presented are acceptable to the American people. The reason is that each alternative which seems to allocate the necessary funds also has certain drawbacks to conservationists and those who believe that the money allocated should ONLY be spent on restoration of the sound. Instead, we urge you to adopt a plan in which at least 80% of the remaining funds garnered after the massive spill is used for habitat restoration, and for that purpose only. We believe that this approach will benefit everyone, including the residents of Alaska and of the rest of the world.

USA 1638

I understand you are considering public input about how to best utilize the \$600 million settlement from Exxon for the 1989 Valdez oil spill. I hope you choose the sixth alternative, put forth by the conservationist coalition. This alternative for at least 80% of the funds to be used for habitat protection. Seems like 90% for habitat protection, alternative 2, seems unrealistic, and less than 80% would result in greater losses of funds to bureaucratic administration. I believe you are committed to taking the best course of action and hope you will consider the 80% choice. Thank you for your attention.

USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

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

USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

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

USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

Pacific Seabird Group Recommended Seabird Colonies to Acquire. Alaska Peninsula (South Side): High, Sutwik, Ugaiushak, Fox, Hydra, Central, 2 Unnamed islands (Nakalilok Bay), Unnamed Islands between Unavikshak and Kumlik, Spitz, Brothers, Cherni, Sanak. Fox Islands (Eastern Aleutians); Tanginak (Akun), Kaligagan (including 7 islets on north side), Derbin (Tigalda), Poa (Tigalda), Unnamed islet (Trident Bay), Unnamed islet (Akun Strait), Puffin, Ogangen

(Unalaska), Emerald (Unalaska), Ship Rock (Umnak Pass), Kigul (Umnak), Ogchul (Unmak), Vesvidof (Unmak), Adugak (Unmak), Ananuliak (Unmak). Kodiak Island Vicinity: Flat, Tugidak, Triplets, Cathedral, Ladder, Sheep, Cub, AMee, Nut, Puffin, John, Chinak Island and Rocks, Utesistol, Suitlak, Middle, Kekur. Bering Sea: King, Fairway Rock, Egg (Norton Sound). Gulf of Alaska: Sand, Gull, Middleton.

#### USA 1614

Please use 80% of the Exxon funds to restore habitat and habitat protection.

#### USA 1601

If anything has become clear, it is that there is really no such thing as oil-spill restoration. We simply cannot fix a broken ecosystem like we can a broken machine. As for the Exxon oil spill, some beaches still have patches of asphalt-like oil that will probably take decades to degrade in the cold. Sometimes the oil still sheens into the water. Many creatures have not rebounded. Particularly striking is the death of sea otters, harlequin ducks, murres and oystercatchers. Murre populations are not expected to recover for up to 75 years. In the inter-tidal zones, mussel mats retain oil trapped four years ago. Not only is that bad news for mussels, but also for the many animals that eat them. State and federal scientists have found the effects of the oil in organisms from fish to whales- in such forms as brain damage, reproductive failure, genetic damage, structural deformities such as curved spines, lethargy, lowered growth rates and body weights, changed feeding habits, reduced egg volume, eye tumors, increased number of parasites, liver damage and behavioral abnormalities. In 1990, Congress animously passed the Oil Pollution Act, which includes a \$1 billion response fund, tougher civil and criminal penalties and more thorough contingency planning. As far as the out-of-court settlement of civil and criminal charges against Exxon, several environmental groups pointed out last fall that "not one penny has yet been spent on substantive restoration". Therefore, restoration awaits development of a plan to be ready by early 1994. Despite safeguards, tankers still collide, ground and explode, spilling an estimated 3 million barrels of their toxic cargo into the world's oceans every year. Seldom is more than ten percent recovered. I am deeply concerned. I adamantly recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

#### USA 1595

I request your support and approval for the "citizen's vision" for use of the vast majority of remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds for the protection of critical wildlife habitats. The Exxon Valdez spill was a major environmental disaster. Unfortunately, Settlement funds cannot bring back dead, oil-soaked wildlife. However, another foreseeable environmental tragedy of potentially equal or greater proportion is the massive logging and fragmentation of this region's forests. Ultimately, this logging and associated road building may do more to reduce the long-term productivity and sustainability of fisheries and wildlife than the spill itself. Thus, it is logical to spend the Settlement funds where they can help avoid future environmental problems, rather than the largely unmitigatable impact from the spill.

The scientists

working under the relatively new disciplines of landscape ecology and conservation biology are teaching us that future conservation and management programs must shift to become proactive, preventive, ecosystem-based, and at a watershed or larger level. In other words, most existing protected habitat for fisheries and wildlife may not sustain healthy viable populations over time, if surrounding habitats are increasingly converted and/or fragmented. These recent



lessons should be applied in spending the remaining Settlement funds to acquire private lands and timber rights in a manner which will protect the natural productivity and connectivity of at least watershed scale habitats.

USA 1582 Psychiatric Associates, Chartered

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

USA 1577

I am writing to recommend that at least 80% of your remaining funds be used for habitat protection. I believe that is your responsibility to do so.

USA 1561

At any rate, I am hoping that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1560

I am writing this letter to comment on the final restoration plan. I would like to see 80% of the remaining settlement funds be used for habitat protection. This will ensure more protection and help protect the pristine environment.

USA 1556

The NWF is asking that 80% of the remaining funds for restoration be used for habitat protection. If our petition is not put to work, more animals will die or be injured and more acres of forestry will be destroyed.

USA 1555

The Exxon Oil Spill was and ecological disaster. I am aware that there are funds available from the \$900 million Settlement. I hope that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds will be used for habitat protection. This will protect thousands of acres of trees and the wildlife. Thank you for your time.

USA 1554

I strongly urge that 80% of remaining funds in the Exxon Valdez settlement be used for habitat protection. Thank you for your attention.

USA 1541

I am writing to express my concern and recommending that at least 80 % of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. When the "spill" happened, the words horrified - stunned - appalled - sick - can barely explain or define my feeling. Something MUST be done to eliminate this problem - somehow - somehow? I cry each time I see pictures of nature killed, destroyed and perhaps never to return again to its previous state. Your support of the above proposal is direly needed. Thank you for your support.

USA 1527

I understand that Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees are seeking public comments on various recovery alternatives. I also understand that there are five alternatives listed that would possibly be employed in this situation: 1. essentially do nothing actively to restore

wildlife; 2. about 90 percent of available money would be used to protect public and private land, but there are some drawbacks to this plan; 3. about 75 percent of funds would be used to protect and acquire habitats for wildlife species; 4. about 75 percent would be used to protect wildlife; 5. about 35 percent would be used to protect wildlife. I think that at least 80 to 85 percent of the remaining funds should be used to protect the habitats of various wildlife. Wildlife preservation is essential for the lives and lifestyle of those who live along these waters. Moreover, if the company invests this amount of money to recover these habitations, it will be a deterrent to the possibility of future accidents. Our lives, our future, and possibly the future of this land depend on restoration to the maximum capability possible.

USA 1513

Of the \$600 million left from the Exxon settlement, I feel at least 80% of it should be used for habitat protection.

USA 1510

Please carefully consider the recommendations of the citizens coalition -- purchase of large areas, including watersheds and timber rights, to protect wildlife habitat, thus helping to restore the wildlife and fish hurt by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. You have a rare opportunity to invest in the future of the wonderful state of Alaska.

USA 1509

I am writing to urge your office to spend at least 80% of the remaining funds which are available for habitat protection. The ecological balance of nature must be maintained and/or restored. There are many devastating consequences from the spill. Spending a large portion of funds as I've suggested would help reverse some of the damaging consequences.

USA 1508

The Exxon Valdez spill should serve to remind all of us that any true prosperity we seek in this world must also include consideration for the many innocent inhabitants along the way. Please use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1506

We know that the time is very close when the Trustees will be making a decision about spending the remaining funds from the Valdez oil spill. We want you to know that we believe it is imperative the funds be used to restore and protect this area for future generations. Please vote to use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. How could we do less for our children and grandchildren?

USA 1503

In response to public comment on the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. I would like to say 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection. If not, I am afraid 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.

USA 1501

I agree with the NWF that 80% of the funds should be for habitat protection including preserving forests.

USA 1486

Imagine how angry you would be if someone came along and dumped a black, toxic, mucky substance over your home and everything you've ever known. Not only did they do that, but the money that was paid for damages was not used to cleanup your home! We can only imagine the rage that we would feel. Unfortunately, this scenario is real for the many animals whose homes were destroyed as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We urge you to use at least 80% of the funds received from Exxon Valdez Settlement for restoration and habitat protection. If the money is not spent for habitat protection, then many animals will have lost everything, or died, in vain. Thank you for your time.

USA 1483

I am distressed to hear that further damage will be impressed upon the wilderness areas of Alaska, our nation's last vast wilderness area. Private lands under responsible, caring and conservation-minded individuals is one of the best ways to preserve this area for future generations. Please do what you can do to ensure the biodiversity, healthiness, and enjoyment of Alaska's wildlands.

USA 1480

I am writing to express my concern for the fate of Alaska's wilderness on the wake of the Valdez spill. It is my understanding that you are considering what use to make of the remaining Valdez settlement funds. The wildlife, and adjoining lands and water have suffered greatly from the spill and it is my request that you direct funds to protect remaining habitat identified as critical for the survival of that devastated ecosystem. Clearcut logging proposed for private lands with in Alaska's most important habitat areas, can only lead to further degradation initiated by the spill.

Please

designate funds for the purpose of private lands with timber sales especially important and delicate watershed lands. I am most concerned about acquisition of the seven areas identified as the "citizens' vision" area.

Alaska is our

last wilderness and should remain free from the ravages of unchecked development like clearcut logging and the irresponsible actions of companies like Exxon. Please use your assignment to protect the best of the last.

USA 1459 Advocacy Unlimited Foundation

It is my opinion that the \$600 million of uncommitted funds be utilized so that 50% would be for habitat restoration and 50% for research and development. Although habitat restoration has a great deal of priority, I believe that an equal amount should be spent toward eliminating the very problem contributing to the spill, as well as preserving and protecting to the greatest of our ability so that these problems will not recur in the future. Thus, a very significant proportion should be applied to preventive medicine and not simply band-aid work on the present situation.

USA 1451

I am writing to you about the subject of the remaining \$600 million settlement reached with Exxon. I support the recommendation that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

USA 1450

Regarding the oil spill in Prince William Sound please use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

USA 1439

I would like to take a moment to express my concern on the Exxon Oil Spill Restoration. While I find Alternative 2 to be the best in terms of money spent towards protection of both public and private land, I find certain drawbacks that make it less desirable than I prefer. So, I propose that a 6th alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. I feel that settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest will be clearcut. This in turn will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Please consider my thoughts as you determine final resolution to this question.

USA 1438

Unfortunately you have done a bad job. The overwhelming majority of the American people want at least 80% of the remaining funds to be used to increase land acquisition and habitat protection. Although I read your 5 alternative proposals, they are all incompetently unacceptable. Please take into consideration a more liberal, American view on the environment. Work for sound, trustworthy relationships with environmentalists, who have so far saved America from being the environmental nightmare Eastern Europe is.

USA 1423

I beg you to spend the entire \$600 million to provide security for the wonderful plants and animals in the areas devastated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Those plants and animals have relied upon this area of the world long before humans decided to start taking more and more of the natural resources. This may be the only opportunity humans have to pay back to the environment some measure of the resources that humans have taken for many, many years. I am sure humans will continue to take and take and take. Buying this land places future decisions in the hands of those committed to protecting these areas for their own sake, rather than for that of humans. Please maximize the impact of your decision making by spending this money in the wisest manner possible. Thank you very much for your consideration of the environment's right to exist.

USA 1421

I understand the Council has the responsibility of using Settlement funds to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill. Many of these areas are further threatened by clear-cut logging. It would be in the best interest of wildlife in these areas if Settlement funds were used to purchase the land, and I hope your Council will give this serious consideration.

USA 1419

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as an 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, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1398

In conjunction with the stated wishes on the National Wildlife Federation, I ask you to devote 80% of the \$600 million uncommitted funds from the Exxon Civil settlement to habitat protection: purchasing private forest land which would otherwise be clearcut. (I understand that you have proposed allocating \$20 million of these funds to habitat protection in 1993, \$7.5 million of which is designated for Kachemak Bay State Park acquisition.) (I recommend that you continue and augment the habitat protection begun here, allocation about \$48 million for land purchase each year in the next 10 year period.) In addition I recommend tentatively that environmentally sensitive land in the Tongass and/or Chugach National Forest be purchased from the U.S. Forest Service, even paying double the price which a timber sale in that area would bring- in preference to buying non-environmentally sensitive private land in the spill area, land which may not contribute rain water and snow melt run-off to drainage valleys and salmon breeding streams. Funds designated for habitat protection should be used to protect the most endangered habitat and not wasted in buying land of little or no importance in restoring the ecology. As you know, the settlement requiring expenditure of the money inside the spill areas would have to be changed to allow expenditure in the Tongass. The Tongass may be the best place to spend it, however, since it's out of the way to future oil spills, is upspoiled by oil, but is threatened with environmental degradation through clearcutting--which you might prevent. In conclusion, I repeat my request that 80% of the \$600 million uncommitted funds be used to protect habitat, and I hope you will give very careful study to deciding which land is most important to the ecology of coastal Alaska and which land you ought to buy.

USA 1396

I have familiarized myself with Alternative 1 thru 5 regarding the remaining clean-up of the 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound, and find none of them satisfactory. Since you are seeking public comments on this question, I would recommend that you implement an additional alternative, urging that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. We will be watching developments.

USA 1212

Please commit no less than 80% of the remaining settlement funds for habitat protection.

USA 795

Three (3) major categories should be assigned for these funds and the bulk of the money assigned should be prioritized as follows: 1) Land Acquisition in Alaska - first in the affected area and then elsewhere within Alaska. 2) Well-defined research and monitoring to understand changes in ecosystems of the affected areas over time. Overhead money for research should be kept to a minimum. 3) Strategic Educational Materials that use results of #2 should be developed for the express purpose of informing the general public on a routine basis, so as to establish improved risk-management perceptions for the general public. This act will invest knowledge and possibly minimize the money volume of claims in future spills because of minimizing degrees of uncertainty regarding resource sensitivity and status. Finally, using spill money to support all but the most central Administration activities for the spill should cease. Overhead steals from intended use and project results if not carefully monitored.

USA 793

"Restoration" sounds good but experience indicates this feature is done most efficiently by forces of nature. Purchase of private lands that are in old growth timber and placed under federal ownership will provide the best wildlife habitat protection.

USA 766

Maximum amount of settlement possible should be used to acquire habitat for natural resources. Minimize supporting bureaucratic structure.

USA 759

Maximum amount possible of money should be used to protect/acquire habitat. 100% of remaining funds. No or minimal amounts for bureaucratic structure or research or "restoration". Quality of many studies to date is questionable. Cut losses and allocate remaining funds to acquisition of habitat.

USA 650

Something GOOD must come out of all of this. Habitat acquisition is the only tangible thing that can. The nation shocked into realizing how fragile and precious this area is has already been learned. Twenty years from now will it be any different than it was the day before the spill? The answer is NO, not unless inholdings, timberlands, rivers and islands are acquired and protected. (People only learn from mistakes. This was a big mistake. Something has to be learned. Habitat acquisition is the only lasting thing to be learned.)

VDZ 1576

Would like 50% or more of the money to be for protecting habitat.

Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

AWRTA supports habitat and viewshed acquisition for recreation areas. Covenants should contain specific language that these areas must be managed for habitat and viewshed restoration. Since these lands would be acquired to help restore lost fisheries, backcountry recreation and tourism services, it is important that they are not subsequently converted to other, incompatible uses. Facilities for developed recreation such as cabins, etc. would have an adverse effect on the habitat, wildlife, fisheries, and existing backcountry recreation and tourism uses. AWRTA supports restoration of lost resources and services; we do not support converting an area from one type of service to another. AWTRA supports placing stipulations in the covenants so that future administrators will not make alterations to the land that are incompatible with restoration. We would like to see the Restoration Plan include an administrative alternative that allowed a non-profit agency, such as the Nature Conservancy, to manage conservation areas for either private or government landholders.

Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

1. AWRTA strongly supports the acquisition of habitat and viewsheds to help damaged species and dependent fisheries and tourism services recover. Considerable oil remains in the spill impacted area and has an adverse effect on recreation and tourism use. The decision has been made not to remove oil for aesthetic purposes unless there is also a biological gain. Some shore-based backcountry users of the spill afflicted area would prefer to have the oil removed, but most are willing to settle for the acquisition of viewsheds as compensation for their continuing damages. AWRTA supports the majority of remaining Restoration funds should

go the habitat acquisition. AWRTA prefers to wait until reviewing the EIS and Draft Plan before indicating a more precise figure. AWTRA does not support acquiring only buffer strips around anadromous streams unless the buffer strips are sufficiently wide (perhaps 1000ft) and protect the stream and all its tributaries from tidelands to timberline. Under the State's draft regulations buffer strips only protect parts of a stream where anadromous fish occur. This is inadequate to protect water quality and habitat.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 CON ; Oppose Habitat Protection and Acquisition</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 572**

I do not agree with purchasing land.

**Fbk 431**

Purchase of private land should be kept to a minimum as so much of the state is already tied up in parks, reserves, etc. Lease of private lands for 5-10 years to reduce human impact would allow for continued private ownership.

**Int 622 Bethel Native Corporation**

Alaska needs to have access to its resources, e.g., timber, in order to have a viable economy.

Private lands with resources should not be placed into public ownership. If it is necessary to acquire private lands containing critical habitat, then an equivalent amount of land, with equivalent resources, should be taken out of public ownership through exchanges or some other means. With 90% of Alaska in public ownership and a high percentage of that in conservation units, Alaska needs productive lands. This spill is being used as an excuse to lock up more of Alaska and that is not right.

**Jno 5508**

I'd like to say I am not against the willing buyer/seller process. This has to be viewed very carefully and have a credible explanation. The existing land does a good job at protecting public resources. To the extent that the long-term damage or harm has some identifiable economic impact to the region, I would like to increase timber harvesting which would have positive effects to the regional economy.

**Jno 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.**

As a matter of fact I object to the acquisition of privately owned lands for any type of public ownership. First, Alaska is unique because the state, federal and local governments virtually own the whole state, and these public lands have not successfully supported any industry, except perhaps Prudhoe Bay. Alaska desperately needs to diversify its economy to encourage natural resource industry development in the state to obtain the benefits of jobs, revenue, and a healthy economy. The acquisition of what little private land there is for public ownership will further restrict Alaska's economy. Second, the premise of habitat acquisition assumes this needs to be done to prevent development of some natural resource. This assumes that development will create a loss of habitat, or damage to publicly owned

resources such as fish, that is without foundation considering new laws that afford these resources ample protection. Examples of these laws are the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and regulations, and the Clean Water Act.

**Jno 256**

I cannot comprehend the acquisition of private lands for the purpose of habitat protection by purchase and then returning these lands to Federal ownership.

**SE 576**

I do not support habitat acquisition. The Govt. does not need to acquire any more land in the state of Alaska. There is already enough habitat protected in existing state and federal parks, forests, monuments, refuges, etc. Private land is a rarity and needs protection from the govt.

**SE 575**

I am strongly opposed to habitat acquisition. The state already has enough land in protected status, i.e., parks, monuments, national forests, etc. The government does not need to acquire any more land.

**SE 200**

I am strongly against the acquisition of upland areas. Most areas in the Sound are in the Chugach National Forest and already managed for recreation and wildlife. The private land should remain private and be available for potential resource development (mineral, timber, recreation, etc.) which the people to Alaska need to survive.

## **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5069**

Whatever comments we make here tonight, you will go back to the Council and tell them? This is me on what should be done. The government should not own no more land and shouldn't buy any more land. The one exception is Kachemak Bay. The government owns too much land already.

**Anc 5054**

You could spend all the money buying off Native land. It's insane what is going on.

**Anc 5051**

I can't figure out why we are going to buy land. What is the government doing buying more land when they own 97% of the state of Alaska. Why buy more land now? Who is doing this? Who owns the land? Why are you letting them buy more land. It should have been a \$15 billion settlement. You have got less than a billion to work with and you are buying land. Buying land doesn't make sense.

**Anc 623**

Am not familiar enough with Prince William Sound to offer personal suggestions. However, I do not believe that private lands should be acquired. They represent a base on which a visitor or other commerce may be developed.



**Anc 502**

Am afraid more government acquisition of lands will translate into a "hands-off" policy except for tourism, under "state administration." Leave as much land as possible private.

**Anc 502**

Am afraid more government acquisition of lands will translate into a "hands-off" policy except for tourism, under "state administration". Leave as much land as possible private.

**Anc 465**

The use of oil spill money for the enhancement of public facilities or subsistence users or creation of wilderness area or acquisition of lands, timbered or otherwise is inappropriate. The money was originally acquired as a penalty, the penalty funds should not be used to set up a "bureau" for preservationists. There may be a scientific question whether beach cleaning is in fact a practical matter. It appears that a scientific study of the effects -- long-term -- of the oil spill is practical and should be funded so that methodology and effects will be available in the event of another catastrophe.

**Anc 444**

DO NOT BUY LAND! We do not need more federal land in Alaska. And since there is no link to buying land and restoring injured species all that can be accomplished is to hurt the economy by stopping logging or other development in an area that has already been hurt by the spill. Use the money to benefit the resources and services injured by the spill--not to stop logging to appease the envious.

**Anc 397**

The most important consideration should be restoration and then future protection of the Sound. Limited funds should not be spent in acquisition of private property within the Sound. Particularly by the oil spill. These private property holdings are providing residents with employment, and the local government with a tax base. Encouraging this human activity within the spill area assists in promoting the economic recover or the area without state or federal subsidy. No expenditures should be made in relation to scenic values of the Sound unless its directly related to injuries to those values such as beaches, estuaries, etc..

**Anc 300**

Don't waste monies buying native owned lands.

**Anc 182**

I am afraid that habitat protection and acquisition will result in "preservation" and overregulation, causing heavy use in small particular areas accessible to the many and causing more destruction such as the Kenai River. And again, only the wealthy, or young, health will be able to tke advantage of special protected areas.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5230**

They want to buy all that land, with all the funding cuts that are coming?

Clg 5221

I'm sure if you went around to all the villages you would hear that, we don't want to buy habitat.

Clg 5220

It doesn't make any sense to me to buy habitat. I wrote to Hickel, and Zharoff and Jacko and those guys, it doesn't make sense to buy habitat if you're going to cut back the Department of Fish and Game so you can't monitor it. What's the sense to have a big bunch of land if you're not going to be able to manage it. If they want habitat and stuff like that, let the tree huggers buy it.

Clg 5206

I think the money should be given to the communities that need it and they can use it as they see fit to restore things. I don't see any sense to buying land.

Clg 5205

This doesn't make any sense to me to buy the land, that's just a waste of money. That's not really restoring. Most of the land you'd be buying you can't hardly get to any of it to do anything with it anyway.

Clg 5204

As regards habitat protection, who is buying all this land, and what for?

## REGION: KEN

Ken 202

NO! LAND BUYING. NO! NO! NO!

Ptg 5786

I have a real problem buying land that was not impacted by the oil. I would prefer restoration of the habitat rather than purchase of land. It would affect those that are probably not even aware of the impact along the coastline.

Sdv 5856

We have a good biology station out here that could be increased. That is money well spent as compared to buying large chunks of land.

Sdv 214

The word acquisition keeps popping up! I don't believe that any of the settlement money should be used to buy land, especially in Kachemak State Park. You can't show me a tree that was destroyed by the spill or any tree that is endangered by another spill! The Seldova Native Association has sold the trees to timber trading co. If you have to get your fingers into the settlement money buy the trees only back from Timber Trading Co.. Or take the 24,000 acres inholding that the SNA owns out of the park and let Timber Trading Co. cut the trees. Then the SNA land will be worth about 2 cents and acre just about what the U.S. paid Russia (per acre) for Alaska. When the settlement money is all gone, I suppose you will want to get your hooks into the Permanent Fund. If this land buy back goes through it will open the gate,

for others to demand that the State buy their land. When the settlement money is all gone you guys will be out of work.

Sdv 168

Restoration implies that you are to return something, to as close as possible, to its original state. If these are intended to restore the effects of the 89 oil spill, then I see no connection between using these funds to enhance public use, or purchase of areas not directly affected by the spill.

Sew 6109

On habitat acquisition and protection, I am vehemently opposed to any transfer using these funds from private ownership to the National Park Service or any status of wilderness protection. The Park Service is just a tourist industry like any other. The numbers of people attracted to justify their existence is a big negative impact on the area. I would not like to see these funds used to take private land wherever and put them under Park Service or to upgrade from a refuge status or multiple-use status into a wilderness status. It is unnecessary.

Sew 5961

It seems to make sense that you are concerned about the impact of the fish and then you turn around and put a hurting on the timber industry. The oil affected the waters and that's what we should be concerned with. I think you will find out that all except for the Native lands, everyone else has to abide. Most people support that. Whatever the federal government says, we should abide by those regulations. The timber industry still can survive.

Sew 5960

I have been waiting for someone from the forest industry to show up and say something. I noticed you talked to koncord, and I am surprised there is no comment from our local mill, which has just gone back into operation. Is part of the study the impact or the availability of land that was originally planned for the mill that Chugach developed? I know one portion of the land was for the university. Is someone looking at that too?

Sew 5949

I think what we are concerned with is effects of the oil spill. What difference does it make who owns the land; they still have to follow the same laws.

Sew 5947

In looking at the map and the amount of private ownership, I wonder why they need one acre more for any kind of habitat protection. They already have an overwhelming amount already owned by the National Forest, Bureau of Land Management and the state. Why not put this into research and prevention? We have millions of acres already protected. I don't see how they need more to protect. Buying more is not going to do it.

Sew 5901

How many trees were damaged in the spill?

Sew 464

## **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5557**

I had one of the first special use permits in Seal Bay for a hunting lodge. It was to provide for the harvesting of sea otter, beaver and fox. We spent a number of years out there in Seal Bay during the course of that time under the management of Chugach National Forest. During that time, preservation was the word. We absolutely weren't allowed to take certain types of animals. Then in 1972 came the Alaska Native land claims settlement act, and to my knowledge there has never been any additional special use permits issued. The Natives have not been issued any or anyone in any other place. In 1970 when they were talking about selecting that portion of Afognak Island it was for timber harvest. It was common knowledge that they were going to harvest and the only issues were they going to strip log or clear cut.

It wasn't any of these 'poor little Paul Lake' they were talking about. These people were getting something that they were entitled to, that the federal government felt was a fair shake. They wanted to give every village 50,000 acres. If you walk through this timber it needs to be cut. The shoreline is just as viable for wildlife with the timber down as with it up. Go over to Portage or go to Danger Bay, it is just as viable. There was a whole lot more money made from the oil spill than is going to be made from the preservation of this land. Let's use this money to restore something that was destroyed. The trees were not destroyed, it was the shoreline. If you take the approach that we're going to take this money and put it someplace else and allow those people to do what they want to do with that timber, it is their timber, it is not a group of individuals that say "oh don't do this, oh these poor trees. Nobody said "That's great, we're going to have something." We wanted to build a sawmill in Kodiak, but they said no we don't want a sawmill. So they built it in Seward. Lets put this money in research and let those people cut the timber adn let them plan new vegetation there.

**Kdk 5552**

Seems like everything I've read in the papers and heard from government officials is let's buy more land. I don't see anything going into prevention. I suggest the trustees spend at least one third of the settlement money to have equipment ready to prevent another oil spill. I think habitat acquisition and land buying is a waste of money.

**Lsn 5585**

I could see buying the land in Seal Bay that was affected by the oil spill, but I don't think they should do it in locations where it's not affected.

**Lsn 5583**

Regarding habitat protection: Who buys the land? Out of this money we're talking about now? No, I don't agree with that.

**Ouz 5724**

When it gets down to the village the question is always which choice do you want. I can't see where a duck or a clam cares who owns the land. Here you've got habitat protection or habitat acquisition. I would much rather see a duck rearing proposition.

**Ouz** 5709

I keep seeing these priorities listed in the paper. The Trustee Council has priorities on what they're going to do with the money. I see what's happening with Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. The interest groups are getting in there and influencing the outcomes. What does 10,000 acres of trees have to do with the oil spill? The Trustee Council is trying to justify the expenditure of these funds and we're neglecting what actually happened. In my opinion, that's where the money should be directed: more research into what was affected by the oil spill. We need reports. They've been sampling for years over there but we don't get results. That's where I think the money should be spent, is rebuilding things we're losing, not by acquiring timbered lands.

**Ptl** 5812

Why should land acquisition be funded? What you need to do is restore something. That's why we have the attorneys called in there. This money was set aside to put things back to pre-spill condition.

**Ptl** 5810

I don't see that land acquisition makes sense.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 317

Our land was sold once and it took to long for us to get it back again.

**Chb** 339

I keep reading about acquisition and protection. I think just about the same idea was told to most American native nations for 150 years, they wound up locked out and locked up. It sounds like a State or/and Federal tie up of PWS. Who are you going to protect the land from? Mostly only native hunters use this area and thats for subsistence. We've already seen what the State of AK thinks of subsistence. Thanks but no thanks our land is all we have left and we'll keep it thank you.

**Vdz** 235

It has taken years to get the land out of the governments, lets not put it back in government's hands. Developing natural resources is what makes this country great.

#### **REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 744

Too much emphasis on land/habitat ecosystem. Timber harvest is a use or service of the spill area's natural resources just as commercial and subsistence fishing. While not injured by the spill, the Trustee Council should not injure this service to domestic and foregin consumers by taking actions that will reduce the amound of harvestable timber, found in the spill area.

**Anc** 743

Totally against any government acquisition of private land.

**CDV 1395 Reclaimers of Alaska**

We are writing to you as a group of concerned citizens regarding the Exxon Valdez settlement funds expenditure. We are apprehensive about the bulk timber buy-back disguised as habitat acquisition and the near total lack of funding for fisheries research and management in comparison. The Exxon Valdez released 11+ million gallons of crude oil into the waters of Prince William Sound, possibly resulting in damages to the fishing industry. The 1993 herring return was significantly smaller, larger in biomass, and suffering from lesions. A vast portion of the salmon fry this year had to be destroyed due to the infestation of a contagious disease in the hatcheries. This will devastate the salmon return in four years. It is quite apparent that immediate and long term development needs to be secured as a first priority for our fisheries in Prince William Sound.

**Kdk 578**

**NO MORE LAND PURCHASE!!** The Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration team habitat protection work group and ADF&G lied to you and misled you as to the amount of damage done by logging, the area impacted, species impacted and benefit. You have already wasted \$58 million on habitat acquisition in Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. You only interviewed environmental groups and government employees as to the benefit of land purchase. These people have no stake in a growing economy. You did not include input from economists, business leaders or native leaders in your land purchase study. We cannot all be fishermen, tour bus drivers and government employees to produce a thriving economy. Do not buy any more of the small amount of private land left in Alaska. You already have millions of acres that you do nothing with.

**Kdk 198**

There should be no more acquisition of private property. If private property is needed for habitat protection and it has no economic value, a parcel of at least equal and similar value should be traded or released for private ownership.

**Kdk 179**

No timber purchase! The Federal government and State should not be held hostage to native interest groups.

**SE 741**

I think the settlement money should be used to counter the effects of the spill. I do not think it should be diluted so that everybody who can think of any way to claim a link to an injured resource can get some of it, to the detriment of the resources that actually need restoration. I also don't think the money should be used to pursue an agenda unrelated to spill-caused environmental damage. State purchase of land to stop logging on it has nothing to do with either the spill or restoration of its damaged resources. In other words, if the oil hadn't spilled and Exxon hadn't had to pay the \$900 million, would these actions have been taken? If so, the state should fund them outside the settlement. If not, they shouldn't be taken now. In still other words, let's not squander the money or spend it just because it's there. \$900 million ain't what it used to be. Spend it to make the spill area what it would have been if the Exxon Valdez had missed the reef.

**REGION: AK**

**Jno 481**

Olsen Bay - good long-term study site, should be protected vs. development

**Jno 479**

Olsen Bay watershed protection - highly favor

**Jno 256**

Some of the worse land management for wildlife in the U.S.A can be viewed on public lands (Forest Service, BLM, etc...) How would federal ownership increase protection? Unless these lands are placed in wilderness classification, which they may not qualify as such.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5089**

I was wondering if you have in your bag of tricks, land management policy lobbying. I would suggest Ms. Sturgulewski contact her allies. A greater part of PWS was designated a wilderness area. If these lands were removed from commercial exploitation, it would allow the species to reproduce at a faster rate than would be otherwise allowable. Has the restoration committee decided to use any funding for manipulation of land management policies to see that these species are protected to allow for restoration?

**Anc 5049**

You should create a moratorium for the use of affected lands.

**Anc 605**

While there is plenty of talk here about acquiring land there is nothing about funding for management of these lands once they are acquired from private sources or even who will manage them. If funding goes into acquiring land, then funding need to go to manage them. 20% of funds left to spend should be set aside for management. Additional funds for an endowment is also a good plan.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 6095**

Does "research natural area" mean hiring people?

**Hmr 5438**

I heard that for land acquired under restoration, the State might consider selling it. I would like to see it locked up under some type of sanctuary status. Any land acquired is creating opportunities for human use which is not the case under private ownership. Human use would be a low priority because it would be taken care of anyway.

**Hmr 5406**

Are any of the agencies pursuing sanctuaries?

**Hmr** 196

At the same time, I do not want to see areas "locked up" by increased regulations affected hiking, boating, fishing, hunting, kayaking (where appropriate).

**Sdv** 5872

You don't want to make parks because you could overimpact.

**Sew** 6109

On habitat acquisition and protection, I am vehemently opposed to any transfer using these funds from private ownership to the National Park Service or any status of wilderness protection. The Park Service is just a tourist industry like any other. The numbers of people attracted to justify their existence is a big negative impact on the area. I would not like to see these funds used to take private land wherever and put them under Park Service or to upgrade from a refuge status or multiple-use status into a wilderness status. It is unnecessary.

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1065

I feel that if we limit the amount of human recreation, camping, fishing, tour, etc. I also feel that commercial use in these areas should be reduced.

**USA** 1007

The Sound can never be "fixed." All the damage has been done and there is nothing to do but wait. However, another portion of the money could be used to preserve some of the areas affected by the spill, as well as others still vulnerable, from further exploitations. If we can't return the Sound to the way it was, let's at least protect it from mutating any further. Sanctuaries should be set up to stem the onslaught of development and logging in the Sound. I believe you have the power to do these things, to moderate, if not curtail Forest Service plans, to satiate the Chenega Indian and their land rights and to give the Sound time to heal.

Thank you for giving me time to express myself and I hope you have taken my words to heart as I have taken the Sound to my heart. Good luck with a tough decision.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 288

The Trustee Council might facilitate the transfer of the property included in the Main Bay Hatchery from the federal government to the state. This would remove the hatchery from the USFU wilderness study area.

#### **REGION: ???**

**Kdk** 198



The government already has too much property, managed as "wilderness". If any land is purchased for recreational use, the users should pay for it.

**Vdz** 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

3. State lands on Naked Island: These lands provide habitat for species whose populations declined, receive considerable on-shore use from recreation and tourism, and considerable off-shore scenic-use by cruiseships, tourboats and the State ferry. The lands should receive some type of special use classification that protects their habitat and both on-and off-shore scenic viewsheds.

**ISSUE: 2.1 MUL ; Multiple recommendations for habitat purchases (i.e., the "Citizens Vi**

**REGION: AK**

**FBK** 1185

I am writing to urge that money obtained through the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement be used to acquire habitat in Prince William Sound, specifically to prevent clearcutting of timber in Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, the Knight Island Passage, the Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As a resident of the Interior, I seldom have the opportunity to visit Alaska's coastal regions. Whenever I do, I am awestruck by the beauty of the area and by abundance of plants, trees, and wildlife that inhabit the shore. Spending more money on interminable, conflicting studies or on capital development projects far from the affected area will do little to restore the area to the majesty it once had before the spill.

**Fbk** 1053

Please support the use of settlement funds for habitat purchases because: 1) the 7 areas of the "citizens' vision" plan should be protected due to their unique and overwhelming value in wildlife, fish and timber protection and 2) the vast majority of the remaining funds should be used to protect the land and wildlife from further devastation.

**Int** 1182

Please act ASAP to buy the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision" namely: 1. Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2. Port Fidalgo; 3. Knight Island Passage; 4. Kenai Fjords National Park; 5. Port Chatham; 6. Shuyak Straits; 7. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you very much.

**Int** 1073

I would like to urge you to use the remaining Settlement funds for habitat purchases and restoration in and around Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak. Areas such as Orca Bay and Port Gravina, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge are essential habitat for wildlife affected by the spill. These land purchases are the best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Please do it for the marbled murrelet.

**Jno 1155**

Perhaps some good can still be done in the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. The Seal Bay and Katchemak purchases were a good beginning. Now I hope that you will wisely use the remainder of the settlement resources to purchase those beautiful and sensitive areas so in need of protection. Everything that can be done to protect the precious ecosystems of Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island should be done now. Buying wildlife habitat areas should be the primary emphasis in the Restoration Plan. Although I have not yet been to the western part of the Gulf of Alaska, I hope that when I do come I will find that forests within Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge, at Port Gravina and Port Fidalgo have been protected from logging due to purchase with settlement monies. I hope the wildlife of Knight Island, Port Chatham and Shuyak Straits are safe from further devastation. Here is a great opportunity for you for the sake of all Alaskans today and tomorrow.

**Jno 1097**

I'm writing to express my support for use of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement funds to purchase threatened habitat in the Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska areas. As an Alaska citizen who has followed the news of various proposals to spend the money very closely, I am convinced that habitat purchase is the highest and best use of these funds. I have been appalled at various proposals I've heard about, to build highways, a fish hatchery on an Anchorage area military base, even a visitor's center about marine mammals. I think the vast majority of the funds should be used to purchase large tracts of land currently being threatened by destructive developments. I support protections through purchase of the seven areas identified by various spill affected citizens groups, including Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, inholdings in Kenai Fjords NP, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and inholdings in the Kodiak NWR. As public trustees, I urge you to do the best to ensure longterm health of the spill area: BUY HABITAT.

**Jno 1081**

The money received from Exxon in the settlement of the oil spill disaster are monies that should go directly back to protecting Alaska's wildlife habitat. Please listen to this letter representing the views of an Alaskan since statehood - protect Alaska's wildlife and their habitat. Areas I personally would like to see purchased and protected are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park - the private lands within the park please don't allow logging, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for listening to me.

**Jno 1078**

At this point, the most appropriate application of this hierarchy is to direct the vast majority of remaining settlement funds at the protection of wildlife habitat from further adverse impacts and to do so by buying and protecting large areas encompassing entire watersheds. To this end, I encourage the purchase of the following seven areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay - The old-growth forest of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species; 2) Port Fidalgo - Ongoing logging activities here threaten the densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Tatitlek and Valdez; 3) Knight Island Passage - Rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays provide habitat for spill-impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles, and salmon; 4) Kenai Fjords National Park - Important habitat along this rugged coast is subject to degradation

from logging and development on private lands within the park; 5) Port Chatham - This is an important 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. 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - Although logging is not a threat here, other development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the challenging process you are undertaking.

**Jno 1076**

I am writing to express my support for the use of Settlement funds for the purchase of wildlife habitat in areas impacted by the oil spill. I believe that habitat purchase is the very best use of the Settlement monies and the remaining funds should be used for this purpose. I request that you purchase and protect large areas and entire watersheds so that wildlife has a large undisturbed ecosystem to thrive in. There can be no better gift that we can leave the children of Alaska than large, unbroken areas of wildlands. I urge you to spend the money wisely and efficiently. Specific areas I would like to see purchased and protected are: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Each of these areas, and many more in the spill affected areas, have high wildlife values and offer the most protection of our ecosystem for the money. I thank you for your efforts to ensure the Settlement monies are well spent protecting Alaska's wildlands for future generations.

**Mat 1085**

I am writing you to let you know that I would like you to use the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. I believe that buying wildlife habitat purchases is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. You need to use the vast majority of remaining funds to protect this habitat from further devastation from forestry and development. There are seven areas of prime concern that I would like protected: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay - old growth forests exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism, 2) Port Fidalgo - logging activities have threatened the habitat it needs protection, 3) Kenai Fjords National Park - one of Alaska crown jewels, the heart is threatened by logging and development on private lands within the park, 4) Port Chatham - this is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, 5) Shuyak Straits - the spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to numerous mammals and the Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment, 6) Knight Island Passage - these islands support growing wilderness recreation/tourism use and provide habitat for spill impacted species, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - proposed development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values. Using the EVOS settlement for habitat purchases offers a rare opportunity where everyone wins. The private owners get paid for their property and our great grandchildren will hopefully be able to enjoy wilderness. And most important the wildlife keeps their habitat.

**SE 1122**

I am writing to encourage you to spend most of the remaining settlement money to purchase privately held land parcels in and around Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Island. I am particularly concerned that some of the money be spent to buy inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park. I believe that protecting wildlife habitat will be the best

way to counter long-term effects of the spill and to help animal populations rebound. Thank you for considering my views.

**SE 1093**

Please seriously consider spending the remaining Exxon oil spill settlement funds on habitat preservation. Land purchased in Price William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would be a legacy to future generations. Traditional lifestyle and other forest users could continue to coexist with habitat that would surely be threatened by clearcutting. As a citizen of Alaska, I implore you to think of our state's proud past and our future.

**SE 1086**

As a citizen of Alaska I urge you to use the majority of remaining oil spill settlement funds to protect the pristine wildlife habitat of Alaska. Once forests are destroyed there is no way to restore them to their full splendor. The Valdez oil spill was a lesson on the harm human incompetence can have on the environment. Since the oil spill had the biggest impact on wildlife, the only appropriate way to use the \$600 million in fines is to see to the future protection of wilderness lands. No one has the right to destroy any animals habitat, that is why the remaining funds should be used to acquire as much land for protection against further devastation, accidental or intentional. Seven of the areas that should be included in plans for restoration include: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Protection of these and other areas should be top priority.

**REGION: ANC**

**ANC 1411**

I must admit that I have not been following this process very carefully. I do care a lot about the environment, however, and would like to tell you my views on how to expend the Exxon money. I think that the money should, for the most part, be spent to keep forested areas from being clearcut. Exxon money should be used to buy land because cutting down trees hurts the animals that were already hurt by the oil. Protecting the trees helps protect the animals and gives them a chance to recover.

Like most people I did not know which areas were in danger. Fortunately, I belong to some environmental groups and they have informed me that certain areas must be protected above all others. I agree with their recommendations and I am passing it along to you. Please buy habitat in the Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I will be following things more closely in the future and I hope to see you take action to protect the areas that I have mentioned.

**Anc 1407**

I would like to see the settlement funds spent on habitat protection. Please work diligently to purchase and prevent logging on the following holdings: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of the above listed areas would be an excellent use of money. Please also consider using the funds for habitat acquisition in other places, as

opportunity arises.

ANC 1400

I am writing to urge you to use the settlement funds to purchase threatened wildlife habitat in Alaska. Having studied biology and environmental science extensively, I am keenly aware of the need to protect entire ecosystems and wildlife habitat in order to ensure effective recovery. This habitat needs to be broad in area, not fragments here and there. But it doesn't really require a degree to understand that--just common sense. You must move quickly to purchase areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision"--Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park(private lands), Port Chatham, Shuyak Strait, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and any other areas that may be available. The wildlife and wilderness of Alaska are spectacular and unique. We must take steps to preserve them now and not sacrifice something so precious to us all for the short-term gain of a few. Thank you for your conscientious work on behalf of all of us who love Alaska and want to preserve it for future generations.

ANC 1360

I am both shocked and alarmed at the possibilities of extensive clear cutting in the same areas damaged by the oil spill. We must do everything possible to improve and protect these areas and Habitat prtotection is the best means for achieving that goal. Please use the vast majority of the available settlement money to purchase the lands that are home to the various critters hurt by the terrible tragedy of 1989. Among the areas most important to me are the Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Port Gavina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Knight Island Passage, Shuyak Straits. These spectacular areas are the source of not only habitat but recreation and we cannot afford to see any of them degraded by short sighted logging. Thank you very much for your time and I am sure that you will do the right thing.

Anc 1354

Please be aware of my strong support for Habitat Acquisition as the number one priority for expenditure of Exxon Valdez settlement moneys. While I am aware of the importance of scientific studies, I believe that buying habitat is the best way to protect and preserve a multitude of species as well as continuing to provide pristine areas for recreation and tourism. As such, habitat acquisition should receive the bulk of the funds which ahve been place in your trust. In an ideal world I would like to see every threatneed area in all of Alaska bought and preserved with Exxon money. It would be wonderful to stop all of that destruction without having to reach into the pockets of taxpayers. Unfortunately, I am well aware that the funds are limited and have been further depleted by what I consider to be excessive administrative costs, as well as unnecessary or inappropriate projects. Rather than continuing this depressing trend by spending millions of dollars on projects like guinat aquariums and private hatcheries you should wisely use the money to acquire threatned land inthe following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2) Port Fidalgo -- by this I mean the bays near Valdez and Tatitlek; 3) Knight Island Passage; 4) Kenai Fjords National Park; 5) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge -- there is no excuse for allowing logging in our National Parks and Refuges; 6) Northern Afognak Island -- many, many animals which were damaged by the oil spill call this area home. 7) Port Chatham -- I mean, of course, the forest along the coast. Thank you and good luck.

ANC 1344

I am writing with regard to the Exxon Spill Settlement. I would like to see this money used to buy habitat. Using the majority of the remaining settlement dollars to protect habitat will help prevent future devastation in this area. I would like to see large areas purchased and protected, to include entire watersheds, as I have heard was the case with the purchase of Seal Bay on Afognak. In particular, I would like to see the following areas considered priority acquisitions: Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island Passage, Shuyak Straits, Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina and Orca Bay, Port Chatham, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your time.

ANC 1342

We would like to introduce ourselves as members of the community who take pride in the beautiful coastal rainforests and wildlife around Prince William Sound, which are now threatened by clear-cut logging. We are writing this letter to urge you to support use of the settlement funds for habitat purchases. We sincerely believe that buying habitat is the BEST WAY to invest oil spill settlement dollars, and that a vast majority of the settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat. The purchase and protection of large areas, including entire watersheds, are required and essential if our future generations are to enjoy and benefit from the continued existence of the myriad wildlife and vegetation that co-exist in Prince William Sound. Accordingly, WE URGE the council members to BUY and PROTECT AT LEAST the following seven areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

ANC 1341

Although I am very concerned that the slow pace of restoration spending might cause us to lose precious opportunities, I wanted to say nevertheless that I appreciate your decision to at least purchase habitat at Kachemak and Seal Bays. I urge you however, to more quickly use the vast majority of restoration monies to purchase additional valuable habitat. I support the seven priority habitat acquisitions identified in the "citizens' vision." My personal experience makes me feel especially strongly about Knight Island Passage and Kenai Fjords National Park. To me, these and others are "priceless" areas--but hopefully we can in fact arrive at a price for them and preserve them for future generations of Alaskans and visitors. I'm not one who believes very often that natural resource management can offer win-win solutions for people with fundamentally different values. However, providing cash to willing sellers who can invest and make use of that wealth far better than they can make use of timber, and at the same time preserving habitat for subsistence and other purposes, is to me without any question one of those situations. Finally, I have been very disturbed by decisions by the state administration, and others, to cynically use restoration funding to further development schemes. Please don't fall prey to the warped logic behind these decisions (for example, how spending millions of dollars to build a road to Whittier "restores" the Sound is beyond me).

ANC 1336

Can I add my concerns to those of others and the media? The \$900 million that Exxon has paid in restitution for the Exxon Valdez oil spill should be spent NOW to buy as much endangered wildlife habitat acreage as possible. Today's picture in the paper about the Eyak clearcutting certainly shows that further delays by the Trustees will result in irreparable

losses of wildlife habitat and wilderness. I don't know how far you can stretch the \$900 million (less, of course, what has been frittered away already on studies and administration), but this Alaskan would be grateful for land purchases in the Kenai Fjords area, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham and Shuyak Straits. Hope to see some positive results from your August 6 meeting!

**ANC 1322**

In addition to the Eyak lands (which I visited earlier this summer in Sheep Bay and Port Gravina) I especially would like to see all the land purchased on Knight Island and have it turned into a National Park. Knight Island is a world-class treasure that must be protected. I would also like to see the timber lands on the outside coast of Kenai Fjords National Park protected, as well as Port Chatham (especially since so much of the adjoining land has been cut).

**ANC 1311**

Thank you for spending settlement monies to protect timber land in Kachemak Bay and at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I support spending the vast majority of the remaining funds to add more habitat to that list. Prince William Sound has suffered enough damage without subjecting it to clearcut logging in the best forest habitat in the region. I am especially interested in seeing the Eyak lands at Port Gravina/Sheep Bay/Orca Inlet and around Cordova protected as well as what is left of the Tatitlek lands in Port Fidalgo. I would like to see a priority placed on the outside coast of the Kenai Peninsula in both the National Park and Port Chatham.

Using settlement monies to buy timber scheduled for logging is a unique win-win situation for which future generations will thank you profusely for seeing the wisdom in pursuing with vigor. Spending the funds on endowing University chairs or more research simply will not protect the wildlife and fish that will suffer if these beautiful and productive forest lands are allowed to be cut and exported to the orient.

**Anc 1248**

I applaud your earlier habitat purchases in Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. It was a major step towards restoring the areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and protecting them from future harm. However, it was only a first step towards habitat acquisition. In order to protect Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska from further degradation caused by logging and development, more prime wildlife habitat needs to be purchased. I support the "Citizen's Vision for Restoration" which recommends using the \$900 million Exxon Settlement money to purchase additional threatened habitat in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. There are several areas of vital importance for the recovery of animal, plant and fish species affected by the spill. These are 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The areas purchased should be large enough to include entire watersheds and ecosystems such as the 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay. I encourage the Trustees to make these purchases as soon as possible from willing landowners. It is definitely a win-win opportunity for both the private landowners and the public interest in protecting these most valuable lands.

**Anc 1213**

I urge you to use the Exxon Settlement funds to purchase threatened wildlife habitat, specifically in the following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight

Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Purchasing these habitats would be the best way to guarantee recovery of the areas affected by the spill and would protect them from further injury. It would also preserve valuable tourist attractions and, most important, our unique and priceless Alaskan heritage. Buying wildlife habitat should in fact be the central focus of the restoration plan and should cover broad areas, including entire watersheds. Alaska is one of the most beautiful states in the Union--Kenai Fjords National Park, for example, is positively breathtaking. Please preserve our state's beauty by using the Settlement to buy wildlife habitat.

Anc 1187

The very best way to invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars would be to buy wildlife habitat.

It is obvious that the money relinquished by Exxon should be used to help protect for the future the habitat it threatened in the past. Therefore, I feel that the vast majority of remaining Settlement fund should be used to safeguard wildlife habitats in South Central Alaska from further destruction. I have been across Prince William Sound many times this past summer and have seen the destruction logging has caused on the coast between Valdez and Cordova. I have also seen the beauty and magnificence of the land yet untouched by human influence. It is imperative that the settlement money be spent acquiring these large areas of land including entire watersheds. Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straights, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I appreciate what a hard decision this council must be facing, but I am positive that you will see that the best hope for ensuring the future health of the Oil Spill area lies in acquiring specific habitats in the Western Gulf of Alaska.

ANC 1163

After studying the alternatives set forth for use of the \$600 million remaining restoration money, I am writing to support using the funds to purchase as much critical habitat and timber rights as possible in the Western Gulf. In particular, the seven areas identified in the "citizens' vision" put together by residents of the spill impacted areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

ANC 1160

I strongly encourage you to invest the majority of the remaining Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds for habitat purchases. I live in Alaska because I love its wilderness areas and wildlife, and I believe the best use of the settlement funds will be to purchase land and timber rights and protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I urge you to protect large areas of land, including the following areas identified by citizens who have created a "citizens' vision" for restoration: Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for doing your best to provide for the protection of what "Alaska" really is.

ANC 1102

My comments on the draft Restoration Plan are as follows: 1> The best use of the settlement funds is to protect habitat, recreation, and tourism areas. 2> We can prevent further damage by removing areas from logging and other development activity. 3> I support the Citizen's



## Vision fo Habitat Acquisition.

**Anc 1090**

I am writing in support of using the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies to purchase private lands in areas of the Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife refuge. You made a great start by the purchases at Kachemak and Seal Bays, but the seven other areas identified by citizens of the area deserve serious consideration. I know that you are under great pressure to spend the Settlement monies on other projects. However, one of the reasons that the Exxon Spill did not have as drastic an impact as it might have had was the fact that there was so much undeveloped habitat in the impact area for animals to utilize. If large areas had been developed, or clearcut logged, then the animals would have been concentrated into smaller areas and the potential for impact would have been much greater. Purchasing such areas will protect them, providing large, continuous tracts of undeveloped wildlife habitat as a buffer against potential future disasters.

**Anc 1089**

The other (major area in which settlement money should be spent) is acquisition of open private lands for future use by people. I have followed proposed acquisition issues carefully and believe the attached proposal by the Sierra Club Alaska Chapter is a sound one. I urge you to seek acquisition of these lands. Thank you for your service to Alaska.

**Anc 1087**

I am writing to tell you what I feel will be the best use of the \$600 million settlement monies received as a result of the oil spill. I hope you will consider my letter as you develop your "Restoration Plan." Wildlife habitat is what has suffered from the spill, therefore wildlife habitat is what should benefit from the settlement funds. The best use is to buy land and timber rights and to protect habitat as you have already begun to do in Kachemak Bay and on Afognak Island. Other areas where I hope you will purchase private land include 1) Knight Island Passage where my family and I have gone with our boat and enjoyed the island wilderness, 2) Kenai Fjords National Park where I take out-of-state guests and where they never fail to be impressed with our state's beauty and wildlife, 3) Port Gravina/Orca Bay where the old growth forests provide high-quality wilderness habitat, and 4) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge where proposed development threatens prime brown bear areas. Thank you for yur attention and good luck as you proceed with your challenging assignment.

**Anc 1083 National Audubon Society**

On behalf of the National Audubon Society including its 2,700 Alaska members, I'm writing to urge that you strongly support committing most of the remaining \$600 million in Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement monies to acquisition of key fish and wildlife habitats along the track of the spill. These high priority habitats include the following: 1) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 2) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 3) Port Fidalgo, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Knight Island Passage, 6) Port Chatham, 7) Shuyak Straits.

**Anc 1082**

Please make purchasing wildlife habitat in Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords, Afognak, and Kodiak a cornerstone of the Restoration Plan.

**Anc 1077**

The most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted area and to protect these ecosystems from further devastation is buying wildlife habitat. Please move quickly to purchase seven areas namely: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Since private owners are paid for the value of the holdings of land the public interest is protected, as well, and everybody wins.

**Anc 1075**

Please use the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines wisely! Thank you for finally saving the beautiful natural habitat in Kachemak Bay. In the same way please buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision": 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park area, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge area. We need to set aside entire watersheds to protect the beautiful and abundant wildlife and environment and help it to recover from the impact of the oil spill. Thank you!

**Anc 1072**

We want you to know that we believe settlement money should be used to buy more wildlife habitat. The following areas should be your priority and other areas should be added and acquired in rapid succession: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As the world becomes more and more populated and Alaska becomes less remote...our chance to save areas will become more and more difficult. This needs to be done now. Thank you for your work on this project.

**Anc 1059**

I strongly urge you to use the Settlement funds to acquire threatened habitat for wildlife. I believe that this is one way that land will be saved from further development in areas that are vital for wildlife. So many of our tourists come up here "to see the animals" as to find pristine wilderness that no longer exists in so many places. I encourage you to buy habitat in large parcels, including watersheds. I support the Alaska Center for the Environment's "Priority Habitat Acquisitions" in the Western Gulf and encourage you to move quickly to purchase them. They are also identified as part of the "citizen's vision." You can truly make a difference and I encourage you to do so.

**Anc 1048**

Buying wildlife habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. I believe the vast majority of remaining settlement funds from the Exxon oil spill should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and protected with this money, as with the recent 4200 acre purchase at Seal Bay. The trustees should buy and protect at least the 7 areas identified as part of the citizens' vision that were outlined in the map provided by the Sierra Club. Some of these areas include: Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island, Kenai Fjords and Kodiak Island. I feel strongly about the protection of Alaskan lands for the future of Alaska and generations of Alaskans to come, and wish for the State to aggressively purchase land in preservation and perpetuity for ever.

**Anc 1042**

We very strongly support using the Exxon Settlement fund for habitat purchases! Please move quickly to purchase the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision" (i.e. Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. We feel that buying wildlife habitat is the most sensible thing to do. Please help ensure that these diverse biological treasures are protected!

**Anc 1035**

Let's buy some land with the \$600,000,000.00 for our future and the coming generations. 1) Kenai Fjords National Park 2) Shuyak Straits 3) Kodiak National Wildlife refuge 4) Port Gravina/Orca Bay 5) Knight Island Passage 6) Port Chatham 7) Port Fidalgo. Let's do it.

**Anc 1034**

We believe there are 7 key areas that should be considered for habitat purchase as a very minimum. There may be others, but these 7 would make an excellent start: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. We would be most grateful for your strong consideration concerning the points we have raised in our letter. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

**Anc 1028**

There are several areas that I feel are prime candidates for habitat purchases. These areas are: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay in Prince William Sound, 2) Port Fidalgo in Prince William Sound, 3) Knight Island Passage in Prince William Sound, 4) Southern Montague Island in Prince William Sound, 5) Shuyak Straits on northern Afognak Island and 6) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to move quickly to purchase the areas that I have recommended. Buying habitat is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill impacted area and to protect these ecosystems from further devastation. Please give this request your highest consideration.

**Anc 1001**

First, thanks for your recent positive actions toward the land purchases at Seal Bay. Good work. I strongly encourage you to continue along the same lines and use the remaining settlement monies to purchase other habitat that is threatened by logging and development. Although some may complain that the habitat to be purchased was not the habitat directly damaged by the oil spill, buying and providing long-term protection to wildlife is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted areas and protect them from further damage. I greatly fear that if habitat is not purchased the remaining money will be "lost", bit by bit, to funding for various agencies and studies. The oil spill settlement monies are not the appropriate source for such funding and, unless you are careful, you may soon look back and wonder where all the money went and what you got for it. I have recently returned from a trip to Shuyak Island and know first-hand the value of Shuyak Straits. Preservation of that area would also help offset the extensive logging underway on Afognak. Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords, Port Chatham, and Kodiak Refuge also include high value lands that should be obtained. Thank you for your continued efforts and your consideration of the importance of purchasing broad areas of habitat with remaining oil spill settlement monies.

**Anc 672**

Acquisition of habitat is the absolute most important way to recover from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Purchase of Kachemak Bay and Afognak Island lands by the Trustee Council should lead the way to other similar acquisitions. Prince William Sound should be a priority acquisition area for the EVOS Trustees, since that region was significantly altered by the spill. Areas around Cordova, Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, and Knight Island deserve immediate attention. Willing sellers and imminent threat of logging should be critical to which lands are chosen by the Trustees. The Gulf Coast of the Kenai Peninsula was heavily oiled and should also be a main priority for habitat.

**Anc 620**

The money should be spent now when the threats from logging are very high. Particular areas that I want to see in the priority acquisition list include: 1) Port Gravina & Orca Bay, 2) Kenai Fjords National Park, 3) Knight Island Passage. My second priority list includes: 4) Port Chatham, 5) Shuyak Straits, 6) Port Fidalgo, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I would also like to see the other Eyak Corp Lands in and around Cordova saved.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 1036 Silver Eagle Charters**

I am writing to strongly encourage you to utilize the Exxon settlement funds to buy and preserve wildlife habitat in Prince William Sound and coastal areas on the Gulf of Alaska. I not only operate my own small charter business out of Homer, I am also the Relief Master on the state ferry Tustumena. As such, I get the opportunity to sail by many of the areas which concern myself and many others. Our concern is that logging, tourism and other threats will cause serious, if not irrevocable harm to areas which are now pristine, or nearly so, and vital to the ecological health of all of SW Alaska. Specifically, the Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and Knight Island Passage need to be preserved for the benefit of our wildlife and the delicate balance between creatures of the sea and ashore, as well as for future generations of Alaskans and Americans.

**Hmr 482 Kachemak Bay Conservation Society (KBCS)**

Habitat acquisition priorities: Kenai Fjords National Park lands, Shuyak Island lands, Kodiak Island parcels. We basically support these lands as the #1 purchases.

**Hmr 297**

Acquire lands: 1) Inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park. 2) Kachemak Bay State Park. 3) Afognak Island. 4) Private land in Homer spit. 5) Old growth forrest in PWS. 6) Private land along Anchor River.

**OKB 1138**

I am writing you to inform you and try to persuade you as to utilization of Exxon settlement funds. I believe that such funds should be used to purchase habitat. Any restoration plan should, in my opinion be based upon wildlife habitat, as a way of ensuring recovery. An added benefit will be to protect these ecosystems from futher devastation. Habitat purchase should be diverse covering broad areas, and including entire watersheds. Such purchases should

include Orca Bay, Knight Island passage, Port Fidalgo, Kenai Fjords National Park borders, Port Chatham, Shuyuk Straits and areas near Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I hope you will seriously consider my specific suggestions purchase of entire ecosystems for wildlife habitat is the best use for the Exxon settlement funds.

**Okb 513**

I'm writing concerning the spending of Exxon Settlement funds. In particular I favor wildlife habitat acquisition. I think that this is the most sure way to help the damaged wildlife and marine ecosystem. Damaged areas that I'm familiar with, that I think need particularly quick action are the Knight Island area, and the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula (the Kenai Fjords National Park, and the Port Chatham, Port Dick areas.)

#### **REGION: KOD**

**KDK 1249** Kodiak Audubon Society

On behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society, we commend the Trustee Council for the purchase of Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay lands. These acquisitions of threatened wildlife habitat are the most effective method of restoration to protect these ecosystems from logging and other development. We strongly support committing most of the remaining EVOS settlement moneys to purchase threatened fish and wildlife habitat. These priority habitat acquisitions along the spill impacted tract include the following: 1) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 2) Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak 3) Port Gravina/Orca Bay 4) Port Fidalgo 5) Knight Island Passage 6) Kenai Fjords National Park 7) Port Chatham.

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1418**

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.

**USA 1413**

I am writing to urge you to invest the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies in purchasing wildlife habitat from willing private landowners. Protecting natural habitat is the most important step towards preserving the local ecosystem, and it's crucial that large areas, including entire watersheds, be bought and protected. In particular, please protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1402

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.

USA 1401

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.

USA 1392

I am writing to urge you to invest the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies in purchasing wildlife habitats. Protecting these habitats is the most important step toward preserving the ecosystem. I particular seven areas need to be protected: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1348

I am writing you, the Trustees of the Exxon Valdez oil spill Council, to ask you to support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. I believe you have made a wonderful start by using funds to protect Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay on the Kenai. At this point, to continue in the same vein, I think funds would be best used to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected--as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. For I believe that purchasing habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. At least the following seven areas, identified as part of the "Citizen's Vision", should be bought and protected: 1) Kenai Fjords National Park--Private lands within the park must not be logged or developed. Otherwise the spectacular coastline will be disrupted. 2) Port Chatham--This is the only strip of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast. 3) Port Gavina/Orca Bay--The old growth forests of Prince

William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species. Tourism and wilderness recreation will also be negatively impacted if this area is left unprotected. 4) Port Fidalgo--The densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek is being destroyed by current logging activities. 5) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge--Development activities jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values. 6) Knight Island Passage--This habitat provides for spill impacted species such as harbor seals, bald eagles, orcas, and salmon. Rugged mountain islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation and tourism. 7) Shuyak Straits--This is a highly productive aquatic environment--an essential travel corridor for marine life. The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to salmon, brown bear, marbled murrelets, elk and deer. These are the priority habitat acquisitions in the Western Gulf. If we are to make recovery from the spill a reality settlement funds must be used to buy these areas. Please inform me as to your position on these habitat acquisitions. I await your reply.

USA 1343

As a frequent visitor to Alaska and a witness to the devastation of the Exxon Valdez spill I want to send a message of support for buying wildlife habitat. We have proven over and over again that humans are unable to respect wildlife. Unless it is kept safe from those who don't care it will disappear and we will all suffer in the long run. It is up to you to safeguard our future. I believe that you should buy the seven areas identified as part of the "Citizen's Vision". I would like to see large areas purchased so that entire watersheds can be protected. This will also encourage recovery of spill area and save areas that haven't already been damaged. There isn't much hope for these areas unless they are protected. Please keep me and my children in mind when you make your decision.

USA 1339

I am writing you, the Trustees of the Exxon Valdez oil spill Council, to ask you to support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. I believe you have made a wonderful start by using funds to protect Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay on the Kenai. At this point, to continue in the same vein, I think funds would be best used to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected--as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. For I believe that purchasing habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. At least the following seven areas, identified as part of the "Citizen's Vision", should be bought and protected: 1) Kenai Fjords National Park--Private lands within the park must not be logged or developed. Otherwise the spectacular coastline will be disrupted. 2) Port Chatham--This is the only strip of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast. 3) Port Gavina/Orca Bay--The old growth forests of Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species. Tourism and wilderness recreation will also be negatively impacted if this area is left unprotected. 4) Port Fidalgo--The densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek is being destroyed by current logging activities. 5) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge--Development activities jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values. 6) Knight Island Passage--This habitat provides for spill impacted species such as harbor seals, bald eagles, orcas, and salmon. Rugged mountain islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation and tourism. 7) Shuyak Straits--This is a highly productive aquatic environment--an essential travel corridor for marine life. The Sitka spruce forest on

nothern Afognak is home to salmon, brown bear, marbled murrelets, elk and deer. These are the priority habitat acquisitions in the Western Gulf. If we are to make recovery from the spill a reality settlement funds must be used to buy these areas. Please inform me as to your position on these habitat acquisitions. I await your reply.

USA 1338

Regarding the restoration plan involving the use of oil spill settlement dollars, I believe the best use of a substantial amount of the funds is to purchase land to protect and preserve valuable ecological areas and wildlife. The land purchases would be made from willing private landowners. In my opinion, the best way to protect natural areas is to purchase large contiguous areas of land, and protection should be made for at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak Straits, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park. Thank you for your consideration of my concern.

USA 1330 Sierra Club, North Star Chapter (Minnesota)

I would like to respectfully submit comments on the Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound on behalf of the North Star Chapter of the Sierra Club. Our main concern is regarding the use of the funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement. It is our position that these monies could best be used to purchase habitat from private landowners. The preservation of there habitat areas, which are at risk of clearcutting, would provide "safe havens" for wildlife as oil impacted ecosystem recover. Also, preventing clearcutting on these lands would prevent further stresses such as sediment runoff in the already taxed ecosystems within the Sound. We recommend that the majority of the remaining settlement funds be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. To accomplish this and to provide ample habitat for larger wildlife, larger areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. At a minimum, as much land as possible in the following areas should be purchased and protected: 1) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 2)Kenai Fjords National Park, 3) Port Chatham 4) Port Fidalgo 5) Knight Island Passage 6) Shuyak Straits 7) Port Gravina/Orca Bay. After the terrible damage done to habitat and wildlife populations as a result of the Exxon Valdez spill, what could be more appropriate than to use the settlement funds to make amends. The harm of the spill cannot be undone, but we can protect undamaged portions of the ecosystem to aid in the environmental recovery. We strongly urge you to consider this option.

USA 1327

With this in mind (that purchase of entire watersheds is the most effective restoration technique), I would like to express my complete support for the seven priority habitat acquisitions presently identified by the Citizen's Vision. These include Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Fidalgo, Port Chatham, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, and Knight Island Passage. Having personally spent two summers near Olga Bay within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and one at Port Graham at the mouth of Kachemak Bay, I am very well aware of what is at stake in the region. I am particularly thankful for the already accomplished rescues of Seal Bay on Afognak Island and important lands adjacent to Kachemak Bay which, in my opinion, represent excellent examples of what can be accomplished through the intelligent application of Settlement funds. In summary, through thoughtful application of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement funds, we now have an opportunity to make decisions which will benefit in perpetuity the wildlife of Southcentral Alaska. As the process moves forward, I hope you will keep the points I've addressed in mind



and employ them as the Restoration Plan is developed and habitat purchase and protection decisions are made.

USA 1319

I am writing to you regarding your "Restoration Plan" which will guide the use of the Oil Spill Settlement money. I support the idea of allowing private landowners to purchase the habitat. Buying the habitat, especially large areas with watersheds, is the best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. I think that the Trustees should buy and protect at least Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The remaining funds can be used to protect the wildlife habitat from further ruin. I thank you for your time, I hope you take my thoughts into consideration.

USA 1316

I am writing to urge the council to invest all of the settlement fund into the purchase of land and timber rights to allow the ecosystem time to fully recover from the Valdez. Large intact watersheds would be the best areas to buy. Some specific places to consider are Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Strait, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1313

The purpose of this letter is to strongly urge you to invest the remaining settlement funds in buying habitat to protect wildlife from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. These should include at least the following seven areas which have been identified as part of the "citizen's vision": Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I have visited your state the past two summers, but have recently canceled my vacation plans for a third visit later this summer in protest of Governor Hickel's despicable decision to allow the destruction of wolves. I hope that your decision regarding the use of the remaining settlement money indicates your firm commitment to wildlife preservation that makes Alaska the unique place it is.

USA 1300

We understand that you constitute the Trustee Council appointed by President Clinton and Governor Hickel of Alaska to develop a Restoration Plan to guide the use of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies. It is urgently requested that you buy land and timber rights because it is apparent that wildlife habitat should be saved from further devastation. It would be wise to buy and protect seven (7) areas under consideration, namely: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1290

You control those remaining \$600 millions in settlement money, and with them you control the fate of the forests that are threatened by the outrage of clear-cut logging -- and the important wildlife habitats the forests support. The forests and the wildlife cry out for protection, and I cry to you with them. In your Restoration Plan, I beg you to buy the land and timber rights; buy the habitats, buy the watersheds, buy those 7 areas identified as part of the Citizens Vision, buy all those private holdings in the Sound, in Kenai NP, in Afognak,

and in the Kodiak Refuge. No restoration can be complete and worthy of us unless the area is in its natural, pristine state once again. Please let our cries come unto you.

USA 1281

Please use the settlement funds from the Exxon oil spill to buy large areas for wildlife habitat, especially the following: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1254

The environmental destruction caused by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill will probably never be fully measured. However, with the settlement monies, we now have an excellent opportunity to rectify some of the devastation which was caused by this disaster. The purchase of land and timber rights is certainly the best and most judicious possible use of this money. Vast, critical areas, including entire watersheds, should be purchased in order to guard wildlife habitat from further ruin. Please give careful consideration to 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. Please take this important opportunity to aid in the recovery and future protection of this diverse ecosystem at no cost to the American taxpayer. I thank you for your consideration of these requests.

USA 1227

The Exxon Valdez oil spill was a tragic and devastating chapter in the history of this country. The environmental havoc will probably never be fully comprehended, however, the settlement monies provide an excellent opportunity for the restoration and future protection of wildlife habitat. This is certainly the best and most appropriate use of the money. Land and timber rights, vital areas, including entire watersheds should be purchased in order to guard wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please give careful consideration to 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. This is a rare opportunity to facilitate the recovery of and further protect a critical ecosystem at no cost to the American taxpayer. I thank you for your consideration of these requests.

USA 1226

Your council is charged with investing the Exxon impact money in the way which would return the greatest good for the natural heritage of the watersheds feeding the Valdez bay. It is clear the best investment is land acquisition and easements on the priceless assets of the area. No other approach can protect those assets from destruction by industry. Your council would invest well in Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, the Shuyak Straits, and the other intact watershed ecosystems surrounding the port of Valdez. You should resist the political temptation to dissipate the funds in useless "visitor centers" and other pork barrel developments. Please enter this letter in the official record of your proceedings. Thank you.

USA 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers

...[T]he Federation of Fly Fishers supports Alternative '2' as identified in the draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. As stated in this alternative, 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the settlement fund would be focused upon habitat acquisition in the spill region. The Federation urges this Council to prioritize lands adjacent to anadromous streams and rivers with an emphasis on acquisition for inclusion in state and federal conservation units

such as parks and refuges. Of particular importance is the acquisition of native inholdings within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords national Monument, and the expansions of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 'Red Peaks' unit on Afognak Island. Such an acquisition would provide public access to dozens of rivers and streams which are now closed. Additionally, acquisition would solidify state and federal management of this critical habitats.

USA 1208

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to purchase land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The vast 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 seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thanks for attention to this matter.

USA 1165

I am writing to urge you to allocate the remaining settlement funds to purchase wildlife habitats in large enough chunks so as to protect entire watersheds. This will result in a permanent legacy of environmental benefit. Among areas that ought to be purchased and permanently protected are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, and Shuyak Straits. In addition, purchasing land which abutts existing protected land makes sense when this will preserve the entire ecosystem. Therefore, I recommend that land adjacent to the Kodiak Natinal Wildlife Refuge be acquired, and lands near Kenai Fjords National Park.

USA 1161

You find yourselves in an excellent position to make the best of the aftermath of tragedy. Please spend the oil spill settlement dollars wisely. I urge you to use the money to purchase and protect land in Alaska. Please purchase in large chunks, trying to respect habitat ranges and watersheds. In particular, please consider purchases in the following areas: Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1100

It has come to my attention that you want comments on the use of how the settlement monies should be spent. As a former member of the Board of ACF and a frequent visitor to Alaska I would hope that you would spend the money on acquisition of habitat and areas of important wilderness recreation and tourism. I support the citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition. We can't clean up the oil spill any more, sadly. Nature will now have to do it's thing. But if we can help to protect the ecosystem from further damage by acquiring land threatened by logging or other development it would be the best use of the money.

USA 1094

Please accept the following comments concerning yur Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound. Although my home is far from this devastated area, the media has made this tragedy a reality

for me, and I share the concern of Alaskans that the funds recovered from Exxon Oil be used for the best possible result. I would urge the Trustees to invest the Oil Spill Settlement funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. This is the very best way to insure the restoration of this fragile ecosystem. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. The purchases should include, at a minimum, the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these comments and for your work on behalf of Alaskan wildlife.

USA 1088

My friends who are employed by the Alaska Center for the Environment have informed me of the work being done to determine how to spend the remainder of the Exxon Settlement money. Most conservationists agree that the best way to permit the recovery of the areas affected by the oil spill is to purchase threatened wildlife habitat. Reversing the damage done by oil spills is more difficult and expensive than preventing the damage that might be done by logging and excessive development. Habitat purchases can fully compensate private land owners while also protecting the interests of the local fishing and tourist industries, which depend on healthy wildlife. Prime areas to purchase include habitats around Ports Gravina, Fidalgo, and Chatham; the Knight Island Passage; the Shuyak Straits; and private lands within the Kenai Fjords National Park and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I have never been to Alaska, but I hope that when I do visit, the land will have retained its unique splendor.

USA 1079

As a frequent visitor to Alaska I am very concerned about the protection of Alaska's forests and wildlife. I feel that purchasing habitat is the best use of the oil spill settlement dollars as it will protect these areas from further devastation and should/could protect whole watersheds. I would like to 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. Thank you for giving consideration to my concerns.

USA 1064

I am writing regarding the use of the settlement funds. I am in favor of buying habitat as a means of investing the oil spill settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I would like the Trustees to buy/protect specifically the following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Knight Island Passage, 3) Port Fidalgo, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please support the buying of land and timber rights to protect habitat when considering how to spend the oil spill funds.

USA 1051

Please accept the following comments concerning your Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound.

I would urge the Trustees to invest the Oil Spill Settlement Funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. This is the very best way to insure the restoration of this fragile ecosystem. The vast majority of the remainder of the funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including watersheds, should be

bought and protected. These purchases should include, at a minimum, the following: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these comments and for your work on behalf of Alaskan wildlife.

**USA 1045**

I wholeheartedly support the use of settlement funds from the Exxon oil spill to purchase habitat which will allow Alaskan ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. The vast majority of the remaining funds should protect wildlife habitat from more devastation. Entire watersheds should be bought and permanently protected - at least, but not limited to: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

**USA 1043**

I am writing to ask that you use the oil spill settlement dollars to buy habitat. This would help us protect wildlife habitat from further destruction. We need to protect large areas including entire watersheds. Please buy and protect as much as possible including the following: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for this consideration.

**USA 1038**

As your Trustee Concil considers how to spend settlement monies, I urge you to use these funds to acquire threatened habitat. The Alaska Center for the Environment has identified 7 areas (Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatbun, Shuyak Straits and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge) that should be purchased and protected. Although I live thousands of miles away from thses areas, as an inhabitant of the world and a lover of wilderness and wildlife, you must do what you can to purchase these areas and put good use to the money from the disastrous oil spill. Please keep me informed of your decision.

**USA 626**

Use the monies for habitat restoration and acquisition in and near the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Chugach National Forest. Extensive Native corporations and other private lands within these areas are under constant threat from clearcut logging and resort or subdivision development. It is of utmost importance to use these monies to acquire land or timber rights from willing sellers to protect these diverse areas rich in fish and wildlife from further damage.

**REGION: PWS**

**CDV 1406**

The best use of the Settlement funds is to acquire threatened habitat. Protecting wildlife habitat is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted area. Habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds, as with the recent 42,000

acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. The council members should act quickly to purchase the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision". It's in your hands to help keep our northern Rain Forest alive and standing for its abundant wildlife and long-term economy of fishing and tourism.

**Vdz 1074**

We prefer that 70% of the remaining restoration funds be spent on habitat acquisition and protection of scenic viewsheds. Our priorities for habitat are: 1) Eshamy to Jackpot Bay area, 2) Round Mountain (east side of Columbia Bay), 3) Knight Island (south end), 4) Head of Port Fidalgo and Gravina, and 5) Valdez Duck Flats.

## **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 1751**

The following are comments on the draft Restoration Plan the Council is preparing to guide how the Exxon Valdez settlement moneys will be spent. I am writing to support the Citizens' Vision for Habitat Acquisition. Habitat acquisition is the best use for the settlement funds, as it is the best way to help the recovery of species harmed by the spill. Of particular importance to the species recovery is acquisition, whenever possible, of areas encompassing entire ecosystems. While all seven areas proposed for acquisition in the Citizens' Vision are eminently worth of your consideration, I would like to make a special plea for land in the Kenai Fjords National Park and on Kodiak Island. Kenai Fjords, a highly popular destination for both tourists and Alaskans, is threatened by logging activities; Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is threatened by proposed development activities. Not only are these areas two of my favorite spots in Alaska, but they are also areas of unique opportunity for tourists and Alaskans alike to view spectacular wildlife ecosystems. The opportunities in both spots are unique because of their abundance of wildlife and their accessibility to visitors. I hope you give the Citizens' Vision for Habitat Acquisition your close attention, and that you decide to direct the Exxon Valdez settlement fund to acquisition of habitat harmed by the spill or threatened by future activities. This is the best possible way to use a past environmental disaster to prevent future environmental damage.

**ANC 1669**

We implore you to spend the vast majority of settlement dollars on habitat acquisition. Please encourage the sale of large areas to include, where possible, entire watersheds. Please work first on the following priority areas but do not consider the list exclusive: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. We trust you will weigh our concerns in your decisions, and recognize how strongly we feel on this issue. Thank you again for the great work you have already done with Kachemak and Seal Bay.

**ANC 1645**

I support the buying as the most important use of oil spill settlement dollars. Specifically I support purchasing tracts of 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords Nat. Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge. I've lived in Alaska 19 years. I work in the oilfields and road construction industry. I don't believe in "locking up" Alaska. I do believe the most

efficient way to protect particular areas however is to simply to buy it outright. I don't believe in paying lawyers to study and argue about everything until there is no money left. I don't trust the whims of politicians with vested interests dubious ethics and short term goals. Just buy what you can of that which you don't want to take a chance on regulations to protect.

**Anc 1640**

I am writing you to use the remainder of the Exxon settlement to purchase wildlife habitat in spill areas. Buying wildlife habitat from willing land owners is a form of investing in the future, just as funding schools is a method of investing in the future. Wildlife and children make sound investments. Habitat selections should be broad, encompassing entire watersheds, to ensure protection. A disturbance in a watershed has the potential to effect adversely all forms of vegetation and wildlife within that watershed. Smaller parcels of "protected habitat" are far more vulnerable than larger ones. I support the selection of the seven areas to be purchased as part of the "citizen vision" for restoration. The Alaska Center for the Environment considers these seven areas as Priority Habitat Acquisitions in the Western Gulf. I suggest that you make habitat acquisition the cornerstone of the Restoration Plan. The seven areas are located near: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These areas provide vital habitat for many spill impacted species. Support habitat acquisition. Make recovery from the spill a reality. Thank you for taking my views into consideration.

**Anc 1634 Sierra Club**

2) Habitat Protection: The Sierra Club believes that the best use of oil spill restoration funds is habitat protection. We are on record as favoring expenditure of 80% of the original \$900 million for this purpose. Unfortunately, this appears to be no longer possible, due to the amount of money that has been spent or committed for other purposes. We recognize that there are other legitimate needs for some of the remaining funds. For example, there is a great deal of popular support for studies of damaged fisheries, and this is an appropriate use of some funds. However, habitat protection is the most effective use of funds. It is legal, it is highly effective, it protects the entire ecosystem, it is harmless, and it provides very long term benefits. Large scale protection could be implemented over the next two years, and paid for over the full eight years of Exxon's payments. Numerous privately owned areas provide high value habitat for damaged resources and opportunities for services. These areas are threatened with degradation which must be prevented through acquisition of land and/or development rights. The Trustees should pursue large areas for acquisition, not just logging permits or buffer strips. Priority areas should include the following (in geographical order, from east to west): Port Gravina/Orca Bay, including Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay, the Rude River drainage, and Hawkins Island (Eyak Corporation); Port Fidalgo (Tatitlek); Knight Island Passage, including Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, and Knight Island (Chenega); Kenai Fjords National Park (Port Graham and English Bay); Port Chatham (English Bay); Shuyak Straits from Red Peaks to Seal Bay (Afognak Joint Venture); Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Akhiok-Kaguyak, Old Harbor, Koniag).

**ANC 1632**

I am writing to voice my opinion on the use of settlement funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I support the use of these funds for the acquisition and protection of wildlife

habitat. Acquisition of habitat is probably the best way to protect wildlife. In fact, purchase and protection of entire watersheds would be ideal. Specific areas which should be a high priority for purchase include those in the Citizen's Vision Plan and listed below. Port Gravina/Orcas Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on your plans for use of the settlement funds. Keep up the good work.

**ANC 1627 Wilderness Birding Adventures**

Bob Dittrick and I own Wilderness Birding Adventures, a small Alaskan guiding business specializing in birding and wildlife viewing trips in remote wilderness areas. We travel in small groups (nine people or less, including guides) and practice "minimum impact" camping techniques. Our business is resource dependent, but in a non-consumptive manner. The resource we rely on is a healthy and pristine wilderness environment. We conduct sea kayaking trips in Prince William Sound. Bob is a member of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association board of directors. Our recommendation to you is to utilize the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement monies to purchase habitat that is presently or potentially at risk of being logged or otherwise developed. You have an unprecedented opportunity to preserve intact entire watersheds which will be of vital long-term importance not only to tourism and non-commercial recreation, but also to the fisheries. Everyday we hear of environmental problems (with major economic ramifications) that can be traced to the destruction or dissection of habitat. Please take this unique opportunity to preserve our intricately balanced natural ecosystems along the coastline of southcentral Alaska. I support the purchase of the seven areas identified in the "citizen's vision" plan, as well as any critical nesting or spawning habitat.

**ANC 1625 Alaska Wildlife Alliance**

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance represents over 1900 members within and outside of Alaska. Our members are aware of the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and are acutely aware of the need to spend the Exxon Valdez settlement money where it will do the most to protect the areas affected by the spill from additional damage. We strongly believe that the very best way to spend these settlement monies is for the acquisition of habitat within Prince William Sound and adjacent areas affected by the spill. Clearly, the overwhelming majority of impacts from the spill were to wildlife and wildlife habitat. It is only logical then that the best way to mitigate such damage is to protect wildlife and habitat from further disruption and degradation. Much of the premier wildlife habitat in these areas is slated for large-scale logging which would amount to a kind of second human-induced disaster to the areas birds, mammals, and fish. It is within your power to prevent this from happening. Please do not squander the money received for mitigation of damages on ill-conceived and wasteful construction projects. If such projects are warranted, money should be allocated for them by the state's duly elected officials after appropriate public review. This money is perhaps the only positive result to come from a mammoth environmental catastrophe. We urge you to review the work that went into the "citizen's vision" for restoration, and to protect at least the seven areas identified for protection as a result of their work. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the spending priorities of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council. We look forward to hearing of the results of your work.

**Anc 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

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



Shuyak Straits - Afognak Island (Afognak Joint Venture holdings) old-growth forest habitat located along the north part of the island adjacent to and east of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge unit on this island. Kenai Fjords National Park - All English Bay and Port Graham inholdings. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings on Kodiak Island. Port Gravina/Orca Bay - Eyak Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay, Sheep, Simpson Lagoon. Port Fidalgo - On-going logging threatens densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek. Knight Island Passage - Chenega Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Knight Island and Jackpot/Eshamy. Port Chatham - This last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, is threatened by logging.

**Anc 1617**

Please support the use of Settlement funds for habitat purchases. This is the best way to spend the money and most of the money should be used in this manner. You should be sure that the purchases are large areas because patchwork protection cannot work. Specifically, I would like to see protection of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park Inholdings, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Orca Bay. Buying habitat is a win-win situation and I look forward to your taking steps toward achieving such positive action.

**Anc 1612 Anchorage Audubon Society, Inc.**

Anchorage Audubon Society (AAS) is a locally-based all-volunteer organization affiliated with the National Audubon Society. Our membership of 1500 is concerned with Southcentral Alaska environmental issues, with a focus on protection of wildlife populations and wildlife habitat as well as environmental education. We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. We consider restoration of the spill-impacted areas a highest priority concern. As noted in the draft restoration plan, the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) is believed by most Americans surveyed to be the largest environmental accident caused by humans anywhere in the world. Mitigating the impacts of the EVOS merits unprecedented and decisive action. Anchorage Audubon strongly favors habitat acquisition as the primary means of restoring the area. Potential logging and development in important habitat areas threaten to weaken already injured populations, including those identified in the plan and sought by avid Audubon birders and wildlife seekers, such as black oystercatcher, common murre, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, sea otter, bald eagle, killer whale, and river otter. AAS is also concerned with other injured species important to the ecosystem and to the recreational opportunities of the spill impacted area, including cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, sockeye salmon, rockfish, Pacific herring, Pink salmon, and intertidal and subtidal organisms. In addition, the effects of long-term sub-lethal impacts of the spill may result in injury to populations not identified by the draft plan. Other damaged resources of high concern are designated wilderness areas and contaminated air, water and sediments. To effectively restore and protect these injured resources of the spill zone, and particularly to allow recovery of such as whole watershed purchases. AAS supports acquisition of the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision" for restoration. These are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Several of these have been destinations for AAS field trips because of their wildlife populations. All are considered high priority acquisitions. Although other restoration

alternatives could be beneficial, AAS believes that habitat acquisition will provide the greatest benefit in the face of numerous resource development proposals in the region. Because some land owners are already engaging in resource development activities such as logging at Orca Bay near Cordova, AAS urges the Trustee Council to act quickly to acquire these seven important areas in the spill impacted region. In addition to habitat acquisition, AAS supports protection of public lands through changes in management practices. These low cost or no cost actions should be part of any restoration plan. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan.

**Anc 1611**

Please consider the following my comments on the draft restoration plan: I would like to see the settlement funds spent on habitat protection. Please work diligently to purchase and prevent logging on the following holdings: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of the above listed areas would be an excellent use of the money. Please also consider using the funds for habitat acquisition in other places, as the opportunity arises.

**ANC 1606 Alaska State Legislature**

This letter is in response to your recent solicitation for recommendations on the Restoration Plan. I believe the focus of you council should be on purchasing wildlife habitat. While we can't undo the damage caused by the oil spill, we can expand the public ownership of key coastal habitats in the affected areas. Within Prince William Sound, the Knight Island Passage and Jackpot Bay area is particularly critical. This region provides a wealth of natural beauty and wildlife habitat that should be preserved for future generations. The lands owned by Chenaga Corporation include many tracts that need to be in public ownership. All of the Native corporation lands in Prince William Sound are worth considering in you acquisition plans, but the Knight Island area is especially important. If public lands can be acquired in the area, it will provide a continuous public coastline from Whittier to Seward. I have boated this coastline and am convinced it is a top priority. Other critical areas for habitat acquisition include private lands in the Kenai Fjords National Park, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Shuyak Straits area. In all of these areas we have a unique opportunity to purchase wildlife habitat on a willing-seller basis. Purchasing these and other key habitats in areas affected by the spill will give Alaska's wildlife a chance to fully recover from the effects of the spill. It would also enable these populations to continue to thrive in a protected environment. Making this type of commitment would put us on the road to successful resource management. Please consider the maximum level of habitat acquisition when putting the final plan together. Thanks for considering my views.

**Anc 1600**

I would like to stress that settlement money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill should go to acquire habitat. At the very least, the seven areas identified in the citizen's vision should be purchased and protected from any further damage. The Exxon Valdez spill will haunt Alaska and indeed the world for many years to come. It is imperative that the spill areas be, in a sense, reimbursed. The only way I can see for that to happen, is for us to protect the habitat and the wildlife from any further disaster. Logging in the area would be devastating to the wildlife. Just as the oil fouled the habitat, and destroyed birds and wildlife, so would logging. Again, please use the settlement dollars for habitat purchase. Thank you for

allowing my voice to be heard.

ANC 1587

I have three comments re: the draft restoration plan being prepared to guide how the Settlement of the Exxon Valdez oil spill monies will be spent.

1) Habitat acquisition and acquisition of areas important for wilderness recreation and tourism are the best ways to invest the Settlement Funds. Please carry out the "Citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition".

2) All \$900,000,000 needs to be spent on purchasing these wild lands- Stop the wasteful frittering away of these settlement monies and get going with obtaining the lands - you have delayed and dragged your feet long enough.

ANC 1565

I am writing to urge you to use the funds received from the oil spill (\$600 million in fines) to purchase land and timber rights to protect habitat. The funds should be used for this purpose, rather than for studies or other restoration efforts, because nature does best when left alone. Setting aside habitat will allow species a place to live and flourish, and heal the wounds inflicted by the spill (such as population depletion). Setting aside habitat is also a valuable investment as tourism is a VERY LARGE part of Alaska's economy. Therefore, I believe that the majority, most if not all, of the funds remaining should be used to purchase wildlife habitat. The most logical way to invest in wildlife habitat would be to purchase large tracts of land, including watersheds. I am not sure if I need to mention that these lands need to also be protected but, I will. These lands need to be protected from ANY KIND OF DEVELOPMENT OR "MANAGEMENT". I believe this is what the majority of Alaskans want. The

following seven areas should be first on the "purchase list": 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay 2) Port Fidalgo 3) Knight Island Passage (Important area damaged by spill) 4) Kenai Fjords National Park 5) Port Chatham 5) Shuyak Straits 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Additionally, I would like to see old growth coastal rainforests given special attention due to their extreme habitat value. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

ANC 1563

Please support the use of settlement funds for habitat purchases. This is the best way to spend the money and most of the money should be used in this manner. You should be sure that the purchases are large areas because patchwork protection of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Orca Bay. Buying habitat is a win-win situation and I look forward to your taking steps toward achieving such positive action.

ANC 1559

As you develop the Restoration Plan which will determine how the Exxon Valdez Settlement monies are spent, I strongly urge you to purchase natural habitat including watersheds and forests so that the wildlife devastated by the oil spill will not face the threat that clear-cut logging would represent. It is important that large areas of land be bought and protected. It is crucial that you use the Settlement money to buy the seven areas identified in the "citizen's vision" plan including: Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These areas are natural treasures which should be protected and preserved. Please use this

opportunity to do so.

Anc 1517

I must admit that I have not been following this process very carefully. I do care a lot about the environment, however, and would like to tell you my views on how to spend the Exxon money. I think that the money should, for the most part, be spent to keep forested areas from being clearcut. Exxon money should be used to buy land because cutting down the trees hurts the animals that were already hurt by the oil. Protecting the trees helps to protect the animals and gives them a chance to recover. Like most people I did not know which areas were in danger. Fortunately, I belong to some environmental groups and they have informed me that certain areas must be protected above all others. I agree with their recommendation and I am passing it along to you. Please buy habitat in Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I will be following things more closely in the future and I hope to see you take action to protect the areas that I have mentioned. Thank you for taking the time to read my letters as I am sure that you are very busy.

Anc 1512

I am a 25 year resident of Alaska who has slowly watched the beauty and wilderness of Alaska disappear. I am writing to you today, to ask for your support in buying habitat with the oil spill settlement money. I strongly urge you to use this money to purchase wildlife habitat to help protect Alaska's coastal rainforest from logging. Port Gravina, Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge should be purchased to protect these areas from further destruction. Please use the settlement money to protect Alaska's coast.

Anc 1496

Please spend money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement on habitat acquisition. Please consider the following areas priorities as you begin this process: Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Chatham, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

ANC 1490

I would urge you to use the Exxon Settlement monies toward something permanent, something that can't be used up or wasted; wildlife habitat is the best possible use for the money. There are many sites to consider, and the seven I most highly recommend are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With dubious results from the cleanup efforts to restore damaged habitat and ecosystems, it's being realized that nature itself is doing a better job on its own. We need to do all we can to aid this process by protecting these areas from any other forces of destruction, such as logging and other human developments.

ANC 1475

Top priority for the EVOS money should be for the acquisition of wildlife habitat. It is the most effective way to protect ecosystems. We urge you to use this money to purchase the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision"--Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The protection is critical for these areas to ensure recovery and

prevent future devastation. It's habitat that was damaged; it's habitat we are now losing (such as Orca Narrows logging); and IT IS HABITAT THAT NEEDS PROTECTING.

**ANC 1467 Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners**

As the President of the Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners I hosted a conference in June of this year here in Anchorage. We had over 250 attendees. I was particularly pleased by the substantial number of conferees who have expressed their great pleasure at having had the opportunity to come visit our vast and beautiful state. A number have already begun to make plans to return next year to further their travels. One theme is clear - They were attracted and will return because we have substantial areas of unspoiled wilderness. It seems clear that for us to continue to attract significant conventions and visitors we must continue to offer what makes us a great destination - wilderness and wildlife.

As a Trustee, you can help with this investment in our future by making wildlife habitat acquisition a top priority. I would encourage you to target Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, and Shuyak Straits for wildlife habitat acquisition. Your efforts in this regard are greatly appreciated.

**ANC 1464 Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.**

Our Club (Knik Canoers and Kayakers) believe acquisition of habitat within the spill area offers the best opportunity for recovery after the spill. We would like to see a very high priority given to protection of this unique marine environment. We urge you to select a variety of habitat areas across the length of the area impacted by the spill. When possible, habitat acquisitions should strive to create large, contiguous areas of habitat rather than small, isolated units. Areas we support for acquiring habitat protection include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**ANC 1455**

I urge you to use Settlement Funds for these habitat purchases: Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/ Orca Bay. The vast majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please protect the remaining forests and wildlife from clearcut logging and other destruction.

**Anc 1186 Global Citizens United**

We citizens of Alaska feel strongly that Exxon Settlement funds should be used for habitat purchases over broad areas that include whole watersheds like the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. In particular, we support the seven areas identified in the "citizen's plan" that would pay private inholders for lands that would be logged or otherwise developed in a way that would diminish their wilderness values. These areas include Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and bear habitat in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Habitat protection is the best way to protect spill injured species from further losses and will preserve the pristine quality of these areas that is so priceless to each of us. [Signed by 6 people.]

**Anc 696**

The priority habitat acquisitions must be: 1. Port Gravina/Orca Bay 2. Port Fidalgo 3.

Knight Island Passage 4. Kenai Fjords National Park 5. Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge 6. Shuyak Straits 7. Port Chatham

**Fbk** 736

Use money for threatened habitat--watershed approach. Specifically prioritize the seven "citizen vision" area. ( Port Fidalgo, etc..)

**Hmr** 1557

I would like to share with you my opinion of how to best use the \$600 million in Settlement funds from Exxon. First I'd like to say that my position comes from my interest in, and volunteer work with the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust, and related land conservation in general. I've recently been made aware of a "citizens' vision" identifying priority habitat acquisitions in the western Gulf of Alaska. I agree that this list of seven areas does include lands containing very valuable wildlife habitat which should be protected by the EVOS settlement funds. These seven areas are: the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Port Gravina/Orca Bay. These lands should be protected keeping the tracts as large as possible to ensure the integrity of the stewardship in perpetuity. I'd also like to take this opportunity to thank you for using a portion of the Settlement funds to purchase land and timber rights inside Kachemak Bay State Park, and for Seal Bay. Your foresight in these purchases and in the use of the remaining funds will be long applauded!

**Hmr** 683

I received a flier in the mail from the Alaska Center for the Environment in Anchorage. It presented 4 priority habitat acquisitions for the Western Gulf of Alaska, and 3 for Prince William Sound. These look good to me. I've enclosed a copy, though you probably already have one. I would hope that you would be able to acquire other habitat as well. In making acquisitions or arranging for conservation easements, I suggest that wherever possible large areas be protected. Saving a part of an interdependent ecosystem such as a watershed is not as effective as protecting the whole unit.

**Jno** 1608

I write today to urge you to use the money from the Exxon Valdez settlement to increase and enhance our wildlife habitat protection in Prince William Sound. Recovery for the area will be very slow, but with protection from other human management and utilization, i.e. logging, mining, etc., the Prince William Sound will have a much better chance of recovery to pre-oil spill conditions. I urge you to use the settlement funds to buy wildlife habitat. Habitat is an absolute necessity for successful wildlife recovery. Our research shows that the best system protection for wildlife is full ecosystem protection. Please use the settlement funds to purchase entire watersheds, or expand the boundaries of existing protected habitat, such as refuges, to include entire watersheds. Please move quickly before some of the proposed purchased areas are harvested for timber or mining begins. Please move quickly on the Eyak corporation lands in and near Cordova. Other areas of prime wildlife habitat include Port Garvina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, expansion of Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and expansion of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please act quickly to use the settlement funds for protection of wildlife and preservation for human enjoyment and use by purchasing lands for wildlife.

**JNO 1526**

You will soon be making very important decisions regarding use of the oil spill funds. Your decisions will affect generations yet to come. It is hoped that Alaskans and you members of the council have learned lessons from the long history in America of misuse, abuse and exploitation of our great resources. You have a great opportunity to reverse that trend. I urge you to use the oil spill funds to buy back habitat. This is the best way to protect our wildlife from further destruction and to reduce the damage of the spill. There are some areas of top priority, namely: (1) Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge (2) Kenai Fjords national Park (3) Port Chatam (4) Shuyak Straits (5) Port Gravina - Orca Bay (6) Knight Island Passage (7) Port Fidalgo. You will be pressured by many groups, many of which are well-meaning. But acquiring the land is top priority for Alaska's long term welfare.

**Kdk 737**

Buy habitat for: common murre, marbled murrelets, harlequins, oystercatchers. Majority of money for the threatened habitat and for injured resources. Protect: Shuyak Straits, Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Kodiak Refuge, esp. Karluk Lake area and sport/recreation opportunities.

**Ken 1037**

I am writing today regarding usage of the Exxon Settlement. I believe that buying wildlife habitat should be the cornerstone of the restoration plan. This should include large tracts of land which include entire watershed areas (such as the Seal Bay purchase on Afognak). A reasonable plan would be to purchase as much of the "citizens' vision" proposed areas as possible including Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords, Port Chatam, Shuyak Straits and on Kodiak Island. This will ensure recreation opportunities and wildlife protection for us and future generations. Thank you.

**MAT 1665**

I am not as personally familiar with the other areas identified by community residents from the spill-impacted regions, but I certainly trust their judgment on other priority areas for habitat acquisition. The other areas are Port Gravina/Orca Bay, near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, near Valdez and Tatitlek, Knight Island Passage, and Port Chatham on the Kenai Peninsula. Everyone benefits from the use of EVOS settlement monies for habitat purchases. Please keep negotiating for them.

**MAT 1586**

I am extremely concerned about the ongoing process of restoration to the areas of our dear state which were affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. As you prepare to decide about how best to use the settlement funds, I write to you today to implore you to take any and all actions you can which will protect habitat for the animals and birds which were devastated by that horrible disaster. Some personal experiences from my summer of 1989 inspire my request to you today: I watched dead otters being dragged away from the Valdez Otter Rescue Center (they died before they could be washed). Later I painfully experienced the shivering harlequin ducks trying to reacclimate themselves to the cold water in the pools at the bird house so that they could prove themselves ready to be released (they didn't make it). Later still I heard of the death of Seward otter #25 after his release into a not-quite-so-pristine bay on the Gulf coast. I had watched the slow recovery of his fur condition since May, and upon his release in August we thought him to be a symbol of victory of the rescue efforts. Then came

the first restoration conference, when the idea came forth that acquisition of habitat for species damaged by the spill might one day be a reality, and things seemed better.

Buying habitat is the very best way you can invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars; protecting the forests -- indeed the watersheds-- which support the healthy life cycles of the environment which our salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, and even marine mammals depend on, can make recovery from the spill a true reality for all of us. The threat to many areas of important wildlife habitat within the spill region is now not from oil, but from logging. I urge you to include on your list of priority habitat acquisitions the following: Orca Bay near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Your consideration of my deep concerns and your action towards purchase and protection of these areas will make your historic decision something I and all Alaskans will long cherish. Each of these areas, when protected, will continue to contribute to the healthy habitat which these animals depend upon, which I recreate in and love, and which are an important part of the beauty which makes Alaska my home.

**MAT 1584**

I'm writing to urge you to use the remaining Settlement money to purchase threatened habitat in the spill impacted area. I believe there are many of us who need to see concrete measures taken that directly benefit these areas that were so badly damaged. The Seal Bay purchase on Afognak was a great start but much more can be done. I'd like to see you move more quickly to purchase the seven areas identified by the "citizen's vision" plan. I believe there is no more effective way to spend what money remains.

**MAT 1581**

I am very much in favor of using Exxon Settlement funds for the acquisition of wildlife habitat and areas for wilderness recreation. Buying wildlife habitat is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the areas impacted by the oil spill and to protect these areas from further devastation. Habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds, as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I concur with the suggestions of "Citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition", and encourage the Council to purchase the seven areas designated. We must protect the treasure we have in Alaska's wild beauty by spending most, if not all, of the \$900 million on land acquisition of the areas for habitat preservation and/or wilderness recreation. We must protect fragile ecosystems by not allowing logging of other types of development in critical habitat areas. Once again, I strongly support using the Exxon Settlement funds to acquire and protect habitat for wildlife.

**SE 1461**

Without delay, please utilize available funding to purchase lands that will benefit our wildlife resources for the future. The acquisition of entire areas and complete watersheds makes greatest sense for protection of these lands and waters. Old growth forest near Cordova are now in statewide news over ongoing logging scheduled to impact the area. Please move on action to save these forests. Kenai Fjords and Afognak Island sites should be high priority acquisitions with proximity to nearby population bases a major factor in need for their protection now.

**Unk 1515**

Please buy private land and timber rights in Kodiak National Refuge, Shuyak Straits, the outer



Kenai Peninsula Coast, Kenai Fjords, the islands around Knight Island Passage, the forests near Valdez and Tatitlik, and the areas eastern Prince William Sound. I don't want these areas cut, and I don't care if they are studied--I want them protected and I think Exxon money should be used.

USA 1792

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.

USA 1791

I would just like to stress that buying natural habitat is by far the best use of 'Oil Spill Settlement' dollars. The vast majority of the remaining funds should be used to purchase and preserve crucial forests and watersheds to ensure that these endangered ecosystems remain relatively healthy. Seven notable areas stand out as deserving of this protection. They include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park (Private Holdings within park), Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Private Holdings Within Park). This money was made available because of the environmental damage caused by the 'Spill', and as such shouldn't southeastern coastal Alaska's environment be the major beneficiary. Wildlife and fishing interests would benefit greatly from the protection of this land. Please make the most logical choice and recommend purchasing this crucial habitat. Thank you for your time.....

USA 1790

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.

USA 1788

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.

**USA 1787**

Please use the Exxon Valdez settlement funds for habitat acquisition including: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park; 5) Port Chatham; 6) Shuyak Straits; 7) Kodiak Island Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for considering my comments.

**USA 1786**

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.

**USA 1785**

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.

**USA 1783**

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.

#### **USA 1782**

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.

#### **USA 1781**

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.

#### **USA 1780**

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.

#### **USA 1779**

I am writing to ask you to use the Oil Spill Settlement funds for purchase of wildlife habitat: the seven areas identified as the "Citizens' Vision" areas. I have visited Alaska,

and hope to visit your state again. Seeing your unspoiled, magnificent wilderness is an unforgettable experience which cannot be obtained anywhere else. I am convinced that the best thing you can possibly do for the benefit of future Alaskans is to ensure that as much of your wilderness is preserved as is possible. You have such an unbelievably rich and valuable heritage. Please do as much as you can to preserve it. It is priceless in terms of spiritual inspiration and in maintaining a high quality of life for your citizens.

#### USA 1776

I'm writing to you for two reasons. First, to say thank you for wisely choosing to use Settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. Second, to urge you to use remaining settlement funds for habitat purchases, specifically Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Each area has its unique value which I'm sure you are very well aware of, so I won't dwell on each one, but together they are the essential areas that need to be protected from 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. To quote Anne Weiland, "Use of the EVOS Settlement for habitat purchase 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." So I urge, no beg you, to buy and protect at least the seven areas I have identified with the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines. Your country will be eternally grateful.

#### USA 1772

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.

#### USA 1771

I support your decision to use settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. Using the settlement to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations. I urge you to spend the majority of remaining settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Priority habitat acquisitions as proposed by the "citizens vision" are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The decisions you make affect the fate of much of Alaska's magnificent coastal rainforest. I hope you will take a stand to buy and protect large areas, including entire watersheds. Vote to preserve a most precious and needed natural habitat for our survival today - and our future generations.

USA 1769

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.

USA 1766

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.

USA 1765

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.

USA 1761

It is important to put the oil spill settlement dollars to the best possible use. Buying habitat is the best way to do that. Large areas should be bought and protected, including: 1) Port Gravina and Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Alaska may be far from where I live but is close to my heart. Please support wilderness.

USA 1755

I am writing to request that the remaining \$600 million in settlement monies be used to

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

**USA 1752 Washington Wilderness Coalition**

The Washington Wilderness Coalition (WWC) is writing to urge you to support the use of the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds for habitat purchases in Alaska. We feel that buying habitat would be the best possible way to invest the oil spill settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to buy habitat, which would in turn protect the Alaskan wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent purchase at Seal Bay). Also, the Trustees should buy and protect at least these following habitats: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2) Port Fidalgo; 3) Knight Island Passage; 4) Kenai Fjords National Park; 5) Port Graham; 6) Shuyak Straits; and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Salmon, Bald Eagles, and Marbled Murrelets are among some of the creatures which were devastated by the oil spill and now depend on the forest habitat. The large-scale logging threat in the oil spill area constitutes what could become a second disaster for these animals. We at the WWC are convinced that using the settlement dollars to protect the wildlife habitat is the best way to restore their damaged populations. The Washington Wilderness Coalition is composed of over 40 member organizations and 1,000 individuals, both grass-roots and state-wide, fighting to save wilderness, wild rivers and wildlife in the United States. Please consider the above-mentioned proposals; we feel they are the only way to ensure the long-term protection of the oil spill area.

**USA 1750 South Bay Greens**

I am writing in regards to the allocation of the oil spill settlement dollars. I feel the wisest use of these monies is to purchase ancient forest habitat. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to insure protection for wildlife, salmon spawning grounds, and the entire ecosystem. You should buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords NP, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1748**

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1746**

This is a request to the Trustees to support the use of the settlement funds for habitat purposes - using the settlement to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations. Thank you so much for this opportunity. With such at stake - how can one do otherwise!

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. You know what/where they are.

USA 1744

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1743

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1742

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1741

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1740**

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1738**

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1736**

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 and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1732**

Please use the \$600 million on acquisition of those prime areas such as inholdings in Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham. Your wisdom in this matter will be felt for centuries to come.

**USA 1731**

I am writing to urge you use the oil spill settlement dollars to purchase lands and bays for future protection... especially the Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, and Kenai Fjords. I understand



that Kachemak and Seal Bay have already been protected. Thank you.

**USA 1730**

Please use the oil spill settlement dollars to buy wildlife habitat, thus protecting species from further devastation. Also please purchase at least seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision". Thank you buying the 42,000 acres at Seal Bay on Afognak. Please continue to buy habitat for wild creatures. Thank you.

**USA 1718**

Surely you have an awesome responsibility in the allocation of the \$600 million Valdez money. In view of why you now hold the money, surely justice - and life on earth - call out for the protection of every possible area for long term protection from the careless accidents of development - at the very least, the seven areas suggested by the Kachemak Bay Coalition - and every additional area possible. Please inspire the world by proving that humans can protect as well as destroy.

**USA 1716**

This is to inform you that I would like you to support the use of settlement funds for habitat purposes. Buying habitat is the best way to use settlement funds. The vast 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 7 acres identified as part of the Citizens Vision.

**USA 1694**

I wish to express my concern over your upcoming decision on the use of Oil Spill Settlement Funds. I believe that absolutely the best way to invest these funds is by buying habitat, thereby protecting wildlife habitat and entire watersheds from further man-made accidents. By purchasing at least those seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision", you will have made a decision that will protect a variety of plant and animal species and their habitats from the further ravages of man. I urge you to invest Oil Spill Settlement monies in the purchase of large areas of habitat and entire watersheds.

**USA 1693**

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/Orcas Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

USA 1690

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

USA 1689

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

USA 1688

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

USA 1687

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Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent 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 and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

#### USA 1686

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

#### USA 1685

Concerning the remaining \$600,000,000 in Exxon fines for the Prince William Sound catastrophe, I believe investing in wildlife habitat is the best way to settle. There are many areas needing protection from clear cutting, etc., but these are some of the most critical: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As our roadless areas in the lower 48 keep shrinking and preserving wilderness is more and more difficult, I think we need to acquire all we can.

#### USA 1681

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 apent 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 and the needs

clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

**USA 1680**

As you consider the plans for spending the rest of the \$600 million Exxon fines as part of the "Restoration Plan," I feel it is vitally important that such funds are used for the best extent possible to purchase, protect, and preserve habitat throughout the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound Areas. Habitat in terms of native species and wildlife need to be protected from further human and ecological degradation, and, that is only possible if steps are taken now to purchase habitat that it can and should be protected. Specifically, I urge you to use funds to purchase habitat in Port Gravina/Orca Bay areas; forest areas in the Port Fidalgo region; habitat in the Knight Island Passage area; protection of the integrity of all lands near and within the Kenai Fjords National Park; forest habitat near Port Chatham; forest and aquatic habitat in the Shuyak Straits area; and bear habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These are areas that continue to be threatened by development and other potential disasters. By purchasing and buying large tracts of land with funds, these lands can be protected from further logging, or environmental dismantling of precious and beautiful Alaskan ecosystems. I urge you to take seriously where such a large pool of funds can be best used and employed not only for the betterment of the people of Alaska and the United States, but also for the wildlife and habitat of these areas.

**USA 1679**

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

**USA 1678**

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 apent 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 and the needs

clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

**USA 1671**

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

**USA 1668**

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

**USA 1666**

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

USA 1664

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

USA 1663

As an informed citizen, I am writing concerning the allocation of Exxon fine funds. It is important to allocate monies in a pragmatic way, one that will outlast the oil spill itself and its immediate cleanup. The best way to accomplish this is to purchase and preserve wildlife habitat. This in itself is the best was to restore populations injured by the oil spill. Recent efforts to secure Seal Bay of Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay on the Kenai are excellent first steps. This effort must be continued, with a significant majority of remaining settlement funds being used to purchase and protect wildlife habitat from further intrusion. Seven areas have been identified as prime candidates for purchase: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Preservation of these areas, including watersheds, is critical to protection and restoration of wildlife habitat. Development and timber cutting in these areas should be precluded forever. By using settlement monies for land purchase, landowners will receive fair payment for their contribution to lasting habitat preservation.

USA 1661

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

USA 1660

My husband and I are students of Geology and Oceanography and we ask you to support the use of

the settlement funds for habitat purposes. 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 those areas identified as part of the "citizens vision." 5) Support 1- Port Gravious/Orca Bay, 2-Port Fidalgo, 3-Knight Island Passage, 4-Kenai Fjords National Park, 5- Port Chatham, 6-Shuyak Straits, 7-Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please remember that what happens in Alaska effects the waters, the ecology of the rest of the world.

**USA 1657**

It is my understanding that the Trustee Council is about to decide the use of the funds from the Exxon Valdez fines. I urge the Council to use the remaining funds for purchasing private lands threatened with development in the following areas: Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Afognak Island and Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham region on the Kenai Peninsula, Kenai Fjord National Park, Knight Island Passage area, Port Fidalgo (Prince William Sound), Port Gravina & Orca Bay (Prince William Sound). Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

**USA 1656**

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

**USA 1653**

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

USA 1651

I would like to ask for your support for spending the greatest part of the remaining Settlement funds for the purchase and protection of wildlife habitat. Please consider purchase of land and timber rights in these critical areas: Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings, Knight Island Passage, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge proposed adjacent developments, Port Chatham, Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Shuyak Straits. I appreciate your previous decisions to use funds for Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay, and I trust that you will have the wisdom and good judgment to do similar good with the remaining funds. Thank you for your consideration.

USA 1647

I am writing to ask that you support the use of the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement monies for habitat purchases in the affected area (Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska). As a former eleven year Alaskan resident before, during and after the oil spill, I looked with horror at the damage that this disaster did to the pristine marine areas in Prince William Sound and the areas west of the Sound in the Gulf of Alaska. I urge you to spend the vast majority (if not all) of the remaining settlement funds on habitat purchases at Port Gravina/Orca Bay area, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Many of these areas are threatened by private development within their borders (Kenai Fjords and Kodiak), are areas coved for development and logging or are aareas that provide critical habitat for spill impacted species. Large areas, such as complete watersheds, should be purchased and protected to provide effecient use of the settlement money the best use of this money is to purchase the habitat that wildlife and fish depend on for their survival. I hope that the Trustees will consider teh long term future of this impactec area and use the ersources at their disposal to assist the long term recovery process and protect the natural heritage of this part of Alaska. Habitat is the key to wildlife!

USA 1646

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

USA 1644

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

This is extremely important!

USA 1642

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

USA 1641

I have written to you at this time to express my concerns over the fate of much of Alaska's magnificent coastal rainforest and to make suggestions for its protection. As you are well aware, 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. Salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and other wildlife devastated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill depend on forest habitat. Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to these creatures. As members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, you control the fate of the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines and thus control the fate of the wildlife and their habitats in the areas mentioned above, as well as all others affected by the spill. Using the settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations. Therefore, when making your decision, I urge you to keep the following points in mind: 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) You should buy and protect, as a minimum: a) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; b) Port Fidalgo; c) Knight Island Passage; d) Kenai Fjords National Park; e) Port Chatham, f) Shuyak Straits; and g) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As I stated upon filling out my recommendations on the 1994 Potential Project Titles list on May 19th of this year--let's keep our priorities in proper perspective. Wildlife and habitat first.

USA 1639

I am writing this letter to ask you to support the use of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds for habitat purchases. Buying habitat is the best way to invest settlement dollars; the vast majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from

further devastation; and large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. Please 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 Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please do not succumb to the pressure to use the settlement funds on projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill -- rather, use the funds to buy land and timber rights to protect their habitat. Thank you for your consideration.

**USA 1637**

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.

**USA 1636**

I support using settlement funds for protecting wildlife habitat and buying and protecting entire watersheds to protect them from logging; and the seven areas identified as a part of the "citizens vision" should be purchased and protected from clear-cut logging and other destructive developments...

**USA 1622**

Secondly, I would like to commend you on your actions earlier this year to save Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay from further habitat destruction through logging. I followed this issue closely in the legislature and I was pleasantly surprised at the outcome. As I am sure you can conclude, I am strongly in favor of using the remaining settlement funds for further habitat purchases. I hope protecting the spill affected areas from further devastation will continue to be a priority for the Trustee Council. The Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989 reminded us of how fragile our surroundings really are and how great the risks are even when you think you have taken the necessary precautions. The citizens in the spill affected areas have joined together to create a "citizen's vision" that identifies seven critical areas whose habitat should be protected. The areas include: Port Garvina, Fidalgo & Chatham, Orca Bay, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjord National Park, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and Shuyak Straits. These areas have been chosen because of their value to local residents and all Alaskans in their present state. These habitats will be protected only if settlement funds are used to by these lands ans the associated timber rights. Please consider using the remaining funds to purchase these habitat areas and help Alaska make spill recovery a reality. Again, thank you for allowing me to comment in this forum.

**USA 1621**

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

#### USA 1615 American Rivers

American Rivers is the nation's principal river conservation organization, with more than 15,000 members nationwide. In its twenty-year history, American Rivers has worked intensively to protect rivers under the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and has actively assisted states and local groups with their river conservation efforts. American Rivers has also worked closely with federal agencies in numerous programs designed to protect and restore the nation's rivers. American Rivers is a member of the Alaska Rainforest Campaign, and, along with the other national and regional conservation groups within the campaign, is dedicated to the protection of Alaska's temperate rainforest, from Ketchikan to Kodiak. We strongly support utilization of the vast majority of the remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds to buy land and conservation easements on lands throughout the spill area. We believe strongly that purchase of habitat important to wildlife and fisheries should be the highest priority of Settlement fund expenditures. Further, the long-term protection of wildlife and fisheries resources will be enhanced by purchasing large areas of land, not isolated tracts. Where possible, entire watersheds should be purchased. The Trustees deserve great credit for the purchase of large areas around Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay near Homer. These purchases should serve as a model for future fund expenditures. American Rivers supports the objectives of the "Citizens' Vision," and urges purchase of lands and easements in the following seven critical areas: 1) Kenai Fjord National Park 2) Knight Island Passage, 3) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 4) Port Chatham, 5) Port Fidalgo, 6) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 7) Shuyak Straits. We request in particular that the Trustees move quickly to prevent the destruction of habitat values at Port Gravina/Orca Bay, the most threatened area that needs to be acquired. We also urge the Trustees to consider carefully the important fisheries and wildlife values, especially brown bear, present in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of critical inholdings will ensure the long-term protection and integrity of many streams important to salmon and wildlife. If you have any questions concerning the matters set forth above, please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

#### USA 1613

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.

#### USA 1610

As a concerned U.S. citizen and environmentalist I would like to express my views concerning the use of the remaining dollars from Exxon's fines for the Prince William disaster. The remaining \$600 million in fines would be put to best use thru the purchase of wildlife habitat to prevent further degradation of Alaskan coastal rainforest. Any large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and at the very least the seven (7) areas identified by the

citizens council should be protected. Due to the vast damage which was inflicted upon wildlife and habitat areas from the Valdez oil spill, I urge the council members to help heal the Alaskan environmental thru habitat purchase.

**USA 1609**

Please support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. It is the best way to restore their damaged populations and to protect them for the future. As a flight attendant I am in the Alaska area frequently and I have a great love for the unique beauty and wildlife in the area. The travelers I speak with feel the same. This is your opportunity to do something truly meaningful for the "lon run" of habitat protection. Private owners will be paid for the value of their land and the public interest is saved as well. Please support habitat acquisitions in the following areas: Port Garvina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords Natonal Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1605 Haverford College**

I am concerned about the enviroment of our world and am especially concerned about our nation's last unspoiled wilderness, Alaska. I am a tourist of Alaska and have sevevral relatives in the area. I enjoy vacationing in places which have not yet been touched by the difiguring hand of modern human society. The oil spill in Valdez, Alaska--caused by Exxon--has been one of the greatest environmental catastrophes in recent memory. Right now, little can be done to reduce the damage that the spill has caused. The least that the EVOS Trustees can do is draft a Restoration Plan respectful to the Alaskan environment that Exxon has irrevocably ruined. Buying wildlife habitat should be the conerstone of the plan. It is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted area and also serves to protect these areas from possible devastation in the future. The habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including enitre watersheds. The recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak is a good example for the kind of purchase I have in mind. I recommend that the Trustees move quickly to purchase the areas of Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please rush to protect these as well as any other areas that the Council or other Alaskans feel need protection. In this way, the settlement funds can be used for what they shold be used for--present and future protection of the Alaskan environment. It is really a small price of retribution for such a grotesque environmental disaster. Thank You.

**USA 1604**

As a U.S. citizen and former resident of Alaska. I urge you to support the use of Oil Spill settlement funds to buy large areas of wildlife habitat. This is the absolute best way to invest settlement dollars; the majority (if not all) of remaining funds should be spent to protect wildlife, wild lands, and entire watersheds from further devastation. I lived 5 years in the beautiful Prince William Sound area. My daughter was born there. I know first hand that an incredible irreplaceable region this is, full of beauty and life that can be found no where else on earth. I urge the Council to buy outright several priortiy habitat areas: 1) Port Fidalgo--logging acitivities threaten this densely forested habitat so close to my former home of Valdez--a shipping corridor for cruise ships from around the work. Incredible scenic wildlife and tourism value. 2) Port Gravina/Orca Bay--these old growth forests provide necessary habitat for spill-injured species. Exceptional wilderness recreation and tourism values also. 3) Kodiak National Wildlife Refgue--propsed development schemes would jepoardize

prime bear and other wildlife habitat. A world-class destination for wildlife lovers. We cannot allow Kodiak to become compromised or degraded. 4) Knight Island Passage--prime habitat for spill-impacted species: whales, seals, bald eagles, salmon, sea birds, otters. Excellent wilderness recreation activities. 5) Port Chatham--the very last intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast; it must be saved. 6) Kenai Fjords National Park--one of the crown jewels of all Alaska, its coastline is threatened by logging and development on private lands inside the park boundaries. 7) Shuyak Straits--rich habitat for aquatic wildlife, including salmon, highly productive: the Sitka spruce forest on Afognak Island is home to many species: brown bear, elk, deer, marbled murrelets, eagles. 8) Port Valdez--incomparable scenic beauty; rich salmon habitat; cruise ships' destination; beautiful timbered coastlines. Six men will decide the fate of much of Alaska's irreplaceable rain forest. School children all over America are saying "Save the Rainforest! " Thinking all that needs to be saved is in South America. Here in North America our own rain forests are in as great a peril of over cutting and exploitation. I ask you to think of future generations on this earth as you make this crucial decision. What legacy will we leave them? The legacy we SHOULD leave them is an earth rich in biological diversity and abundant in wildlife and lands. Alaska is one of the last places on earth where this is even possible. Don't let large-scale logging and other development in the spill area create a second disaster for these creatures. Do all you can to purchase and protect these now private wildlands for all Americans. My family and I urge you to do so. The recent 42,000 acre acquisition at Seal Bay was an excellent beginning. Using the remaining \$600 million in funds to further preserve wildlife habitat is the absolute best way to restore these damaged populations.

USA 1603

As a former Alaska resident, and today a frequent visitor to the state, I would like to encourage you to spend the vast majority of the remaining settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please buy and protect AT LEAST the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision". I want to congratulate you for saving Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. Please let Seal Bay be a model as far as protecting entire watersheds. Please don't spend this very important money on projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill. Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to the wildlife of the area.

USA 1599

Recently, I had the opportunity to enjoy the incredible beauty and tranquility of Tutka and Kachemak Bays. After enjoying these areas I was dismayed to learn how close they came to being logged. This issue suddenly became very personal. I am writing to urge the EVOS Trustees to spend the money wisely. By that I mean spend it on habitat acquisition. Buying wildlife habitat is the best way to allow ecosystems recover from the oil spill. A recovery that will only happen slowly, and over considerable time. When you protect habitat you also preserve the natural beauty of the area for everyone to enjoy. This produces long-term benefits not temporary resource extraction. I understand that the following seven areas are considered priorities for acquisition, by Alaska citizens: Port Gravina/Orcas Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Habitat acquisition should take priority over all other components of the Restoration plan. I urge the EVOS Trustees to act in Alaska's best interest and move quickly to acquire the areas mentioned above, and other priority areas.

USA 1594

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.

USA 1593

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.

USA 1592

Please support, vote to approve, and work to implement the "citizen's vision" for spending most remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds to acquire private land and timber rights in at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and many other species severely harmed by the oil spill depend upon forest habitats. Many of these forest habitats are jeopardized by large-scale logging, including clearcutting.

The settlement funds cannot bring back the wildlife killed in the spill, nor remove spill-associated toxins from the marine ecosystem. But these settlement funds can and should be used to acquire private forest lands and timber rights so that important habitats will receive necessary protection. Indeed, this is the best and most appropriate use for most of the remaining settlement funds. In this regard, I support and applaud the use of some settlement funds to protect Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. Please continue these acquisitions to protect entire watersheds, whenever possible.

USA 1591

I would like to recommend that using the Settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill. Large areas should be bought. Protection of wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please buy and protect the following crucial areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; the Knight Island Passage watershed; Port

Chatham; the Shuyak Straits watershed and aquatic environment; and inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The buying of land and timber rights on these parcels will protect these fragile habitats and all prevent destructive development and clear-cut logging.

**USA 1588**

I am writing regarding the Exxon Settlement funds. As a frequent tourist in beautiful Alaska (the most beautiful of our states) I feel strongly that: A. buying habitat is the best way to spend these funds; B. All that remains should be spent in Habitat, especially large areas including whole watersheds; and C. I would like to see the seven areas (Citizen's Vision) bought up.

**USA 1583**

I am writing to ask you, as Trustees, to support the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect our valuable wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. As a member of the Sierra Club, I'm supporting "citizen's vision for restoration", identifying the seven critical areas to be protected. Please protect what rightfully belongs to all of us, ensuring the long-term health of such a majestic land.

**USA 1580**

I urge that the purchase of fish and wildlife habitat be fully approved so as to save and restore Alaska's coastal area and to fully protect Alaska's unique and fragile wildlife and fish habitats with large areas to be purchased, including entire watersheds. And with purchase of Alaska's coastal region, the following specific areas must be acquired at this time: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to preserve Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjord National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, are all areas of certain national significance. And to buy at least 1,100,000 acres of Alaska's coastal rain forest with provisions to eliminate all logging in this area so as to save the coastal area for all Alaskans.

**USA 1553**

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 Settlements 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.

**USA 1552**

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1551

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1550

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1549

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 Settlements 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.

USA 1547

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 Settlements 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.

USA 1544

My husband and I had the wonderful opportunity to visit your beautiful state in June. We were reminded frequently that Alaska could be divided into two states, and then Texas would be the third largest state. However, what they failed to tell us was that Alaska was so far ahead of all of the "lower 48" in beauty and natural wonders, there is no question of first place. We were also told that tourism is the third largest source of income for the state. We did observe several areas where the forests have been clear-cut. Unfortunately, there has been a great deal of this done in other states and the results have been a loss of habitat for wildlife, soil erosion, and adverse effects on fishing industries, not to mention the destruction of the beauty of the forests. You are in a position to buy the land and timber rights and to protect the forests and wildlife of Alaska. I urge you to include the seven critical areas that the citizens of Kachemak Bay have identified in your restoration plan which will use the settlement monies from the Valdez oil spill. Protection of the wildlife affects not only Alaska, but the entire western hemisphere. We were delighted to see migratory birds on our trip that we have seen in Texas, but we had never before seen in their summer plumage. Habitat must be maintained, and it can only be done by preserving the forests. By protecting the natural beauty and resources of Alaska, you will be supporting tourism as a prime source of income.

USA 1543

I feel that the best long term economic benefit for Alaska lies in tourism and that the wildlife and natural environment is the most powerful draw. The use of oil spill settlement money to purchase wildlife habitat will have lasting value. Large areas will protect animals that range. The "citizens vision" proposal has merit and should be given serious consideration. I am looking forward to another trip to Alaska - a real standout in the world of travel destinations. It is an American treasure. Lets protect it.

USA 1542

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1540

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1538

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1537

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1536

I am writing this letter as indication of my support for the following statements, and the

actions they envisage. 1. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars; 2. The vast majority of the 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 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak); 4. The Trustees should 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

USA 1535

We are writing to urge you to use the Oil Spill settlement money, exclusively, to buy and preserve additional natural habitat. We believe that additional reserved natural habitat will in the long-run be the most beneficial use of the available funds to both animals and people. The following areas are particularly important to preserve: Knight Island Passage Port Fidalgo Shuyak Straits Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park Port Chatham Port Gravina/Orca Bay Our daughter is a Wildlife officer, employed by the Alaska Div. of Fish and Game. In visiting her in Alaska we have had an opportunity to see several of the areas mentioned. We have been greatly concerned by the inroads already being made into some of these areas by lumbering of virgin timber. The effects on the streams from uninhibited run-off of cut areas are evident in many places. We hope you will take action to use the settlement money to preserve these areas. We believe that action will have the most lasting and broadest beneficial result.

USA 1534

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.

USA 1532

I am writing to urge you to invest the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement monies in purchasing wildlife habitat from willing private landowners. Protecting natural habitat is the most important step towards preserving the local ecosystem, and it's crucial that large areas, including entire watersheds, be bought and protected. In particular, please protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you very much!

USA 1531

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1530

We support using the settlement funds for habitat purchases: Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement funds. The remaining settlement funds should be allocated to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large area, like entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. (ie the 42,000 acres Seal Bay purchase on Afognak). You should buy and protect AT LEAST the following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay (These old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide excellent wildlife habitat and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism supporting the local economies. 2) Port Fidalgo (This area is being destroyed by current logging activities threatening this densely forested habitat along the sheltered bays of Valdez and Tatitlek.) 3) Knight Island Passage (Rugged mountain islands with intimate bays supporting valuable wilderness recreation and tourism benefiting the local economies. It also provides habitat for spill impacted species such as whales, seals salmon and eagles) 4) Kenai Fjords National Park (The heart of this rugged coastline is threatened by logging and private land development adjacent to the park.) 5) Port Chatham 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, near (bear?), elk, and deer. The Shutyk Straits are a high productive aquatic environment, a virtual maritime highway for marine life. 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Proposed development activities would jeopardize prime bear habitat and other wildlife habitats.

#### USA 1529

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 Settlements 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.

#### USA 1525

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 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.

USA 1524

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.

USA 1523

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 the 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.

USA 1522

I am writing this letter to urge you to spend the settlement monies to purchase wildlife habitat. It is urgent that large areas be bought and protected from clearcutting. Please include at least the following areas in your purchase: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. If funds allow use the extra for more habitats of equal value to future generations, as these are not replaceable. Your consideration on this issue, is appreciated. (PS, A former resident of Alaska).

USA 1521

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 ecosystem 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.

**USA 1520**

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 ecosystem 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.

**USA 1514**

Please allocate most of the Exxon settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat. I'm hoping that with these monies you can protect large areas of critical habitat like you did with the 42,000 acre Seal Bay area on Afognak. In particular, please try to purchase lands which are threatened in the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords, Port Chatham, Shugak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thanks for considering the future of Alaska's wildlife.

**USA 1505**

I am writting this because there are several areas, including some within National Wildlife Refuge and National Park that are threatened with logging and other development on private property inholdings. There is now a unique opportunity to purchase, with oil spill settlement money, such areas in order to conserve them as wildlife refuges and scenic areas in parks. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement money. The vast majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from devastation. Large areas including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak Island). The trustees should buy and protect at least the seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Kinght Island Passage, inholdings within Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and inholdings in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I will appreciate your concern about these areas and efforts made to prevent logging and development in them. Please let me know about what actions you take and how it will be decided as to what to do with the oil spill settlement money.

**USA 1492**

Use the majority of the money to protect habitat. Protect large areas, such as watersheds. Buy and protect the 7 areas listed in the "citizen's vision" list.

**USA 1491**

We commend you for using Settlement Funds to purchase Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. We urge you

now to continue to protect wildlife from further devastation by purchasing timber rights and habitat in the following locations: Port Gravina/Orca Bay old growth forests, Port Fidalgo forested areas near Valdez and Tatitlek, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park private lands threatened by logging and development, Port Chatham forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, Shuyak Straits aquatic highway for marine life, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to prevent development in prime brown bear habitat. Using Settlement funds in this way would seem to us to be the best way to restore the areas damaged by the spill. Because we learned of the comment period too late to reach you by August 6th with individual letters, the undersigned are collaborating on this FAX. Thank you for your attention to our requests. We shall be looking forward to the results of your decision.

NOTE: Seventeen signatures accompanied this letter.

USA 1487

I suggest you use a large part of remaining oil spill settlement funds to acquire more wildlife habitat by purchasing land and timber rights from willing sellers. Large areas could be bought and protected as at Seal Bay, Afognak. At a minimum the following areas should be acquired and preserved: Port Graham/Orca Bay, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, Port Chatham, and Kenai Fjords National Park. Many scientists now agree that management for biodiversity on a regional scale is necessary to stem the tide of disappearing plant and animal species. This means protecting entire watersheds rather than parcels of so many acres here and there. The terrible disaster of the Valdez spill has led to the opportunity to make such purchases to preserve land and habitat without spending taxpayer dollars. It is an opportunity that should not be dismissed. Please take action to ensure that species suffering from the spill will have habitat in which to recover and to preserve these wild and beautiful areas with settlement funds.

USA 1484

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 the 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.

USA 1482

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

USA 1481

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

USA 1479 Pine St. Chinese Benevolent Association

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

USA 1478

Please accept the following comments concerning your Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound. Although my home is far from this devastated area, the media has made this tragedy a reality for me, and I share the concern of Alaskans that the funds recovered from Exxon Oil be used for the best possible result. I would urge the Trustees to invest the Oil Spill Settlement Funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. This is the very best way to insure the restoration of this fragile ecosystem. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. These purchases should include at a minimum the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National



Wildlife Refuge. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these comments, and for your work on behalf of Alaskan wildlife.

USA 1477

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

USA 1476

I strongly urge you to invest the remaining settlement funds to restore the fish and wildlife species hurt by the unfortunate oil spill. Specifically, I support the "citizen's vision" for restoration. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected. The seven critical areas are: #1 - Port Gravina/Orca Bay #2 - Port Fidalgo #3 - Knight Island Passage #4 - Kenai Fjords National Park #5 - Port Chatham #6 - Shuyak Straits #7 - Kodiak Island At least 80% of the remaining funds should be spent to buy this land and timber rights. Offering permanent protection to these vast areas of pristine wilderness land will go a long ways towards mitigating the damages caused by that terrible accident.

USA 1474

I am writing to support use of settlement funds for habitat purchases. Using the settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and protected. Priority habitat acquisitions in the Western Gulf of ALaska should include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1473

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

**USA 1470**

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

**USA 1469**

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

**USA 1466**

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 the 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 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, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**USA 1465**

I would like to urge you to invest the Oil Spill Settlement funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. Large areas should be bought and protected, i.e. Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo,

Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The media has made this tragedy a reality to me and it is my hope that funds be used for the best possible result.

USA 1463 Northwest Cancer Center

Although I have never been to Alaska, I certainly plan to go there some day. The only reason that I would visit the state is to see its immense area of natural beauty, ranging from the tideland fjords to the mountains and tundra. The best way to continue to attract me and other tourists to the state of Alaska for its long-term economic welfare would be to secure large amounts of wilderness purchased by funds from the Exxon Valdez settlement. Purchasing land, especially around Prince William Sound, on the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Island, would be most appropriate.

USA 1462

As a frequent visitor to Alaska and a temporarily absent exresident, I encourage you to use the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds exclusively for the purchase of coastal habitat. Although much effort has been and will be made to prevent future oil spills, Murphy's Law makes plain that more oil will spill. The most effective way to repair the damage from the Exxon Valdez and to limit damage during future spills is to preserve the environment's ability to restore itself. This requires preservation of an untouched coastal habitat.

In particular, I

encourage you to use your funds to preserve large blocks of coastal forest. Here in Washington we are slowly realizing how closely the health of the forest is tied to the health of the ocean. Alaska, with (so far) less coastal logging, has not seen this link yet. But it is there nonetheless, and once broken cannot be restored. For example, the great salmon runs of Puget Sound are a thing of the past, largely due to loss of forest habitat. Please add my voice to those who seek to preserve large blocks of coastal habitat in the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park (private lands within and adjacent to the park), Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and also the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1460

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

USA 1457

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

#### USA 1456

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

#### USA 1447

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.

#### USA 1446

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.

USA 1445

I'm contacting you to urge you to support use of the Oil Spill Settlement funds for the purchase of wildlife habitat. Buying wildlife habitat is the best way to invest these funds. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be used to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be purchased and protected (such as your recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). I urge you to buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision".

USA 1444

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.

USA 1443

Considering that the oil spill damaged the eco-system and the wildlife, it seems to me that all monies from the fines should be used ONLY to support wildlife and wilderness areas. Please use the funds from the settlement to purchase habitat and to protect wildlife from further devastation. The Trustees should also use the money to purchase at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision". You should also purchase large areas including entire watersheds, such as the 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. Enough of the clear-cutting. This nation has been ripped-off by the lumber companies for years. Add to this the devastation that they have caused to the ecology and wildlife. Please use the funds only for the above uses.

USA 1442

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.

USA 1441

We would like you to support the use of Settlement funds for habitat purchases. We feel it is the best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. We feel you, as Trustees, should buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision." If possible, the Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings should be a priority.

USA 1440

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.

USA 1422

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 protects 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.

USA 1420

I supprt the purchase of habitat form willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow iol 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 affect the whole in other ownerships. The vast majority of the remaining funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to but 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, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

VDZ 1488

Wanted 80 to 90% of funds for habitat acquisition with the Coalition's group list as priority

( Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak, etc.). The remainder of the money used for monitoring and research.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 AFG ; Afognak</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Int** 232

(Purchase) Afognak Island - before the entire island is logged.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 372 Koniag, Inc.

Some of the Afognak J.V. lands in the Shuyak Strait area adjacent to the USFWS Red Peaks unit would make a more logical acquisition for habitat than the Seal Bay unit with its now excessive timber values. AJV also has the Panamarof area to the south of the Red Peak unit which is excellent wildlife habitat, and is scenic as well. In both cases, AJV would be a willing seller at a fair market value price.

**Anc** 183

The approx \$600 million would buy all KNWR inholdings, substantial acreage in the Shuyak Straits/Blue Fox/Red Fox Bay areas of Afognak, and significant protections of land in the Kenai Fjord area. Let's get on with it!

**REGION: KOD**

**Akh** 8

I think the Trustee Council should acquire the seal bay area. To restore any lands that were heavily impact by the oil spill to where it (was before the oil spill) might take more money to restore the oiled area than to acquire different lands for recreation.

**Kdk** 5559

These people are entitled to their money and nobody denies that. These people would like to see more forest land, and nobody denies that. I'm sure nobody is going to want all of Afognak Island. Nobody is going to mind getting a few cents less if it buys lots of good will in the community. Opportunity costs means to me if there's a chance to make a killing on a sale as opposed to fair market share, you have a responsibility to do that. What really needs to be done here is some people need to come together on some prices and see if it's all worth it. First you have got to see if these guys are willing to sell. If you sell that timber on the world market tomorrow the spotted owl may be in it and they're not going to allow logging and the prices will fall. Today you can get top cash for them, and anyone will tell you that cash is in the hand. I don't think all that land should be locked up. It's your land, you should be able to sell it.

**Kdk 5543**

I represent the Kodiak Audubon Society. I'm just curious, the projects you have on this page, have they come in from people in the spill area? We would like to see 80% of the money spent to buy habitat, specifically on Afognak. The idea is not to buy trees, but to protect habitat. If the trees all get cut down the marbled murrelet will have an even harder time. The areas we would like to see protected are Seal Bay and other areas listed in my written testimony [attached].

**KDK 1249 Kodiak Audubon Society**

The Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak lands are also of special interest to our members. Not only are these lands and coastal habitat home to many species that suffered substantial injury to the spill, this wilderness also offers magnificent scenic and recreation values. Acquisition of these ecosystems would insure recovery and protect many resources and services from future degradation.

**Kdk 22**

Acquire native land holdings in the Kodiak Bear Wildlife Refuge and on Afogak Island.

**Kdk 21**

(Priorities for habitat protection): #1 Seal Bay lands. #2 Pauls & Laura lake Chain. #3 Shuyak Straight conservation unit. #4 Long Lagoon area.

**Kdk 207**

Land on Afognak Island which is rapidly being destroyed by logging. The areas I wish to see protected are: 1) 1/4-1/2 mile border along Seal Bay (since logging on the outer area near Seal Bay has already begun), and the Pauls and Laura lakes chain near Seal Bay. 2) Land on Afognak bordering on the Shuyak straight. This land could be incorporate into either the Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge or Shuyak State Park. 3) Long Lagoon is good marbled murrelet habitat and a good fishery system. (silver salmon) 4) Native inholdings within Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge.

**MAT 1665**

I worked on the northern end of Afognak Island for four summers as a fisheries technician. I can attest to the abundance of birdlife and wildlife in the Shuyak Straits, which was a short distance from where I wored, at Waterfall. During those four summers, I saw clearcut logging chew up an ever-increasing amount of Afognak Island rainforest. The only part of the island which is pristine is the northern part, now. Please do what you can to purchase large tracts of northern Afognak. The Seal Bay purchase was an important beginning. This area, with its salmon streams and brown bear habitat, ancient spruce and offshore islands, needs protection. Two-thirds of the island is carved up. The remaining third should be saved.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 HOM ; Homer</b>
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**REGION: AK**



**Int** 455

I would like the Trustee Council to acquire and protect the significant habitat and scenic veiwing area known as the Overlook which is below the crest of the hill as one enters Homer. The area is immensely significant to all residents and visitors to the region. Whales, tidepools, salmon, eagles, swans, bears, otters (both species), seals, moose and cayotes etc.. frequent this 250 acres comes wilderness veivable from the wayside. With binoculars one can see into an active eagle's nest. The mentality that is aware of and concered by resources damage is nurtured by the presence of park like settings.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 KAK ; Kachemak Bay</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Int** 232

(Purchase) lands adjacent to Kachemak Bay State Park.

**Jno** 5477

Can you explain some of the values associated with purchase of Kachemak? Were these large populations? Is that why it was selected? Are there any big game species? Is there a visual rating given for Kachemak Bay?

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 577

Please purchase Gull Island in Kachemak Bay. This island is the most easily accessible sea bird colony in Alaska and should be protected.

**Hmr** 253

Purchase Gull Island from the Seldovia Native Association and deed it to the Alaska Maritime Nat'l Wildlife Refuge system. (Kachemack Bay)

**Okb** 219

It is very difficult for me to realize that by the end of this year you will "pissed" away over \$300 million dollars, without anything more to show for it than the soon to be ravaged timber the Seldovia Native conned you into buying. It would be interesting to know what political person is involved with the timber Co involved with the "CON". No one in his right mind would have purchased this piece that presently stands in the path of spreading Spruce Bark Beetles.

**Sdv** 214

The word acquisition keeps popping up! I don't believe that any of the settlement money should be used to by land, especially in Kachemak State Park. You can't show me a tree that was destroyed by the spill or any tree that is endangered by another spill! The Seldova

Native Association has sold the trees to timber trading co. If you have to get your fingers into the settlement money buy the trees only back from Timber Trading Co.. Or take the 24,000 acres inholding that the SNA owns out of the park and let Timber Trading Co. cut the trees. Then the SNA land will be worth about 2 cents and acre just about what the U.S. paid Russia ( per acre) for Alaska. When the settlement money is all gone, I suppose you will want to get your hooks into the Permanent Fund. If this land buy back goes through it will open the gate, for others to demand that the State buy their land. When the settlement money is all gone you guys will be out of work.

**REGION: PWS**

**Wht 6083**

Kachemak Bay set a precedent. If the precedent has been set with the Kachemak Bay program and the relative factors are habitat protection and if the criteria is a human-use resource, it appears that the only thing which takes away from some of the areas in the Sound is whether someone can get to them. There is great potential for people to get to them. I can understand how Kachemak Bay would be rated high.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 KAM ; Kamishak</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Int 232**

(Purchase) Kamishak Bay Area

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 KEN ; Kenai Fjords National Park</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Int 1033**

This letter is being written to urge you to use the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement money to purchase wildlife habitat. It was habitat, marine and otherwise, that was spoiled by the spill, and the best way for Exxon to make up for that is to use the money to protect as much area as possible from logging or other development. Inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park seem particularly important to me, as they can threaten the integrity of the park by their need for access, and by development. Any area immediately threatened by logging should also be high on the list. (I was very glad to read that an area threatened with logging on Afognak Island has recently been purchased for protection.)

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 1071**

Please utilize the spill settlement funds for wildlife habitat purchases in the area affected by the spill, particularly in the Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings and between Cordova and Valdez. It's high time to protect these areas from decimation by loggers and oil companies.

**Anc 183**

The approx \$600 million would buy all KNWR inholdings, substantial acreage in the Shuyak Straits/Blue Fox/Red Fox Bay areas of Afognak, and significant protections of land in the Kenai Fjord area. Let's get on with it!

## **REGION: KEN**

**Okb 71**

Buy back private lands in Kenai Fjords National Park.

**Okb 63**

If we can't actually restore the damaged environment because we don't know how, then at least we can purchase equivalent resources to protect them from further degradation. I support a buy-back of corporate lands within the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park.

**Sew 6110**

I support Alternative 2 and habitat protection and acquisition. The Kenai Fjords would be a great choice.

**Sew 5957**

Everyone has alluded to Kenai Fjords National Park. What were Port Graham's comments?

**Sew 5946**

I ask that you not overemphasize just changing ownership on land because I don't think that is going to solve the problem. I don't see a direct tie in to just acquiring the land and helping everything out. You could spend a lot of money doing that, and I think there are some holdings in the Kenai National Park that would be good to include in the park to make that a contiguous unit. I hope you don't overemphasize habitat protection. It is part of on-going research and keeping a proper balance.

**Sew 5938**

It sounds like all this money is going to be spent on buying timber rights. If that is so, in the Kenai Fjords Parks there is a lot of Native land-claim land that should be part of the park. The Natives are willing to sell the land even though it might not be the most desirable timber. What emphasis will be placed on buying that land?

**Sew 5919**

Why are the lands in Kenai National Park not considered imminently threatened?

**Sew 5903**

Should this say Kenai National Park? Is that a misprint?

**sew 318**

I support habitat acquisition. I support buy back of corporate lands within the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park.

**Sew 276**

I support habitat protection and land acquisition in Kenai Fjords National Park Inholdings.

**Sew 242**

Acquire all the lands within Kenai Fjords National Park that are subject to selection by the native villages of Port Graham and English Bay (Nanwalek).

**Sew 226**

I would like to see oil spill money used to purchase native land. English Bay or Port Graham is willing to sell back to Kenai Fjords National Park. The coastal parcels in question are vital components of the park ecosystem for resource protection and visitor use.

#### **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 1602**

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

**Anc 746**

I would like the council to acquire private inholdings (esp along the coastline) of Keni Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These would be my priority habitat acquisition areas.

**Anc 700**

Acquire Native-selected lands along the coast of Kenai Fjords National Park. We have willing sellers and a nationally recognized scenic shoreline with high-quality habitat for spill-affected species.

**MAT 1665**

Kenai Fjords National Park is where I first became acquainted with Alaska's coastline and its wildlife. I will never forget the kayak trip we took there. Development of private lands within the Park would certainly compromise the wilderness quality of this beautiful area, accessible for recreation. Protect the public interest there as well.

**USA 1733**

I especially would like to see added protection for the Kenai Fjords National Park.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 KDR ; Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 1083 National Audubon Society**

Our members have a special concern for and interest in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This magnificent island ecosystem is renowned the world over for its Kodiak brown bears, bald eagles, salmon runs and associated wildlife in an absolutely spectacular wild setting. Unfortunately, the very viability of the refuge is threatened by over 800,000 acres of private inholdings on which activities incompatible with refuge purposes can occur. Fortunately, a broad coalition of public interest groups that include sportspeople, commercial fisherpeople, guides, air taxi operators, tourism businesses, environmentalists, everyday citizens and many of the Native landowners themselves favor acquisition of key inholdings on a willing seller basis. Thus we have an historic opportunity to join forces in an acquisition program that will leave a legacy of truly meaningful and lasting response to the tragic Exxon Valdez oil spill. That is without question a truly win-win opportunity of unprecedented proportions. Not only will acquisition of refuge inholdings restore the integrity of this world class wildlife refuge, but it will benefit island residents and all the American people socially, economically and environmentally for generations to come. Therefore, it without question is the most meaningful and lasting restoration measure the Trustees could ever hope to come up with. Restoring the integrity of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will serve as a living testimony to your courage, foresight and sense of public responsibility. Your consideration of these recommendations is greatly appreciated. Audubon wishes you well in your important work and are confident you will do what is right.

**Anc 372 Koniag, Inc.**

The accompanying questionnaire represents my views as well as those of my corporation Koniag Inc., pretty much, and the Afognak J. Ventures of which Koniag has a 45% share. Koniag has long maintained that its Karluk and Sturgeon River former wildlife refuge lands on the west side of Kodiak must be reacquired to have a bear refuge worthy of the name.

**Anc 184**

Kodiak N.W.R.-- Karluk RV and Lake, Afognak Is (north end). Stop spending (wasting) \$ on more studies. Get the natives to cooperate and buy some of their lands.

**Anc 183**

The approx \$600 million would buy all KNWR inholdings, substantial acreage in the Shuyak Straits/Blue Fox/Red Fox Bay areas of Afognak, and significant protections of land in the Kenai Fjord area. Let's get on with it!

**REGION: KEN**

**Okb 1142**

As a lifetime Alaskan (45 years) businessman and big game guide with strong interests in and

ties to the environment I strongly urge the trustees of the EVOS monies to use this money to protect threatened wildlife habitat that was impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Areas of particular concern to me are prime brown bear habitat on Kodiak Island within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge that are threatened by development.

## **REGION: KOD**

### **AKH 1022 AKI Corporation**

Thank you for coming to Akhiok, we know you've got a big job and we are appreciative of the opportunity to play a part of the restoration process from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. As you know, AKI is a willing seller of lands that were once part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. And the habitat working group of the Trustee Council has identified all of our refuge inholdings as potential "lost opportunity" lands which would qualify for; A. Replacement of equivalent resources and B. damaged services, such as recreation. We have reviewed your preliminary parcel score of AKI lands and have responded with some proposed amendments, that would increase our score primarily on three factors: A. AKI's archaeology score should move from moderate to high, B. our wilderness score should move from low to moderate, and C. our seabird, (such as Harlequin Duck) and River Otter scores should go from unknown to moderate. We understand our score was preliminary and that detailed field inspections and appraisals will be required as part of the normal process and we want to take this opportunity to invite you and to host your visit. Finally, as we have discussed with you previously, we are hopeful that the Exxon Valdez Settlement Fund can play a partial role in a comprehensive solution to the refuge inholding dilemma. We have sought to involve several funding sources in an overall settlement which would include: A. exchange legislation, B. private philanthropy, C. land and water conservation fund, as well as Exxon Valdez. I am pleased to report that the Department of Interior has earmarked \$2.2 million from the land and water conservation fund suggesting that a comprehensive plan for the refuge may indeed be feasible.

### **Akh 9**

To whom it may concern I would like to see the lands on the south end of Kodiak Island bought to protect the land for the bears and animals. Seems every year there is getting more and more building going up around here. We would like the lands to remain the same. If sold to the wrong hands it could be strongly developed.

### **KDK 1249 Kodiak Audubon Society**

The Kodiak Wildlife Refuge is a special concern to our members. The purpose of the refuge is to protect the habitat of brown bear and wildlife. The use and enjoyment of the refuge by people must be compatible with wildlife. Unfortunately, the very essence of the refuge is threatened by large tracts of private inholdings on which enterprises incompatible with the delicate balance of the refuge can occur. Many of these private landowners endorse acquisition of these inholdings on a willing seller basis. Acquisition of refuge inholdings will restore the wholeness of this world class wildlife refuge for present and future generations.

### **Kdk 22**

Acquire native land holdings in the Kodiak Bear Wildlife Refuge and on Afogak Island.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

Our lands appear to qualify for a high score using the rating system that your Habitat Protection Working Group has developed for evaluating lands in the oil spill zone; and our strong belief is that, because of the substantial interest throughout our Nation in protecting wildlife habitat on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, a comprehensive wildlife habitat conservation and acquisition project can become a reality if there is a strong commitment of funding a portion of the project from the Exxon Valdez settlement funds. Thank you for this chance to present our views to the Council. We look forward to working with you in the days ahead.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

Old Harbor's inholdings in the Refuge also support many other species of wildlife, including Sitka black-tail deer, river otter, beaver, fox, seals, mountain goat, and sea lions. The Refuge is also home to short-tailed weasel, little brown bat, tundra vole, Roosevelt elk and snowshoe hare. The nearshore areas also support marine mammals such as whales, dolphins, porpoises, sea otters and orcas. More than 250 species of fish, birds and mammals have been documented on the Archipelago. That abundance of fish and wildlife on the Kodiak Archipelago has made the area one of the hardest hit by the oil spill. For example, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's final bird mortality count from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the Kodiak Region sustained higher bird mortality than Prince William Sound. The attached exhibit to my statement provides a breakdown of the mortality for ten species and the spill total for all species. For the 10 listed species, the Kodiak percentage ranged from a low of 47% of fatalities (bald eagle) to a high of 96% of fatalities (short-tailed shearwater). The Kodiak region bore 64% of all bird fatalities for the oil spill. Clearly, the Kodiak Region's bird populations have been hard hit by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. If those populations of birds most damaged by the oil spill are to recovery, and if the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is to remain a primary habitat for seabirds, waterfowl, and bald eagles, protection of habitat is essential. This statement is reinforced by the Draft Land Protection Plan prepared for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in October 1992 by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Draft Land Protection Plan states at Page 1 that "...mixed ownership areas have been difficult to manage and limit the effectiveness of certain refuge objectives, e.g., preserving natural integrity." As a result, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Alaska Regional Office has rated Kodiak Native inholdings as their "number one federal acquisition priority in Alaska." Old Harbor's lands are also rich in historic and archaeological resources. Midway and Barling Bays are the sites of at least four ancient villages. There are also at least three ancient Native villages sites on Sitkalidak Island. The earthquake of 1964 uncovered masses of artifacts in these areas. These many archaeological sites and the many artifacts buried within them reflect the culture of the Alutiiq Native population that originally occupied and still occupies the Kodiak Archipelago. One of the most significant sites to be uncovered in recent years was at "Refuge Rock" on Sitkalidak Island. The tragic story this historic site tells us holds great importance for our people, their culture, and the history of the Kodiak Region. Kodiak has been referred to as the Egypt of Alaska. Its archaeological treasures have only recently begun to be discovered and have yet to be fully understood. They represent an untapped source of history and culture of great importance to our people. We appreciate the Trustee Council's decision to help fund the Kodiak area Native association museum which will do much to ensure that culture is preserved. The highest and best use for most of these lands is to conserve them as fish and wildlife habitat forever into the future. As you know, as a Native corporation, we

have solemn responsibilities to our shareholders and to others in our village which sometimes places us in a dilemma. While our culture and instincts would have us protect the land and its natural resources, our 20th Century fiduciary obligations call for us to create some sort of economic benefit to our people from the only tangible asset we have...our lands.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

By qualifying for Exxon Valdez habitat and acquisition funding, we believe that the opportunity to general economic activity which will benefit directly or indirectly Natives and non-Natives alike and at the same time conserve premier fish and wildlife habitat is one that should not be lost. As the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council from the President and Chief Executive Officer of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Koniag, Inc. respectively and myself indicates, our three Native corporations are very interested in working with the Trustee Council regarding acquisition of a portion of our lands. We believe that with the commitment of funds from the civil and criminal penalty funds combined with private and federal funding, a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project can be achieved on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands. With the inclusion of the AKI lands of the Alitak Parcel in your first cut at a list of "lost opportunity" lands, the Council has taken the first step in this process. We will aid you in reviewing our lands in any way that you may find helpful.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

The purposes of "The Kodiak Project" and the general goals of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan Habitat Protection and Acquisition effort are support of one another, we believe. To us, this project offers a unique opportunity to make wise use of public funds to help overcome the adverse impacts of the oil spill on animals, plants, and people and at the same time conserve natural resources and using those resources more effectively to help stimulate economic growth in the Region. In the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council, we provide our response to the Council's recent letter in March to landowners willing to make lands available for habitat protection. Using the Council's "Habitat Protection Parcel Analysis," "Criteria for Rating Benefit of Parcel to Injured Resources/Services," "Interim Threshold Criteria," and "Interim Evaluation/Ranking Criteria," we believe that our lands warrant a high score. Those of us who live, hike, recreate, work, and hunt on our Native land, and fish in its waters have always known that our wildlife resources are abundant and sustain life. That is the principal reason our ancestors settled in this area. The majority of the Kodiak Archipelago is optimum brown bear habitat. Old Harbor's inholdings have significant denning and foraging areas for the bears. One of the most unique events in the known migration patterns of brown bear occurs each year in the Sitkalidak Strait. Bears swim the Strait to Sitkalidak Island where they live until they return to Kodiak Island in the Spring (bears live there year round too). In addition to the Kodiak brown bears, the Kodiak Archipelago is home to millions of birds, both pelagic and migratory. The pelagic or seabirds consists of many species, including glaucous winged and mew gulls, murre, kittiwakes, auklets, cormorants, guillemots, murrelets, fulmars, and puffins. The harlequin duck, black oystercatcher and bald eagle are many other species of birds which inhabit this area. The Kodiak Archipelago provides nesting habitat for 96 species of birds and is home to an estimated 1.5 million seabirds and an estimated 150,000 waterfowl during the winter months. It serves as both nesting and feeding habitat to approximately 2 million birds. The Maritime Refuge has expressed strong interest in acquiring the small islands selected by Old Harbor because of their significance as major bird habitats. The 1978 report entitled "The Breeding Biology and Feeding Ecology of Marine Birds in the Sitkalidak Strait Area, Kodiak Island, 1977 and 1979" by Patricia Baird and Allen Moe estimated that



17,000 birds nest on Cathedral Island every year. In the Sitkalidak Straits, the largest puffin colony in the Kodiak Archipelago can be found on nearby Cathedral Island. There are minor colonies in Kiliuda Bay and on Amee Island, all part of the Old Harbor inholdings. Over 13,000 puffins nest in the Sitkalidak Straits every year. The puffins are a rare bird whose population the Maritime Refuge is anxious to encourage. Obviously, 17,000 birds on the tiny island of Cathedral do not draw their sustenance from that island. Instead, they feed on Sitkalidak, in the Straits or on Old Harbor lands on Kodiak. John Island in Three Saints Bay is also a nesting area for puffins, murrelets, auklets, gulls kittiwakes, and guillemots. These migratory bird habitats have worldwide significance. Kodiak Island has all five species of Pacific salmon present and Old Harbor's inholdings support four of those species: sockeye, coho, pink and chum, plus steelhead and Dolly Varden. The salmon are, of course, a primary source of food for the brown bears as well as the 200 nesting pairs of bald eagles on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

By qualifying for Exxon Valdez habitat and acquisition funding, we believe that the opportunity to generate economic activity which will benefit directly or indirectly Natives and non-Natives alike and at the same time conserve premier fish and wildlife habitat is one that should not be lost. As the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council from the President and Chief Executive Officer of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Koniag, Inc. respectively and myself indicates, our three Native corporations are very interested in working with the Trustee Council regarding acquisition of a portion of our lands. We believe that with the commitment of funds from the civil and criminal penalty funds combined with private and federal funding, a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project can be achieved on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands. With the inclusion of the AKI lands of the Alitak Parcel in your first cut at a list of "lost opportunity" lands, the Council has taken the first step in this process. We will aid you in reviewing our lands in any way that you may find helpful.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

The Kodiak Archipelago, including the Old Harbor Native Corporation lands and its natural resources were injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill;

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1365 National Wildlife Refuge Association**

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The NWRA was founded in 1975 by wildlife refuge professionals concerned about the future of the Refuge System and the natural resources it is intended to conserve. The organization represents wildlife professionals and concerned citizens working together to benefit refuges in Alaska and nationwide. The NWRA appreciates this opportunity to express its view to the Trustee Council concerning the development of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, and supports alternative number two "Habitat Protection". Primary emphasis upon the acquisition and protection of strategic habitats, especially on Kodiak Island, are critical in NWRA's view. The NWRA strongly supports the acquisition (from willing sellers) of native corporation lands on Kodiak Island in order to consolidate the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and protect essential habitat for the Kodiak bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish,

seabirds, and marine mammals. Kodiak acquisitions may be particularly beneficial to black oystercatcher, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet and pigeon guillemot that were seriously affected by the spill and vulnerable to impacts from any future spills. Utilization of civil settlement monies is especially important to ensure the continued viability of the Kodiak bear. While bear's important denning habitats are federally owned, the critical feeding habitats are among those lands selected and owned by the Native corporations. The sale of these areas to private parties and subsequent development as industrial and commercial facilities would be devastating to the bear and to the refuge. Such development, including construction of fishing and hunting lodges, has occurred in the last couple of years in prime bear feeding habitat. Escalation of this scenario can be avoided with timely acquisitions of priority tracts from native owners seeking economic self-sufficiency. The NWRA urges the Trustee Council to act to consolidate the Refuge and ensure a more secure future for the Kodiak bear as well as other valuable natural resources of the spill area.

**USA 1345 Game Conservation International**

GAME COIN adds our voice to the support of alternative #2 which would dedicate 91% of the remaining Exxon Valdez restoration fund to habitat acquisition. In particular, we support acquisition of Kodiak native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a priority in your future restoration plans. The likelihood of privatization and commercial development of Kodiak bear refuge land is very high. This development would deprive the public and hunting community from free access to some of the finest brown bear, wildfowl and deer hunting areas in the state of Alaska, a result which GAME COIN wishes to avoid. Thank you for your consideration and good luck in your important deliberations.

**USA 1332 Great Bear Foundation**

Please register the Great Bear Foundation's vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining 600 million dollars to habitat acquisition. Highest priority for lands to be acquired are native inholdings and other private parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Without habitat protection, all wildlife, including Brown Bears, will not have the land necessary to insure survival.

**USA 1309**

I understand that your council is in a position to affect the distribution of some of the funds from the Exxon Valdez Restoration Fund, and that one alternative (Alternative 2) is for you to acquire Alaska Native Holdings in the Kodiak Refuge. This alternative is one I would very strongly support, because it would enhance very significantly the Kodiak brown bear refuge. Though the brown bear is the state symbol of California, it is extinct here; thus we have a natural tragedy displayed on every California flag and seal. Since Alaska has time to prevent such an extinction, it seems that you have a great opportunity to act in favor of these great animals. It is also fitting that you could use money from the natural tragedy at Valdez to secure the habitat of the brown bear and other Alaska wildlife. Please adopt Alternative 2. Thank you.

**USA 1301**

Alternative 2 would be a major step in the restoration of wildlife habitat in the spill zone. Private land from willing sellers within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would and should be top priority.

USA 1275

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.

USA 1274

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.

USA 1273

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.

USA 1272

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.

USA 1271

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.

USA 1270

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.

Habitat is the Key to the survival of

wildlife. We must not miss any opportunities to provide for this critical component.

USA 1269

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.

USA 1268

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. This is most important!

USA 1238

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.

USA 1237

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 willings seller within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

USA 1236

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.

USA 1235

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.

**USA 1234**

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.

**USA 1233**

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.

**USA 1232**

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.

**USA 1058 National Rifle Association**

We, the undersigned representatives of U.S. sport hunting and fishing groups, commend the Exxon Valdez Council in seeking a meaningful oil spill restoration plan. We recognize you face enormous challenges in balancing restoration of species and resources injured by the oil spill, as well as competing interests within the spill zone. Our comments are confined to the restoration tool of habitat acquisition, as it relates to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Specifically, we support acquisition of critical brown bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, marine mammal and seabird habitat on Native corporation inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent lands. Such acquisitions would meet four restoration objectives which we endorse: provide greater public access to lands now closed to such access for both consumptive and non-consumptive uses; consolidate the management of the bear refuge and salmon streams by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; conserve in perpetuity Kodiak brown bear and other wildlife habitats; stimulate economic growth, including hunting related tourism, in areas where such growth should take place for the benefit of Natives and non-Natives alike. Just as sportsmen led the effort to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt to create the Refuge in 1941, we support your efforts to make it whole. Thank you and good luck in your important restoration efforts. [Letter signed by representatives of the National Rifle Association, Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and Safari Club International.]

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 746**

I would like the council to acquire private inholdings (esp along the coastline) of Keni Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These would be my priority habitat acquisition areas.

**Kdk 207**

Land on Afognak Island which is rapidly being destroyed by logging. The areas I wish to see protected are: 1) 1/4-1/2 mile border along Seal Bay (since logging on the outer area near Seal Bay has already begun), and the Pauls and Laura lakes chain near Seal Bay. 2) Land on Afognak bordering on the Shuyak straight. This land could be incorporate into either the Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge or Shuyak State Park. 3) Long Lagoon is good marbled murrelet habitat and a good fishery system. (silver salmon) 4) Native inholdings within Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge.

**Kdk 178**

Most of the best habitat used by resident and anadromous fish, brown bear and eagles is not owned by native corporations and other private owners. Sale and/or development of these lands will devastate these populations. The time is right for protection/acquisition, but little time remains. Many parcels are on the market. Many developments of cabins, lodges and homes are planned. One of the crown jewels of the national refuge system is up for grabs. In many cases the phrase "now or never" is wholly appropriate. The service's land protection plan for Kodiak refuge needs help--NOW!!!

**OLD 1618 Akhiok-Kaguyak; Koniag; Old Harbor Native Corps**

On behalf of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation, we are transmitting to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council additional comments on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. These comments include a proposed parcel score and a link to injury explanation for the inholdings owned by the three Native corporations we represent based on the criteria established by the EVOS Trustee Council. In addition, as discussed with the Trustee Council staff, we intend to subsequently provide an attachment (which is currently in the process of being printed) to these comments. The attachment is a Background Document containing a compilation of informational materials which address issues related to the Acquisition of Inholdings Project in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your opportunity to provide comments to the Draft Restoration Plan. (Attachment giving individual attribute ratings according to the Habitat Acquisition and Protection system given in the Supplement was given to the Habitat Protection Working Group. The attachment rated the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings, and totaled to a score of 111.)

**USA 1784**

I am writing to register my vote for the purchase of Kodiak NWR lands with the settlement funds. I believe Alternative 2 is the best use of the dollars for the long-term benefit of wildlife in Alaska. The Kodiak Native lands are in prime need of protection as they contain the densest populations of salmon and bears. Last summer I had an opportunity to fly over the Karluk Lake area and I camped on the shore of Thumb Lake, a tributary drainage of Karluk. If this land were to be developed with camps, docks, and many aircraft landings then the richest area for brown bears and the potential to observe them would be seriously impacted. These are

key corridors for the maintenance of all kinds of wildlife populations and need to be returned to federal management. I have recently completed a five-year study of bear responses to camps and visitors in Katmai National Park, Alaska. From this work it is clear that the protection of salmon streams on Kodiak is essential to the maintenance of the dense bear populations. It is for these reasons that acquisition of Native inholdings and other private land from willing sellers within the Kodiak NWR is my highest priority. Thank you for your consideration.

**USA 1735** International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc

The International Wild Waterfowl Association works toward protection, conservation, and reproduction of many species of wild waterfowl considered in danger of eventual extinction. Habitat preservation is a critical part of the effort to protect many of these species. In recognition of the Trustee Council's identification of the harlequin duck as one of the key bird species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the IWWA would like to go on record in support of Alternative 2, which would dedicate 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition within the spill region. IWWA urges the Trustee Council to prioritize coastal sea duck habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge whose bays and nearshore waters provide wintering habitat for an estimated 150,000 sea ducks, including harlequin, Barrow's goldeneye, king eider, and greater squaw. An important population of breeding tundra swan also utilize the southern end of the Kodiak Refuge and would benefit from acquisition and preservation of their habitat. It is the IWWA view that nature will do most important job in cleaning up the oil spill and since the spill was an environmental problem, the solution of habitat acquisition and preservation is the best use of the oil spill settlement fund from an environmental standpoint. Thank you for the opportunity to be part of the public comment process.

**USA 1728**

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. 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

**USA 1727**

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**USA 1726**

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USA 1725

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USA 1724

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USA 1723

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USA 1722

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USA 1695

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USA 1631

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USA 1630

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USA 1629

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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.

USA 1596 Boone and Crockett Club

The Boone and Crockett Club, founded in 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the nation's first conservation organizations. Early members - such men as naturalist George Bird Grinnell, artist Albert Bierstadt, forester Gifford Pinchot and ecologist Aldo Leopold - shaped the course of conservation in America.

The Club's earliest achievements - protection of Yellowstone National Park, establishment of the Forest Reserves which became the National Forests, support of the wildlife refuge systems and framing of wildlife protection laws - are monuments to that legacy. The Club maintains records of North America's big game, participates in major wildlife symposia and workshops and supports wildlife research and management.

It is with this dedication to preservation and careful management of outstanding wildlife resources in mind that the Boone & Crockett Club adds its voice to the support of acquisition of critical wildlife habitat with most of the remaining Exxon Valdez settlement fund. In particular, Boone & Crockett urges the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to prioritize acquisition of private lands from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

As you are aware, the Department of Interior has long sought to reacquire Kodiak Native Corporation inholdings along the salt water edge and the salmon rivers within the bear refuge. These are some of the most biologically productive habitats within the oil spill zone, and they are under imminent threat of commercial development even though their highest and best use is clearly intrinsic wilderness.

The Boone & Crockett Club's "vision of the Future" mirrors

our past dedication:-- We envision a future in which wildlife and wildlife habitat, in all their natural diversity, are maintained and enhanced; -- A future in which hunting continues to be enjoyed under the rules of Fair Chase and ethical respect for nature; -- A future in which all users of natural resources respect the rights of others in the spirit of sharing; -- A future in which all people are committed to the principle that their use of resources must be sustainable both for themselves and future generations.

#### Acquisition of Kodiak

Refuge inholdings is consistent with this vision since it will provide public access to outstanding habitat now closed to such access. It will also resolve growing management conflicts that will only worsen if commercial development along salmon streams is increased. Thank you for considering our views.

#### USA 1575

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.

#### USA 1574

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#### USA 1573

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#### USA 1572

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#### USA 1571

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USA 1570

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USA 1569

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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.

USA 1568

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USA 1539

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USA 1495

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.

USA 1494

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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.

USA 1493

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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.

USA 1448 International Association for Bear Resc & Mgmt

The International Association for Bear Research and Management (IBA) is the professional organization for wildlife scientists involved in research and management of the world's bear species. I am writing you at the request of our President, Dr. Mike Pelton (Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville) who is in Russia. The IBA supports proposals designed to acquire lands owned by Native Corporations within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Much of the Native-owned land is lowland, riparian habitat that is of critical importance to the brown bear population. We urge the Trustee Council to commit funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil spill Settlement to purchasing lands of the highest value for brown bear habitat. We suggest you consult with the Staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for assistance in determining the land with the highest priority for acquisition. You should be aware that the draft Land Protection Plan for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge does not reflect the results of recent brown bear research, and the priority ratings assigned in that document do not accurately portray the relative importance of various parcels as brown bear habitat. The importance of maintaining large, undeveloped expanses of wilderness habitat for protecting the Kodiak brown bear population cannot be overstated.

Brown/grizzly bear populations in Europe and much of North America have either been extirpated or are seriously threatened by a long history of incompatible human developments. In contrast, the Kodiak brown bear population is at or near historical levels, with the bear density approaching 1 bear/square mile. The current viability of the brown bear population owes much to the foresight of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who established the 1.8 million-acre Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to protect brown bears with a 1941 Executive Order. Only 45% of the estimated 3 million acres of brown bear habitat in the Kodiak Archipelago currently has protected status within the boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Approximately 1.7 million acres are now owned by private individuals, Native corporations, the State of Alaska and the Kodiak Island Borough. Nearly all these lands are subject to increased developmental pressures which are incompatible with perpetuating the brown bear population. Several commercial developments, including fishing lodges and hunting cabins, have been constructed within the past 2 years in prime brown bear feeding habitat, including the famous Karluk Lake drainage. We urge the Trustee Council to give the utmost consideration to securing the future of the Kodiak brown bear in deliberating the disposition of the Exxon Funds. The additional protection gained for critical brown bear habitat will

secure many future benefits to the local economy through enhanced tourism, hunting and scientific and educational opportunities. More incentive will be provided to private landowners to manage their lands or activities compatible with maintaining a viable brown bear population. We wish you well in your deliberations and offer our assistance at any time.

USA 1429

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 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 with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1428

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USA 1427

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USA 1426

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are now 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.

Our tour in 9/92 confirmed  
the great importance of restoring all threatened wildlife to its former habitat.

USA 1391

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 habtiat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willion sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

USA 1390

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USA 1389

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USA 1388

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I volunteer at the Buffalo Zoo. But, the zoos are not where animals belong--they belong in their natural habitat. Homo-sapiens is on the way to becoming "ENDANGERED ANIMAL"!

USA 1387

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USA 1386

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USA 1385

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USA 1384

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USA 1383

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USA 1382

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USA 1381

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USA 1380

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feel very strongly about this!

**USA 1366**

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<b>ISSUE: 2.1 ORC ; Orca Narrows and nearby areas</b>
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**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 667**

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement with Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect the Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee Council to develop/exercise lease/options for other Eyak lands.

**Cdv 665**

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee Council to support lease options to acquire and protect other Eyak lands. I am disturbed at the atrocious logging practices implemented in our area. I am disturbed because of the apparent effects that clear cutting has on wildlife habitat as well as visual aspects. It is ironic that we allow clear cutting to continue--we don't restore the damage, yet we are moving ahead with restoration of the oil spill.

**Cdv 664**

Urge TC to support Eyak proposal on Power Creek and Eyak Lake and to negotiate lease options for the rest of their land. Must protect habitat and forests. This will benefit commercial fishing. Current logging practices will destroy both fishing and logging industries.

**REGION: ANC**

**ANC 1758**

I strongly recommend that the Trustee Council supports the agreement with Eyak Corporation to purchase and protect lands for sale at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also ask the Trustee Council to negotiate a lease option for other lands the Eyak are willing to sell. Lands that are important to protect include Orca Inlet, Rude River and Nelson Bay.

**Anc 705**

Owns property on Hawkins Island. Strongly urges the TC to support lease option with Eyak to protect Orca Inlet, Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay and Hawkins Island. Supports the Power Creek/Eyak

Lake buybacks.

**CDV 1628**

Supports negotiations with Eyak Corporation for acquisition of lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. Even if negotiations for purchase of fee simple title to these lands fail, would support purchase of conservation easements in order to stop logging. I also would want the Trustee Council to consider lease/options to buy land outright (fee simple) or conservation easements on all other lands available from Eyak Corp. These negotiations should move ahead immediately. I also want to note that the Cordova City Council may have readied their revised position on this issue illegally. They refused to allow me to enter into the discussion and vote because of alleged conflict of interest. I work for Prince William Science Center which was considered a conflict because of a proposal before the Trustee Council. Yet Bob Anderson who chaired the meeting works for the logging company involved in logging for Eyak Corp. He is also married to Eyak's chief negotiator. I am a council member as well but was not allowed to participate in the meeting. The City Council's position was revised at their recent meeting (Wednesday, August 4).

**CDV 1624**

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

**CDV 1567**

I urge the Trustee Council to purchase from Eyak Corporation Lands at Power Creek, Eyak Lake and at Nelson Bay. These lands should be protected from future logging.

**CDV 1566**

Supports the Trustee Councils' negotiation for Eyak Lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake, plus a lease option on all other Eyak lands, such as Rude River, Nelson Bay and land just conveyed to Eyak by USFS. Logging will only provide short-term benefits to community (Cordova) plus it results in long-term damage to fisheries and tourism.

**CDV 1564**

Cut a deal quickly with the Eyak Corporation to acquire lands from Port Gravina to Cordova, particularly lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also support the Trustee Council's negotiations for a moratorium on logging or establishing a lease option on other lands owned by Eyak Corporation stop logging, buy time in order to make more sensible decisions on which lands to acquire/protect.

**cdv 1500**

1. I advocate the acquisition of lands along the Eyak River, Eyak Lake and along Power Creek. Negotiations also should include lands recently conveyed to Eyak Corporation pursuant to ANICLA. 2. I also advocate development of a lease option to buy all other lands Eyak Corporation wants to sell. 3. I strongly advocate a moratorium on all logging scheduled by

Eyak Corporation in the Sound.

**Cdv 1497**

I would ask the Trustee Council support negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also would ask the Trustee Council to act now to negotiate a lease option on other Eyak lands such as Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay and Sheep Creek.

**CDV 1489**

I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also urge the Trustee Council to develop a lease option on all other lands Eyak Corporation is willing to sell.

**CDV 1437**

Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing. Research and rehabilitation for commercial fisheries should be funded.

The only people in Cordova against buying Eyak lands are the loggers, who would profit by not having the land bought. The loggers are a minority in the town and most people, maybe 90%, want the land protected.

**CDV 1435**

Urges the Trustee Council to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake. Negotiate lease options on other Eyak lands. This will protect the tourist industry and drinking water.

**CDV 1434**

Supports negotiating with Eyak to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake.

**CDV 1433**

Negotiate any type of agreement with Eyak to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake, plus lease options on other Eyak lands.

**CDV 1432**

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake and Nelson Bay lands. I am disgruntled about the clear-cutting and the effects this has on wildlife habitat.

**CDV 1431**

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee Council to support lease options to acquire and protect other Eyak lands. I am also disturbed at the atrocious logging practices implemented in our area. I am disturbed because of the apparent effects that clear-cutting has on wildlife habitat as well as on visual aspects.

**CDV 1430**

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee

Council to support lease options to acquire and protect other Eyak lands.

**CDV 1395 Reclaimers of Alaska**

Timber is a renewable resource that offers a sound economic base for our community. The millions of dollars proposed for this large acquisition will place a moratorium on timber for 3 years ONLY. At the end of that time, logging will resume and commercial fishing will be a thing of the past. We do, however, support the purchase of critical habitat areas including Eyak Lake, Power Creek and spawning beds. These areas must be protected for the regrowth of our fisheries. We urge you to make the wisest use of the settlement funds, and not use this as a tool to destroy two fundamental economic bases in Cordova.

**Cdv 1394 Petition from 69 people.**

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminate all logging in the Cordova area. (Petition signed by 69 people)

**CDV 1393**

The logging industry has truly blessed our family and benefited our community. Please do not buy this timber, we will be losing our jobs, and our own will be due for more hard times. This money should not be used for more hardships for the people of Cordova. The Exxon Oil Spill caused an economic slump. It is only right that the monies gained from it should be used to promote economic growth. To conclude, I would like to urge you as a trustee council member to consider conducting an economic impact study on the community of Cordova before purchasing any timber.

**CDV 1393**

My name is Christine Steele and I am writing in regards to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting. It is my understanding that habitat acquisition is to be discussed. This is a very serious matter in regards to me and my families future in Cordova and I hope that you will consider us in your decision making process. I have been a Cordova resident for 14 years and my husband, who is thirty, has lived here all his life. We have 2 children who are two and one half and seven months old. As a result of being raised in a fishing town, my husband chose fishing as his career. He began fishing in 1975. He has been involved with many fisheries within Prince William Sound. He has seined for salmon and herring, long lined for halibut and cod, and fished for crab and shrimp. Consequently in 1990 he had to find another career. Indirectly the 1989 oil spill ruined his job. After the drop in fish prices he could no longer support our family. Fortunately he got a full-time job with the local logging company, Whitestone. Whitestone gave him the opportunity to support his family as well as valuable training in diesel mechanics. With a few more years of this on-the-job training my husband will have the chance to work in other places as well. A timber buy-out would eliminate this opportunity for our family. The logging industry has been an asset to the whole community of Cordova. It has brought in revenue to our town at a time when it needed it most. Cordova still experiences financial difficulty and the logging industry is adding much needed stimulation to our economy. Sound Development employs up to 70 people and their payroll alone last year was \$3 million. Logging has provided local Cordovan families such as ours the opportunity to support their families when jobs were scarce and fishing was insufficient. Most of all it has allowed lifelong Cordova residents, such as us, to remain in our town that we love. Sending allocated funds to buy back timber in PWS is senseless. The Exxon oil spill

ruined fish prices and then as a result ended my husband's fishing career. Should the same money used to help restore what damage was done to our community destroy my families livelihood once more. It seems rather ironic that the oil spill would be affecting us again four years later. This money that has been given to our stat as compensation should be used to benefit our community, not jeopardize it again. If this money is used to buy back timber my family will be forced to move, jobs in Cordova are limited. We are not alone there are many others who will face this tragedy if the buy-out occurs. It is critical at this point in time that the lands of the Orca Narrows be made available to log. It is the only are this side of PWS left to log. I am not against the buying of the lands near Eyak Lake and Power Creek in order to protect Cordova's fishing streams, but the Odra Narrows do not pose any threat to the fisheries. Please consider us and families like us before thinking of using this money to take away our jobs. Seriously stop and look at what you will be doing to our community. At this point in time our town, whish is experiencing financial difficulty need this industry and the revenues that it brings. There are many other alernatives to this timber buy-out tha twould serve our town better. It would make more sense to put this money into immeditate fishery studies. Does it not make more sense to spend this money on the reason it was awarded in the first place or at least on something that might profit our community. something that would create jobs rather than eliminate them.

**Cdv 740**

In general I believe the best use for the restoration money is to protect the biologically meaningful habitat. That is, purchase Native and other private lands in danger of being developed: 1) Important habitat and timber on Eyak lands from Port Gravina to Cordova including Eyak Lake and Eyak River. 2) Valuable habitat and timber on Chenega Corporation lands in the S.W. Sound.

**Cdv 739**

I Would urge the Trustee Council to acquire/protect lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also ask the Trustee Council to negotiate immdiately for a lease option on other Eyak lands. We need to stop clearcutting. It is destructive to fishery and other resources. I am not against logging but there has to be a better way to harvest timber.

**Cdv 738**

I would urge that the Trustee Council support the agreement with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also ask the Trustee Council to immediately negotiate with Eyak Corporation for a lease option for all other lands that may be for sale.

**Cdv 735**

I urge the trustees to purchase Power Creek, Eyak Lake and River lands from the Eyak Corporation. I also urge them to purchase either the timber rights or fee simple Eyak lands in Prince William Sound.

**Cdv 734**

Purchase Eyak Lake and River lands, and Power Creek from Eyak Corporation. Purchase Eyak lands in E. Prince William Sound. These are important to injured species and species not identified as injured but important to these areas.

**Cdv 710**

I recommend that the TC support the proposal to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake from clearcutting. I recommend that the TC negotiate a lease to protect Eyak lands around PWS. Unless these lands are protected I will lose my charter business.

**Cdv 709**

I am interested in protecting habitat in the area also, but only in those lands immediately around Eyak Lake and along Power Creek. I don't want to see the logging industry without work in the area. They also contribute to our economic base.

**Cdv 699**

I feel habitat acquisition of lands owned by the Eyak Corp. in Prince William Sound would be the most effective way to aid the Sound in its recovery. As you know these sectors are scheduled to be clearcut, resulting in a loss of habitat that will have negative ramifications throughout the Sound. Buy these lands and you will aid the Sound in wildlife recovery as well as maintaining an environment where humans can enjoy a sustained rather than temporary usage.

**Cdv 689**

It would not benefit the Council to fund public use cabins if all there was to look at was the tree stumps and no fish or wildlife. I urge the Council to work towards an agreement with the Eyak Corporation on sensitive land areas in PWS and Orca Inlet and the Cordova area.

**Cdv 679**

I would ask that the Trustee Council support negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect Eyak lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I furthermore ask the Trustee Council to negotiate a lease option on all other lands that Eyak Corporation is willing to sell.

**Cdv 678**

I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with Eyak on acquiring lands for sale on Eyak Lake as well as Power Creek. I would also support a lease option to buy other Eyak lands offered for sale. I also favor stopping clearcutting. It is detrimental to the ecosystem. The logging companies also should not build so many logging roads. Construction impacts are severe and last longer than first believed.

**MAT 1757**

I urge you to use the settlement monies now for to acquire timber rights and land of the Eyak native corporation near Cordova. The public wants this. It will protect the coastal forest and in general the marine ecosystem. This is the type of action that fulfills the mandate of the settlement - restoration and ensures long term sustainability economically.

**MAT 1502**

Trustees, buy Eyak land before it is logged.

**Mat 682**

I would urge the Trustee Council to support negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. Tourism and the fishing industry will be lost if we continue to log. Why should Eyak continue to log at a loss? Why should they be allowed to

sell their losses to other corporations? Also, the concept of being a "renewable" resource is invalid. Perhaps in 200-300 years, the ecosystem could recover from clearcutting, perhaps!

**Mat 681**

I urge the Trustee Council to support negotiations with the Eyak Corporation leading to the purchase and protection of lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also urge that lease options be exercised for other Eyak lands that may be for sale.

**USA 1558**

I support the Councils' negotiations with Eyak corporation to acquire lands on Power Creek and Eyak lake. I also support a moratorium on logging on other Eyak Corp. lands, and ask the Council to consider a lease/option for all potentially threatened lands, even the newly conveyed lands along the Rude River.

**USA 1499**

1. I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect lands on Power Creek/ Eyak Lake. 2. I also urge the Trustee council to develop a lease/option on other Eyak lands to stop logging.

**USA 1498**

1. I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect lands on Power Creek/ Eyak Lake. 2. I also urge the Trustee council to develop a lease/option on other Eyak lands to stop logging.

**VDZ 1576**

Supports Eyak land acquisition including Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and lease options on other lands.

**VDZ 1488**

Urges immediate action to acquire Power Creek and Eyak Lake land from the Eyak Corporation. Also wants to urge the Trustees to arrange lease agreements to protect other Eyak land.

**Vdz 788**

Power Creek, Eyak Lake - negotiate a lease option on all other Eyak lands - including Orca Narrows, Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, Olsen Bay, Dangerous Passage, Eshamy Bay and other Chenega lands in oil spill area.

**WHT 1436**

Supports negotiations to protect Eyak Corporation lands. The Trustee Council should negotiate to protect habitat.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 PWS ; Prince William Sound</b>
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**REGION: AK**



**Fbk** 574

I think immediate purchase or protection of lands in the PWS area should be a priority. Clearcut logging is occurring at a rapid pace in Port Fidalgo, and is destroying or altering habitats of eagles, other birds, seals, otters, and fishes. It is also affecting the general environment of the Sound.

**Jno** 248

Acquire Olsen Bay watershed from native corporation--now pristine, has long record of research as intertidal and fires hunter habitat for Pink and Chum salmon (by NMFS); good candidate for F.S. research natural area; not affected by spill, would be good reference to compare with affected areas. Also prime Mountain Goat and Black Bear habitat.

**Mat** 419 The National Outdoor Leadership

We are concerned that the area in the Southwest part of Prince William Sound not be overlooked when making acquisitions. The area was the hardest hit of all the impact area, and has tremendous value for wilderness based tourism and damaged resources. We would specifically encourage the Trustees to acquire either title and surface/subsurface rights, or surface/subsurface rights with stipulations protection from further development, of private lands in the following areas: Dangerous Passage, east side and south end of Knight Island, Chenega Island and Bainbridge/Evans/Latouche Islands. We see a paradox with this area when looking at "restoration." By concentrating their acquisition efforts to "imminently threatened" areas, the Trustees did not take into account areas which are threatened by the spill itself. The paradox: protect areas which are threatened in the near future, or areas which were most heavily hit during the spill. Though we support acquiring areas which are imminently threatened and have restoration value, we would like to see some acquisitions based on past damage. By acquiring the above mentioned lands the Trustees would not only be preserving and area synonymous with the worst spill, they would be allowing the resources and services damaged by the spill in that area the best chance of recovery.

## **REGION: ANC**

**ANC** 1322

I am writing you today to ask that you help avert a second environmental disaster in Prince William sound and dedicate all remaining oil spill settlement monies to purchasing habitat that is scheduled for logging. You have shown vision and leadership by agreeing to purchase timber land in Kachemak Bay and at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I support your current efforts to purchase timber rights from Eyak Corporation. The Sound has suffered enough, please don't let the best timber habitats be cut down...especially when we have the financial means to protect these areas forever.

**Anc** 1071

Please utilize the spill settlement funds for wildlife habitat purchases in the area affected by the spill, particularly in the Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings and between Cordova and Valdez. It's high time to protect these areas from decimation by loggers and oil companies.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 1027**

I am strongly in support of the use of a majority of the settlement funds for resource acquisition. I am very concerned about areas in Prince William Sound including Port Gravina and Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo and particularly Knight Island Passage in the heart of the spill impact area. Extensive logging and habitat destruction in areas already impacted by the spill is unthinkable.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 669**

Timber buyback is needed for PWS, otherwise the end effect of ANILCA will be to destroy fisheries habitat to the greed of the existing Native Corps. to convert trees to short-term profits. An already weakened fishery resource from the oil spill damage will be dealt a second and possibly fatal blow and recovery will never occur.

**Cdv 666**

I urge the Trustee Council to use funds to purchase wildlife habitat in eastern PWS. This area is currently being devastated by out-of-date logging practices that do not adhere to the provisions of the Forest Practices Act. The logging companies cut down to salt water, do not leave appropriate buffers, and clear cut beyond maximums. The commercial fishing industry and tourism industry cannot sustain themselves with this level of clear cutting. Salmon streams are impacted from uncontrolled erosion. The oil spill injured many species: eagles, sea ducks, murrelets, all species that depend on old growth. Old growth will not grow back as the logging companies say. Even-aged stands that have to be thinned do not support the natural ecosystem. We must maintain old growth, leave corridors, patches, buffers to maintain ecosystem diversity. We must do all that is presently being done in lower 48, but ignored in Alaska.

**Cdv 663**

Habitat acquisition should be the number one priority for this money. Efforts should be focused on insuring some measure of public control for major portions of PWS. Habitat acquisition must not lag behind clear cutting in PWS.

**Cdv 569**

Bear Trap Bay in Port Gravina--this is a geologically fascinating area with high, rocky cliffs surrounding the bay. The river draining into the bay supports a large chum run and there are a variety of recreational opportunities.

**Cdv 306**

Good job on Seal Bay and Kachemak bay -- Now concentrate efforts in PWS. Lots of areas are slated for logging that are linked with injured species and provide aesthetic views for people in the area -- too many to mention -- Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, Eyak River, Eyak Lake, the ever expanding 2--Moon Bay clearcut Montague Island -- Patton Bay. In addition to aesthetic values, these areas provide ecosystem services, plus are linked with injured murrelets, river otters, guillemots, harlequin ducks and several salmon and trout species.

GOOD LUCK!

Vdz 241

Land acquisition and stream enhancement in P.W.S. are at the top of my list.

Vdz 66

PWS 04 Fish Bay - Port Fidalgo. PWS 01 Orca Narrows-Nelson Bay. PWS 07 Chenega-Eshamy-Jackpot. PWS 06 Patton Bay-Montague Is.

Wht 6046

What about the logging that's going on in PWS?

## REGION: ANC

ANC 1758

The Trustee Council should first spend money to acquire/protect lands in Prince William Sound and then elsewhere.

ANC 1626

I am writing not only to voice an opinion but to plead for the place I have grown to love, Prince William Sound. Please use the money from the last disaster to limit the extent of damage caused by the next--logging. Please, use the money for habitat acquisition in the rainforests of Prince William Sound. I am a builder that understands the need for timber but I would rather pay triple than see the Sound stripped of trees. There are other places that can be harvested that would not cut the throat of every Alaskan who depends on tourism as well as the ecosystem of the Sound and its inhabitants. I have been drawn to Prince William Sound since 1977 when I first moved to Alaska. Through my experience of hiking and kayaking in the Sound prior to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, I was awed by its isolation, undisturbed beauty and its abundance in wildlife that made it a priceless place, like no other on earth. But we did put a price on a severed piece of the Sound I once knew and it is up to you to spend it. The way I see it there are two ways the settlement money could influence the future of the Sound, it could help to restore and protect what is left in the Sound or it could open it up to further misuse. Studies are great but if the decisions are made due to political winds then what good are all those expensive studies. We the "Joe Public" do not have the time to study and interpret all the information that scientists have come up with. Please do not squander the settlement money away, ACQUIRE LAND TO ALLOW FOR NATURAL RESTORATION AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUND'S ECOSYSTEMS.

ANC 1606 Alaska State Legislature

Within Prince William Sound, the Knight Island Passage and Jackpot Bay area is particularly critical. This region provides a wealth of natural beauty and wildlife habitat that should be preserved for future generations. The lands owned by Chenega Corporation include many tracts that need to be in public ownership. All of the Native corporation lands in Prince William Sound are worth considering in your acquisition plans, but the Knight Island area is especially important. If public lands can be acquired in the area, it will provide a continuous public coastline from Whittier to Seward. I have boated this coastline and am convinced it is a top

priority.

**Anc 1602**

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

**ANC 1585**

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

**CDV 1567**

Prioritize acquiring land now in Prince William Sound and then elsewhere. Buy land now, then consider other types of restoration projects.

**CDV 1564**

I urge the Trustee council to acquire habitat as a means to restore Prince William Sound. Buy the most biologically meaningful land within the spill area, particularly those lands that are now threatened.

Also consider acquisition / protection of lands in southwest Prince William sound, such as those lands owned by Chenega. Focus on threatened lands that may be available.

**CDV 1489**

I would like to see if it is possible to initiate negotiations with Tatitlek regarding purchase of lands that are being logged at Two Moon Bay, Knowles Head, Red Head, and Port Fidalgo. Similarly, the Trustee Council should look into the possibility of negotiating with Chugach Corporation for purchase of lands on Knight Island and LaTouche Island.

**CDV 1434**

Support buying land to protect habitat from logging, but not enough attention paid to Prince William Sound. Need to protect watersheds and ecologically important areas.

**CDV 1433**

If possible, negotiate protection options on Forest Service lands on Hinchinbrook and Hawkins Islands. Forest Service sold timber rights to these areas.

**CDV 1397**

I am writing to urge you to quickly finalize the buy-back of timber rights on Native lands in Prince William Sound. What better way to restore the beauty & health of Prince William Sound?

Of course we can never un-do the oil spill, but by wise acquisition of important ocean-front forest lands we can maintain the integrity of the Prince William Sound ecosystem. By saving this forest from being clearcut we will be preserving more than trees; we will also preserve nesting sites for birds, the soil and thus the salmon, and numerous other interconnected

species. The clearcuts here in the Cordova vicinity are horrendously executed in an archaic fashion, using none of the modern, state-of-the-art forestry practices. Replanting is not done. There is so much waste! Why squander the future of Alaska on these needless tree harvests? You have an opportunity to preserve the integrity of Prince William Sound. Please negotiate this timber buy-back!

CDV 1329

An Urgent request!!! Please expedite the negotiations to purchase back the timber rights on Native lands in Prince William Sound. As a forester it is obvious that we need more time to decide on intelligent harvest methods for these forests if it is sensible to harvest at all. fishing seems to be the most sustainable industry in the Sound. We should not jeopardize salmon streams and old growth timber in such short sighted haste. Thank you for listening. This is an important environmental and human issue. Lets get the buy-back underway. P.S. Stop being secretive, I hope the visit to Cordova today was positive!!

Cdv 740

In general I believe the best use for the restoration money is to protect the biologically meaningful habitat. That is, purchase Native and other private lands in danger of being developed: 1) Important habitat and timber on Eyak lands from Port Gravina to Cordova including Eyak Lake and Eyak River. 2) Valuable habitat and timber on Chenega Corporation lands in the S.W. Sound.

Cdv 704

Eshamy Bay

Cdv 701

Bear Trap Bay in Port Gravina

Cdv 698

I feel the best use of funds is in land acquisition within Prince William Sound. Land acquisition here would save a larger amount of habitat than would restorative programs. Acquiring lands that will soon be clearcut will help the Sound, in its entirety, to recover from the spill. This would do the most for the long term human use and for the entire ecosystem.

Cdv 693

Acquire forest habitat in eastern Prince William Sound immediately!

Cdv 692

Buy forest lands in Prince William Sound now!

Cdv 686

PWS for once

Cdv 649

I cannot stress the importance of acquiring/protecting habitat! Time and time again we have watched species decline because of loss of habitat. Given adequate habitat, nature does know best how to restore itself. I believe habitat should be purchased that proves important to

wildlife in Prince William Sound. Also acquire habitat that is threatened by human abuses! (Example: Orca Narrows is an area which is across from Channel Island between Orca Bay and Orca Inlet.) That area is a planned clearcut. However, the acquisition of habitat should not be a "reaction" to human threat but proactive - get the best ecologists to design a plan to acquire habitat important to an intact ecosystem - considering all links and interconnections.

**Frn 1149**

Some specific areas that I most would like to see acquired for protection are: East & South sides of Knight Island; Bainbridge/Evans/LaTouche Islands in the Southwestern Sound; Chenega Is., Icy Bay and Dangerous Passage Area. Thank you for considering my input. {For your information, my background includes extensive outdoor recreation & work as an outdoor educator, a degree in Anthropology and a scholarship to Law School which I will be beginning in the Fall of 1993.}

**Hmr 1760**

3. Although not imminently threatened, Eshamy Bay and Lagoon is very worthy of acquisition. It is an incredible area rich in wildlife and supporting salmon runs of all five species, as well as cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Having spent the summer of 1957 there helping run the salmon weir, I had the privilege of spending 3 months in this beautiful area. I urge you to work with the land and timber rights owners to save Eshamy as a scenic gem and top fishing destination for all Alaskans.

**Mat 682**

I also urge the Trustee Council to consider purchase and protection of lands on Montague Island.

**Mat 681**

We should also look at Montague Island (for habitat acquisition); logging has started there. Logging should be stopped. It ruins both the fishery and tourism industries. I have seen the water quality of the Copper River change as a result of logging upriver.

**USA 1589**

It is important that disposition of the remaining funds from the fines paid by Exxon go towards protecting habitat. By protecting habitat in the Prince William Sound it will help restore and maintain the wildlife, both land and sea, that was affected by the spill. Having lived in Alaska for several years, I believed the area around Knight Island to be of great importance.

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

3. State lands on Naked Island: These lands provide habitat for species whose populations declined, receive considerable on-shore use from recreation and tourism, and considerable off-shore scenic-use by cruiseships, tourboats and the State ferry. The lands should receive some type of special use classification that protects their habitat and both on-and off-shore scenic viewsheds.

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

1. Timber and viewshed resources on Chugach Alaska Corporation lands at the south end of Knight Island. Chugach Alaska Corporation plans to begin timber operations on these lands as

soon as it completes its Montague Island projects. The south end of Knight Island receives considerable on-shore use from backcountry recreation and tourism as well as scenic-use from cruiseship and ferry boat traffic.

**Vdz 788**

Power Creek, Eyak Lake - negotiate a lease option on all other Eyak lands - including Orca Narrows, Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, Olsen Bay, Dangerous Passage, Eshamy Bay and other Chenega lands in oil spill area.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 VDF ; Valdez Duck Flats</b>
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**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz 6036**

The Valdez duck flats are used by a number of the species and resources on your chart. Every one of the resources in the population decline column and five of the eight in the injured column are represented in the duck flats. It is a high quality wetlands but it is surrounded by a private lands, presently under an 'area meriting special attention' study as part of the coastal zone management plan. If that property were to be developed it could have an adverse impact on these resources which have already seen population declines or injury due to the spill. You might want to look at the question of habitat acquisition and consider whether the Trustees should look at the possibility to purchasing the private land adjacent to the duck flats to be used for habitat restoration and providing services to tourism in Valdez and commercial fisheries. About 19% of the Valdez fisheries come from streams in the duck flats.

It also would be interesting to see if artificial habitat could be introduced out there for harbor seal haulouts in the duck flat area. Other things that could be done in the duck flats could include a boardwalk like Potter Marsh in Anchorage with a turnout for parking. I think would help tourism in Valdez.

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

**2. Private in-holdings in the Valdez Duck Flats and DNR Port Valdez Crucial Habitat Area:**

**Justification:** The Valdez Duck Flats contains prime wetlands and adjacent area used by the ten species whose populations declined as a result of the spill, by five of the injured species.

They provide wildlife, aesthetic, and other services to recreation and tourism. Development of wetlands and immediately adjacent areas could cause additional injury to these species, recreational users including sport fishermen, tourists and tourism businesses. The University of Alaska is the largest landowner; several small lots are privately owned.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 YAK ; Yakataga</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 176**

Please accept my brief letter re: the Yakataga forest issue. My reading has led me to the conclusion that the area, if logged as planned, would not be in the best long-term interest for all Alaskans. If this area could be set aside and timber rights purchases (ie: HB10 or other similar legislation) then I feel this would be the correct move. I do not know your individual or collective feelings on this issue, but am at least hopeful you are receptive to public input. If it is at all possible, please work for protection of the Yakataga Coastal Forests. Thanks for your time.

**Jno 248**

Acquire Yakataga Forelands (or resource protection rights) to protect unique productive fish and wildlife habitat in perpetuity. Has superb productive habitat for Colm salmon, Moose, Brown Bear, wolves, and many bird species.

<b>ISSUE: 2.1 SLC ; Sea Life Center</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**sew 318**

I particularly oppose use of settlement monies to build so called "Sealife Center" in Seward or anywhere else. Tourist attraction, capital improvement projects should have to compete against similar projects for tax dollars not settlement funds.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5145**

I would like to see study on any subsistence food, plant, animal or organism because the numbers don't add up.

**Chb 5142**

I would like to see shellfish added to the list.

**REGION: OUT**

**MAT 1665**

I am also concerned about development on Kodiak Island. I worked on Karluk and Spiridon Lakes there. Development which is insensitive to the density of brown bears in certain areas could have quite an impact on them. Critical brown bear habitat on Kodiak Island should be purchased from private landholders whenever possible.



USA 1930

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.

USA 1929

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.

**REGION: AK****Jno 5492**

I realize you are talking in the future. I think we have a philosophical difference. I don't think you will make a difference by putting people in the field. Everything that happens will happen naturally, and you will not affect the ability of species to recover. Putting Forest Service and DEC people out in the water to affect recovery of species is not going to happen. I don't want you mucking up the streams. It is an improper allocation of resources. I don't think that you have gone out and done anything. You have no track record in saying that a species has recovered. It has nothing to do with sending Trustee Council employees out in the field. No one is out there doing anything of a restoration nature.

**Jno 1097**

I have been appalled at various proposals I've heard about, to build highways, a fish hatchery on an Anchorage area military base, even a visitor's center about marine mammals.

**REGION: ANC****Anc 5023**

So today, there are no commercial utilization management policies that this restoration committee is willing to pay for?

**Anc 604**

Use all available restoration money to develop an overland transportation system to lower 48 refineries so no tanker traffic enters PWS or travels down the coast of Alaska. Close the Valdez terminal and remove all oil storage facilities or convert to PWS's recreational headquarters or for shipping natural resources which don't have potential to destroy portions of PWS if spilled.

**Anc 220**

Too often management by state and federal agencies goes awry (ie: the 1991 "Pink Salmon spill" of PWS, courtesy ADF&G). A minimal amount of resource management seems best.

**Anc 220**

One pet peeve: find a way to keep the PWS/Seward tour boat operators away from seabird colonies, marine mammal haulouts and eagle nests. They account for a lot of continuing disturbance to these resources.

**Anc 183**

At this point in time the concept of "restoration activity" is ludicrous. It is time to stop spending more monies in these useless and futile efforts and let nature do its job.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg** 5197

Do you plan to spend any of this money to help us economically? To help get the fish price up?

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5433

I don't think there is all that much you can do for direct restoration. I don't think anyone sent the scientist out to get the projects that can be done for direct restoration.

**Hmr** 5429

You were asking if money should address populations which experienced a decline and those which did not. It seems that there is not enough money to do both and only those which were severely affected should be funded. Do we get more bang for our buck by funding projects for overall restoration or just those which were severely impacted?

**Hmr** 5419

I can't understand the difference between helping the pink salmon and helping commercial fishing. If you help the resource, the service will have plenty to do with it. If you help the resource, you help the fishermen. I am in tourism. I think you have destroyed the service. By building me anything new, will not help my tourism. If you restore the land, that would help it but the services part of it I have a problem with. We have already given a lot to recreation and hunting. You don't need the services column on the table. You plan to help the resource by destroying another resource.

**Hmr** 5408

What is general restoration?

**Hmr** 297

NO ROAD TO WHITTIER!

**Ptg** 5778

I speak on behalf of Chugach Regional Resources Commission, which has been providing technical assistance for fisheries and development projects. We are interested in focusing on the loss of economic opportunities that occurred as a result of the spill. Some of these projects have been started because we can't wait for funding. For example, the cannery shut down. Port Graham has started a hatchery. They also own the cannery and are renovating it. They are marketing it on their own. This provides subsistence, jobs, and fish for commercial fisherman. They have already started things to go beyond subsistence because they can't wait. They have tried to pick up with other funding. It would be nice if the Council could have some type of matching project.

**Ptg** 5771

It would be nice to see some funding for the hatcheries.

**Ptg** 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

We would like to urge the Oil Spill Trustees to include the following projects in their 1994 Restoration Work Plan: The Port Graham hatchery project, the Chugach Village mariculture project, the shellfish hatchery, the Nanwalek Sockeye enhancement project, Clam restoration at Dogfish Bay/Passage Island, the Pacific Rim village coalition.

**Ptg** 301

All monies need to go to restoration.

**Sdv** 5856

We have a good biology station out here that could be increased. That is money well spent as compared to buying large chunks of land.

**Sdv** 5852

I understand the discussion and the attention here, but has a time been decided on what restoration is? For instance, what if you restore murrens and find out you haven't done the other things to keep things in balance?

**Sew** 5972

Why aren't more projects being done with the university? I would like to see our universities do as much of the project work as possible.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Kar** 5517

We have been trying to get money to establish a sanitary landfill. The main problem of the current landfill is (that it attracts) bears.

**Ptl** 5826

Would the landfill qualify if includes recycling?

**Ptl** 5806

Will they create a salmon run, would a fish ladder be considered restoration? Would it be beneficial for our city council to come up with this plan? Is it really a very sharply defined difference between back country facilities and the idea of protecting or improving the landfill? So with a boat harbor that has a lot of recreational boating, disposing of waste oil is more likely to fly? We need a place right here for recreation to improve the quality of life here so that people will stay. A lot of people from Port Lions have moved away since the spill.

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1244

I would like to add a few thoughts on "General Restoration" I think that each individual project which falls into this category should be more closely examined. I am strongly in favor of spending the money in this way, given that the individual projects are guaranteed not to have adverse effects on the environment. For instance, "cleaning out" the mussel beds for

the animals which feed there. Doesn't that essentially mean tearing up the essential form of intertidal life?

**USA 1244**

Also do not favor money going to the replacement or restoration of archaeological sites and materials--my understanding is that sites were discovered as a result of the clean-up efforts, and the replacement of artifacts into museums and such would occur regardless of the spill--to me this is an example of a restoration project too, indirectly linked to the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. This is my take on the situation, and I am both an informed and in interested citizen. I would appreciate any further information.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5294**

There seems to be such a big question about the pink salmon. We're not sure if the hatcheries are declining or what. This seems to be totally the question on whether we've been impacted or not, and yet there seems to be no enthusiasm on the part of the Trustees for finding the answer. Why is the coded wire study holding up the whole process and yet there's no enthusiasm for funding the studies?

**Chb 243**

Development of laboratory for food testing.

**Tat 5997**

Why didn't U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service bring some of the caribou (reindeer) down here instead of killing them all off on that island up there? Are they exempt from wanton waste?

**Tat 5996**

What if we come up with other ideas about employment and jobs? Would that be something that you should put on your survey? The main thing we need here is more employment.

**Tat 5992**

Also there's an oyster farm here. That has really offset salmon seining being on the decline. But for some reason the Trustees didn't see fit to fund the oyster spat hatchery. That would have been so good for this village. It would make it so much easier for us to get spat. There's a lot of other things through the oyster farm that could be expanded on. Different marketing and processing of the oysters. We could expand the processing to help employ people in the village to help offset income loss from seining.

**Vdz 6034**

We are working to put together a Valdez science center, a multi-agency, educational resource, to look at science studies from the sound. That idea was actually looked at very early on in the oil spill. We've been working to put this together to make a project to enhance the sound and enhance public information on the sound. One of the things they've based this on is that the vessel was named the Exxon Valdez, not the Exxon Whittier. I think it's going to be history here for many long years.

**Vdz 6022**

There are many of us here that would like to see this money restore what happened. We're not quick to jump up and say build a building. I think we've waited to restore the damage and I'm not sure we're ever going to get on the building bandwagon, though we may yet do that.

**Vdz 296**

My plan would be to focus on wildlife, species by species and work until recovery begins, then let them grow on their own. Meantime, monitor and research to provide a body of knowledge that may mitigate the next disaster.

**REGION:**

**Anc 1634 Sierra Club**

Ecosystem protection: Trustees should give priority to projects which restore and protect whole ecosystems, rather than only one resource or service. Harmlessness: Trustees should not fund projects which harm a damaged resource or service. For example, a hatchery project which increases the numbers of a certain species but reduces genetic diversity by damaging wild stocks should not be funded. Projects which increase human use at the expense of damaged resources must not be funded.

**Cda 1006**

4. Set up a surveillance and control group to control the use of the Sound by visitors to ensure adherence to proper and safe travel and camping techniques.

**Hmr 796**

Some restoration may still be called for but will no longer be a wise use of funds within a year or so.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 CON ; Oppose general restoration</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 431**

So many of the items have a "no baseline population" statement that monitoring and research should be a top (and continuing) priority. In addition, restoration activities may actually be detrimental to a second population if there is not adequate observation and research.

**MAT 1146 Alaska Survival**

We do not support hardly any of the projects listed for proposed use. Any capital construction project will be used by the Hickel administration to benefit financially big corporations who would build stuff like Sea World. Restoration funds should not be used to stimulate the economy by creating capital construction jobs.

**REGION: KEN**

Sew 326

Let plants and animals restore themselves...naturally.

Sew 316

In general, let mother nature handle re-populating the critters. She has provided the niche, and they will come. Besides, another big spill (and we seem to be planning that there will be one) might very likely wipe out the restoration efforts.

**REGION:**

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement.

As well, we believe that wetland restoration projects such as have been proposed in the past for Montague Island or hazardous waste cleanups, are regular agency programs that, even if they have merit should not receive any settlement funds. Furthermore, we do not believe it is appropriate for the Minerals Management Service to seek any funds from the criminal or civil settlement in order to conduct research or its environmental study, assessments, or other pre-lease work for Outer Continental Shelf sales in the spill region or elsewhere in Alaska.

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Vdz 697

Do not build roads with restoration money!

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 FR ; Fort Richardson pipeline</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

Ptg 5748

Restoration is more important than the Fort Richardson project. Restoring stuff back is important. We lost a lot of ducks that come here in the winter. The year after the oil we didn't get that many back. We didn't get that much bottom fish after that. A lot of that oil sunk to the bottom and did some damage to all the fish. This year I haven't watched the ocean

much, but I think they are starting to come back now. It is a slow process. I don't know why the money was put into the Fort Richardson project and should be left to those areas to be used for the food people get.

**Ptg 5747**

The oil spill has not affected some of the proposed projects, such as the Fort Richardson project. Why include all those if oil has not affected them?

**Sdv 5867**

I would caution the Council to be very aware of dealing with proposals coming from agencies and municipalities outside the spill area. That big pot of money must be very tempting for agency budgets. My eyes fell out of my head when I saw the proposal for the Fort Richardson Pipeline. I would not like to give carte blanche to proposals. If there is nothing that can be done in the spill-affected area, only then should you look at proposals outside the spill-affected area. The scientists should be able to sort out the flim-flam from the real projects.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Tat 5979**

It's been proposed several times that the trustees provide funds for villagers to hunt elsewhere until the injured species recover. Those requests have gone unheard, so it is real frustrating to find that they've funded a pipe to Ft. Richardson.

**Vdz 6017**

Would the Fort Richardson hatchery pipeline proposal for Anchorage, does that fall outside the spill area by this definition?

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 KOD ; Kodiak Laboratory</b>
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#### **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 6124**

You may be one of the vehicles helping to make us strong. If you want to help us recover, if you want to help the environment to recover, we've asked for a laboratory since the beginning of the spill. For a whole year we were sending specimens out to be analyzed and it was taking weeks and months to get the results. Is it so hard to allow us to participate in that? We can maybe help finance it here because we live here and we want to know the laboratory results so we can know if our food is safe. We care and it take someone that cares and that lives here and wants to find the answers. We've got future generations to think of. I have no answers for my children. I was one of those with a bucket and shovel in my hand. I saw elders fall and faint from the fumes. I saw it happen here in Kodiak and it still hurts. We need the tools to participate. If we had a laboratory here it would really help. This concern has fallen on deaf ears for a long time. I am baffled and I know the villages want



their balance and their hope back and to know that they can participate. Each of these other places are so unique and the impact on them, their recovery is also important, so to prioritize any one area is difficult to do because they all respond differently.

**Kdk 6122**

We want the Fisheries Technology Center to have \$7.5 million to buy equipment so we can get a handle on being able to study these resources. To me kind of the ultimate insult of the whole Exxon Valdez oil spill, after this community absorbed much of the damages, is to watch the money being used to build laboratories in the lower 48. Here we have the opportunity to build Alaska at the same time.

**Kdk 5551**

I want to support the laboratory and the Fisheries Technology Center. When we talk about the entire ecosystem it is something I agree with. Oil is continuing to be pumped and with the new finds in Cook Inlet that makes me worry even more. I want to know a lot about the Cook Inlet spill recovery plan. I don't want us to just leave it with this. I like the idea of using the settlement for an endowment but I also support habitat protection. I like a lot of the points they made in the Kodiak Borough plan. I would like to see the restoration group fund the Kodiak area plan

**Ouz 5721**

The officials sat here in this village and told us that some guy in North Carolina is the only one that knows anything, that they have to do all the testing and research with people from outside. Why can't you spend the money to put a research center here?

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 PC ; Predator control</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5509**

I believe the settlement was inappropriately conducted by Mr. Cole and Mr. Thornburg. It gave the state the position of receiving a dole which is being squandered by the Trustee Council. The \$270 million spent should have produced more than 400 plans and proposals. Prince William Sound doesn't need to go through this exercise. I am strongly in support of Alternative 2, and I think the \$660 million should be directed by the Trustee Council to be put solely into habitat acquisition with one exception. The only thing we can do as a community of scientists to replace the bird species which have been lost is to exterminate the rats and the foxes throughout the Aleutian chain.

**Jno 5483**

Is there any possibility of predator reductions on the islands in the 1994 Work Plan?

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 47

The seabirds suffered - please put work into helping their declining numbers by working on "alien" predation on islands all over AK- especially western- rats and foxes must be eliminated because they are destroying the island nesting sites. Please help the seabirds recover.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5442

I would support eradication of predators. It makes sense.

**Hmr** 320

Also-- as far as general restoration goes, removing predators (primarily foxes and rats) from islands is the most valuable thing that can be done. It is proven effective it actually works. And it benefits not only injured species, but others as well.

**Sdv** 5866

It might be very efficacious to remove predators. That sort of action has been very valuable in the Aleutians.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1065

I do not feel that we should be out in the spill areas helping animal and plants recover, even by removing some predators.

**REGION:**

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

**USA** 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

PSG is disappointed that the Trustees have not begun to restore the natural biodiversity of the seabird colonies in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and elsewhere by promoting a program to eliminate exotic rats, foxes and other creatures that have caused the local extinction of seabird colonies. (FWS had budgeted \$50,000 in 1992 to remove introduced foxes from islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. We understand that the

Director's office in Washington DC reprogrammed those funds elsewhere over the objections of the Alaska Regional Director and the PSG.) Foxes that farmers released on seabird islands and later abandoned depress the breeding population of seabirds on the Alaskan Maritime National Wildlife Refuge by several million each year. FWS should humanely end the suffering of the foxes that were deserted in this hostile environment and barely survive by depredating seabird colonies. The Canadian Wildlife Service is using funds from the Nestucca oil spill to restore seabird habitat in the Queen Charlotte Archipelago, British Columbia, by removing introduced rats and raccoons. This means of restoration is financially feasible and highly effective. Predator removal has the highest yield of any action that the Trustees might take to restore the actual or equivalent populations of the twenty or so seabird species that the oil spill killed. It would help the entire seabird community to recover, including island-nesting sea ducks, dabbling ducks, oystercatchers, wintering waterfowl, puffins, murrelets, gulls and terns. For example, after farmers stocked Kaligagan Island with foxes in 1921, its seabird population plunged so low that the renowned Alaska naturalist Olaus Murie recommended that it continue as a fox farm. In the 1980s, after foxes had died out, Kaligagan supported 125,000 burrowing seabirds. There is simply no scientific question that introduced predators such as rats and foxes devastate seabird colonies or that removing such creatures can enable the restoration of the natural biodiversity to the breeding islands. PSG remains cautiously optimistic that the restoration can be a success. We believe that the Trustees have developed procedures to ensure that the trust funds will be spent wisely. We encourage the Trustees to use the very best science in making their decisions. Finally, we strongly encourage the Trustees to include in the draft Restoration Plan our suggestions to acquire appropriate seabird habitat and to restore the natural biodiversity of seabird breeding islands. Non-native predators on breeding islands kill as many seabirds each year as several Exxon Valdez oil spills. Thank you for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues.

#### USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on a document entitled "draft restoration plan" dated April 1993. PSG expected to receive a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) that would contain the details of the Trustee Council's proposed restoration plan. By letter dated June 21, 1993, we learned that the DEIS is not yet available. PSG's primary interest at this time is to comment on a DEIS, but we reiterate here our ideas concerning the draft restoration plan that we have submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council during the past two years. PSG recognizes the enormity of the Trustee Council's task in formulating a restoration plan, but urge it to make some hard decisions soon. PSG believes that there is ample scientific evidence and public consensus to proceed with some programs, including predator removal. PSG will object if the 1994 field season is funded in the absence of a final restoration plan. PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, and includes biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges and individuals with interests in marine conservation. PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and has sponsored symposia on the effects of the spill on seabirds. Issues relating to damages from the spill and restoration of seabird populations have been discussed by our members for years. Consensus on many issues was reached long ago. For example, we have previously observed that the best means to restore Alaska's seabird populations would be to remove rats, foxes and other alien creatures from

colonies and former colonies. We stand by this opinion. We hope that, as we requested by letter dated November 20, 1992, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will soon submit to PSG for comment a multi-year plan that outlines a comprehensive approach to removing all exotic predators for seabird islands in Alaska within five years.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SLC ; Sea Life Center</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Okb 71**

Don't waste money on an aquarium in Seward.

**Okb 63**

If the Trustees spend money on a blatantly pro-development, tourist attraction such as the aquarium in Seward, then they will have violated the public trust to spend money for restoration. People who support the so-called "Sea Life Center" don't care about research or restoration. The clear intent of the whole scam revolves around developing Seward by luring yet more tourists to town.

**Sew 5973**

You are talking about cost-sharing projects. It kind of ties in to the Sea Life Center. Scientist will bring in new dollars to the state. I would hate that we would have spent \$900 million, and I won't have anything for my kid or grandkids to see. Animals and fish will not be back to normal and that is what the center is for. For those who have worked on the center for years, this is really great. When can we talk to a scientist?

**Sew 5967**

There seems to be so many unanswered questions that we would have been better able to answer if we had a sea life center in place prior to the spill. Seems like we would have been better prepared to handle it. This is an opportunity to protect and educate the people on what to do in the future.

**Sew 5953**

Nobody has said the Sea Life Center has to be in Seward, but Seward has a great water and food source, and we already have great zoologist. The food source is an important reason why the sea lions and harbor seals are declining. If we don't figure out a way to get a research station that can support this, we will second guess this for years to come. Those 100 years might turn into 500. We have an opportunity to figure out what is going on.

**Sew 5945**

The issue was brought up whether or not the Sea Life Center is a matter of importance to Seward. On Easter Sunday we staffed a booth at the sportsman's show in Anchorage and were asked about the Sea Life Center and what was the status. We started a petition and got over 500 people from all over the area indicating support for the concept of educating the public and having some means of doing research on Alaska area sea life and mammal issues right here

in the state. The state would benefit. I do believe it is far more important. This was sent out to the governor's office.

Sew 5943

Regarding the Sea Life Center, I know a lot of local people would benefit. This meeting is not reflective of the town's opinion of the Sea Life Center. A lot of people who perhaps have a close interest are the big supporters. Whereas if you get a little bit farther removed from the actual activities of the Sea Life Center and possible employment, there might be less enthusiasm for it.

Sew 5941

I think it has been mentioned that the Sea Life Center will provide research and rehabilitation, but it will also provide education for the public. If we don't keep the public involved in our environment, then we won't build for the future. This also will help our children to prevent the problems we should have prevented by looking at Exxon and saying where is the double hull and things like that. This center will keep the public eye there as a watch dog for our kids and for outsiders who come to see it. They will realize that Alaskans are truly involved in our environment. Right now all they do is spend their money and take our fish, but they need to realize we want to preserve our environment for our future as well.

Sew 5940

I have something to add to that. The public paying the fees will be paying for long-term research and long-term habitat. Once the facility is built, the admission fees and the gift shop will pay for everything else. It is another way of having some long-term baseline information.

Sew 5930

I would like to speak to the rehabilitation portion as someone who has been involved for many years with the harbor seals and sea lions. The rehab facilities were set up under less than desirable conditions. Although volunteers were absolutely wonderful, they were people literally off the street with no professional training. We know that the harbor seals and the sea lions were in decline before the spill. A lot of decline could be attributed to other man-made disasters. We have an opportunity to collect some valid data to try to answer some questions. Although I support habitat protection 100%, you can do all the habitat protection you want but if we don't figure out the decline in these animals and help the species get back on their feet and put them in a professional facility with professional scientists, habitat protection won't give you anything. We don't have a place to put them in a professional facility where there are professional rehabilitators and professional scientists that can get this information so we know better how to preserve our resources. If we had had that during the spill, we wouldn't have the herpes and parvo problem. We need to be better prepared. We need something like the Sea Life Center. It is important to address this to your biologists and have them think long term. The rehabilitation centers already out there are very successful. We have a chance to put together a better facility than anything in the world right now. (Note: The above comment is a professional opinion by Dr. Joyce Murphy.)

Sew 5928

The Sea Life Center's direct birth came out of rehabilitation. The facility is not a recreation facility. It is a three-fold marine research facility for mammal, sea matter and

also fish. I wonder about your classifications and how that fits. It covers more than just the facility. There is more to this. It is also an enhancement of some of the information. The experts that put this together made it a multiple of the three areas.

Sew 476

The Alaska Sea Life Center should be funded. It will provide facilities to study marine mammals and sea birds that are in desperate straights. The center will not require further funding from the state as it will support itself

Sew 463

I think you should fund the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward so there is a place to study live seabirds and marine mammals. And learn why they are dying off.

Sew 453

Believe that the Alaska Sealife Center proposed to be located in Seward is a particularly appropriate use of these funds. It focus on education, research and rehabilitation will provide long-term benefits as well as short-term.

Sew 316

So, put the \$ into something big, lasting, self supporting, and available to large numbers, for example, the Seward Sealife Center.

Sew 298

I believe the Seward Sealife Center needs to be built for research and a monitoring facility especially for the sea mammals and sea birds that where and still are being adversally affected by the spill. The center would also serve the need for rehabilitation of animals if another spill were to occur. This is an opportune time to use these criminal funds from one disaster to prepare ourselves for future ones while exploring man's adverse affects on nature.

Sew 281

The Trustee Council should be stricter in its acceptance of projects purportedly to restore the Sound and/or the "resource". I am most familiar with the push for a Seward Sealife Center. Projects such as this which will end up more as a zoo and gift shop are not appropriate use of money supposedly to correct a major human blunder. This, and other projects may be fine for private individuals to pursue with private money, but not for this settlement.

Sew 276

I support restoration funds to be used to build the Seward Sealife Center. With the emphasis on marine life rehabilitation and research.

Sew 264

I believe the Sealife Center proposed for Seward would serve many categories targeted by this questionnaire. It would increase public awarness immensely as well as serve as a research center and a much needed rehabilitation site, centerally located with spill effected area. It would expose much of the public to the effects of human encroachment on the environment, who would not have known otherwise.

**Sew 212**

Provide funding for the Alaska Sealife Center. It will protect marine mammal and seabird populations by providing for rehabilitation research and public education.

**Sew 211**

I feel you should provide funds for the Alaska Sealife Center. What better use of funds than making possible research to protect sealife. The center would also work in rehabilitation along with education for all of us.

**REGION:**

**Anc 705**

Against Sea Life Center

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 TH ; Tatitlek Harbor</b>
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**REGION: PWS**

**Tat 5990**

With the dock facility I think it would compensate for all the mental trauma that happened to us, with the boom stored and ready to employ any time. With tourism becoming such a big deal in the state, this could help us with tourism a lot. If that's the new way to make the dollar, besides having subsistence to have food, this is a way to connect the village to the money economy. Nobody can say how long the subsistence resources are going to be here, or even with restoration when it will come back. But putting in the dock would help make it possible for us to have a stable economy.

**Tat 5984**

Part of the possibility is to have a fuel dock, that would be a business opportunity, too. I can't see us moving away from a subsistence life style altogether, though.

**Tat 5983**

This harbor project could be one of the most important things anyone could do for this community because we're in an in-between situation here, between how it used to be and what it's going to be, whether we want it to change or not.

**Tat 5981**

The harbor project includes a two state ferry slip with a drive on and a small boat harbor, on top of a big breakwater for future development. It would be a multi-use facility.

**Tat 5977**

If it doesn't get vetoed the project would go past the Trustee Council. What would our chances of having the harbor project funded through the Trustee Council? The legislature and the administration have different versions of the bill and the governor said if the

legislature one goes through he will veto it. We've been working on that facility as a project for 30 years now and this is as close as we've ever gotten. What's really important to us is getting the facility.

**Tat 5976**

What about the harbor project? If we get a better harbor in here maybe that would make things a little safer. (they are working on this through the Alyeska settlement)

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 Unv ; University chairs or scholarship</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 470**

I like the idea of using part of the money to endow chairs on faculty in university system. The faculty thus funded would have a responsibility to conduct research on subjects related to the oil spill. Could also include specific teaching assignments in responsibilities. Areas could be diverse: fish and invertebrate biology, physical oceanography, resource economics, chemistry. The occupants of these chairs would add to the effort expended on monitoring and research

**Fbk 426**

I favor the proposal by Jim king, public advisory group member, to establish long-term research programs, through creating endowed chairs at the University of Alaska. This to me, is a responsible and wise use of the oil spill restoration fund.

**Fbk 221**

Allocate funding to instructional researchers so that they may work with students, graduates and undergrads, to have the opportunity to work on this environmental clean up both present and future. The endowed chairs idea is a good idea -- just make sure they are full of fire with great research skills in order that they might guide those who work on field projects to really learn and accomplish something. In other words "get men and women of action". Not someone who just looks good on paper.

**Jno 5503**

A vertebrate chair for taxonomy would fit.

**Jno 5502**

As a side comment, late this afternoon I received a survey of organisms that had been involved in a rather small part of Newport, Oregon, in a very rapid survey that went in and assessed what had changed and collected over 400 species of marine vertebrates. That was a little area that would fit into Port Valdez. That is the type of problem we are looking at in taxonomy and systematics. This would support one of the chairs mentioned. This would bring information to biologists.

**Jno 5501**



A chair means hiring a professor. They suspect the oil has damaged chromosomes. It would be nice for the university to get a jump start. I think this would be a great idea to support the university. I think it would be up to the university to decide where the chairs would be located. We will submit this information regarding chairs to the Trustee Council.

**Jno 5500**

Following up on education, I am representing the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists. We would like to submit a letter promoting the idea of endowing chairs at the university. It comes to about \$2 million. The \$2 million would only use the interest to fund the cost of the chair. It would go on in perpetuity, and it would help education in a great many ways. Jim King sort of sparked this idea. We have talked about doing this for bird and fish. It was a great idea, and I started calling people, and I haven't heard any negative comments about this. We are talking about some of the types of chairs such as 15 chairs at \$2 million. There could be more. I have come up with a list that gives an idea of what kind of chairs we are talking about. The following chairs are proposed: productivity in wild salmonid stocks; productivity of marine fisheries; intertidal ecology of invertebrates; early life history of fishes; aquatic behavior; physiology; population genetics; molecular genetics; toxicological genetics; systematic taxonomy; diseases and parasites in fishes; age and growth of fishes; stock identification; quantitative biology.

**Jno 5499**

I am also a student at the university, and I would like to see some portion of these funds considered for educational purposes. That is going to help people most in the future who have a concern for the resource.

**Jno 5498**

I am a student out at UAF. I think you should put more money into education. You could make more people aware and teach them how to work on research. If you hired one person to teach a pollution or environmental class, they could also do research in the summer in Prince William Sound and that would benefit a lot of people.

**Jno 5478**

Which university are you speaking of for the chairs?

**Jno 481**

Most species and marine ecosystems are poorly understood--long-term funding (through university) would provide support that is now lacking and hard to come by in competition with other current demands.

**Jno 479**

University of Alaska endowments a plus

**Jno 423 U.S. Shooting Team**

Consider using endowment to fund research and educational chairs at University of Alaska.

**Jno 289**

I strongly urge the Trustee Council to give serious consideration to the long term benefits of endowing research and teaching chairs related to ecology, conservation and biology at the UA

campuses throughout Alaska. Every dollar that is used in that will provide a return investment that is beyond measure for many years to come.

**Jno 285**

I strongly support an endowment for the research in the areas of conservation biology and the specific area of ornithology. Since the southeast region of Alaska has a large raptor population it would be a good sight for such research in these areas. I support an endowment of twelve to fifteen chairs, for the development of research and college programs.

**Jno 284**

I support Jim King's idea of endowing chairs to University of Alaska Southeast. I think the money would be spent wisely by the addition to the University. This person could also teach classes not previously offered, like environmental conservation. This would ultimately benefit everyone.

**Jno 248**

Endowed chairs at U of AK, sea birds, fish (herring, pink salmon); taxonomy of marine species would serve a unique function, of lasting value.

**Jno 60**

I would like to see money used to support education and research. Setting up a program in Southeast Alaska at the University would contribute toward education. Jim King has suggested endowing chairs to ensure an ongoing program. UAS could use a biology conservation program. With increasing development in Alaska, conservation programs are essential. Raptors and other birds of Alaska are vulnerable to development and disasters like the Exxon Valdez. Research and education within the state are a must!

**Jno 59**

I am in favor of Jim King's proposal for endowing is chairs into the University system.

**Jno 56**

I strongly favor the ideas of endowing some research chairs at the University of Alaska. Chairs that are endowed will not be cut in the future when oil income drops. Chairs in marine biology and ornithology should be established. A likely cost would be about \$2 million each. This would provide full professor salary, benefits, and a modest research allowance annually. The benefits would be enormous and would be in perpetuity.

1016 Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society

A RESOLUTION URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

ON A PLAN TO ENDOW UP TO 20 ACADEMIC CHAIRS IN BIOLOGY TO FULFILL THE LONG TERM GOALS OF THE

SETTLEMENT. WHEREAS, the biological resources of the northern Gulf of Alaska were terribly devastated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and WHEREAS, baseline scientific data was completely inadequate to positively assess the damage and is completely inadequate to realistically restore the environment, and WHEREAS, future shipwrecks and oil spills in the area are a realistic probability, and WHEREAS, the accumulation of scientific knowledge and advancement of scientific technology make enormous advances each year and will continue to do so on into

the centuries ahead, and WHEREAS, endowed academic chairs will provide continuing top quality scientific investigation, top quality scientific publications, top quality training for the scientists that will be needed by the agencies and companies responsible for resource management and development, in perpetuity, and WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is charged under the legal settlement with the Exxon Company with restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, enhancing or acquiring equivalent resources and services in the oil spill region and presently lacks most of the scientific resources to accomplish these things, and WHEREAS, with the inevitable scientific advancement in the decades or centuries ahead eventually enhancement of many of the biological resources will be possible, and WHEREAS, concentrating a major center for advancement of biological science at the University of Alaska is in the best interests of all Alaskans injured by the Exxon Oil Spill, and WHEREAS, the University of Alaska already has an appropriate foundation for managing endowed chairs; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY: 1.

To urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to instruct their Restoration Team to contact and cooperate with the University of Alaska in developing a plan for establishing up to 20 endowed chairs in biology that will fulfill the intent of the settlement. 2. That such a plan be included in the Restoration Plan and EIS being prepared this year by the Restoration Team. Adopted this 20th day of April 1993.

#### **REGION: ANC**

##### **Anc 268**

5% for scholarships or for a science endowed chair for native and the environment at an Alaskan University, possibly a visiting distinguished scholar in the natural sciences.

#### **REGION: KEN**

##### **Hmr 297**

Endowment for University chairs in Marine Biology to be shared at colleges in spill area -- Homer, Valdez, Seward, Kodiak is a good idea.

##### **Hmr 253**

Use part of the endowment to establish "chairs" at U.A.A. and U.A.F. to assure long term research attention to injured resources.

#### **REGION:**

##### **Fbk 792 Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks**

If approximately 40% of the settlement was placed in an endowment, income earned could be used to establish several professional chairs in oceanography and biology within the University of Alaska system. The individual recipients and their graduate students could then devote their principal research activities to impact, restoration and long term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This research legacy will be vital to managing PWS and will be a road map for the treatment of spills and pollution of other cold dominated ecosystems.

**Fbk 791**

Continued research on Prince William Sound will be best effected through endowed chairs at the University of Alaska and by setting up competitive, peer-reviewed grants program.

**Ken 1014**

There has been some interest in using a portion of the funds remaining in the Oil Spill Settlement Account to endow chairs in various marine sciences at University of Alaska campuses. I highly endorse this concept. What better way is there to stimulate meaningful long-term studies of our fragile coastal ecosystems than to establish full professorships, fully funded in perpetuity, and thus not subject to the usual whims of short-term funding politics?

**USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

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

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 VVC ;</b>
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#### **REGION:**

**USA 1764 Valdez Native Association**

I have only recently become a member of the Valdez community. Living here has generated within me an awe and wonder of both the many cultural histories and natural histories that belong to this area. The horror of the 1989 oil spill reached even my far off country of Australia, where concern for the peoples and the environment of Prince William Sound ran deep.

The recovery of the Sound and the efforts to prevent another oil spill tragedy is still being followed with great interest. Since that time I believe a tremendous amount of effort in both time and money has been invested not only in the clean up but also in the formulation of better preventive practices. This unique and wondrous region can only hold its own, when the industries that work from it are active with its care and protection. While working as a Community Health Representative, I have come to know and understand the many problems faced by the Alaska Native population as a direct result of the 1989 oil spill. Their lives have been drastically changed and their confidence in the future shaken by the oil spill disaster and consequent changes in their environment. The monies that have been set aside (by this Trustee Council), to aid in the healing of the areas most affected by the spill, I feel will be most appropriately used to fund a combined cultural/archaeological center. It should be remembered that it is here in Prince William Sound, that the impact of the 1989 oil spill was and still is being felt. I feel the proposal to build a cultural center replete with its own artifact repository base for collecting and maintaining the heritage of this region is a brilliant one.

Alaska Natives of Prince William Sound and the many tourists that visit this area will have a

professional center in which the many cultures of this region will be represented. A center where understanding and learning will be encouraged not only about living cultures and their pasts but also how the oil industry has become apart of their life and times. The combination of a cultural center and an archaeological center will enable this unique population to maintain and understand their heritage in two ways. Firstly by the interactive nature of a cultural center. In this center people will be actively involved with their cultural heritages through dance, art, story telling, music and craft. The archaeological center will reinforce and support the different cultures in this region by providing an artifact repository in which artifacts will be treated and studied by professionals. I strongly urge you to consider this proposal and the many aspects of the life and times of this region it will bring together. This with the support and help from the villages of Chenega, Eyak (Cordova), Tatitlek and Valdez will be a contribution that will live as long as the people in this uniquely beautiful land.

**VDZ 1778**

It has come to my attention that the Valdez Native Association has proposed that a Valdez Cultural Center and Artifact Repository be built in the city of Valdez to promote and house archaeological studies and findings for the Prince William Sound area. The archaeological significance of this area has not been tapped into nearly as much as it should be. A center such as that proposed would encourage more in-depth studies of our native cultures in the Sound area. Since Valdez has become a focal point for the Prince William Sound natives, it is understandable that such a center should be built here. The mass numbers of visitors and tourists who come through here would definitely support such a venture. Please support this proposal. The area and its peoples would benefit from it considerably.

**Vdz 1711 Natchik Charters**

I am writing for your support on the proposed Culture Archaeological Center. A center like this would make sense since it would be showing how peoples lives were affected during the oil spill. As well as what safeguards have been set up to prevent a tragedy from ever happening again. Prince William Sound has been the focus of migration for different races and ethnic groups for centuries, many who make it their home today. With a community college in place already in Valdez that services the surrounding areas, this center could actively play a role in giving the world a clearer picture of what Prince William Sound is, both historically and as part of the contemporary world. Looking forward to working further with you on this project.

**Vdz 1710 Lil Fox Charters**

I support oil spill resotration funds being used for the construction of a Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center and urge you lend your energies to its becoming an actuality. Of all the proposals for these monies, this makes the most sense and will provide the most beneficial long-term effect for the community of Prince William Sound. This proposed center would address many of the growing needs and concerns in our area for some type of structure to house educational reference materials relating to the spill and an Alaska Native Cultural exhibition along with affording Valdez a much needed updated visitor center.

**Vdz 1709 First National Bank**

My letter is in support of restoration funds used to assist Valdez in the construction of a multi-purpose building, i.e., Visitor, Archaeological and Cultural Center. Not only is Valdez

in great need of a larger Visitor's Center and upgrade of existing Visitor facilities, there is no facility in Prince William Sound for exhibition and collection of Alaska Native cultural and historical artifacts, nor any central location housing oil spill documentation and studies. The oil was spilled in Prince William Sound, it stands to reason that a Center as the one described above is not only greatly needed, but would be a wise expenditure of oil restoration funds especially when compared to some proposals in as far as actually benefiting the peoples affected by the spill. This is a very important proposal for the communities of Prince William Sound and has the support of its people.

**Vdz 1708**

The construction of a Center in Valdez incorporating a Visitor Center, Native Culture Center, and Oil Spill Center is a most worthwhile proposal for oil spill restoration revenues. This project will create new human resource opportunities for those hurt by the 1989 spill, provide a cultural center in cooperation with the Valdez Native Asso., create a artifact viewing and oil spill restoration display, along with a much needed new Visitor Center. Some have questioned the proposed spending of oil spill restoration revenues on different projects from land acquisition to study after study after study; your charge is not an easy one, but it would seem a Center containing a variety of the educational and historical composition as stated above along with housing oil spill studies and accommodating visitors to the Prince William Sound would be more in keeping with your goal for allocation of these monies. Please give this proposal your sanction.

**VDZ 1708**

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

Some

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

**VDZ 1707 Bailey's Bed and Breakfast**

As a concerned citizen and bed and breakfast owner in Valdez, I am writing in support of the Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center. During the summer I am asked almost daily about the Exxon Valdez oil spill and the effects it had on Valdez and the other areas it touched. We cannot overlook the stress and emotional toil Prince William Sound and Valdez experienced due to this major disaster. By educating the public on efforts for recovery and prevention and including information on other important issues and areas in our history, such as our Native culture and economic growth, we can help make our future here more positive. Our visitor center accommodates more people every year, it makes good sense to build on its success while informing the public as to oil spill clean up, long-term effects, etc., let's not hide behind it anymore. I appreciate your genuine interest regarding this issue.

**Vdz 1706**

I am writing this letter in support for the proposed Valdez Visitors and Culture Center. Such a center would help preserve our history of our area, and show exhibits on the impact the 1989 oil spill had on the Prince William Sound then and today. Tourism continues to expand in this region, and the need of such a complex, with a variety of exhibits and programs, would be one more attraction for our visitors. Given its strategic location, its road access, and its community college, Valdez would be the ideal location for a cultural center and archaeological repository that could coordinate activities with the smaller communities of Prince William Sound. This project would be a three year plan beginning with 1994, and would be self sufficient due to several non-profits that would be paying rental office space upstairs.

**Vdz 1705 Reservation Service Company**

I am writing to you for your support on the proposed Valdez Culture Archaeological Center. A center would help preserve our history of the Prince William Sound area. We would be able to show displays on how people lives were affected by the spill and what we can learn from it. A lot of the funds have gone for studies and land acquisition which is fine. A project like this one could focus on the people, which I feel has been overlooked in the past. Valdez, seems like the natural location for this center, since it has road, airline and marine highway accessibility. I would appreciate your support on this project for the Prince William Sound area.

**Vdz 1704 Edkath Enterprises and EdKath Charters**

I am writing to you in support of restoration funds being used for a Cultural/Archaeological/Visitor Center for Valdez, Alaska. This center would address many of the growing needs and concerns in our area for some type of structure to house educational, reference materials relating to the oil spill; along with housing Alaska Native artifacts and cultural displays. So much of the oil spill restoration funds have gone for various projects which, in many minds, have been questionable as to their relevancy in helping the people effected by the spill. The Cultural/Archaeological Center would clearly deal directly with the educational aspect of this issue, along with serving many of the Alaskans most hurt by the spill. I strongly urge you to give this Cultural/Archaeological/Visitor Center for Valdez, Alaska your utmost consideration.

**Vdz 1703 F/V Pendeso**

This letter is in support of the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center. Prince William Sound plays an important part of the Valdez community as a place of beauty, recreation and livelihood to many residents and visitors. It is important that we provide all entities a place that depicts the cultural and historical aspects of the area, so that everyone will fully understand the importance of our impact on the rest of the state of Alaska. The cultural center would be an ideal facility to allow visitors and residents alike to relive the history of our community and surrounding area. It would also be an educational aspect for use by Prince William Sound Community College and the Valdez School District. It is important that students understand the development of this area. The facility would also house offices that help enrich the lives of all people who live here. We hope you will take a serious look at placing these available funds towards this effort.

**Vdz 1702 Complete Professional Accounting & Tax Service**

My letter is in support of restoration funds used to assist Valdez in the construction of a

multi-purpose building, i.e, Visitor, Archaeological and Cultural Center. Not only is Valdez in great need of a larger Visitor's Center and upgrade of existing Visitor facilities, there is no facility in Prince William Sound for exhibition and collection of Alaska Native cultural and historical artifacts, nor any central location housing oil spill documentation and studies. The oil was spilled in Prince William Sound, it stands to reason that a Center as the one described above is not only greatly needed, but would be a wise expenditure of oil restoration funds especially when compared to some proposals in as far as actually benefiting the peoples effected by the spill. This is a very important proposal for the communities of Prince William Sound and has the support of its people

**Vdz 1701 Moore Enterprises**

This letter is in support of the proposed Visitor/Culture/Archaeological Center. It has been four years since the 1989 oil spill and we are still spending a tremendous amount of time and effort in educating people as to the real effects of this tragedy. It is amazing how many people I meet through out the United States that continue to think that there is oil still on our beaches. Our local Convention and Visitors Bureau spends a great deal of time on the road instate as well as lower 48 trying to get people excited about coming up to Alaska and especially visiting the Prince William Sound ara. In order to promote the work of both salvaging damaged artifact sites and to better inform the world about the Sound and its recovery what better way than to have this culture/archaeological/visitor center in Valdez. Thank you for your time, and please consider this proposal.

**Vdz 1700**

I am writing to request your support in the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center to be located in Valdez. The Center would be to house Alaska Native artifacts and displays of the severe effects of the oil spill. Thousands of visitors come to Valdez each year, all with questions about the spill, and will for many years to come. It is important that accurate information be provided for their use and study.

**Vdz 1699 ERA Aviation**

I would like to solicit your support for the Prince William Sound Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. A center like this would be wonderful for the area. We could focus on educating the public with exhibits and displays. There is such a misconception of the effects of the oil spill in 1989. We really need this center for also preserving our Alaska archaeological and artifacts. A critical part of our history needs to be preserved. Please consider this proposed center for the Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. I appreciate the strict requirements placed upon the restoration funds, and would hope that a project like this that focuses on people should not be overlooked.

**VDZ 1698 Valdez Convention and Visitors Bureau**

This letter is written in excited support of the proposed Valdez Visitors & Cultural Center. As an employee of the Valdez Convention & Visitors Bureau, I am constantly reminded of the importance the Prince William Sound plays in enriching the Valdez community, as a place of beauty and enjoyment to the visitors and a source of livelihood to many residents who rely on tourism, oil, and fishing. A center that incorporated information on Native history, Prince William Sound education, and showed the effects the Exxon Valdez oil spill had on the city and people of Valdez as well as the other communities that were impacted, would enhance the mystique of Prince William Sound while informing the public as to the realities of the oil



spill and our recovery restoration process. Valdez needs a place that the importance of the past can be combined with education in the future. Together with Prince William Community College efforts, offices for the VCVB, Valdez Chamber of Commerce, Valdez Native Association, and other, this Center brings together opportunities for studies and preservation of Prince William Sound, and information so that the public can appreciate and understand an important part of our history. Please recognize all these points of interest as we look towards the future of Valdez and Alaska. Thank you for your time and consideration.

**VDZ 1696 Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska**

I am writing this letter in enthusiastic support of dedicating oil spill restoration funds to establish a Visitors and Cultural Center in Valdez. I believe it is a vital need for the inhabitants of Prince William Sound to see a physical structure that would represent those of us who survived the spill and are now healing ourselves with the prospect of recovery and restoration. With the focus on education and preservation, this center in Valdez would serve not only tourists but the members of our community whose everyday lives are centered around the oil, fishing, and tourism industries. I believe allocation of monies to this end from the restoration revenues would be proper and only fitting. As the Valdez Port Manager for Cruise Line Agencies, I can certainly attest the value of such a center to the cruise industry. It would be an attraction for those cruise companies considering Valdez as a future port of call and help to further diversify the economy of Valdez. I would ask that you sanction the above proposal for the current well being and future survival of Valdez as a place where industry and environment co-exist in a mutually beneficial manner.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 MM ; General restoration for marine mammals in general</b>
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**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5207**

What more can we realistically do with marine mammals to get them going? What can you do to help them? You made them endangered species already so we can't touch them. Maybe you could feed them, but what else could you do? We already can't fish within 12 miles of sea otters, and that helps them. Otherwise what could you do?

**REGION:**

**Cdv 1497**

I ask the Trustee Council to also act on fisheries research and marine mammal restoration projects.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 HS ; General restoration for harbor seal</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 167**

I am unclear on why harbor seal options include measures to get voluntary reduction in commercial fishing takes, but not the much more significant option of trying to secure a (voluntary?) moratorium on subsistence harvest.

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5618**

I think the sea lion and harbor seal should be rechecked. Since 1989 our harbor seals are disappearing.

**Sew 276**

I support continued research and restoration actions concerning the common murre, sealions, and harbor seals.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SL ; General restoration for sea lion</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5618**

I think the sea lion and harbor seal should be rechecked. Since 1989 our harbor seals are disappearing.

**Sew 276**

I support continued research and restoration actions concerning the common murre, sealions, and harbor seals.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5167**

You might want to be careful that if you develop something for sea lion recovery and the regulatory agencies develop something also, you might get total overkill.

**Chb 5166**

I notice since the spill, they want a five-mile buffer zone. You can't just stop a whole area. The problem is the draggers are killing the sea lions, at least nine per day. We have to stop them. Don't stop everyone else from using the area, but stop the ones that are killing the animals. That is cutting out subsistence, commercial, sport and every day usage.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SO ; General restoration for sea otter</b>
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**REGION: KOD**

**Ptl 5805**

They might try taking some sea otters from Kodiak to Prince William Sound. That would be a lot better than opening them up to hunting, because we have too many otters here.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 BRD ; General restoration for birds in general</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 6116**

Disruption to colonies is increasing egg mortalities. Control on survival of species could be brought on from people. You can't control a frightened bird which knocks its egg off a cliff. Minimizing disturbance is going to increase the loss of human service. It is an aspect of the damage which shows up and is being transferred to the human element of the ecosystem.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 21**

Of particular importance to the marbled murrelet is "Old Growth" spruce forest, where it builds its nests on the thick moss beds that grown on old growth spruce trees.

**Ouz 5726**

How many condors are there in the world? Don't they guard every egg like the queen's own jewels? Just in the last ten years we had some teachers here that wanted to emulate the local people and go get some duck eggs. I took them over to my cabin on the island. They collected eggs but they weren't fresh. They hatched ducklings. The teachers took care of them and when they grew up they flew away. I think you should fund us to go out and get some eggs and guard them so we can grow more ducks.

**Ouz 5719**

What effect did the oil have on sea birds off Puale Bay? Could we transplant sea birds from the Puale Bay area over to the barrens?

**Ouz 5706**

Can you start up a fish hatchery with this money? Could you start a duck rearing place? That could be a source of local employment, too. In Minnesota we used to raise pheasants and release them into the wild. Why couldn't you do that to ducks?

**Ouz 5702**

What if you have a question on a particular resource but you don't have any idea how to go about restoring it? For example, we used to have ducks out back here, sometimes if the visibility was a little low there was so many you'd look like you were looking at a bed of

kelp. Last year the only place we had ducks like they used to have close to Ouzinkie was over there in Raspberry between Afognak and Whale Island in that little pass there. What do you do about trying to that. We know the duck hunting is down. The duck population in town used to be a pretty popular subsistence activity. How do you go about restoring the ducks? Somebody could do a census count and find out right here in our immediate area the duck population is real down. Over on Afognak they're only in little pockets.

**REGION: PWS**

**Tat** 5975

Are they going to stop the logging over here to keep the eagles alive?

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 HAR ; General restoration for harlequin duck</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5426

The harlequin duck were just about decimated and all Fish and Game did was take a month out of the season. When do you deal with the State and Federal government to try to stop some of the problems going on today? It is very frustrating. Go to a Game Board Meeting and then come back and talk with us.

**Nan** 5603

Do the studies for harlequin ducks include Windy Bay?

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz** 6016

If you were going to spend money to bring back the harlequin duck, just exactly what would you do?

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 MUR ; General restoration for murre</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 6097

I am dismayed by funds for public information because it doesn't get much beyond groups who attend these meetings. I object to dollars building tourism centers. We are trying to preserve wilderness areas and not increase pressure on wildlife by building roads. It does not embody the spirit the funds were set up for. It violates the ideals people had when

allocating the funds. I agree on the issue on allocating any funds that would put any increased pressure on resources or damage them any further. I can see doing something to mitigate and lessen damage. This money is for restoration or an area and helping the damaged wildlife population. I think there should be some real consideration of not doing projects which are extremely intrusive, such as the one for common murre. The murre are nest on steep cliffs and you would have to hire mountain climbers. I would strike the \$50,000 for this project.

**Sew 276**

I support continued research and restoration actions concerning the common murre, sealions, and harbor seals.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 FSH ; General restoration for fish in general</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Int 294**

Fund PWSAC salmon research in the Sound.

**Jno 248**

Don't waste money on fish hatcheries!

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5022**

What commercial seasons are you going to close? What types of property will be exempt from logging?

**Anc 370**

I think the Russian River should be supplied with more salmon--fish.

**Anc 353**

I think that Kenai River should be helped and so should other salmon rivers, in order to raise salmon population.

**Anc 167**

I would steer clear of all options which involves hatcheries, spawning channels, "creating" new salmon runs, shellfish hatcheries, and the like. These are seldom solutions, rather they bring with them additional problems.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5216**

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

#### **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 435**

Studies should be funded separate from the fish and game who have prejudged their studies for political purposes. Hatchery rehabilitation of Rocky River, Windy Bay, and Scurvy Creek. Fish and Game FRED to over see permit process when and if permit issued funding as part of annuity type of use of funds.

**Hmr 188**

Scurvey Creek Fishery Enhancement, Inc., a private nonprofit application for enhancement of salmon specie at scurvey creek between Windy Bay and Rocky River subdivision. State of Alaska feasibility management analysis would help to rebuild commercial and subsistence fisheries. After at capacity, sport fishery could be enhancement possibility.

**Nan 5644**

We are already doing a salmon enhancement program, and we have been getting funds from elsewhere. Can we get some help from you?

**Ptg 5772**

The studies should include protecting streams for wild stock.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Old 304**

The lagoon located between residential areas once maintained a healthy run of chum and coho salmon. Funding is required to maintain/restore the existing run. Using ADF&G expertise, restoration \$ and local resources including but not limited to the Old Harbor Tribal Council, Old Harbor School students, Old Harbor City Council and Old Harbor Native Corporation, create a small hatchery to restore the run of coho salmon in the lagoon feeder system. Old Harbor school personnel and students will maintain the hatchery in conjunction with ADF&G and local agencies. Students and other residents will develop appreciation for ecosystem.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 6135**

From the CDFU point of view the feeling has been that habitat protection has got lots of public pressure and support. What we see happening outside of Cordova is that there seems to be overwhelming support for habitat protection and acquisition. We support it but not to the exclusion of fishery projects. We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake. I recall several meetings ago when options were presented and there was so much support for habitat acquisition and nothing for marine studies.

**Cdv 5295**

The aquaculture association, state of Alaska and the Valdez Fisheries Association have all contributed money for the coded wire program. Carl Rosier is going back to the Trustee Council to ask for some matching funding. If the Trustee Council can't do that there's something really wrong.

**Cdv 671**

I would like to see monitoring and research for salmon and herring stocks in the spill-affected areas.

**Cdv 669**

The Trustees should assure that adequate funding is made available to regional aquaculture programs that have been severely impaired by the Exxon spill effect. The management strategies imposed on PWS commercial fisheries due to the weakened stocks and general degradation of food chain resource has decimated the traditional management and impacted the aquaculture corps in a very adverse way. Let's open our eyes and get something done here.

**Cdv 310 Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation**

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation has borrowed about \$24 million from the State's aquaculture revolving loan fund. Debt service per year is \$2.0 million, and will peak at \$3.0 million. PWSAC funds and operates three state hatcheries in addition to two facilities it built. This financial obligation is increased by the state's insistence that PWSAC fully evaluate hatchery stock/wild stock interactions in the fisheries and that PWSAC pay for mandated evaluation projects which the ADF&G cannot afford. If the Trustee Council paid off PWSAC's debt, PWSAC would be able to continue to deliver 70% of its hatchery production to the common property fisheries and would be able to fund evaluation studies with funds that would otherwise be used to service its debt. These studies would be largely carried out by the ADF&G. Since the oil spill, PWSAC had exhausted its financial reserves in a program which has become more expensive and more restrictive. ADF&G fisheries policies regulating enhancement activities reflect the environmental attitude developed by fisheries managers as a result of the spill.

**Cdv 307**

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation board of directors passed a resolution requesting the the Trustee Council pay of PWSAC's \$24 million debt to the state. This would free PWSAC from a debt service of between \$2-3 million per year. These funds could be used for wild stock/hatchery stocks evaluation projects which are essential to continued hatchery operations and the salmon fisheries in Prince William Sound are very dependent on the hatchery program. We have the facilities which can be used for salmon restoration and enhancement projects. What we need is funding for the supporting evaluation program which is mandated by the ADF&G.

**Cdv 306**

No cabins or fish passess!! To many fish passes already--they are screwing up the ecology of the area too!! Let the land managers pay for and build cabins as they see fit-- this is not restoring the area.

**Cdv 258**

Let us not try and make the Sound into some thing it wasn't. Let us get back what we had before the spill. A simple life and plenty of subsistence food that is healthy enough to eat.

Most things in the Sound revolve around salmon and herring so why not start at the bottom of the food chain?

**Vdz** 241

Land acquisition and stream enhancement in P.W.S. are at the top of my list.

## **REGION:**

**ANC** 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Overall Response to Proposed Alternative. Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction. Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

**Cdv** 1774 City of Cordova

At the August 4, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion: "Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Councilmembers Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

**Cdv** 757

As a fisherman, I favor 45% of money going for restoration of fisheries resources.

**Cdv** 756

Work on fisheries restoration. Give assistance to regional aquaculture associations to help restore fish runs and correct problems at the hatcheries from the effects of the spill.

**Cdv** 750

The oil has obviously damaged the future fisheries resources of PWS, therefore, making it difficult for PWSAC to fulfill its financial commitment. So I feel that part of this fund should be used to pay off the PWSAC indebtedness.

**VDZ** 1576



30-35 % of \$ to be spent for fisheries studies.

**ISSUE: 2.2 CT ; General restoration for cutthroat trout**

**REGION: AP**

**Clk 5263**

It doesn't make sense to restore cutthroat and Dolly Varden because they eat the salmon spawn. They're just for sport fishing.

**ISSUE: 2.2 HER ; General restoration for herring**

**REGION: AK**

**Int 294**

Fund a Herring research program for PWS. After the 1993 herring returns failure this is very important.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5342**

It may be too late for the herring but it's not too late for the coded wire tagging. We may need to get together to advocate for that program.

**Cdv 5328**

Another problem I had was with the alternatives, each of 3, 4 and 5. The public never really got to look at all of the different proposals that you guys received. A big judgment has already happened, like all the herring studies got excluded. The herring never made it to the Trustees except because of CDFU squawking, a lot of studies get cut before they even get there. What really is happening is a very small group, less than six, are probably making decisions on what the Trustees even get to see. So the public sees 47 alternatives and maybe none of them address any of the things the public is interested in, but the three that were rejected do. It doesn't matter that we never get a chance to have any input.

**Cdv 5292**

I think that Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU) has crystallized the feelings of the fishing community. We've worked hard with that union the last four years. We've petitioned for studies on salmon and herring and nothing's being heard. If you were going to do anything we would think you'd take what CDFU says and they haven't been heard.

**Cdv 5287**

As fishermen, timing is critical, as Evelyn pointed out for herring this year that opportunity is lost. But there's other things going on, we are in a survival thing with Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC). We are being asked to fund the coded wire studies because the state can't fund it. We've got to wait a year before anything can be funded, is that what I've heard here?

**Cdv 433**

Should have funded coded-wire tag studies for pinks and herring study.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 PS ; General restoration for pink salmon</b>
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**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 567**

I feel salmon stream enhancement inside Prince William Sound needs to be undertaken. It's already proven that genetic damage has been done to wild salmon stocks within PWS. Nothing has been done in the wild salmon stream enhancement since the EVOS in 1989. It is time to stop with the studies and spend money to restore salmon runs inside PWS.

**Cdv 433**

Should have funded coded-wire tag studies for pinks and herring study.

**REGION:**

**Kdk 179**

Conduct no pink salmon studies or pink salmon habitat work outside of PWS. Kodiak does not need more or improved pink salmon spawning habitat!

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SS ; General restoration for sockeye salmon</b>
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**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5234**

By next year we'll know what the impact was on the salmon. If nothing else we can divert some of this money to help with the FRI Chignik region.

**Clg 5208**

For sockeye salmon you can enhance the habitat.

**Clk 5267**

Will you help us with this beaver dam thing then?

Clk 5252

Those FRI people are really good, you should support them. They need money for new equipment and buildings, everything is all broken down.

Clk 5246

Our village also has an enhancement study team who are studying fisheries enhancement here. The first part we did aerial photographs of our area. We received an ANA grant, and next month we will put in for another grant.

Clk 5245

Greg Rigaroli is the FRI person who comes here. When they came in the winter they have to rent snowmachines and their money only lasts so long. They're trying their best but they just can't do much.

Clk 5244

We have a Chignik Basin Aquaculture Association. Can the Trustees give them any support?

Clk 5243

We have problems with beaver dams blocking the salmon streams. Can you help us do anything about the beavers? There's a lot of them around here.

#### **REGION: KOD**

Akh 6144

We used to fish for red salmon, now they're kind of depleted. But then they start letting these salmon farms come in to upgrade these things again, I think we should have these farms in some of the lakes. If we don't have these things the salmon won't recover as fast.

Old 5684

Probably one of the most important things you could spend money on is something directly related to improve the commercial fishing and provide recreation opportunities for the village. Something that would take the ones that are having the problems and give them something more positive they can be doing like using recreation centers. And help out commercial fishing in each community.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SF ; General restoration for shellfish</b>
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#### **REGION: KEN**

Sdv 5888

I heard a proposal for restoration of the Pacific oyster.

Sew 5958

In part of the restoration program, I noticed one of the projects is the shellfish hatchery around Tatitlek and Chenega. The oyster farm sounds like a good deal as an alternate. I know the villagers are working hard to get it in. As an alternate for an income industry, I would think that would be an excellent project.

**ISSUE: 2.2 SHR ; General restoration for shrimp**

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 299**

The DF&G can not explain why the population fo spot shrimp is diminishing in the PWS since 1989. I think some study and restoration should be done to bring spot shrimp resource back to levels before 1989.

**Wht 217**

I am particularly interested in research for the PWS pot shrimp fishing industry which has been closed since 1989, (except for 3 wk. period in fall of '91). As far as I can tell no actual research has been conducted just "best guess" statistics. Why are stocks down (if in fact they are)? What can we do to enhance the fishery?

**ISSUE: 2.2 TID ; General restoration for intertidal or subtidal in general**

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 167**

RE: subtidal impacts. Poss. alternatives could include funding for dry-transfer facilities for logging: eliminating in-water transfer or storage of logs.

**ISSUE: 2.2 CLM ; General restoration for clams or mussels**

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5604**

How long do you have to wait to study mussels for hydrocarbons?

**REGION: KOD**

**Old 5680**

**Chb 386**

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

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**Chb 343**

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**Chb 342**

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**Chb 337**

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

**Chb 336**

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

**Chb 335**

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

**Chb 334**

Increase emphasis in archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

**Chb 243**

Development of Cultural facilities in Chenga Bay to stor & display "recovered" artifacts.

**Chb 243**

1) Development of Archaeological stewardship program using local residents.

**Tat 402**

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

**REGION:**

**Kdk 177**

Archaeological restoration beyond funding for KANA museum is critical. Some new sites, as well as existing sites should be able to tap into resotation monies if such support will enhance efforts to fund, record and collect achaeological materials throughout this region.

**USA 1649 National Trust for Historic Preservation**

The National Trust has particular interest in restoration and site stewardship programs for impacted archeological sites, as well as potential acquisition within the Kodiak Archipelago and Prince William Sound; both areas have unique historic and cultural value. For example, the acquisition of the Three Saints Bay on Kodiak Island would preserve the Russian fur trader Gregory Shelikof's 1784 settlement, the permanent European settlement in Alaska. Further, the acquisition of Russian Harbor on the Aluilik Peninsula on Kodiak Island would preserve the four "barabara" house pits where Russian fur-trader Stephen Glotov wintered in 1763. The sites, and others within the spill region, are world class historic sites and have only recently come to the attention of archaelological and cultural preservationists. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public comment process and good luck in developing a meaningful use of the Exxon Valdez settlement.

**USA 790**

The most important protection for archaeological resources is improved information on the resource base. Existing sites need to be studied to evaluate alternate means of protecting them. ITZ deposits need to be studied (tested) to determine the extent of possible contamination from oil in the ITZ. The most urgent need is for additional survey (within and outside the spill area). More frequent visitation by mangers for monitoring and data recovery would improve understanding of vandalism and erosion. While public education and police action may seem attractive, they are far less important than better information obtained from survey, site testing and stabilization. Spend the money on a program to gather data on site contents and conditions.

**USA 680**

I support continued support of archaeological studies, particularly at the Kodiak Museum.

**Vdz** 1699 ERA Aviation

I would like to solicit your support for the Prince William Sound Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. A center like this would be wonderful for the area. We could focus on educating the public with exhibits and displays. There is such a misconception of the effects of the oil spill in 1989. We really need this center for also preserving our Alaska archaeological and artifacts. A critical part of our history needs to be preserved. Please consider this proposed center for the Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. I appreciate the strict requirements placed upon the restoration funds, and would hope that a project like this that focuses on people should not be overlooked.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SVC ; General restoration for services in general</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 6096

It is not necessarily true (that parks are for humans first). It depends on the parks.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5160

We are very concerned about higher human use, and we are proposing co-management.

**Chb** 5158

It is my opinion that we should try to increase the use of the areas in the Sound; especially human use. Subsistence use has decreased dramatically. Sport fishing and commercial fishing should also be increased. We need to develop an alternative resource or service to offset.

**Chb** 175

Protect (1) Subsistence, (2) Tourism, (3) Recreational, (4) Commercial and (5) Scenic

**Vdz** 235

Spend the money to let more people enjoy the Sound. Build more boat harbors! Create new fish runs! Build more cabins! Use the Sound don't lock it up!

**REGION:**

**USA** 1499

Ecotourism and fishing will provide more jobs to Cordova and vicinity over the long-term than logging will.

**USA** 1498

Ecotourism and fishing will provide more jobs to Cordova and vicinity over the long-term than logging will.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 CF ; General restoration for commercial fishing</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5065**

If you shut down the hatchery, you will allow the wild stock to utilize the zooplankton that the hatchery fish get to first. You've got a hatchery expert here.

**Anc 5063**

The oil is what added insult to injury and destroyed the spawning grounds and the intertidal zones. When you talk about impact to restore the wild stock, are you considering management policies that are within the domain of the state boards and National Marine Fisheries? We are trying to say will you get these agencies to minimize or eliminate the effects that are further declining the weakened ecosystem that cannot support the same level that was there before. We don't want replacement with hatchery fish or commercially-bred mussels. We need restoration of the land that is still oiled. I can give the specific toxic chemicals that are still in the oil.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5213**

Here we have the Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association.

**Clg 5210**

I do think salmon enhancement like a farm or a hatchery would be a good idea. Then let the fish go. We have an aquaculture association started but it hasn't raised enough money to do a heck of a lot.

**Clg 5178**

I could see a potential use for some of these funds in our regional aquaculture association. It definitely does go back to the injury. We're trying to build up the fish runs.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5404**

Is the proposal for stock separation the same thing that is normally done by Fish and Game?

**Hmr 5403**

Can you give me an example of restoration of commercial fishing?



**Nan** 5637

We are looking into a hatchery.

**Ptg** 5795

The existing harbor is getting old.

**Ptg** 5782

With the deal in 1989 with the boom, our even years have been bad. Even though we might not have that much oil out here, we were still hurt by the boom. That is why we need the hatchery.

**Sdv** 5885

All nations should use more selective fishing gear in all fisheries. We have made this suggestion to the NMFS.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Akh** 5010

One of the things I'm interested in seeing is Kodiak Island being back into the top ten in the fishing industry by restoring the fish runs.

**Old** 5685

What you could do with the money is work to raise the price of fish.

**Old** 5684

Probably one of the most important things you could spend money on is something directly related to improve the commercial fishing and provide recreation opportunities for the village. Something that would take the ones that are having the problems and give them something more positive they can be doing like using recreation centers. And help out commercial fishing in each community.

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1005

The fishing industry must balance its impact on the food chain in the Sound. Access to the Sound must not be improved. People traveling in the Sound must be educated, on how to impact.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Vdz** 1019 Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.

Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc., would like to request monies from the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan for the following purpose: "Retirement of all hatchery debit for those hatcheries located in Prince William Sound, on Kodiak Island and in Lower Cook Inlet." The hatcheries are all located in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Impact Area of South Central Alaska and have been greatly affected by this catastrophic spill. The following list includes some of the impacts suffered by the hatcheries, however not all of the impacts are listed because

they have not been fully evaluated: 1. Outmigrating hatchery salmon fry were directly exposed to the oil. 2. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton that the outmigration fry feed on were exposed. 3. Dislocation of human resources within the hatchery infrastructure. 4. Preception of the hatchery program in the State of Alaska. The monies allocated for the retirement of the hatchery debit should be disbursed in the following manner. 1. Monies would be split with part going back to the revolving loan fund where it originated and part going to an Endowment for Fisheries and Wildlife. 2. By reducing the hatchery debit, the budgets for the hatcheries will also be reduced. This would provide approximately 30-35% more fish to the fishermen through the common property fishery. While this is not a direct disbursement of monies, it is nevertheless a cause and effect response. The fine points of this proposal still must be worked out with all the involved parties and a consensus must be achieved.

**Wht 6080**

I think they should shut down the hatcheries, and the fish will come back.

**Wht 6079**

I think they should pay the fishermen so much a year until the fish come back.

**Wht 6078**

To cover human services, you should help subsidize hatcheries in the Sound since fisherman aren't making any money.

#### **REGION:**

**Anc 1511**

EVOS Trustee Council-- would appreciate your getting serious about your charter and quit screwing around playing politics/personal gain. No more fancy boats, superfluous studys, etc. Buy land as described by Sierra Club, help restore fisheries etc. You should be oil enough, experienced enough, devoted enough to know whats needed. If not, get off the trolly and let someone on who does/will.

**Anc 694**

Absolutely no spill funding for hatchery production - it's complicating and may even be adding to the problem of maintaining wild salmon stocks in the region.

**Cdv 706**

To date, research and restoration funding of common property resources which are also commercially important has been totally inadequate. In particular the herring and salmon resources in Prince William Sound continue to decline yet research on these species has come to a virtual standstill.

**Cdv 689**

I also urge funding of essential monitoring programs for herring, pink and other salmon species as well as crabs and other shellfish.

**Unk 118**

I would like the emphasis and nest money to be for habitat acquisition. I would also like to warn the T.C. to beware of all the fish stocking projects. In the NW hardly ever has it worked to RESTORE populations. Habitat will assist in restoration of fish pops and fishing regs (commercial) will assist too. But lets not lose the wild stock to follow the hype of commercial catchers. Fish pops do naturally fluctuate (especially multi. year runs) and so long as trend does not maintain downward spiral, then not much oil spill damage has occurred - plus (the damage is) hard to decipher from fishing activities. Recommend reading: Preserving the genetic diversity of salmon stocks: A call for federal regulation of hatchery programs. By Richard L. Geedman, Environmental Law Vol 20: 83 Pg 111-166

DO NOT support State hatcheries that are ready to close w/oil spill money. Some projects seem to be to keep facilities open as much as to enhance fisheries.

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

Immediate aid to fisheries: City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25. The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association supports the City of Cordova's Resolution and asks the Trustee Council to take immediate action on it. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We appreciate all the thought and work that you have put into the Restoration Planning Process.

**Vdz 1017 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

2. We strongly support City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25, which requests the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to IMMEDIATELY provide emergency funds for three studies of Prince William Sound fisheries resources. Information provided by these studies will empower local fisherman to better manage their business and our collective fisheries resources.

**Vdz 697**

Retire the hatchery debt!

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 REC ; General restoration for recreation and tourism</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 352**

I think Alaska should have more cabins/resorts for tourists or residents to stay at.

**Anc 302**

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas. By removing the contamination.

**Anc 203**

Developing facilities for any back country activities would seem to be a stupid at first thought and completely stupid on second thought. It approaches commercial tourism as the most bizzare expenditure of spill money.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5425**

A lodge is not restoration.

**Hmr 5422**

Parks are for human consumption. The first priority in a park is for humans.

**Hmr 5421**

We will see when they put in hot dog stands and four-wheeler trails.

**sew 318**

I particularly oppose use of settlement monies to build so called "Sealife Center" in Seward or anywhere else. Tourist attraction, capital improvement projects should have to compete against similar projects for tax dollars not settlement funds.

**REGION: KOD**

**Old 5689**

I see a lot up there about commercial tourism and recreation. In my opinion the more people you have going into an area means they're going to damage the area. You have to limit the people and how they enjoy the area.

**Old 5675**

A swimming pool would be a good thing for recreation. One thing that has been damaged out of this is the people. Put in something for recreation that most of these communities can't afford.

**Ptl 5825**

It doesn't make sense to say that one thing fits if it creates more problems than another one that doesn't fit, such as to encourage tourism which will then cause more trash for an already overloaded landfill. Port Lions is in an optimal position to benefit from the tourist trade, but before we create an atmosphere for tourists, we need to take care of our infrastructure.

**Ptl 5824**

There's an ordinance here that there are to be no campers here. Could we establish a park with trails, toilets, something like that?

**Ptl 5807**

We're planning on moving into the tourism business. If you put in a bunch of land use cabins what kind of effect will that on our businesses here in town? To me it would have a bad effect because those cabins would be available.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5159**

The State has come in and developed picnic tables and wiped out a homestead doing the same thing.

**Tat** 5991

I don't think people here are ready for tourism yet. But it is an option that is there, it is something to consider.

**Wht** 6085

I see great potential for awareness by making access to the Sound. They should broaden their view of this thing.

**Wht** 6077

On page 10 of the 1994 proposals, you have increase access to PWS (item 220). I assume that is recreation oriented? If you increase access and you don't upgrade sewage treatment facilities, that is pointless.

#### 1015 P.W.S. Land Managers Recreation Planning Group

The Prince William Sound Land Managers' Recreation Planning Group (PWSLMRPG) would like to bring the following issue to your attention in the restoration planning process. Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities. We suggest that if restoration activities are undertaken to assess or mitigate substrate oil effects, that impacts to recreation uses be included in such projects. We have been working with the recently established Recreation Restoration Working Group in identifying 1994 restoration projects for recreation and cultural resources. We will continue to communicate the consensus views of the PWSLMRPG with respect to recreation and cultural resource restoration needs through the Working Group. The PWSLMRPG will not be commenting as a group on the Restoration Plan, but members may choose to do so individually. Thank you for your attention.

#### REGION:

**ANC** 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Overall Response to Proposed Alternative. Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction. Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

**ANC** 1467 Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners

As the President of the Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners I hosted a conference in June of this year here in Anchorage. We had over 250 attendees. I was

particularly pleased by the substantial number of conferees who have expressed their great pleasure at having had the opportunity to come visit our vast and beautiful state. A number have already begun to make plans to return next year to further their travels. One theme is clear - They were attracted and will return because we have substantial areas of unspoiled wilderness. It seems clear that for us to continue to attract significant conventions and visitors we must continue to offer what makes us a great destination - wilderness and wildlife.

**ANC 684 Alaska State Parks**

We have several specific locations of potential recreation projects which we can provide to the Trustee Council. Some of the projects within Prince William Sound will be forwarded to the Prince William Sound Recreation Project Work Group. This Division (Parks and Outdoor Recreation) has a system in place for evaluating and distributing community grants for recreation. This could be modified to incorporate the linkage to injured recreation resources and services. The Trustees could use the grant program for administering funds for community recreation projects.

We are currently addressing recreation restoration with the State criminal settlement at the same time the Trustee Council addresses recreation restoration. These two processes should be concurrent with a synchronization of ideas. The end result should be a cohesive restoration of injured recreation resources. Cooperation and information sharing would be beneficial to both parties.

Please feel free to contact

me for more information.

**Cdv 691**

I do not understand at all what recreation facilities, outhouses, trails and visitor centers have to do with restoration of an oil-injured area. In fact, I don't understand what this question has to do with restoration. What bearing does increased human use have on the damage that has, is, and will be done to the marine organisms and wildlife that abounded in PWS before this foreseen but unfortunate accident?

**Kdk 179**

Purchase recreational access sites but build NO cabins; boat launch areas are Okay.

**USA 1463 Northwest Cancer Center**

Although I have never been to Alaska, I certainly plan to go there some day. The only reason that I would visit the state is to see its immense area of natural beauty, ranging from the tideland fjords to the mountains and tundra. The best way to continue to attract me and other tourists to the state of Alaska for its long-term economic welfare would be to secure large amounts of wilderness purchased by funds from the Exxon Valdez settlement. Purchasing land, especially around Prince William Sound, on the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Island, would be most appropriate.

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

8. General Restoration funds could be appropriately used in urban/village communities to restore lost tourism and recreational opportunities. Justification: According to the Division of Tourism statistics program, 20% to 24% of all Alaska visitors include Valdez in their travel itinerary. Between 1985 and 1989 the annual growth rate of Alaska tourism overall was 3.3%. Because of the oil spill, the Alaskan annual growth rate was 2.2% in

1989-1990 (Draft Valdez Comprehensive Plan, p. 216 and Division of Tourism). According to Patterns, Opinions, and Planning: Summer 1989 "The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of March 24, 1989 affected the Alaska trip planning of one in six visitors. Half of these avoided the spill area." (Alaska Visitor Statistics Program II, p. 20.) This represents a 12% decline in visitors to the spill area in 1989. No information is available for subsequent years. A survey of backcountry business in SE Alaska which were comparable to those operating in the spill impacted area showed that while SE Alaska businesses experienced a 23 to 27% annual increase in business (up to 50% for some businesses). Appropriate projects would include education centers, heritage interpretive centers or museums, nature trails and picnic areas. Locating these facilities in communities will 1) reduce stress on injured resources in backcountry areas, 2) provide economic compensation to communities for losses sustained as a result of a spill, and 3) restore urban (community) area recreation and tourism opportunities lost as a result of the spill. AWRTA will be submitting a more detailed list of these facilities after members in the spill impacted communities have had an opportunity to work with local groups to develop lists.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SUB ; General restoration for subsistence</b>
---

**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 399**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Mat 404**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 417**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Anc 416**

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**Anc 405**

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**Anc 341**

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**Anc 323**

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**Anc 302**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Anc** 302

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas. By removing the contamination.

**Anc** 43

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Anc** 42

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Anc** 41

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Anc** 40

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

#### **REGION: KEN**

**Nan** 5636

You are saying you can aid subsistence things, but money can't be provided for employment.

**Nan** 5623

It is important to have a study on the hydrocarbon effects to subsistence users.

**Nan** 5621

The testing should be done right away because people are going out harvesting thinking things are okay. I don't think it is.

**Nan** 5610

If a person chooses not to subsist, is there any way jobs can be provided for them to buy food?

**Okb** 249

The native people of English Bay and Port Graham were devastated by oil impaction. Place special emphasis on restoring and enhancing areas where subsistence and livelihoods were greatly impacted. Save your money on your "RA-RA" meetings saying how wonderful everything is. Show me action no words.

**Ptg** 6101

I feel strongly about the impact on Native people and restoration of the subsistence way of life.

**Ptg** 332

I hope to see our subsistence foods restored and protected from future spills. I feel the villages always get left out and cities get all the dollars that should go to villiages whose



lifestyle and food was affected.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Ouz 5712**

I don't think too many people have too much trouble with eating a clam or eating a duck. What we're seeing now is that there's not the quantity that there used to be. People want to eat clams, shoot deer, eat whatever kind of fish. But for example, here a couple of weeks ago a bunch of us went out digging on a beach over on Lacross. We went home with very little, where normally we'd go home with a couple of buckets of clams in half the time. I'd like to see specific projects to return those populations back to what they were. What do you do if you have a question on how to restore something but you don't know how to go about it? There should be efforts to restore clam and duck populations, and the local people should be involved and also have a chance to be employed.

**Ouz 5708**

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tarball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

**Ouz 240**

Make special preference to rural area affected by the spill with emphasis on subsistence.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 427**

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**USA 415**

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**USA 414**

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**USA 407**

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**USA 403**

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**USA 401**

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**USA 39**

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**USA 37**

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#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 418**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Cdv 406**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Cdv 258**

Let us not try and make the Sound into some thing it wasn't. Let us get back what we had before the spill. A simple life and plenty of subsistence food that is healthy enough to eat. Most things in the Sound revolve around salmon and herring so why not start at the bottom of the food chain?

**Cdv 38**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Cdv 36**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Cdv 35**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Cdv 34**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Chb 398**

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**Chb 395**

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**Chb 336**

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**Chb 335**

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**Chb 334**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Chb 243**

2) Develop strategies to replant subsistence resources. Develop food sharing program.

**Tat 5979**

It's been proposed several times that the trustees provide funds for villagers to hunt elsewhere until the injured species recover. Those requests have gone unheard, so it is real frustrating to find that they've funded a pipe to Ft. Richardson.

**Tat 402**

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

**Tat 311**

Due to long-term effects of oil -- it would make sense to reestablish a subsistence food sharing program.

**REGION:**

**Chb** 703

You should spend money on subsistence monitoring and decide on projects according to their scientific merit.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 SOC ; General restoration for social injuries</b>
---

**REGION: AK**

**Jno** 49

Whatever happened to "human services"? Women's services and mental health clinics sure suffered - is there any chance for assisting the folks and services that helped people cope with the trauma in the spill areas?

**REGION: ANC**

**Wht** 217

Other - safety - More VHF repeaters continued depth sounding of all areas of Sound. Marking hazards-reefs, rocks etc....

**REGION: KOD**

**Akh** 5011

I had one other comment. We were listening to the radio and Don Young mentioned he is hoping the trustees would consider using the funds for needs for fixing our water and sewer systems. Like all the villages across Alaska we have some real water and sewer problems. Maybe you could consider that.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 5336

I represent a group of performing and visual artists here in town. We are looking to put together a non alcoholic club for our kids, as an educational program. We figure it would take about \$50,000 to get it started. Could we put our proposals through this organization to get this started?

**Cdv** 1026 Sight and Sound, Inc.

We need your help. This project (alcohol and drug-free establishment showcasing performing and fine arts) is the solution. The children are at the brunt of all our mistakes and without argument, related to our reactions in this recovery.

**Cdv** 65

There should be some sort of counseling for the people who can't deal emotionally or financially with the set-backs dealt by the oil spills in their area.

**Chb** 243

Development of programs for youth to participate with oil industry.

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 OIL ; General restoration for continued oiling</b>
--

**REGION: AK**

**Fbk** 399

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

**Mat** 404

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**REGION: ANC**

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**Chb 376**

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**Chb 375**

I would like to take my children to the beach that is not covered in oil.

**Chb 374**

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**Chb 373**

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**Chb 343**

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**Chb 342**

While the Trustees Council are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

**Chb 340**

We didn't spill any oil. Use the money to clean our land where your oil is still hurting us. Don't use it for areas that weren't oiled. That's criminal. Don't let people like ADEC spend all the money doing studies out here. We're not Guinie Pigs. Clean the damn oil up before anything else.

**Chb 337**

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**Chb 336**

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**Tat 402**

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

**REGION:**

**ANC 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd**

We have proposed, and our constituents have agreed, that the restoration plan should involve a mix of restoration objectives. Oil ought to be removed because persistence constitutes a major threat to the environment, and attention should be given to a model which seeks to restore. We supported a mix of moderate restoration/comprehensive restoration. The Trustees do not indicate whether those models are even still under consideration. What is apparent is that the Trustees have expended over 25% of the settlement. There is not clear direction. For instance, the public comments addressed injured resources and reduced or lost services. The supplement expressly notes that "injuries persist most strongly in the upper intertidal zones" p. B-15. The report also states that "natural recovery...will occur in stages as the different species in the community respond to improved environmental conditions" see B-15. The report concludes that "full recovery will take more than a decade..." see B-16. The report ties such damages to oil persistence: "Subsurface oil persists in many heavily oiled beaches, and in mussel beds, which were avoided during the cleanup" see B-15. Yet, not a drop of subsurface oil nor a single mussel bed has been remediated! The restoration plan supplement does not even address the earlier concepts of "moderate" and "comprehensive" restoration. Section D of the draft discusses "General Restoration", an experiment. For instance, the draft proposes subsistence harvests of seals and sea otters may be "voluntarily reduced" if it was mutually agreed a subsistence resource was being over-harvested. See D-3. The problem, however, is that harvesting may not be as great a threat as continued oiling. See e.g., p. B-5, which notes a trend of high concentrations of hydrocarbons in bile of seals as well as damage to nerve cells in the thalamus of seal brains, "which is consistent with relatively high concentrations of...hydrocarbons" see B-4. The risks posed by oil persisting in the intertidal communities, and continuing threat to ducks and otters is also noted see B-15. Moreover, the funding for general restoration appears inverse of subsistence concerns. The Council has set out six examples of general restoration. See Section D. Commercial fish

resources might be restored by improving spawning and rearing habitats at a cost of \$150,000 - 1.9 mm 1 year see D-4 through 5, while subsistence restoration involves voluntary harvest restrictions. Yet, removing harmful quantities of unweathered oil continues to be experimental. See D-7. And that only pertains to "eliminating oil from mussel beds" see D-7.

We believe that restoration requires removing the unweathered oil and cleaning the mussel beds. "Recovery monitoring and research" is presently in the developmental stage. This component would involve, however, "the causes of poor or slowed development and design, develop, and implement new technologies and approaches to restore injured resources and reduced or lost services" see E-3. Those resources include seals, salmon, and archaeological resources. We urge you to promptly implement recovery. Services include subsistence, as one of four services to be monitored. We have recommended immediate implementation of appropriate technology to remove oil, which we assert needs no further study as the cause of continued "poor or slow development".

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 CLN ; General restoration for cleanup</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**MAT 1146** Alaska Survival

These are comments on the Draft Restoration Plan. First we thank you for approving the purchase of 42,000 acres near Seal Bay on Afognak Island. There is no more need to try and clean up the spilled oil from 1989.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1066**

I have recently spent a considerable amount of time sea kayaking throughout Prince William Sound. I travelled roughly 200 miles of shoreline from areas drastically affected by the spill, like Perry Island, to areas that were basically untouched, like College Fjord. From what I have seen first hand and what I have learned from various publications, the human intervention in the clean-up process and mild restoration projects has produced many negative results in its attempt to reverse the damage. Continued intervention may rid the environment of the signs of injured resources, but human impact on the area will only cause further deprivation of the pristine environment. I place a great amount of value in preserving the natural state of this area, whether or not I ever return. Just knowing there is a vast area of land considered the "last frontier" in the United States that is only traveled and experienced by a few brave souls is invaluable.

**REGION:**

**ANC 1587**

3) Spend no more on "cleanup" of the spill. Nature will take care of that from here on. Protecting injured species of animals and their wild ecosystems from logging and other

"development" activities is the best way to get recovery to happen. Be effective and the plants, animals, waters and people who love the Sound will sing your praises for generation.

<b>ISSUE: 2.3 XX ; Monitoring and Research: GENERAL COMMENTS</b>
--

**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 5370**

I found the monitoring workshop useful. It might have been better if there had been more PI's there. If they had a more PI-oriented meeting, it might be helpful.

**Fbk 5368**

Will this monitoring be done within the frame of CERCLA and damage assessment? That was something that Michael Fry mentioned.

**Fbk 5352**

Is Parametrix going to do Phase II of the monitoring plan?

**Fbk 5351**

Would the monitoring plan go into the 8%?

**Fbk 5350**

How does this relate to the conceptual monitoring thing being developed by Parametrix? Are they running on parallel tracks?

**Fbk 5349**

How about studies that were either stopped or put on hold?

**Jno 5504**

I would like to amend my comment on allocations. The only sectors I would like to see some kind of certainty is for the monitoring and research and public information. I would hope to see those somehow limited to not exceed 10% of total expenditure.

**Jno 5472**

Is there any reason why there is only 10% or less for monitoring and research? Why is that so small?

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 1027**

Although research and monitoring of some species in the spill area is warranted, a mechanism should be developed to allow private groups to bid on projects. As it stands all monies are funneled through agencies with no chance for private groups to directly bid on the work. Low level monitoring of many species could be handled through local centers such as the Prince

William Sound Science Center.

Nan 5622

This thing is going to take a long time for recovery. It will take a lot of study.

Ptg 5785

I favor more monitoring than restoring because monitoring will help us stop worrying about the danger. We should try to bring back what we lost.

Ptg 5774

Streams should be tested every year to see the results.

Ptg 5755

One of the other things not mentioned is who will monitor the long-term effects of the hydrocarbons on human beings. The animals are being monitored.

Ptg 5744

Why would there be such a long period between monitoring?

Ptg 5743

How many times a year would you monitor?

Sdv 6146

I think it is a very delicate balance to achieve both of the above arguments (not to become a deep pocket for research, but enough to understand ecosystems).

Sdv 5865

Nothing like this has ever been done. No one has ever tried to spend \$1 billion. Understanding ecosystems is rather primitive. Most of this is going to be research. An awful lot of attention should be put into monitoring. A lot can be learned from monitoring. You learn some about response if you perturb a system.

Sew 5939

An on-going research program is needed. More emphasis should be put on a facility and associate it with an on-going program.

Sew 5921

The research projects you are doing, are they under public bid?

Sew 5906

What is the price for a monitoring company to develop a conceptual plan?

Sew 5905

Where is the monitoring company from?

Sew 5904

Regarding research and monitoring, is there a plan? Will it be an integrated disciplinary process?

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1013** DOI, Bureau of Reclamation

7. Control Areas: Are control areas for identification and measurement of success of the restoration program being set up? This is imperative to identify if your efforts are being successful. I am sure that many of the points that I have made here are already underway in your efforts to restore the ecosystem. However, they are not well articulated in the document that I received. I am confident that with the right scientific input that a solid and logical restoration program can be developed. I would like to remain involved in your efforts and request that you retain me on your mailing list. Thanks and good luck.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5283**

How many years have the scientists been studying these different resources?

**Tat 5993**

Some of these alternative plans in here call for monitoring and research. I guess there has been monitoring and research going on all along. But it has mostly been done by people from outside the region. In conjunction with doing this would it be possible to do some of this monitoring from within the village? We could take samples and observe things here as part of a larger monitoring program.

**Wht 6055**

Do you handle research piece by piece, or is it continually happening as data is obtained?

## **REGION:**

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We believe that the four Proposed Program Components for the monitoring and research program do not clearly distinguish the kinds of information that would be collected and how it would be integrated together. "Recovery monitoring" with the goal of producing a conclusive finding that 'recovery has occurred' for individual species has little relevance if this information is not connected with data about trends in other aspects of the ecosystem, and should not be a primary goal of monitoring. Furthermore, if a definition of "recovery" is used that considers only population-level effects to be significant, this could rule out collecting important data (such as sub-lethal effects) which may give clearer indications of lasting effects throughout the environment. Also, due to lack of baseline information and high natural variability, there may be lasting effects--even populations--that are not evident from monitoring. We also believe that it will be virtually impossible to measure the effectiveness rate of most individual restoration projects due to paucity of baseline data and high natural variability; therefore "restoration monitoring" must be done from a broader ecosystem perspective if it is to be useful. There is little, if any, "Restoration Research" that should be conducted; this should occur only in cases of severe, on-going population declines. We oppose any research



into oil spill containment, or oil recovery (such as special cold-water dispersant technology along the lines of the Alaska Clean Seas proposal) under the guise of Restoration research. "Ecosystem monitoring" should be the framework that all research and monitoring is conducted within. However, this should be done with the goal of understanding the long-term effects of the oil-spill, and better knowledge of the relationships of all parts of the ecosystem. However, the Trustee agencies have the individual responsibilities to assure that there is adequate information in the event of an oil spill or other development. We are specifically opposed to Exxon Valdez settlement funds being used to undertake baseline studies that are needed prior to federal OCS and state offshore oil leasing in areas such as Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. While necessary, it is the responsibility of the MMS to assure such studies are done as part of its on-going OCS program. Employment of local residents should be a priority. The Federal government should make full use of local-hire provisions. Monitoring and long-term research programs, site stewardship and archeological and other cultural resources, and restoration projects should hire rural residents. In conclusion, a comprehensive program makes the most sense and the Trustee Council needs to develop a new proposal. The "conceptual design" and "conceptual model" for the monitoring program does not appear to provide for adequate participation and decision-making by those with expert traditional indigenous knowledge. This must be an explicit part of the concept of the program. Also, there must be adequate field work, and means of incorporating expert opinion and knowledge from the public.

<b>ISSUE: 2.3 PRO ; SUPPORTS monitoring and research</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 5358**

The university tried to study the effects before the spill. Nobody wanted to pay for it. The only studies which were done were right in Port Valdez. There you had the greatest control over a potential spill. An awful lot of the citizens didn't know where down stream was. It strikes me that one of the most important things is to solve the original problem. Here is a source of funding to look at things like that. The account would probably be adequate with a little inflation proofing. I have studied a lot of these sites. We are losing track of our sites. The marine coastal communities have changed through natural cycles. Studies would be one way to find out information. Some mussels and barnacles were killed by cold. There may have been other things happening. There are so many unanswered questions. If we had the information before the spill, we would have been on top of things. Money could have been saved on studies. I support this endowment notion, and it will take some things beyond the spill. If we can't keep this thing alive, nobody is going to watch it for us. The endowment would solve a lot of problems. We would be in better shape if there is any perturbation in the future.

**Fbk 5356**

The general public doesn't seem very well educated about different effects. We had no baseline data to fall back on so we ended up spending money to get that data. We would have a better understanding of the natural variations if we spent the money now for the data.

**FBK 1136** School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF

In this correspondence I advocate future Trustee Council sponsorship of a comprehensive monitoring and research program to define the recovery of damaged resources and to place the functioning of these resources within the framework of the ecosystem that supports them. We (the scientific community) were caught badly off guard by the EVOS in the spring of 1989. Had there been a general understanding of the form and function of the coastal ecosystem of Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak and waters to the west, a much more informed and efficient program of damage assessment and mitigation could have been organized.

**Fbk 573**

We do need to better understand and measure this environment and this is possible with the funds made available from this spill.

**Fbk 452** U of A Fairbanks, Dept of Chemistry

Long-term research in animal health in the area is needed. 1) To establish new baselines, 2) monitor future changes due to "hopefully" increased human activity.

**Fbk 431**

So many of the items have a "no baseline population" statement that monitoring and research should be a top (and continuing) priority. In addition, restoration activities may actually be detrimental to a second population if there is not adequate observation and research.

**Jno 5493**

I consider research and monitoring as one of the more important things we can do. We don't necessarily know enough to fix things, but we could watch the progress of the ecosystem. My understanding of the trade off of the goal of habitat protection and acquisition and one of the policy issues regarding human uses is I see those two as being mutually exclusive. I hope this is recognized in the deliberation process. What is going to be most efficacious is going to involve purchasing or limiting human uses in some areas.

**Jno 481**

Support of long-term monitoring and research

**Jno 273**

Endowment funds to be used for education, monitoring and research on PWS habitats and ecosystem would be the wisest use of the funds that I can think of. With our shrinking state budget, fewer activities of this nature will be available from state agencies or the university. Endowment funds earmarked for specific positions or activities would provide wise stewardship and future response capability.

**Jno 256**

What we all need is the research to devise the strategy for the inevitable next spill.

**Jno 248**

Do include monitoring activities for at least 10 years, to evaluate recovery measures and natural recovery.

**Jno 60**

I would like to see money used to support education and research. Setting up a program in Southeast Alaska at the University would contribute toward education. Jim King has suggested endowing chairs to ensure an ongoing program. UAS could use a biology conservation program. With increasing development in Alaska, conservation programs are essential. Raptors and other birds of Alaska are vulnerable to development and disasters like the Exxon Valdez. Research and education within the state are a must!

**Jno 59**

I would like to see a larger percent of this trust for research. If we have knowledge of the environment the restoration actions will be more effective. Eliminating one species to see a rise in another defeats the purpose. Education more people about the environment conservation will: 1) Create more researchers, 2) hiring a professor to lead research projects, and 3) create jobs for students and Alaskan residents.

**Jno 58**

I think it would be beneficial to put restoration money into the University of Alaska to provide for research programs. This would allow students to learn at the same time that valuable data is being obtained.

**Jno 56**

Please use 30% of the money for research within Alaska.

**Okb 460**

Bring this circus sideshow act to an "END" NOW! NO more lawyers. No more whining, let us get on with our lives. Research is the only valid activity left to do. I and many folks that I know are tired of hearing about this and are disgusted by the leaches making a career out of this disaster. It is over, so end it.

## **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 6106**

I would like to commend you folk for hard work. I would support at least a 50% endowment and about 25% for monitoring and research.

**Anc 5073**

I submitted a proposal urging the creation of a long-term research endowment. I would hope the paper 12/22/92 could be made a part of the record. I have attended a lot of TC meetings and have intensified my support for an endowment approach. It was at the end of one meeting that it was pointed out that a study should be carried on for ten years for a total of a million dollars. We need to take a long view. The monitoring and research activities for PWS, Kenai Peninsula, Lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Archipelago and Alaska Peninsula have to be coordinated. We talk a lot about improving things and injury. We have never had baseline, so what is the goal we are trying to reach. We should put a minimum of \$100 million in, but it should be ongoing. I don't think we can put an artificial time limit of eight or ten years and expect to do the job. There was a major piece of legislation by Senator George Mitchell a few years ago that set the entire coastline of the United States; Alaska being one of nine



regions. The Sea Grant program is working on that. This whole area of the spill is going to be a part of that component. This is a wonderful opportunity to get information for rehabilitation of the area and get the real coordination we need. We make a big mistake by looking at things year by year and not coordinating over the long term. The percentage is too little on the research and monitoring and should be 12 or 13%. I liked the idea of considering a larger endowment so that as you learn, you will have some dollars to make some of the rehabilitation. I will continue to push for that. We don't know the answer of what is possible but I do feel the Trustee Council will come and go, and we don't have the consistency we would get under setting up an endowment.

**Anc** 465

The use of oil spill money for the enhancement of public facilities or subsistence users or creation of wilderness area or acquisition of lands, timbered or otherwise is inappropriate. The money was originally acquired as a penalty, the penalty funds should not be used to set up a "bureau" for preservationists. There may be a scientific question whether beach cleaning is in fact a practical matter. It appears that a scientific study of the effects -- long-term -- of the oil spill is practical and should be funded so that methodology and effects will be available in the event of another catastrophe.

**Anc** 230

Serious thought should be devoted to monitoring and research efforts that will provide good baseline information in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska in the event of future oil spills. Only long-term research and monitoring studies will provide the kind of information need to assess future spills. Most studies that only last a few years do not provide very useful information because of natural variability!

## **REGION: KEN**

**HMR** 1190 North Gulf Oceanic Society

We would like to place our support behind the formation of the Exxon Valdez Marine Research Endowment as proposed by Arliss Sturgelewski and others. Monitoring and research would occur under the endowment. Long-term research is vital but should not be the exclusive realm of state and federal agencies. It is important that proposals (and ideas) be accepted from all sources and receive independent peer review. The endowment should establish a permanent research program fund out of which earnings would support a long-term program. A proposed amount of \$30 million would be placed yearly into the fund of which \$7 million a year would be used for research and the other saved in the permanent endowment fund which would total 184 million after 8 years. I hope you will seriously consider this proposal.

**Hmr** 568

To try and perform restoration on a moving target is wasteful, because of its ambiguity. Conserve the resource of funds. Monitor the damage and natural restoration process.

**Hmr** 320

"Monitoring and Research" and "Habitat Protection and Acquisition" are the two most important categories the money should be used for, and the endowment (40%) should be set up to ensure these categories receive support and funding for some time to come. Habitat

protection/acquisition is currently very popular and it is important and should be emphasised, but not at the expense of losing the opportunity to learn more about the resources before another spill happens. (and it will!) Little or no support for research monitoring would be a classic case of short-sightedness (but in keeping with some of the ridiculous proposals floating around out there to spend the \$). Conducting research on many of the resources that will actually answer questions about them is expensive because of the environment and difficulty of working on them. This is an opportunity to actually do work that can answer long-standing questions!

**Okb 432**

Some research and monitoring. But most should be spent now on acquisitions.

**Sdv 5878**

I am in favor of Alternative 5 with a slight modification. I think the research and monitoring portion should be doubled to 20%. We don't know enough about Mother Nature and how the ecosystem works.

**Sew 5955**

We have research on the genetic effects on the liver and kidneys, and we know that will be a problem for future offspring.

**Sew 5954**

In terms of research, we have had an oil spill. Letting the opportunity go by for research would be a big mistake. If it isn't done now, it can't be done in twenty years.

**Sew 5951**

We are talking about habitat protection and restoration. For a species to continue, it needs food and I don't see any protection for its food source. Are we going to be able to protect this? You can have the rate of recovery, but if there is no food for them to eat, how are they going to recover. Maybe that is where research can come in. You know the food chain had to be affected.

**Sew 5947**

In looking at the map and the amount of private ownership, I wonder why they need one acre more for any kind of habitat protection. They already have an overwhelming amount already owned by the National Forest, Bureau of Land Management and the state. Why not put this into research and prevention? We have millions of acres already protected. I don't see how they need more to protect. Buying more is not going to do it.

**Sew 464**

## **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5542**

I also would like to see research on crab impacts. When he said that crab were not mentioned it reminded me of when the spill hit Shelikof side of Shuyak in the area of Nikita bay. It

wasn't that large as part of the spill but nevertheless it covered the beaches there, I think 30 to 40% of the beach. Afterwards there was a thousand, maybe more, dollar sized dungeness crabs dead on the beach in that area. I don't know for sure if they were related to the spill at the time but it was in the summer of 1989. It would be good for the spill money to be directed to something like that because it might generate dollar value. Dungeness crab are money in the fishermen's pocket. There has been a lot in the papers about spending money to buy trees, and I don't think that is as important as monitoring and looking for a way to recover species that have been damaged by the spill.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1011**

Please excuse my stationary, but I wanted to write to you before I left Prince William Sound and send you some of my thoughts on how I would like to see the restoration money spent. My first visit to PWS occurred in 1985 and I still have vivid memories of the abundant wildlife and magnificent scenery. Eight years later, I have just finished spending three weeks kayaking south from Whittier to Knight Island and Icy Bay. Traces of oil in the mud of Knight's quiet bays and black bathtub rings of oil on the rocks reminded me that things have changed and PWS has experienced a deep and lasting wound since I was here last. But my impressions are superficial--it seemed as if there were fewer otters, But were there? Is there still hydrocarbons in the food chain contaminating animals and birds? I would like to see money devoted to continued research into the impacts of the spill on the inhabitants--both human and non-human--of the Sound.

**USA 1010**

After learning about the estimated 900 million dollars that was allotted to the State of Alaska, I feel that maybe my input to the situation could help in the decision about how to properly spend the money. Speaking from my point of view, I feel that a majority of the money should be spent on restoration and the rest on science and public awareness. This way the almost pristine country I paddled through can remain that way for others to see without paving trails. I'm keeping this letter short on the account that I understand that you must get large quantity, but if at all possible, please respond to my letter, so that I know that it has been received. Thank you (response sent)

**USA 1003**

A minimal amount should be spent testing more animals. however the majority, I believe would be most useful in preventing further logging or development. This is a very special place and these-- as a registered voter and college student have stated my recommendation.

**USA 1002**

I feel the money should be used partly to support the natives (Chenega Island), some should be used for continued research and the rest put into an account for future use.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 671**

I would like to see monitoring and research for salmon and herring stocks in the spill-affected areas.

**Cdv** 433

Don't waste money on just any type of monitoring - use it to find answers to important problems.

**Cdv** 20

Research is NOT a dirty word. Studies have value to the resources that were ignored. Studies on salmon and herring will provide tools to those responsible for restoring, managing, protecting, and enhancing the resource. If Trustees continue to use the word "studies" like George Bush et al says the word "liberal," then I will have no faith in their vision of the future of Prince William Sound and those other areas impacted by EVOS.

**Vdz** 1074

Alaska Wilderness Sailing Safaris opposes use of restoration funds for studies of species not injured by the spill, including killer whale research. We support continued funding of studies for species injured by the spill. We support testimony previously submitted by Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association.

**Vdz** 296

My plan would be to focus on wildlife, species by species and work until recovery begins, then let them grow on their own. Meantime, monitor and research to provide a body of knowledge that may mitigate the next disaster.

**Vdz** 274

The focus should be to restore damaged area and resources. Because good, reliable monitoring takes years, (fish cycles are 4-6 yrs) the benefits from an endowment will allow those type time frames which don't fit as well in the 8 years remaining of the current funds. There's a strong lack of good baseline data on most species and it's a guess to figure impacts without good baselines. An endowment will help establish those baselines.

## **REGION:**

**Anc** 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Continuing Monitoring and Research A Priority: In addition to use of the Settlement for habitat acquisition and protection, continued support for scientific monitoring and research is essential, particularly fisheries research. Continued monitoring and research is especially important to ensure proper understanding of ecosystem impacts. Monitoring and research should not be focused narrowly on single species or populations but include degradation of habitats, chronic and sub-lethal effects, including changes in physiological or biochemical changes in productivity.

**Anc** 745

Research should include baseline data collection such as cataloging anadromous fish streams. This will be valuable to assess not only recovery but impacts from future accidents, natural changes, and human use changes. Research should also include documentation of the effects of

human activities on marine mammals, and research on species that may be in decline, including herring, both hatchery and wild sockeye and pink salmon, and effected species of waterfowl.

**Anc 744**

Set up endowment to provide research and monitoring funding that will lead to better management of the spill area's natural resources.

**Anc 742**

What Alaska needs is a marine studies center which focuses on the marine environment surrounding Alaska. Not only would this center be very important to the ongoing recovery of the spill zone-- other studies such as north Pacific fisheries management, marine mammals and other important studies which are crucial to the proper management of marine resources around Alaska. Funding of operations could be covered by setting up an endowment so scarce state revenues would not be needed.

**Anc 705**

In favor of research at PWS Research Center

**Anc 694**

Appropriate \$2-3 million/year for monitoring, research and restoration from an endowment of \$30-50 million - don't let it get eaten up by high administration costs.

**Cdv 1774 City of Cordova**

At the August 4, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion: "Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Councilmembers Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

**CDV 1566**

Money should be spent to research the effects of the spill and to provide baseline data to prepare for the next time.

**CDV 1564**

I am in favor of monitoring and research but only a few percent of the the available funds should support this need.

**Cdv 1497**

I ask the Trustee Council to also act on fisheries research and marine mammal restoration projects.

**CDV 1485 Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.**

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, (CAMA) is a long-standing, Cordova-based fishermen's organization. Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an



equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

**Cdv 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance**

There may be instances when species not listed as having been damaged by the EVOS merit study because of newly recognized links to species and services injured by the spill. If strong evidence points to these links, the Trustee Council should provide funding for carefully planned research to understand how the linked species may impinge on the restoration of the injured species and services.

**Cdv 749**

The fishermen and communities at PWS favor at least 40-45% of remaining EVOS monies to be put into a fund or endowment to be used for research, evaluation, restoration and replacement of fisheries resources in the Sound.

**Cdv 706**

I support the idea of a marine research endowment as proposed by commercial fishing organizations, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Arliss Sturgelewski, and others.

**Cdv 702**

I would like to see more marine habitat research and restoration in PWS. Marine life is the one that got hurt, not the trees or some scenic viewpoints.

**Cdv 677**

Ensure Fish and Game has a 10-20 year budget to operate and do research or your fisheries will be lost in PWS.

**Cdv 676**

More marine research and restoration.

**Fbk 767**

Establishing endowed chairs at the University of Alaska in, for example, marine sciences and ecology/biology would ensure that continued research and monitoring of PWS would take place. These positions would require effort in those areas specific to PWS, and thereby guarantee that needed research would be done.

**Kdk 477**

I have watched the legal and assessment process for several years now, and I feel the underlying problem is no (little) baseline data was available to truly judge the impact of the spill. I feel continuing monitoring should be done within the spill area and studies to gather baseline data should be performed. What happens if another spill occurs off Montague Island, or further in Valdez Arm? An encompassing study package for areas that might be affected should be conducted. This would have multiple positive effects: 1) stimulate jobs and research in Alaska, 2) positive PR, which the state could use, 3) link with other countries who may have spills, 4) last and most important, the ecosystem will be understood in the event of another disaster

**USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

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

**USA 1452**

At least 80-90% of the available funds should be spent on protection and restoration. The balance on research and education on prevention of future problems.

**USA 680**

Monitoring is necessary to assess recovery. It is important to take an ecosystem approach. One should monitor the less important species, e.g., prey species of targeted injured species. This is useful in evaluating the overall health of the ecosystem.

**VDZ 1488**

Wanted 80 to 90% of funds for habitat acquisition with the Coalition's group list as priority (Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak, etc.). The remainder of the money used for monitoring and research.

**Vdz 1018** Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

2. An endowment should be established to fund research and monitoring of the ecosystem. If subsequent research confirms the decline of a population, then restoration projects for those species may be funded from this endowment or by subsequent settlement with Exxon. Populations of some species may still decline as a result of infertility and disease resulting from the spill. Funding should be made available to continue monitoring these populations and to restore them, if necessary. Restoration team members have indicated that it would take about \$100-\$150 million to create an inflation proofed endowment.

<b>ISSUE: 2.3 CON ; OPPOSE monitoring and research</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 5367**

Everyone said no more money on studies.

**Fbk 5357**

It seems like a lot of people are saying quit spending more money on science studies.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 620**

"NO" to more research & monitoring let other sources fund these activities.

**Anc** 184

Kodiak N.W.R.-- Karluk RV and Lake, Afognak Is (north end). Stop spending (wasting) \$ on more studies. Get the natives to cooperate and buy some of their lands.

**Anc** 183

Secondly, it is time to stop spending money on endless and useless studies and monitoring programs. These do nothing but absorbing \$ to pump up the bureauacracy of the agencies involved.

#### **REGION: KEN**

**Sew** 170

There's been research, but RESEARCH DOESN'T RESTORE ANYTHING, you can study it to death. Now

is the time to be doing something to restore the populations and the habitat (actually 2 or 3 years ago would have been the right time). Yes it would be nice to have more information to make better decisions but the spill happened and you MUST make the best decisions based on the best info you have now.

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1060

Monitoring and research should be limited to what is needed to steer habitat protection and acquisition.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 6092

I agree with that (not further research recoving resources)

**Chb** 5146

It is my opinion that we don't want to encourage further research dollars funneled toward resources which are recovering.

**Wht** 6073

I am not for spending all the money on finding out if it has been hurt. I am for spending money for what can be fixed.

#### **REGION:**

**Anc** 1598

The projects mentioned under Monitoring and Research Program are not necessary and will do

nothing to enhance recovery.

**Anc 651**

The oil spill is over and so should the studying of it. Don't let the oil spill onto any more of our resources by losing sight of the efficient investment of the settlement money. No more studies.

<b>ISSUE: 2.3 ECO ; Supports ECOLOGICAL MONITORING</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 572**

If life hands you lemons--make lemonade! The Exxon Valdez oil spill was a tragedy. We have an opportunity to learn something about the Prince William Sound ecosystem--That would have been a positive by-product of the spill! However, there was no comprehensive positive approach to the spill studies. Our overall knowledge of the PWS ecosystem is little improved compared to 1988. That is the second tragedy. A comprehensive study could be designed & funded under the restoration plan to support long term monitoring in a comprehensive manner from an ecosystem approach. Putting funds into an endowment would fund this. PWS cannot be restored, but it can be understood. Understanding the ecosystem of PWS would contribute knowledge to be applied to the rest of the state of Alaska marine ecosystem, especially in the Gulf of Alaska. This would be a positive contribution.

**Jno 500**

I strongly favor establishment of a substantial endowment that would only be used to support ecological monitoring research indefinitely. These activities have almost no other source of support.

**Jno 479**

Money should be expended increasing our knowledge of the interaction of various ecosystem components. The Trustees have a real opportunity to not only be responsive to increased knowledge and understanding of natural resources interactions in the spill area but much of this knowledge and understanding will be applicable to many other areas

**REGION: KEN**

**Sew 1091**

Extensive research is needed to evaluate and monitor the overall health of this ecosystem. This fund provides the opportunity to examine this microcosm in finite detail and learn how humans can live in harmony with this particular marine ecosystem.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5541**

[Area K Seiners Assoc. continues]: It also seems like there is a tremendous bias against taking an ecosystem approach when you're looking at in-the-water things. Right now we're looking at habitat protection and acquisition. When you're talking about the water there's nothing to buy. As far as buying land that alternative is completely lacking when you're talking about the whole of Alaska marine ecosystem. As far as general restoration there doesn't seem to be much that can be done when you're talking about the open water. Monitoring and restoration is the highest priority that can be dedicated to that money. It looks like right away in the monitoring and research end you're getting the short end of it, because you can't buy the land. I think that's why our Area K Seiners are advocating an endowment specifically for monitoring and research, that can be designated specifically for that category and not be used for habitat acquisition or restoration. Long term monitoring would also be important and right now that isn't emphasized enough.

**Kdk 5530**

Are we looking at monitoring to look at recovery or are we looking to find out what's really there? When you've got rockfish species that are injured you have to ask more questions. When you disperse oil into the water column what is it really doing? To date we don't have a real clear idea of what's happening in the water column.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

We support some degree of ecological monitoring and restoration research. People should continue to learn from this spill so that we will have a better idea of what can be done if this type of disaster hits our's or somebody else's lands in the future.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation**

1. Short-term and Long-term effects: The majority of the alternatives presented appear to focus on the short-term elements of ecosystem recovery. Equally important is to understand the long-term impacts to population community structure and responses to the chronic effects of the spill. While many of the immediate responses to the spill were documented, the long-term dynamic variability of the ecosystem components is not well addressed. The greatest concern that we are dealing with in the Grand Canyon is that many of the publics are wanting an ecosystem that is unchanging and stable. The problem with this concept is that ecosystems by nature are dynamic and respond to fluctuations within normal boundaries and thresholds. The identified discussions in your brochure do not well describe the dynamic issues and the need to understand that dynamism through a form of adaptive management and long-term monitoring and research. 2. Ecological Design of Restoration and Monitoring: The ecological design of the restoration efforts and long-term monitoring programs should include not only the "name" and easily visible species but also those species that make up the food chain and ecosystem variability. In addition, ecosystem restoration should include not only biological elements but also the processes, elements and habitats that support the main "critical" habitats of the name species. This may mean that ecosystems originally not directly impacted by the oil spill may now be more important in maintaining ecosystem health. Their importance may decrease as the main ecosystem is restored but until then extra care should be taken to maintain their integrity. 3. Adaptive Management and Long-term Monitoring: It is quite

likely that even after a set of initial alternatives are agreed upon and a Record of Decision issued that additional changes, based on an evolving system, will be required. In spite of what bureaucrats and administrators may want, the restoration of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems around Prince William Sound are going to require extensive and continual monitoring to ensure that the agreed upon actions are indeed satisfying the required endpoints. One means to accomplish this is by integrating an "Adaptive Management" concept into the monitoring program. Very simply Adaptive Management is defined as continually using the monitoring information as research input to evaluate ecosystem response to action. Monitoring must be looked upon as research in itself and as a continual measure of the effect of restoration. I have enclosed a paper on the concept of Adaptive Management that was prepared for the issues of ecosystem maintenance in the Grand Canyon.

USA 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation

5. Ecosystem Linkages and Thresholds: Little discussion has been made regarding an understanding of the linkages and thresholds that define the ecosystem responses in the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Has this been or is it being done? A suggestion would be to include dollars for development of a technical paper and brochure for the public on the ecosystem dynamism.

USA 438

The restoration plan should focus on two key goals: 1) Critical habitat acquisition and protection. 2) Basic research and data collection to gain a baseline understanding of the present ecosystem, its health and how it is changing. The only way to protect wild systems is to protect large solid undeveloped and unfragmented blocks of critical habitat. Therefore, such blocks should be put together now. Buy land to "round out" management areas and keep that land undeveloped and natural. Research will need to be completed to locate the most critical habitat lands which, in the end, should be purchased with an eye on putting together blocks that are large enough to help the ecosystem remain healthy. The best management is with a "light hand" research will need to be sustained to monitor and design any management plans. Critical lands: purchase native or other private lands on Montague Island and other islands in Prince William Sound. Also buy native lands in Kenai Fjords National Park.

REGION: PWS

Cdv 5320

I agree there probably would be another level of bureaucracy and it could be a problem. However there may be some benefits to an endowment that outweigh the difficulties. One of them is the potential for long range funding. There are probably several endowment proposals. Arliss's concept was to support a marine ecosystem research capability. In her writing the University of Alaska really comes through. It may be an institution kind of concept. In defense of an endowment, it all depends on how you structure it and who administers it. They may not be all categorically bad. We've talked about the acute need here for herring research and we agree they are just one part of an ecosystem on which we have faulty information. In that case perhaps a long term endowment to support research seems to me very defensible. It all depends on how you craft the thing. I mentioned that during the course of the winter and early spring, representatives from different fisheries organizations met and we talked about how to get control, especially since the trustees were being unresponsive to fisheries issues.

It needs to be broadened to an ecosystem that includes fisheries. There could be a Kodiak research capability, one in Cook Inlet and one in Prince William Sound, and there would be regional coordination. For example already we've got expertise here, in the science center, in PWSAC and in Fish and Game. There is expertise within all of these regions. If we got an endowment to support marine research, regional experts could make decisions.

**Cdv 1020**

The objectives of the monitoring plan would be expanded to include the acquisition of baseline data allowing us to better understand processes that drive the ecosystem. Surveys needed, such as plankton and larval fishes/shellfishes, micro-oceanography, forage fish, and long-term climatic trends, would be intensive at first then taper off once some baseline is established.

After several years of intensive study, key species could be selected for continued monitoring and the effects of disturbances like oil spills could be tracked. Key species would include birds, mammals, some fishes and shellfish, index plankton tows and basic weather and ocean condition data. Many projects proposed in the 1994 work plan could be intergrated with an included under this monitoring plan. This plan would require a fair amount of interagency and outside integration an corrdination. Researchers involved would track data and provide interim reports to regulatory agencies; law-making entities, and the public through regularly scheduled meetings. After the first few years of intensive efforts, monitoring could continue at a reduced level and be funded by proceeds from the endowment. Excess funds could be reallocated to other special research projects, parks, or desired programs. Part of the endowment proceeds or monitoring plan allocation should go to the development of an inter-agency response or HAZ-MAT plan built using the baseline data. This response plan would coordinate the agency response and damage assessment resulting from the next toxic spill. The planned response would be much cost-effective than the response after the Exxon Valdez. Results obtained would more clearly define damages for the injured parties.

This would make the lawyers' jobs easier, albeit they would be a bit poorer. The data from many projects covered under a monitoring plan have multiple uses and should be funded by multiple sources. Funds for projects should come from realistic sources. For example, data from monitoring adult salmon returning to streams could be used in an ecosystem model for the monitoring plan, by commercial fishery managers, and by a researcher monitoring eagle feeding patterns. Therefore, funds could come partly from the Trustees, partly from the fishery management agency, partly from the wildlife management agency, partly from industry grants, and maybe a small amount from a source like RCAC (the regional entity overseeing oil shipping). Similarly, a salmon tagging project that benefits monitoring exercises, hatchery managers and fishery managers could be shared with the Trustees by those entities. Organisms, such as forage fish, that have no commercial use and that are a crucial link in the food chain, would have to be more fully funded by the settlement scence there are few entities with which to share costs. Private corporations involved with oil and hazardous material shipping should provide funds for research and monitoring. this is called creative financing and would be more palatable to restoration planners and to the public. It also makes our settlement dollars go much farther. However, creative financing requires a serious commitment from resource agencies, state and federal governments, private corporations, and user groups. Perhaps the Trustee Council can facilitate this type of "matching-funds" approach.

**Cdv 269**

I feel that there should be a team of ecosystem researchers to research existing data on the marine ecoystem from PWS to Kodiak. Pull it together into a framework that shows our gaps in

knowledge and where the injured resources fit in. Then develop restoration plans.

## **REGION:**

### **Anc 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

The Wilderness Society is pleased to provide comments on the proposed Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. National interests are truly at stake. Most oiled shorelines were within the boundaries of conservation units designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. Designated Wilderness shorelines of Katmai National Park and Becharoff National Wildlife Refuge, proposed Wilderness in Chugach National Forest and Kenai Fjords National Park, and the spectacular defacto wilderness coasts of other national parks and wildlife refuges were harmed by the oil spill. As well, the federal Trustees must represent the public trust of all Americans in their decisions concerning wilderness, wildlife, and other natural resources and services that were damaged by the oil spill. The cornerstone of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that provides restoration by preventing further damage to injured resources by protecting threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. The Trustee Council needs to move beyond the approach of conducting negotiations by individual agencies for relatively small parcels to a more comprehensive approach supported by a team of top-notch negotiators. We also believe that the Trustees must be dedicated to a well designed long-term ecological monitoring program using a small portion of the funds. Investigation of ongoing damage to fisheries and wildlife resources is necessary and should be done in the context of a comprehensive and well integrated program that addresses not only individual species, but also the relationships between various components of the marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

### **Anc 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and we support an integrated-ecosystem approach. The goal of this program should be to understand the long-term effects of the oil spill, to evaluate recovery, and to understand the relationships of various components of the spill-affected ecosystem. The Trustee's monitoring program must be better integrated with regular agency monitoring, research, and management so that we best further our understanding of what's going on in the spill affected ecosystem, and also maximize the "bang for the buck". This program needs to depart significantly from the approach taken for the damage assessment phase dictated by litigation needs which focused investigation on individual species most expected to show dramatic damages. There has also been ample research to document linkages of upland habitats with species injured by the spill and so, continued emphasis on this kind of monitoring is unnecessary.

### **Anc 694**

Identify important marine habitat and set some appropriate limits to fishing for purposes of research and long term monitoring and management (focus on rockfish/crab/coral habitat).

### **CDV 1434**

Supports studying herring and other ecologically important food fish that were injured as larvae in 1989.



**Cdv 751**

Research and monitoring in the spill areas has not been addressed yet and I feel it is extremely important. The PWS marine ecosystem is not well understood. There have been major fisheries disruptions in the last 4 years but due to lack of data, it is hard to determine the causes. Baseline data must be gathered before intelligent decisions can be made about oil spill damages and how best to address them. And this data needs to be gathered so that in the event of a future spill, the existing ecosystem is more quantified than it was in 1989. PWS was the most severely damaged area but the disbursement of funds to date definitely does not reflect that. Fisheries issues need to be more directly addressed than by habitat acquisition. Habitat acquisition is important when coupled with monitoring and research.

**Ken 1014**

The Exxon Valdez oil spill helped point out how little is known about the marine resources in northern coastal waters. One of the greatest problems in evaluating the damage was the shortage of baseline data for before-and-after comparison. Indeed there is a great need for baseline marine studies in waters throughout the Alaskan coastline, and especially in those areas designated for oil leasing and/or transportation. There has been some interest in using a portion of the funds remaining in the Oil Spill Settlement Account to endow chairs in various marine sciences at University of Alaska campuses. I highly endorse this concept. What better way is there to stimulate meaningful long-term studies of our fragile coastal ecosystems than to establish full professorships, fully funded in perpetuity, and thus not subject to the usual whims of short-term funding politics? Not only would this enhance our understanding of northern coastal environments, but would boost the prestige and attractiveness of the University, making it a world leader in this important field. Such a plan makes more sense than throwing all the money away on short-term expensive make-work restoration projects, and twenty or thirty endowed chairs at two million dollars apiece leaves the bulk of the remaining funds for restoration and habitat acquisition projects. Thank you for considering this suggestion.

**USA 795**

Three (3) major categories should be assigned for these funds and the bulk of the money assigned should be prioritized as follows: 1) Land Acquisition in Alaska - first in the affected area and then elsewhere within Alaska. 2) Well-defined research and monitoring to understand changes in ecosystems of the affected areas over time. Overhead money for research should be kept to a minimum. 3) Strategic Educational Materials that use results of #2 should be developed for the express purpose of informing the general public on a routine basis, so as to establish improved risk-management perceptions for the general public. This act will invest knowledge and possibly minimize the money volume of claims in future spills because of minimizing degrees of uncertainty regarding resource sensitivity and status. Finally, using spill money to support all but the most central Administration activities for the spill should cease. Overhead steals from intended use and project results if not carefully monitored.

<b>ISSUE: 2.3 RES ; Supports restoration RESEARCH</b>
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**REGION: KOD**

**Ouz 5736**

We have to rebuild what we lost. Right now we don't know the extent of the damages today because we're still finding out about the effects, like clams, birds and deer. That's why we want more research.

**Ouz 5722**

The only impact to our lands over on Afognak has been through the ducks and the seafood. I don't care where you go they'll tell you the same thing. More research is needed to understand effects on the food chain.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1247**

While I also believe in research, I think efforts there should be minimal. This is a time to be practical. Help the habitat!

**REGION: PWS**

**CDV 1412** Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, (CAMA) is a long-standing, Cordova based fishermen's organization. Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

**Cdv 1020**

I know that members of the public are opposed to spending more settlement funds on research. This is not at all surprising considering how the results from the NRDA process were kept under litigation, were poorly distributed, and were not explained well to the public. In addition, the oil spill research completed to date was not conducted under a comprehensive, integrated and coordinated plan. We can do better and knowledge is power. If we remain at this level of ignorance concerning the natural environment and our ecosystem, the next spill will cause the same flurry of data collection. The result will create some of the same unnecessary, uncoordinated, and difficult to interpret data sets that we have now. The public will be just as frustrated, will feel just as powerless, and money will be wasted. I hope this will not happen. Lets begin thinking more holistically, lets try to understand the "big picture" situation, and lets try to conduct some sound planning for the future. Thank-you for your time.

**REGION:**

**CDV 1435**

Fund research on herring and pink salmon to see why returns are low and why herring had lesions.

**Cdv 689**

I also urge funding of essential monitoring programs for herring, pink and other salmon species as well as crabs and other shellfish.

<b>ISSUE: 2.4 XX ; Administration and public information: GENERAL COMMENTS</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5401**

What is the budget for the Restoration Team?

<b>ISSUE: 2.4 ADM ; Administration</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Int 294**

Buy land - protect habitat! Put \$ in the field. Too much is being spent in the office.

**Jno 5479**

For actual projects dealing with restoration, is the administration cost to come out, or is there a separate administrative overhead?

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5086**

I don't want an endowment because it gives too small an amount of money to be spent every year, and it also gives more years that administrative cost can be piled onto. I feel strongly that so much of the clean-up money is going to be spent by administrators.

**Anc 5074**

I am not so sure what the best approach is. My real concern is that the state got much less than it should have from Exxon in the first place. An incredible amount will be eaten up in administrative cost. That is my real underlying concern of the whole process. Too much money will never be spent on things it needs to be spent on and will go for administrative cost.

**Anc 263**

My #1 concern is that bureaucratic and administrative costs will eat up the fund. DO NOT LET THIS HAPPEN!!

**Anc** 51

Since I work for the department in the accounting for these funds, I would recommend that the administration and allocation of these funds be streamlined. At the present time the process is cumbersome. (It) causes unnecessary paperwork and more funds are spent than should be required on getting the accounting paperwork done. If a plan is approved to start April 1st, then the funds should be to the agency starting the project by April 1st, not a year later. This is perhaps an internal problem with the department, but the funds spent for staff time fixing problems caused by the delays in receiving funds could and should be spent on the resource. Perhaps management would say this should not happen but in the real world it does. Administration (the correct/proper) of funds is essential to getting the job done on time.

#### **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5448

I am very concerned about administrative costs. Are we creating with this Restoration Plan a whole new bureaucracy or are we going to utilize the services of some of the agencies we are already paying for?

**Hmr** 169

It is upsetting that money has been spent feathering the nests of the agencies that are to dispense this fund for restoration. The greed of these departments and the high salaries of the trustees administration is sucking this fund dry before a dime is spent on habitat acquisition the public should be in an outcry. Trim the fat from the administration costs.

**OKB** 1142

It is aggravating to watch the settlement moneys being "administrated" away without concrete returns. Let's do the right thing.

**Sdv** 5883

I would hope that a lot of money doesn't go to pay management staff.

**Sew** 170

I have been greatly distressed by the incredible cost of lawyers' fees and overhead (perhaps relatively low %, but amazingly high) and hardly anything done on the ground.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk** 5562

The administrative fee of 6% has to be the most distasteful part of the process to me.

#### **REGION:**

**USA** 766

Maximum amount of settlement possible should be used to acquire habitat for natural resources. Minimize supporting bureaucratic structure.

USA 759

Maximum amount possible of money should be used to protect/acquire habitat. 100% of remaining funds. No or minimal amounts for bureaucratic structure or research or "restoration". Quality of many studies to date is questionable. Cut losses and allocate remaining funds to acquisition of habitat.

<b>ISSUE: 2.4 INF ; Public information or education</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5504**

I would like to amend my comment on allocations. The only sectors I would like to see some kind of certainty is for the monitoring and research and public information. I would hope to see those somehow limited to not exceed 10% of total expenditure.

**Jno 57**

I think emphasis should be applied to general restorations; for example by educating the people. We as a people would benefit, for we would all comprehend how our environment works and in return would be able to apply our knowledge to restore our damaged lands and resources.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 370**

I also think that there should be tours along Prince William Sound that are educational and inform tourists about what exactly happened and why. I think that the restoration plan is a very good idea and I hope it works!

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 6097**

I am dismayed by funds for public information because it doesn't get much beyond groups who attend these meetings. I object to dollars building tourism centers. We are trying to preserve wilderness areas and not increase pressure on wildlife by building roads. It does not embody the spirit the funds were set up for. It violates the ideals people had when allocating the funds. I agree on the issue on allocating any funds that would put any increased pressure on resources or damage them any further. I can see doing something to mitigate and lessen damage. This money is for restoration or an area and helping the damaged wildlife population. I think there should be some real consideration of not doing projects which are extremely intrusive, such as the one for common murre. The murre are nesting on steep cliffs and you would have to hire mountain climbers. I would strike the \$50,000 for this project.

**REGION: KOD**

**Old 5678**

I want to get back to the education part. Why not put something aside for education in our community? Mother nature's going to have to do the restoration. Why not educate our kids so they can come in here and tell us what to do so we don't have to have somebody from outside like you come in here and tell us what to do.

**Old 5673**

One thing I'd like to see done is to put funding into education for people in our community, because in handling the different problems we need to deal with having an education would be helpful. When these things arise we need people here with the education to deal with the situation. Perhaps they might even go further and something good come out of the spill in the end.

**Ouz 5714**

We want to know more about what happened in other spills. If you have a copy of reports on the effects of the Amoco Cadiz oil spill on people and resources please send it. [request given to OSPIC]

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1065**

I do feel that people should be kept abreast of where the funds went. Also the results on the natural recovery. These issues should be incorporated. Please inform me of the changes and results with the 610 million dollars.

**USA 1011**

I really believe money would be better spent preserving habitat and on education visitors to minimize their impact. At present I see plan number two as the one I favor.

**USA 1010**

After learning about the estimated 900 million dollars that was allotted to the State of Alaska, I feel that maybe my input to the situation could help in the decision about how to properly spend the money. Speaking from my point of view, I feel that a majority of the money should be spent on restoration and the rest on science and public awareness. This way the almost pristine country I paddled through can remain that way for others to see without paving trails. I'm keeping this letter short on the account that I understand that you must get large quantity, but if at all possible, please respond to my letter, so that I know that it has been received. Thank you (response sent)

**USA 1002**

I would like the Sound to remain as pristine as possible--maybe some of the money could be used for education--some kind of set up where people could be briefed on minimum impact techniques before getting on the water. This is only an idea--all people would need to be a part of the plan (Kayak rental shops) overall, I would like to be able to visit the Sound

again and have the same feelings I do now. Cabins, visitor centers, etc., would take away the feeling of solitude. This is essentially what makes the Sound so inviting.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Chb 243**

Development of a curriculum for schools on oil spills and environment.

**Tat 5999**

Would it fund projects like education programs for the school to teach about the environment and the spill?

**Vdz 6031**

There's an interesting spectre going around here that maybe we need to broaden our view. I urge you to sit and listen to what is going on. Some in this community are upset and think something needs to go on now. We are a sport and commercial fishing community and a visitor community. I'm afraid we're going to see years of scientists sitting in boats watching ducks breed while the damage continues. The Trustees need to remember it was our name that was on that boat, it was the Exxon Valdez. People in the lower 48 think about coming up here, and the question they ask first is 'how's the oil?' I realize some of the money in the legislature was not tied to this money, but the citizens of this town are frustrated when they see millions spent on a whale jail in Seward. There's no doubt that Valdez and Prince William Sound are well-known words. But we must reach out and educate the public about the effects of oil spills. We have a wonderful mandate from the spill to share the lessons we've learned. A lot of the folks here are saying we need something to address things early. Exxon is announcing today in Atlanta the finds of their studies, and this puts Valdez back in the press again. I can't speak for the whole community, but in conversations with friends in recent weeks I hear them say we think the Trustees should address Valdez's needs. The Trustees need to recognize that our name was on that boat, and do it by education and do it soon. We need to see concrete suggestions soon. So our message to the Trustees is cut those purse strings loose and get something done now.

**Vdz 1025**

The result of this continuing attention is the reinforcement of the perception that oil is still present and the Sound is no longer pristine, is not desirable as a visitor/tourist destination nor a quality place to live. There is an important need to have a capability to initially provide accurate information on the impact of the spill and restoration efforts and then focus on providing education on the myriad of natural resources present in PWS. This will benefit Valdez, PWS, the State of Alaska and many others. There has been and will continue to be a great deal of information and data generated related to the spill in the form of studies, monitoring and reports. A resource library must be established and maintained along with archives for the extensive amount of spill-related data. The public must be assured access to this information. The administration required will be very important for many years to come.

## **REGION:**

**Anc** 651

I feel the University of Alaska Resources Library should manage the Oil Spill Library. It really appears to be extravagant to pay for a unique Oil Spill Library. Start acquiring land or investing in ensuring that you can catalog the resources of Alaska. If you can't place the study area into the scheme of things, it's unforgiveable. Invest in a multilevel information network for Alaska. Put restoration money into a computer system that can be accessed from the State or University library system. How ridiculous - this is the computer age and you invested in an old-fashioned library? What about Alaska and building an information network so monitoring is most efficient.

**Cda** 1006

Educate, Educate, Educate. I think it is of the utmost importance to educate the users and visitors of Prince William Sound. Briefing sessions to everyon embarking on a trip should be given with particular stress on: minimum impact camoing techniques, the Sound flora and fauna, interactions between human and wild animals and safety about sea, glaciers, wildlife etc.

**USA** 795

Three (3) major categories should be assigned for these funds and the bulk of the money assigned should be prioritized as follows: 1) Land Acquisition in Alaska - first in the affected area and then elsewhere within Alaska. 2) Well-defined research and monitoring to understand changes in ecosystems of the affected areas over time. Overhead money for research should be kept to a minimum. 3) Strategic Educational Materials that use results of #2 should be developed for the express purpose of informing the general public on a routine basis, so as to establish improved risk-management perceptions for the general public. This act will invest knowledge and possibly minimize the money volume of claims in future spills because of minimizing degrees of uncertainty regarding resource sensitivity and status. Finally, using spill money to support all but the most central Administration activities for the spill should cease. Overhead steals from intended use and project results if not carefully monitored.

<b>ISSUE: 2.5 XX ; Spill prevention and preparedness: GENERAL COMMENTS</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk** 5353

Do you know what the PWS RCAC has proposed for funding?

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 6103

Will this (existing prevention activities) come out of the restoration funds?

**Anc** 5042



What about double hulls to prevent this problem?

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5450**

How about prevention? It has not been addressed.

**Hmr 5390**

Is the issue of double hulling outside the Trustee Council's purview?

**Hmr 5386**

Who will make the decision about prevention?

**Hmr 5385**

How does funding for prevention fit in?

**Ptg 5791**

We had five boats involved in spill prevention in Seldovia.

**Sdv 5846**

Can any of these funds address spill prevention?

**Sew 5900**

Is there any other avenue if this pot of money is not used for prevention?

**REGION: PWS**

**Tat 5995**

Isn't spill response and prevention the responsibility of the companies who ship the oil? I know we had fishermen here who talked against it when they first talked about putting the pipeline in here. They said there was no way a big spill could happen and if it did happen they could take care of it. We lobbied hard and even tried to stop the pipeline from the fear of what could happen. That was right in the very beginning, they said they would provide all of the spill prevention and response capability, and there would be no problem.

**Wht 6115**

We have to address why we were not prepared for the oil spill. It is because the public was out of sight and out of mind.

**Wht 6088**

I would like to see when the decision will be made on future spill preparedness.

**Wht 6076**

The sewage treatment plants' funding was cut. We need to start cleaning up the water from every source. We need to clean up the Sound's water.

**Wht** 6054

Is the decision regarding preparedness political?

**Wht** 6048

What about future oil spill preparedness and the ability to respond?

<b>ISSUE: 2.5 PRO ; Supports spill prevention and preparedness</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk** 176

The state has let down its guard re: legislation which addresses preparedness for future spills.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 1089

I have followed events stemming from the Exxon Valdez oil spill with the greatest interest. This is due to education and experience in newspaper reporting, public affairs; public information officer, EPA funded water quality agency; paralegal training and experience; outdoor recreation enthusiast, certified instructor-disabled skiers. There are, I believe, two major areas in which the settlement money should be spent. One is spill prevention.

**Anc** 444

Use your heads - figure out what happened as a result of the spill and prepare for another spill. Anything else is not exceptable.

**Anc** 434 Chugachmiut

While I think we have to be prepared in the event of another spill. I don't think enough emphasis is being placed on Spill Prevention. I think regulations regarding the handling and transportation of oil should be as stringent as those dealing with radioactive materials. We need to mandate double hull tankers, use of tractor, tugs, etc. If we allow another spill to occur in PWS all of this is a big waste of time and money and won't matter that much!

**Anc** 260

Chronic low-level oil pollution from fishing boats and tour boats should be addressed by, eg, creating better bilge-water dumping options and/or education and training.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg** 5225

We just suffer it, it's happened, it's over with and we just keep going. We just have to make sure it doesn't happen again.

**Clk 5257**

Could this money be used to buy oil boom in case there was ever another spill? We built our own boom during the spill but it didn't work particularly well, and it would be better to have good boom ready.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5399**

The Cook Inlet RCAC and different environmental groups might be where energy could be focused in trying to accomplish tugs in the inlet and double-hull tankers.

**Hmr 5398**

We have a bureaucratic mess and the bottom line is still going back to prevention. If we can't get tugs out there to get people and their tankers through dangerous areas, we are losing out at the start. If we don't have every single ocean-going oil tanker doubled hulled, we might as well kiss the whole program goodbye. We have to do that. If we don't do that, then they shouldn't be out there sailing around. I'd love to have Kachemak Bay be pretty, but it is a little bit empty if we don't stop the damage from the start. Get those tankers off the ocean if they aren't safe. We have proven they aren't safe. I want them double hulled. I want tugs every place they have to go, whether it is Cook Inlet or Shelikof Straits.

**Ptg 5792**

I asked what kind of boom material we had left and we don't have any to protect streams.

**Ptg 5790**

I would like to see the money spent in the future for oil spill prevention.

**Ptg 5758**

I made a request for testing the clams. Out here near the clam bed was a cleaning station and I don't know if the stuff at the cleaning station contaminated the clams or if it was a combination. The cleaning station is where the boats came in.

**Ptg 5756**

I submitted some projects. We need to know how we will be prepared if there is another accident or spill. How will we protect ourselves?

**Ptg 1024 Native Village of Port Graham**

In addition, the Village of Port Graham would like to request that the Trustee consider funding the following project: Local Response Team to protect the Hatchery and subsistence resources.

**Ptg 332**

I hope to see our subsistence foods restored and protected from future spills. I feel the villages always get left out and cities get all the dollars that should go to villages whose lifestyle and food was affected.

Sdv 5889

I would like to vote strongly for spill prevention.

Sdv 5854

Spill prevention should take a piece of this pie.

Sew 6111

Prevention is really very important and is the key to the whole thing.

Sew 5944

I would like to second Carol's comment about prevention. If we don't work on prevention all this is useless. Regarding Alter- native 5, if we haven't worked on prevention, increased human use will make it more likely we will have problems like these. It may be smaller but we will still have more damage to the habitat.

Sew 5936

I am not up to speed on this, but it seems no matter how much habitat we acquire, if we don't do some prevention it is all for naught.

Sew 327

While I recognize wildlife and the areas of habitat have been affected, it observes that natural recovery is possible and will take time, but it is happening and will continue to do so. Protection of habitat area, prevention of further spills, that is where our focus should be. We cannot humanly correct what the Valdez oil spill did. It unfortunately made a lot of greedy people a lot of money. But we can prevent this from happening again. Money should be used to fight the oil companies and any other agency a politician that trust block safer and more strict laws regarding the process involved in piping and moving the oil.

Sew 281

Another problem I have with projects labeled as wildlife rehabilitation is their value in the grander scheme. It is a waste of money, time, personnel and resources to attempt to rehabilitate individuals. The success rate, especially compared with the cost, is appalling. Protecting populations, wildlife communities, ecosystems and habitat along with prevention are the only cost effective ways to deal with this problem.

USA 189

Our first and number one priority is the environment. The plants and animals we killed; it is their home we destroyed and we the humans are the outsiders (aliens) and should have more respect towards their land. So all our efforts and resources should be towards the environment and to prevent a similar disaster from happening again.

## REGION: KOD

Kdk 5554

Is there going to be a closed door if you define the categories that the civil money will be spent on? When is it going to be appropriate to ask for prevention equipment and planning? Here is the opportunity to prepare for future spills from the sound or from Cook Inlet. Is it

going to be a closed door? how are we going to be able to put that into the proposals?

**Kdk** 5553

I will support a certain portion for spill prevention. I want to look at the future also, and prevention and preparedness is the key. That's why we ended up with the mess we ended up with is because we weren't prepared.

**Kdk** 5552

Seems like everything I've read in the papers and heard from government officials is let's buy more land. I don't see anything going into prevention. I suggest the trustees spend at least one third of the settlement money to have equipment ready to prevent another oil spill. I think habitat acquisition and land buying is a waste of money.

**Old** 5674

If there is oil development there's going to be more oil spills in the future. Start getting ready for the next one. Maybe we should just build a big swimming pool so we can wash the animals off if we have another oil spill. Have something ready for them in case the oil comes.

**Ouz** 5716

I know we're going to have another oil spill. Eventually we may have a bigger disaster than this one. The only reason the response was as good as it was is the weather was good. It could have been totally disastrous. More money needs to be spent on preparedness and prevention. We need a building just for that material, a cache of spill response equipment. If they can spend money on trees, they can spend money to be ready for the next spill.

**Ptl** 5829

I think we need more specific guidelines on what you should do with the money. Being prepared for another spill with materials and containers to deal with the oil on hand is important. I think the resources are there to take care of an oil spill over a longer time. What you really need is something to deal with it in the first few days.

**Ptl** 5820

One thing that happened was we took down a whole bunch of big trees to make booms, but they didn't work all that well. If we asked for a cache of on-site boom and cleanup materials, would that fall within this? Even the silliest gambler in Las Vegas knows that you have to hedge your bets.

**Ptl** 5803

That's why we should spend some energy on prevention and preparedness, to take some of the pressure off.

**Ptl** 5802

Why on all these proposals is there nothing set aside for preventing or responding to a future oil spill event. All these communities should have equipment set aside so if something happens they can deal with it and not have to wait until there's oil on the beach or in front of their hatchery. If there was a spill in Cook Inlet it would be in Shelikof strait really fast. You can already see what to expect on the basis of what happened on the Exxon Valdez spill, with inaction basically by the federal government.

**Ptl 5799**

Would something such as our landfill that is causing a certain amount of pollution, would improving that thereby improving the water quality thereby partially making up for the damage by the oil be an acceptable thing for this funding? It is eliminating another stress on the environment, that is something that you are able to do, a lot of the other things like the otters and birds, there isn't anything that you can do. We've also got a real problem here with 30 drums of oil that are sitting down by the harbor. It's considered a hazardous substance but our budget won't allow us to take care of that. I can see where one way to take care of that oil would be through a waste oil recovery facility. For instance if we took the furnace out of here [the community hall] and put a waste oil burner furnace in instead. Is that possible for consideration under the settlement?

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1230**

I am writing concerning the Valdez Oil Spill and the concern for habitat protection if another spill occurs again in the future. Although as public memory of the spill fades, the oil industry is weakening many of the Oil Pollution Act's strong provisions through the regulatory process. Because of this I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection before another Valdez nightmare happens again.

**USA 1209**

I hope this huge oil spill has proven that we must prevent anymore from happening. I wouldn't want it to happen on our beautiful Lake Superior.

**USA 1139**

However, the Valdez Oil Spill Trustees CAN do a great deal of good by wise expenditure of the funds remaining from the settlement reached with Exxon. For our part, we favor a "recovery" alternative which commits at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and acquisition - a prudent approach indeed. The balance of the funds can well be used for research and development activities germane to prevention of further disasters such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill. But the bulk of the funds must, we believe, be applied to habitat protection.

**USA 1069**

In the future I would like to see more effort in preventing further spills through tanker design and shipping practices reformation. Should this ever happen again I feel we have an obligation to respond quicker to prevent such extensive damage.

**USA 1066**

In addition to purchasing land, I would like to see money allocated to research oil tankers to reduce the possibility of future spills.

**USA 1061**

I hope the committee considers opportunities to pressure the shipping industry to upgrade practices to prevent future spills and increase capacity to react should a spill occur. I

recognize the difficulty of your task and the many interests expressing their particular desires. I trust you will seek to do what is best for the land and all of us who use it and live on it.

**USA 1007**

I believe that the Exxon money should first off be spent to make sure something like this is much less possible to wreak as much damage as it did. Accident will happen but we must be prepared for them and take all precautions necessary to insure safety not just of profit margins or our employees, but importantly at our environment which gives us these wonders we choose to call resources and exploit. I would suggest stronger regulations on the oil industry here in Alaska. This means mandatory double hull tankers, ample and effective emergency support crews, better radar/sonar systems to insure accurate and safe navigation of tankers, and lastly some sort of certification or continually recertification process of the individuals who pilot these vessels. The money could be used to set up organizations to strictly monitor these safety practices, enforcing regulations, funding or lobby to make safety a Law.

**USA 456**

I have indicated that 10% of an endowment would include monitoring and research. This would include lobbying efforts to require the use of double hull ships, pilot boats and any other technology that would prevent oil spills in the future.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 1020**

After the first few years of intensive efforts, monitoring could continue at a reduced level and be funded by proceeds from the endowment. Excess funds could be reallocated to other special research projects, parks, or desired programs. Part of the endowment proceeds or monitoring plan allocation should go to the development of an inter-agency response or HAZ-MAT plan built using the baseline data. This response plan would coordinate the agency response and damage assessment resulting from the next toxic spill. The planned response would be much more cost-effective than the response after the Exxon Valdez. Results obtained would more clearly define damages for the injured parties. This would make the lawyers' jobs easier. albeit they would be a bit poorer.

**Chb 243**

Establish a grant program for rural communities to participate in oil spill conferences or attend "oil spill" schools.

**Vdz 209**

I would like to see some funds allocated to prevention, prevention research and development of clean up techniques.

**Wht 6114**

We were not prepared on a state level for a spill. There was no focus on that particular activity (preparedness) going on. In Washington they have a model response program. In the Sound we had a handful of fishermen and recreation people out there. You are opening up the

environment so that the average citizen will know what is going on. This will put some focus on the oil. Nobody can tell you there is not going to be another oil spill. There is some logic to opening this area up so people can experience it. What are you going to do? Shut down all the logging. Depending on the degree you are prepared, you can not handle an oil spill. We were very lucky in the last spill due to the weather. I don't see what we are protecting if we are still going to haul oil through the place. If the people see it, you have a check and balance there.

## **REGION:**

### **CDV 1566**

Money should be spent to research the effects of the spill and to provide baseline data to prepare for the next time.

### **Kdk 177**

Continue to demand oil companies pay whatever fees, taxes, etc. Means any to fully fund any/all future mishaps. If that increase is passed on to consumers (of course!) then that's the price of the luxury.

### **USA 1789**

As an environmentally concerned student, I am writing you to do everything possible to get Prince William Sound back to its normal condition. In 1989, I watched the gruesome pictures on the news as the oil took its toll on wildlife, the environment and the people. At that time I was in high school and did not feel I could do anything about the situation. Since then I have taken many courses that have taught me that I can do something about it. Every effort should be made to prevent future disasters such as this one. Crews and equipment should be better prepared for accidents when they do occur. Everything possible should be done to restore the sound to its original state. Wildlife habitat should be protected from future disasters. I hope that when I graduate I will be able to find a position where I can benefit wildlife and prevent future disasters such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill. If you could please keep me informed of future progress and events I would really appreciate it. Thank you.

### **USA 1745**

With the monies left over (after taking out 80% for habitat protection) perhaps Exxon could continue retrofitting their oil tankers with double hulls. Acting responsibly can only help. Please take some action to help the devastated wildlife in Alaska.

### **USA 1739**

You have a responsibility to clean up the remaining damage, if that is possible, and to prevent such spills in future, whether the government requires this or not.

### **USA 1677**

In my opinion, I would not even allow barges or boats to carry oil over and through the environment because there would always be a chance that it could not work out. And if it doesn't, look what happens, a whole ecosystem is totally ruined or dramatically scarred forever. Think of ways to totally prevent this from happening again, fly it or something.



Even if it may cost a little more, in the long run, it would save a whole lot more money. All of the innocent animals have to die for one stupid man's decision on how to get oil to places. How would you like to go for a swim in crude oil? Or go fishing and eat it? I don't think that you or anybody would like it. Even though it shouldn't happen again, think of ways to clean it up much more efficiently. Getting 10% of 3 million barrels of toxic cargo every year isn't anything? How would you like your water purified only 10% out of a river? How would you like your kids to drink it? The company that does make the spill should have to close down and give all the money that it takes to clean the water and help the animals recover. They should also pay full expenses for people from anywhere to come to help clean up. A lot of ordinary people would like to help, but they can't fly to Alaska.

**USA 1582 Psychiatric Associates, Chartered**

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

**USA 1459 Advocacy Unlimited Foundation**

It is my opinion that the \$600 million of uncommitted funds be utilized so that 50% would be for habitat restoration and 50% for research and development. Although habitat restoration has a great deal of priority, I believe that an equal amount should be spent toward eliminating the very problem contributing to the spill, as well as preserving and protecting to the greatest of our ability so that these problems will not recur in the future. Thus, a very significant proportion should be applied to preventive medicine and not simply band-aid work on the present situation.

**USA 1452**

At least 80-90% of the available funds should be spent on protection and restoration. The balance on research and education on prevention of future problems.

**Vdz 697**

Support improved port facilities to handle: waste oil, bilge water oil/water separator, oily sorbents and boom, solid waste for dumps, sewage pump facility. These will support cleaner waters in PWS.

<b>ISSUE: 2.5 CON ; Opposes spill prevention and preparedness</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**ANC 1163**

Although it is tempting to spend some of the money on scientific studies and research into oil spill remediation techniques, the bureaucratic and administrative costs involved in following up such efforts simply reduce the effectiveness of the settlement too much. What we really need to know about oil spills, namely how to prevent them, is already known to a great extent - but not acted upon. Meanwhile the threat to wildlife, subsistence resources and scenic splendor continues on land as well as at sea, and the money can help on land.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5454**

I would like to see them be cautious on spending money on prevention. I would hate to see all this money get sucked up in lawsuits.

**Hmr 5453**

OPA 90 will spend money on prevention.

**Hmr 5452**

I think it is up to the oil companies to spend money on prevention.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 6126**

However, I think the oil companies should be forced now to pay for prevention stuff. To say that you're going to take your own settlement and use that money to pay for an advantage to the person that just hurt you is nuts. They should learn from this experience so they're prepared before the next experience. That is why the government lawyers tried to turn that money away from prevention. If it was done that way we'd be having our own money going out the window to be doing what they should have been doing in the first place.

**REGION:**

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

<b>ISSUE: 2.5 LOC ; Local prevention facilities</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5396**

It sure would be nice to use some of this money to have prevention capabilities in Cook Inlet, maybe some money to buy a tractor tug. I guess it will be up to the attorneys.

**Ptg 5794**

With fishermen on the oil response, some have their boats on the waves over the winter, so it would be nice to see a boat harbor.

**Sdv 5853**

Regarding habitat protection, I watched the local people become very involved, and some people had such negative experiences. What are the guarantees for funding in the future for SOS organizations? My son-in-law spent hours on volunteer work. They have the right to any funds which come along. Will some of this money help to fund their activities? Is there some encouragement for local participation? Many of the local people did an outstanding effort of being prepared. During the spill, they were ordered as a group to return to Seldovia, and they refused. There needs to be a change in the manner in which the people in this area were treated by the Exxon officials.

**REGION: KOD**

**Old 5669**

Why hasn't there been anything said in the brochure about having an oil response capability in each community? One possibility is training the fishermen, training the people in the community, having something ready. Remember it almost happened again last year. I think having oil response capability in the communities would probably be one of the wisest moves that has ever been done. Almost every one of us is dependent on the fisheries and boats in one way or another, and when something like the oil spill comes along it just shuts everything down. Kodiak does have a spill response working but why is it only in one spot on the island and not getting around to the villages? I'm pretty sure the oil company is paying for that, but it is something that should be researched because it is something people are concerned about.

**Ouz 5715**

Spend money on an oil spill response team for each community.

**REGION: PWS**

**Wht 6075**

We are in hard need of a dock to respond to an oil spill. We didn't have a dock capable of handling getting supplies to Valdez. I see this as a legitimate use of restoration funds in being able to respond to future spills. It concerns us partly because of our geographic location. Without a dock facility, we are back to hauling it and trucking it from Anchorage to Valdez.

<b>ISSUE: 3.0 XX ; General comments about spending</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5076**

I assumed the money was going to be used to repair damage.

**Anc 5046**

The deal has been struck and the dollars are there.

**Anc 5037**

What is the total proposed expenditure?

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5444**

You need to sketch out how much you are going to spend. You need to establish some ratio between what you are trying to do and what you are going to spend. Is the sky the limit on some of these things because they were damaged? We should come up with some realistic dollar amount.

**Hmr 5416**

If you add up all the numbers, obviously they are way in excess of what funds are available.

**Hmr 5388**

In traveling around the state, have you gotten a feel for how people would like to see money spent?

**Hmr 5381**

Are we headed for a final plan which will outline how funds will be spent?

**Nan 5632**

The money should be spent to study people instead of getting off the wall data. The people will be the most benefit.

**Sdv 5875**

I have a problem understanding how for an overall endeavor, you can make a determination on how the funds would be divided. It is clear in some cases habitat protection might be the most important in some endeavors and not in others. You need to prioritize the resources and decide if there is enough money to go around.

**REGION: KOD**

**Ptl 5809**

When you look at all the ideas there isn't enough money to go around to all of the things that people want to use it for.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1192**

In am a NOLS student who has been observing the Prince William Sound, and talking to the

locals here for the past month. I would like to express my concern as to the expenditure of the settlement received from the Exxon Valdez incident. The money should be used to help return the effected area to its state as was before the spill. I'm sure most people would agree that the reason money was received from Exxon was because of damaged done to the Prince William Sound, so returning it to its original state is priority one. After that, the remaining sum could be used to help out the local fishermen, Indians, and others who base their lives around the Sound.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 5319

Earlier you said there is between \$610 million and \$630 million left. Should we be thinking of deducting the 1994 work plan from that?

**Wht** 6040

You say this money is split up to be spent over a span of ten years? Is it the same amount of money to be spent each year or will it all be spent in the very beginning?

**REGION:**

**Anc** 1634 Sierra Club

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

<b>ISSUE: 3.1 XX ; General comments about endowments</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk** 5347

Will the money be invested if we needed money in the future?

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 5083

I'd like some kind of release of information about how the nearly \$300 million dollars was spent and how much went to administration, and monitoring and research. Especially the money that was spent for the settlement, I would like to see how much went to attorneys' fees and the other ways that it was spent. I think an endowment is very appealing, but what is disturbing is how little pay off there is. I am not very enthusiastic about a big endowment.

**Anc** 5024

On your endowment, will there be more money coming?

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5462

If an endowment did turn out to be a good deal, you could use the same percentages for the return.

**Hmr** 5455

Regarding the endowment, I am not sure how I feel about it because we don't have accountants to give us numbers. From what I understand, a well-managed endowment should be able to make 3-4% in excess of inflation. Administration cost could be as low as 1-2%. Monitoring programs could benefit from an endowment. I wouldn't want to put money into an endowment if it cost more to manage it.

**Hmr** 5407

What would be the return on the dollar for an endowment fund?

**Sdv** 5851

How much did they contemplate putting into the endowment?

**Sdv** 5843

Regarding endowments, was there any analysis of current interest rates and inflation?

**Sdv** 5841

Because someone would have to manage the money, would an endowment mean that the Trustee Council would be an entity that went on in perpetuity?

**Sew** 5935

So what you are saying is the management of an endowment is unformed? It is important to have some understanding of how it will be formed before you can ask the public for input on an endowment. It might be more practical to people if they understood who controls it.

**Sew** 5934

On your endowment, who would own it? Would it be subject to political change all the time? All of us who have been involved in research know there are highs and lows in dollars. How is this to be handled?

## **REGION: KOD**

**Lsn 5593**

If there is an endowment would we have any input in how the money was spent? Would there be a chance that a change could be made as far as that funding would be, to help us out here?

**Lsn 5586**

I think there's a lot of people that would like to put some money in an endowment but it depends on who's going to spend it and how. If we put the money into an endowment how are we going to have anything to do with the decisions? All these percentages does that all just pertain to the oil spill area.

**Ouz 5732**

Who would be doing the studies from an endowment?

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5313**

What's the latest information on endowments? Is this another wish that's not going to come true or is there any prospect that an endowment will be legal?

**Tat 5998**

How many people can withdraw money if we put it in an endowment?

**Vdz 6134**

One type or restoration project we've mentioned is an endowment program to pick up trash in the sound. This would be an enhancement project that would be good for habitat protection and for tourism.

**Vdz 6012**

Since you don't know how to restore some of these species, wouldn't that come back to some kind of endowment to provide the framework and resources to do the studies necessary to understand the injuries?

<b>ISSUE: 3.1 PRO ; Supports endowments</b>
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## **REGION: AK**

**FBK 1136** School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF

Toward this end (a comprehensive monitoring and research program), I urge you to establish the Marine Research Endowment crafted by Ken Adams, Ron Dearborn, Bill Hall, Theo Matthews, Jerome Komisar and Arliss Sturgulewski. I realize that the plan need more work, but the gist of the notion is there. This proposal has the broad support of the organized fishing communities in the spill-effected areas, the regional Aquaculture Corporations, the University of Alaska and (unofficially) state and federal agency scientists. An endowment of this magnitude could

successfully fund the kind of long-term research needed to understand how the coastal ocean community (including birds, marine mammals, and commercial fish and shellfish populations) functions normally in the extremely dynamic oceanographic and meteorological environment that characterizes the northern Gulf of Alaska. This is the kind of information that was missing at the time of the EVOS. This is information that could potentially save hundreds of millions of dollars over the long haul of spill prevention, informed mitigation, damage assessment and future restoration. Without this kind of ecosystem understanding, changes in populations and commercial resources can be attributed to just about anything, and in fact have been. Only rarely is there a financial opportunity to undertake the kind of focused marine studies needed to describe ecosystem form and function. It is unfortunate that funding for this opportunity was created by a disaster. However, this horrendous event initiated an unprecedented (in U.S. waters) experiment in coastal Alaska. It would be tragic if the over-all ramifications of a cold-water spill of this magnitude were not fully described, and even worse if Alaskans were scientifically unprepared for another event (in Prince William Sound or elsewhere). Providing funding in the form of an Endowment to undertake long-term careful studies of the region will (in my view) pay huge future dividends. Many will say that enough science has already been done. They must be reminded not to confuse science with the damage assessment activity that was crafted for litigative purposes. While it is true that many of the findings stimulated by the need to assess injury can be used for other purposes, the surface has only been scratched by objective science in the affected region. The means is available now to undertake this task. It must not be lost in squabbles over turf or wranglings over definitions about what constitutes appropriate expenditures. Be bold and secure the future.

**Fbk 572**

A comprehensive study could be designed & funded under the restoration plan to support long term monitoring in a comprehensive manner from an ecosystem approach. Putting funds into an endowment would fund this.

**Fbk 431**

University research endowments would also provide for continued research and monitoring well after Exxon has completed payments. It would also allow a significant number of multi-year projects to be continued without the researcher wondering if funding would continue long enough to have an adequate data base.

**Jno 5490**

I am not so sure I would reject an endowment. I think it has some interesting possibilities to prolong the benefits of the funds. I think getting hung up on the percent is technical and inappropriate to be worried about now.

**Jno 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.**

On another subject, I support the creation of an endowment for future funding of restoration activities. This has the most meaningful benefit because it will have a longer term of benefit.

**Jno 500**

I strongly favor establishment of a substantial endowment that would only be used to support ecological monitoring research indefinitely. These activities have almost no other source of support.



**Jno 273**

Endowment funds to be used for education, monitoring and research on PWS habitats and ecosystem would be the wisest use of the funds that I can think of. With our shirinking state budget, fewer activities of this nature will be available from state agencies or the university. Endowment funds earmarked for specific positions or activities would provide wise stewardship and future response capability.

**SE 570**

I'm in favor of returning things to what they were before the spill. Any monies not needed now for that purpose should be set into a fund (interest bearing) to cover problems unforeseen at this time. It's not easy to look ahead 40-50 years--so don't blow the whole wad on today's people. Tomorrow will need all the help we can give it.

#### **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 6106**

I would like to commend you folk for hard work. I would support at least a 50% endowment and about 25% for monitoring and research.

**Anc 6104**

Ninety-one percent of the money that we recover in the settlement should be put into an endowment. There are thousands of scientists and consultants, and the money will go down the toilet. As far as DEC's involvement, it is my opinion that the DEC, including Commissioner Sandor, should be reworded the Department of Environmental Corruption. You have to start listening to us because we have seen the destruction.

**Anc 5098**

We have seen zero returns in our silvers. There are a lot of components. An endowment has to be part of this because the more we find out, the less we know.

**Anc 5095**

I support an endowment and research because as oil moved along, it entered the food chain and will affect stocks all over the state. We won't see the end of this for quite a long time.

**Anc 5082**

I am a strong supporter of an endowment and preferably a very large one. Very quickly another \$200 million could vaporize. An endowment is a forever thing. It may not give us \$100 million to blast away. Nature will take care of many injures in time. There is a tendency to piss away money in this state. I have a problem even with an endowment and putting so much toward habitat acquisition. I agree with Ms. Sturgulewski regarding the monitoring and research maybe to a tune of half the remaining dollars.

**Anc 5081**

Regarding the endowment, I think we should pursue it. The basis for that is that the average recovery in years for the injured resources exceeds ten years, so if we were to pursue any type of treatment, it would have to extend beyond ten years.

Anc 5073

I submitted a proposal urging the creation of a long-term research endowment. I would hope the paper 12/22/92 could be made a part of the record. I have attended a lot of TC meetings and have intensified my support for an endowment approach. It was at the end of one meeting that it was pointed out that a study should be carried on for ten years for a total of a million dollars. We need to take a long view. The monitoring and research activities for PWS, Kenai Peninsula, Lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Archipelago and Alaska Peninsula have to be coordinated. We talk a lot about improving things and injury. We have never had baseline, so what is the goal we are trying to reach. We should put a minimum of \$100 million in, but it should be ongoing. I don't think we can put an artificial time limit of eight or ten years and expect to do the job. There was a major piece of legislation by Senator George Mitchell a few years ago that set the entire coastline of the United States; Alaska being one of nine regions. The Sea Grant program is working on that. This whole area of the spill is going to be a part of that component. This is a wonderful opportunity to get information for rehabilitation of the area and get the real coordination we need. We make a big mistake by looking at things year by year and not coordinating over the long term. The percentage is too little on the research and monitoring and should be 12 or 13%. I liked the idea of considering a larger endowment so that as you learn, you will have some dollars to make some of the rehabilitation. I will continue to push for that. We don't know the answer of what is possible but I do feel the Trustee Council will come and go, and we don't have the consistency we would get under setting up an endowment.

Anc 5072

I support Alternative 2, and I looked at a combination of this with an endowment fund to finding a long-term solution.

Anc 605

While there is plenty of talk here about acquiring land there is nothing about funding for management of these lands once they are acquired from private sources or even who will manage them. If funding goes into acquiring land, then funding need to go to manage them. 20% of funds left to spend should be set aside for management. Additional funds for an endowment is also a good plan.

Anc 397

Establishment of an endowment would provide the area with the following opportunities: 1) Long term monitoring and research. Establishment of ecological research projects which need to have a life of ten to twenty years. 2) Adoptive management opportunities which require available funding over the long term. 3) Funding for future habitat protection due to growth of commercial enterprise which impact the quality of the Sound experience. We have example all over the State where no one paid any attention to this problem until it was too late. 4) Restoration activities over time will move towards protection of environment by creating opportunities for regulating human use. It would be nice to know we would have the funding for action and monitoring of the results. 5) Future activities within the Sound may cause problems and impact the health of the environment. Having funds to proceed with projects involved with abatement and restoration would insure continuation of the Sound's amenities. 6) The environment of the Sound and its human residents will be ever changing into the future. Perceptions, economics, and lifestyles will put demands on the Sound's resources, we haven't

visualized. Funding to address these demands will be difficult to acquire, so without an endowment opportunities will be lost. Don't be pulled away from your mission to restoration in the Sound. On going activities within the Sound, especially those which utilize renewable resources should be encouraged. Restrictions should be minimal and only if necessary to provide for sustained yield of these renewable resources. I don't believe its the charge of the Trustee Council to provide the Sound with the protection afforded a park but to see to its recovery from an oil spill and assist in preserving the amenities of the Sound as it functions today. Your legacy should/could be the endowment of working capital for future Trustees.

**Anc 230**

Placing 50% in an endowment fund will make sure long-term research and monitoring can be done, as well as some continued purchasing of lands that deserve protection.

#### **REGION: AP**

**Clk 5251**

If you're going to restore something maybe you should put some of the money aside, maybe people will be too likely to spend it all too fast.

#### **REGION: KEN**

**HMR 1190 North Gulf Oceanic Society**

We would like to place our support behind the formation of the Exxon Valdez Marine Research Endowment as proposed by Arliss Sturgelewski and others. Monitoring and research would occur under the endowment. Long-term research is vital but should not be the exclusive realm of state and federal agencies. It is important that proposals (and ideas) be accepted from all sources and receive independent peer review. The endowment should establish a permanent research program fund out of which earnings would support a long-term program. A proposed amount of \$30 million would be placed yearly into the fund of which \$7 million a year would be used for research and the other saved in the permanent endowment fund which would total 184 million after 8 years. I hope you will seriously consider this proposal.

**Hmr 568**

Keep this money for the future. We don't know what the whole ecological picture was before the spill. As a commercial fisherman, I can say we do know for sure it is constantly changing.

**Hmr 320**

"Monitoring and Research" and "Habitat Protection and Acquisition" are the two most important categories the money should be used for, and the endowment (40%) should be set up to ensure these categories receive support and funding for some time to come. Habitat protection/acquisition is currently very popular and it is important and should be emphasized, but not at the expense of losing the opportunity to learn more about the resources before another spill happens. (and it will!) Little or no support for research monitoring would be a classic case of short-sightedness (but in keeping with some of the ridiculous proposals floating around out there to spend the \$). Conducting research on many of the resources that will actually answer questions about them is expensive because of the

environment and difficulty of working on them. This is an opportunity to actually do work that can answer long-standing questions!

**Okb 432**

He likes the idea of a 20-30% endowment to be used mostly for future acquisitions.

**Sdv 6147**

Regarding endowment, I would be in favor that, but I would feel strongly an independent body should manage it. The beauty of the Trustee Council is the relative objectivity they have. If such an endowment was set up, there should be more public involvement such as citizens groups, fisheries groups or recreation groups. I am disappointed that none of those groups are represented on the present Trustee Council. If you had an endowment, we want to push for habitat protection and acquisition.

**Sdv 5890**

The effects of the oil spill will last several decades. We should not spend up all the money right quick. If you have a big pile of money, you will attract all kinds of people. That was a phenomenon during the oil spill. People did as much damage as good during the oil spill because of the money. The damage from the oil spill will last throughout my children and grandchildren's life times, and funds should be available because they might have more wisdom on what to do. You can't replace the environment instantly but as you learn more, you should have money available to make things back right. I feel strongly that a large part of the money should be tucked away. There will be every carpetbagger in the world trying to get a piece of the action. If you take the avarice out of it, you will get a better quality product.

**Sdv 5880**

I am in favor of an endowment because it is just smart to put money aside.

**Sew 1091**

Third (my third goal for the settlement funds is), I would like to see a permanent endowment or trust fund created which would have a mission to protect and preserve Alaska's pristine environment from oil or mineral exploration and development. A fund that is large enough to advocate for the environment and help balance the financial clout of corporations and governments. A truly fitting legacy for the destruction heaped upon our land and seas by the Exxon Valdez.

**Sew 476**

I strongly urge setting up an endowment. The effects of the Exxon Valdez spill will outlast the money unless some portion is set aside

## **REGION: KOD**

**Akh 6**

My comment on this. Would prefer (you) save some for recovered (resources). Spend in percentages.

**Kar 5520**

Anything to do with understanding the resources, people agree with (like endowment).

**Kdk 5541**

[Area K Seiners Assoc. continues]: It also seems like there is a tremendous bias against taking an ecosystem approach when you're looking at in-the-water things. Right now we're looking at habitat protection and acquisition. When you're talking about the water there's nothing to buy. As far as buying land that alternative is completely lacking when you're talking about the whole of Alaska marine ecosystem. As far as general restoration there doesn't seem to be much that can be done when you're talking about the open water. Monitoring and restoration is the highest priority that can be dedicated to that money. It looks like right away in the monitoring and research end you're getting the short end of it, because you can't buy the land. I think that's why our Area K Seiners are advocating an endowment specifically for monitoring and research, that can be designated specifically for that category and not be used for habitat acquisition or restoration. Long term monitoring would also be important and right now that isn't emphasized enough.

**Old 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation**

We support putting a percentage of the civil fund in an endowment which could be left to grow over the next seven years until all payments to the Settlement Fund are made. We would also support the use of the income from an endowment for monitoring and research, general restoration, as well as habitat protection and acquisition.

**Ptl 5827**

I think an endowment is a good idea, and 20% sounds all right. You have got to plan for the future, a lot of these things will become apparent later, and at this point the scientists are undoubtedly scientifically guessing.

**Ptl 5819**

Even if they were to spend that money over the period of five or ten years, at the very least I recommend to take some of the money and put it aside. And then I think you should look at both the spirit of the settlement and what's impacted. The spirit of the settlement is to prevent pollution and things like taking care of the waste oil and the landfill would be within the settlement.

**Ptl 5808**

Do they already have a plan? If the Trustees are having a hard time deciding on what to spend it on, an endowment would be a good thing.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1117 Arctic Research Commission**

On July 15, 1993, the Public Advisory Group (P.A.G.) met and discussed a proposal by Arliss Sturgulewski of Anchorage, and Jerome Komisar, President of the University of Alaska. Their proposal presents a case and an approach to the establishment of a Marine Research Endowment.

The Arctic Research Commission is a federal agency to which the President appoints seven Members, as mandated by the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984, to develop and recommend an integrated national research policy and assist the federal government in implementing it.

To accomplish this goal, the Commission, assisted by a small staff and an Advisory Group of technical experts, identifies problems and needs and makes recommendations on basic and applied research as well as logistic support and international collaboration on arctic research. The commission has previously endorsed the concept of a Marine Research Endowment and I enclose our October, 1992, letter to the Exxon Valdez Trustees explaining our position. The formulation presented to the P.A.G. is entirely consistent with our endorsement, and we therefore urge you to give this investment in Alaska's future high priority.

USA 1002

I feel the money should be used partly to support the natives (Chenega Island), some should be used for continued research and the rest put into an account for future use.

## REGION: PWS

Cdv 6136

You mentioned Arliss Sturgulewski and her endowment proposal. A number of fishermen met with Arliss back in January to discuss the prospect of an ecosystem approach. At that time, her approach was not specifically fishing oriented but was a broader ecosystem approach. She was talking about black cod which is continental shelf, and there was nothing about pink salmon. We've had input with her a couple of times since and she's used it. What spawned here is there has been a getting together of representatives from the spill affected area, from Kodiak, Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. We formed a fisheries coalition. Now we've got another problem, and that is this darn seasonal aspect of our jobs. You folks are on your own time schedule, but we have to pull back from this issue now, we need to make a living. This idea of uniting with different fishing groups, that has been done. And we do indeed intend to make our plea to the Trustee Council in a very strong way to get even an endowment fund to support fisheries research. If not let's go for an outright grant to support fisheries research, maybe in three specific areas: Kodiak, Cook Inlet and here. I am in favor of habitat acquisition but we have to be a little more precise.

Cdv 5320

I agree there probably would be another level of bureaucracy and it could be a problem. However there may be some benefits to an endowment that outweigh the difficulties. One of them is the potential for long range funding. There are probably several endowment proposals.

Arliss's concept was to support a marine ecosystem research capability. In her writing the University of Alaska really comes through. It may be an institution kind of concept. In defense of an endowment, it all depends on how you structure it and who administers it. They may not be all categorically bad. We've talked about the acute need here for herring research and we agree they are just one part of an ecosystem on which we have faulty information. In that case perhaps a long term endowment to support research seems to me very defensible. It all depends on how you craft the thing. I mentioned that during the course of the winter and early spring, representatives from different fisheries organizations met and we talked about how to get control, especially since the trustees were being unresponsive to fisheries issues.

It needs to be broadened to an ecosystem that includes fisheries. There could be a Kodiak research capability, one in Cook Inlet and one in Prince William Sound, and there would be regional coordination. For example already we've got expertise here, in the science center, in PWSAC and in Fish and Game. There is expertise within all of these regions. If we got an

endowment to support marine research, regional experts could make decisions.

**Cdv 1020**

After the first few years of intensive efforts, monitoring could continue at a reduced level and be funded by proceeds from the endowment. Excess funds could be reallocated to other special research projects, parks, or desired programs. Part of the endowment proceeds or monitoring plan allocation should go to the development of an inter-agency response or HAZ-MAT plan built using the baseline data. This response plan would coordinate the agency response and damage assessment resulting from the next toxic spill. The planned response would be much more cost-effective than the response after the Exxon Valdez. Results obtained would more clearly define damages for the injured parties. This would make the lawyers' jobs easier, albeit they would be a bit poorer.

**Cdv 674**

Also, please note the endowment supported below would be directed toward the marine environment and provide long-term funding for monitoring and research as well as general restoration activities especially for oil damaged fisheries.

**Cdv 673**

Also please note the endowment support below would be directed toward the marine environment and provide long-term funding for monitoring and research as well as general restoration activities especially for oil damaged fisheries resources.

**Cdv 288**

Two types of endowments are being advocated by marine scientists. They are-- 1) The University approach, which is to build data bases for individual resources. 2) Applied fisheries evaluation to determine health of utilized stocks and interactions between stocks in fisheries. Both approaches are important, and should be specified for funding.

**Vdz 274**

The focus should be to restore damaged area and resources. Because good, reliable monitoring takes years, (fish cycles are 4-6 yrs) the benefits from an endowment will allow those type time frames which don't fit as well in the 8 years remaining of the current funds. There's a strong lack of good baseline data on most species and it's a guess to figure impacts without good baselines. An endowment will help establish those baselines.

**REGION:**

**ANC 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest**

Funding for an Endowment. We would favor creation of an endowment for long term funding of future projects and activities. A possible organization for the management of the endowment could utilize something similar to the Alaska Permanent Fund. In addition, such an endowment could provide funds for long term maintenance and operation of any projects and facilities from oil spill funds. We suggest an amount equal to at least 20 percent of the remaining settlement funds may be appropriate. We favor funding of both monitoring and research, as well as habitat protection and acquisition as appropriate.

**Anc 745**

I support committing between 33-50% of the settlement to an endowment. The endowment must be VERY CAREFULLY restricted so that future earnings are spent only on natural resource protection and research in spill-affected areas. The endowment's principal, and money for inflation-proofing, must have iron-clad safeguards against raids by money-starved politicians and bureaucrats in the lean years ahead. I would allocate future earnings of the endowment as stated above in this letter. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the restoration plan for Prince William Sound.

**Anc 744**

Set up endowment to provide research and monitoring funding that will lead to better management of the spill area's natural resources.

**Anc 742**

What Alaska needs is a marine studies center which focuses on the marine environment surrounding Alaska. Not only would this center be very important to the ongoing recovery of the spill zone-- other studies such as north Pacific fisheries management, marine mammals and other important studies which are crucial to the proper management of marine resources around Alaska. Funding of operations could be covered by setting up an endowment so scarce state revenues would not be needed.

**Anc 694**

Appropriate \$2-3 million/year for monitoring, research and restoration from an endowment of \$30-50 million - don't let it get eaten up by high administration costs.

**Cda 1006**

Enough money should be put into an endowment fund to fund the annual cost of such an education program.

**CDV 1497**

I advocate the concept of an endowment.

**Cdv 749**

The fishermen and communities at PWS favor at least 40-45% of remaining EVOS monies to be put into a fund or endowment to be used for research, evaluation, restoration and replacement of fisheries resources in the Sound.

**Cdv 706**

I support the idea of a marine research endowment as proposed by commercial fishing organizations, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Arliss Sturgelewski, and others.

**Fbk 767**

Establishing endowed chairs at the University of Alaska in, for example, marine sciences and ecology/biology would ensure that continued research and monitoring of PWS would take place. These positions would require effort in those areas specific to PWS, and thereby guarantee that needed research would be done.

**Hmr 1557**



In this state especially, where so little land is in private hands, protection of habitat and wilderness is critical. The very best use of the Settlement monies is to purchase habitat or to otherwise protect valuable lands with conservation easements. In the case of conservation easements, the Settlement monies would be used to monitor and protect lands in perpetuity through a stewardship endowment fund.

**Hmr 683**

For some time I have been suggesting to the Trustee Council that a small endowment be established to help cover the costs of establishing conservation easements. Perhaps \$2 million would do the job. This would be used primarily for help in offsetting costs associated with donating such an easement, and with the expense of monitoring once it is established. Grants could be made available to organizations such as the Nature Conservancy and the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust from the endowment's interest. If such expenses were covered for people, more easements would be donated. Having granted such an easement on 120 acres of my own land, I speak from experience. In order to donate the easement, I had to front about \$3,000 in costs. The only way to do it was to go into debt.

**Int 764**

When all resources have recovered, endowment funding could be shifted more to habitat acquisition and protection. In the long run, it seems that an endowment would provide more total habitat acquisition than if there were no endowments. I believe that the resources, habitat and human use will benefit more from long-term endowment funding than from spending all the money as it is received.

**Jno 1016 Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society**

A RESOLUTION URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
ON A PLAN TO ENDOW UP TO 20 ACADEMIC CHAIRS IN BIOLOGY TO FULFILL THE LONG TERM GOALS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

**USA 680**

I advocate the establishment of an endowment using at least 40% of remaining funds. I would use this endowment to fund such activities as monitoring and also archaeological activities, e.g., museum maintenance costs at the Kodiak Museum and elsewhere.

**Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.**

AWRTA supports the establishment of two endowments: 1. An endowment for continuing research on the ecosystem and species injured by the spill. Sources of funding: 1) AWRTA supports the use of restoration funds to payback hatchery debts in the spill impacted area. These payback funds should be appropriated by the State of Alaska to this endowment fund. 2) Additional Restoration Funds in perhaps a ratio of 2:1 (restoration:state) could be appropriate to this fund to bring it to a functioning level. 2. An endowment for garbage cleanup and trail maintenance: Justification: Oil still remains on beaches in the spill afflicted area that poses a scenic eyesore. Removal of garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches is one way to improve their appearance. AWTRA supports an endowment that would provide funding to community, youth corps and non-profit volunteer groups for trash cleanup projects of beaches and trails.

Vdz 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

2. An endowment should be established to fund research and monitoring of the ecosystem. If subsequent research confirms the decline of a population, then restoration projects for those species may be funded from this endowment or by subsequent settlement with Exxon. Populations of some species may still decline as a result of infertility and disease resulting from the spill. Funding should be made available to continue monitoring these populations and to restore them, if necessary. Restoration team members have indicated that it would take about \$100-\$150 million to create an inflation proofed endowment.

<b>ISSUE: 3.1 CON ; Oppose endowments</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5489**

You are saying they are considering a proposal to put \$100 million into an endowment and getting \$2 or 3 million back. That doesn't seem like a good deal to me. I think it is a horrible idea. I think when the settlement was made and Exxon was made to give us \$100 million, they should have to pay us the interest from an endowment. What you have is an interest-paying proposal which makes no sense. I would object to that concept. We lost that opportunity when we didn't let Exxon make the endowment for us. To say that the \$100 million a year is a good deal is ridiculous. It is ludicrous to put this into an endowment. I don't get this, and I would say it is not a good idea.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5086**

I don't want an endowment because it gives too small an amount of money to be spent every year, and it also gives more years that administrative cost can be piled onto. I feel strongly that so much of the clean-up money is going to be spent by administrators.

**Anc 5077**

I wanted to speak up for Alternative 2. The best use would be habitat acquisition and would be the best thing to prevent further damage and give the species a chance to recover. I am very much against an endowment. You ought to be able to make a ten year plan. The fund should be ten times greater for an endowment.

**ANC 1322**

I know you have a tough job and have a lot of folks trying to feed at the oil spill trough. However, only one expenditure will protect the wildlife and fisheries of Prince William Sound and the rest of the spill effected region and that is protecting the upland habitat. Endowing university research will NOT save wildlife and fish. Please spend the vast majority of the remaining funds on habitat.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5447**

If you are talking about a return from an endowment, it could take a long time and in the meantime only support administration. Endowments aren't all like the permanent fund.

**REGION: KOD**

**Old 5698**

Somewhere sometime is going to try to change the rules if you set up an endowment. Those protections could be built in, but if the Trustees decide to change the way it's managed, it could be changed.

**Old 5697**

If the public wanted 40% of \$900 million put into an endowment, how would that effect the scheduling of a project? The only trouble with an endowment is that the legislature, someone somewhere, is going to try to tap into it. So what we could have done with it now if we had spent it now, that opportunity will get lost.

**Old 5672**

I wouldn't want to see you guys go and reseed some clam beaches. You might do more damage to Mother Nature than you help it. I don't like the idea of an endowment. What are we going to do with that, it's probably going to be used by administration, they will get most of it and we don't get any benefit from it.

**Ouz 6130**

I'd rather see the money spent now to do the research so we know what the effects are (than on an endowment).

**Ouz 5733**

Suppose you're coming down airport drive and somebody cracks into your car. The insurance company wants to give you \$4,000 to fix your car. Do you want to hold back 20% in case they're going to hit you again? No, you want to fix your car now. I think the money should be spent to restore things now. If they spill the oil again they have to pay again.

**Ptl 5828**

One of the problems in Alaska when you've got three or four agencies trying to do something, is getting somebody to say yes and then getting it done. I don't have much faith that an endowment is going to work.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5318**

The good old boy, our governor, introduced this endowment three years ago. That's his pride and joy and that stopped this thing from happening. The settlement was done so quickly so the money could be made available immediately. In going into year 5 I guess immediacy is not what

I understand those words to mean. If endowment is another means of saving it for another agency down the line I'm opposed to it.

**Cdv 5317**

Regarding an endowment: there's going to be administrative costs maybe as much as 15%. I am most afraid of adding another layer of bureaucracy. We're going to have another form of Trustee Council dealing with this endowment that is more or less going to be a permanent board. After a period of time there's going to be a little collective and a clique and there's going to be a lot of trouble getting anything out of the endowment.

**Cdv 5314**

If I were the oil company who paid almost a billion dollars to clean up an oil spill and you put it into an endowment, it would seem to me that portion put into the endowment is something that I shouldn't even have to pay. After about ten years, what is to stop the Trustee Council from saying well the resources are fixed but we've got this endowment, let's spend it on docks and cabins or ferries or highways or aquariums?

## **REGION:**

**Anc 1634 Sierra Club**

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

**Anc 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

Issues and Policy Questions: The following comments are in direct response to specific policy issues and questions are raised in the Draft Restoration Plan. "Special Interest" Endowments Neither Necessary Nor Justified: There is no need, nor justification, to establish a special interest endowment as a funding source apart from the existing Settlement. The existing Settlement already has the functional attributes of an endowment. Funds, including interest earnings, will continue to accrue to the Settlement. The Trustee Council can choose to extend expenditures from the Settlement over any time frame it deems appropriate. The "special interest endowment" proposals being advocated with special interest groups in charge of spending decisions are characterized by gross conflicts of interest. While it is not surprising that special interest groups want their own special "dedicated fund" - which special interest group wouldn't? - such a proposal is neither necessary nor justified. A "special interest endowment" would undermine the broad public interest in restoration already defined under the terms of the Settlement.

**Anc 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region**

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

**Anc 1598**

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

**CDV 1564**

Spend the money now; I don't think money should be tied-up in an endowment.

<b>ISSUE: 3.2 XX ; Comments about previous spending</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5083**

I'd like some kind of release of information about how the nearly \$300 million dollars was spent and how much went to administration, and monitoring and research. Especially the money that was spent for the settlement, I would like to see how much went to attorneys' fees and the other ways that it was spent. I think an endowment is very appealing, but what is disturbing is how little pay off there is. I am not very enthusiastic about a big endowment.

**Anc 5039**

Of the \$33 million, how much was proposed by state and federal agencies? Who is going to watch them?

**Anc 5038**

How much was spent for 1993?

**Anc 5032**

So you guys paid them out of this fund? Was that let under bid under state or federal laws? The people who sign the checks granted them the right to let sole source contracts with monies that were obtained by the state in the civil lawsuit? Are the monies you are going to spend for restoration let out through bids or are you just handing them out to Exxon under a sole source contract? Is there a bid procedure which you are required to follow?

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 6094**

There is a fear that a lot of money will go for things like reimbursement, and there won't be

anything to show for it. I have heard that at meetings that I have gone to. Maybe we will have something concrete like acquisition of habitat.

**Hmr 5417**

Regarding the opportunities for human use, only 4% has gone for habitat acquisition. It strikes me that by adding up these figures \$270-290 million has been allocated. Whatever comes from Exxon has already been committed to putting more money into reimbursing the government. I would like to know the difference between feeding the bureaucracy. The human use in the agencies seems to be pretty lively.

**Hmr 5394**

I just tuned in and I heard a couple of references to there being \$900 million to spend. I would like to hear what happened to the 1/3 of the money that has already been spent to reimburse the State and Federal governments and Exxon. What in real dollars do we have left to spend in the pot? Is there interest associated with that or does the pot of money get smaller because of inflation? It would be useful to address the differences between the terms for spending the criminal settlement money that is being discussed in the legislature right now and the civil settlement.

**Hmr 5392**

You say that \$50 million was allocated to Exxon for cost incurred for cleanup, etc. They spent \$39.9 million. What happened to the other \$10 million?

**Hmr 5380**

How has the balance been so far from your pot of money for restoration and habitat acquisition as opposed to concrete projects or construction?

**Okb 432**

The past projects have not seemed very beneficial.

**Okb 219**

It is very difficult for me to realize that by the end of this year you will "pissed" away over \$300 million dollars, without anything more to show for it than the soon to be ravaged timber the Seldovia Native conned you into buying. It would be interesting to know what political person is involved with the timber Co involved with the "CON". No one in his right mind would have purchased this piece that presently stands in the path of spreading Spruce Bark Beetles.

**Sdv 5890**

The effects of the oil spill will last several decades. We should not spend up all the money right quick. If you have a big pile of money, you will attract all kinds of people. That was a phenomenon during the oil spill. People did as much damage as good during the oil spill because of the money. The damage from the oil spill will last throughout my children and grandchildren's life times, and funds should be available because they might have more wisdom on what to do. You can't replace the environment instantly but as you learn more, you should have money available to make things back right. I feel strongly that a large part of the money should be tucked away. There will be every carpetbagger in the world trying to get a piece of the action. If you take the avarice out of it, you will get a better quality product.

**Sew 5932**

I am amazed at how little you allotted for restoration. This is the right place and time. You allotted darn near as much for administration. You ought to take a look at this.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5563**

Of the money that's been spent can you tell us has research been done, has anything concrete been done? [answer dealt with damage assessment studies, symposium, reimbursement for cleanup work, restoration work.] Then that's good, we've got something for the money.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5343**

A lot of the objection to the research money is to the \$190 million that's already been reimbursed for research.

**Cdv 5325**

The big expenses are the reimbursements. Research has not received the biggest dollars. I heard Harley Oldberg say that he was planning a meeting May 25 in Valdez where he wanted to get five representatives from Cordova with Valdez to put together an attack forum for the Trustee Council.

**Cdv 5290**

How exactly has the Trustee Council heard from the public on the research projects and whatever? What's the filtration process been and is there any chance to change any of that?

Also, why is \$150 to 200 million been paid back to the state and federal governments? That's more than has been spent on research totally. I don't know if there's any opportunity to get any of that back. Also a year or so ago the Restoration Framework came out. I thought the Restoration Framework was to be the basis of the plan. There was a lot of feedback given to them that they should not take those reimbursements, that they should make that money last longer.

**Cdv 671**

Of the \$350 million that has been spent, none or very little has been spent in direct restoration or habitat acquisition in Prince William Sound--this is criminal. The political game that the Trustees appear to be playing is very frustrating and disheartening. Nothing has been done for affected fisheries and marine resources.

**Wht 6041**

Am I wrong that \$300 million is already spent in reimbursing state agencies for studies they budgeted for during the spill years?

**REGION: KEN**

**Ptg 5778**

I speak on behalf of Chugach Regional Resources Commission, which has been providing technical assistance for fisheries and development projects. We are interested in focusing on the loss of economic opportunities that occurred as a result of the spill. Some of these projects have been started because we can't wait for funding. For example, the cannery shut down. Port Graham has started a hatchery. They also own the cannery and are renovating it. They are marketing it on their own. This provides subsistence, jobs, and fish for commercial fisherman. They have already started things to go beyond subsistence because they can't wait. They have tried to pick up with other funding. It would be nice if the Council could have some type of matching project.

**Sew 5973**

You are talking about cost-sharing projects. It kind of ties in to the Sea Life Center. Scientist will bring in new dollars to the state. I would hate that we would have spent \$900 million, and I won't have anything for my kid or grandkids to see. Animals and fish will not be back to normal and that is what the center is for. For those who have worked on the center for years, this is really great. When can we talk to a scientist?

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5295**

The aquaculture association, state of Alaska and the Valdez Fisheries Association have all contributed money for the coded wire program. Carl Rosier is going back to the Trustee Council to ask for some matching funding. If the Trustee Council can't do that there's something really wrong.

**Tat 6001**

How many years will it take before they've spent all the money? Have they asked any other big corporations for contributions to make the money last longer? I think the idea of matching money is a really good idea. If somebody had a good idea and they had \$10,000 but they needed \$75,000 to get started, could they apply to this fund for that help? I would encourage the Trustees to do something like that. Each individual person could help the economy of the community by doing their own economic development project. It could be a loan or a grant program but it really would help the little communities. Capital and jobs are the biggest problems here.

**Wht 6044**

Are there any other matched funds?

<b>ISSUE: 2.2 PRO ;</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 369**

I would like all the areas and animals affected by the oil spill to be tended to.

**REGION: KEN**

**Sew 281**

Another problem I have with projects labled as wildlife rehabilitation is their value in the grander scheme. It is a waste of money, time, personnel and resources to attempt to rehibilitate individuals. The success rate, especially compared with the cost, is appalling. Protecting populations, wildlife communities, ecosystems and habitat along with prevention are the only cost effective eays to deal with this problem.

**Sew 201**

Alaska is in dire need of a centralized research facility on order to bring together the data, ideas and minds of scienitific community. The temporary rehabilitation center set up in Seward during the spill was a noble cause, but what happend to those sick and injured marine life today? Alaska, I am told, has 33% of the U.S. coastline, yet what does the states population know about modern sicence of it all? The Alaska Sealife Center located in Seward, so close to PWS and Cook Inlet, Alaska penninsula etc. would benefit, research, rehabilitation, and educate. I sincerely hope that the Trustee Council will support this Center. Research ideals start in the mind, moves to the field, and end in a lab. Without a first class facility to formulate the conclusions, the data is of no use. Please support the Alaska Sealife Center for the future of the Environmental Sciences, Alaska, and our childern.

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz 1025**

This project is to build a center for PWS to provide the public with accurate information on the impact of the spill, restoration efforts, existing conditions in PWS, access and administration of the resource library and archives and ongoing education on the environment and natural resources and recreational opportunities in PWS. The location of the center would be Valdez. As the only community on PWS that is accessible by road, it provides the greatest amount of access to the most people. A center located in Valdez would be enhanced by the oil spill prevention and response capabilities, the most comprehensive in any one location in the world and the U.S. Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Service which is state of the art. The existing facilities such as PWS Community College and the Valdez Civic Center, which has large meeting capability and an auditorium, would afford a natural enhancement. This combination would provide an opportunity for hosting conferences, symposiums, seminars and other events to provide the latest information on the effects of the spill, restoration efforts and ongoing education on the environment and natural resource of the Sound.

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz 1697**

This letter is in support of the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center. Prince William Sound plays an important part of the Valdez community as a place of beauty, recreation and livelihood to many residents and visitors. The Exxon Valdez oil spill had a serious effect on the entire Prince William Sound area and it is felt that some of the funds available from that event should be used to help restore an economic base that the center would afford us. The cultural center would be an ideal facility to allow visitors and residents alike to relive the history of our community and surrounding area. It would also be an educational aspect for use by Prince William Sound Community College and the Valdez School District. It is important that students understand the development of this area. I strongly urge you to give this cultural center your utmost consideration.

**Vdz 797**

No place I know of in PWS provides a greater combination of fish, wildlife and scenic resources than Port Fidalgo. Clearcutting at Two Moon and Fish Bays is progressing quickly down the bay. The head of Fidalgo is USFS lands. Of most concern are the private timberlands to the west of and adjacent to the USFS lands. Especially valuable are the estuaries, lagoons, islets and large mud flats occupying the northernmost portion of Port Fidalgo, as sketched. Maximum effort should be placed on protecting all of Port Fidalgo north and east of Whalen Bay, especially its scenic value.

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<b>ISSUE: 4.0 XX ; General comments about alternatives</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 5365**

I was curious about how the pie charts got bigger and bigger.

**Fbk 5362**

One thing that is going to be real important to address in the EIS is to make sure that it is not an either/or issue. There are diametrically opposed issues. Commercial fisherman want to get rid of sea otters. You have to make people aware that there are trade offs. You should at least highlight that. There are some serious problems to be addressed there.

**Fbk 5359**

I think it is a good idea to spend money on habitat protection. I didn't see the pie diagram I wanted. I would give a large part to habitat protection and some amount to studies until the endowment is built up enough. I would reduce some of the general restoration.

**Fbk** 5354

Were the pie charts derived from information or was it what people from your office thought would be best?

**Jno** 5474

Which alternative was selected?

#### **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5382

What are the different alternatives you are looking at for the plan?

**Nan** 5614

Would the alternative descriptions apply to each individual village or is it the whole state? If the city of Homer's plan is better than ours, would this be a factor?

**Ptg** 5746

So, we here in the village need to let you know which alternative we favor to help the Trustee Council decide which one to go with? So, it is real important that all of us let you know which one we favor?

**Sdv** 5840

Can we get any kind of idea in Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 for general restoration what the components are?

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Ptl** 5801

Do those attorney fees show in that 7% for administration?

#### **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1101

I just hope that the alternative which is finally chosen is the best, and I hope it keeps the Sound just as beautiful and even more beautiful than how it was when I paddled through it these past four weeks. I would appreciate being informed as to which alternative is chosen and what is going on with the Restoration Plan. Since I am from Pennsylvania, after the original incident, I no longer heard about what was (and is) going on with the Sound. But, now with the Sound being part of me, I really am interested in the results of the Exxon Valdez Oil Restoration Plan. Please keep me up to date. Thank You.

**REGION:**

**Anc** 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Allocation of Remaining Funds Among Uses: In terms of the relative allocation of funds from the Settlement, it is difficult to justify the assignment of specific percentage amounts to expenditures at this time. However, in general terms, some combination of Alternatives 2 and 3, as described in the Draft Restoration Plan generally represents an appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses.

**Cda** 1006

I believe that the civil settlement should be used for the following priorities: 1. Take all appropriate steps to absolutely ensure that no environmental catastrophe won't repeat in the future in Prince William Sound. 2. Spend money on the area directly affected by the oil to allow the fauna and flora to regain its natural course. The restoration actions should be undertaken with coordination to what nature already does by itself, without any assistance.

**USA** 1649 National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by Congress to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the liability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environment. The National Trust wishes to go on record urging the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to adopt a restoration plan that would provide a reasonable balance between general restoration activities and property acquisition for impacted cultural sites. An alternative that combines these two objectives will provide the most well-rounded and complete recovery from the impact of the oil spill.

**USA** 1561

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with the five alternative suggested for use of the remaining funds for the spill recovery.

<b>ISSUE: 4.1 XX ; General comments about alternative 1</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 6093

What would you do under a "no action" alternative?

**REGION: PWS**

**Wht** 6042

What happens to the \$660 million under Alternative 1?

**ISSUE: 4.1 PRO ; Support Alternative 1**

**REGION: KEN**

Sew 5942

Why is Alternative 1 not posted? I noticed that recovery would not be monitored for this alternative. Natural recovery could certainly be monitored and should at least be considered. The rest just means groveling over a bigger slice of money.

Sew 5907

Why isn't Alternative 1 taken seriously?

Sew 316

In general, let mother nature handle re-populating the critters. She has provided the niche, and they will come. Besides, another big spill (and we seem to be planning that there will be one) might very likely wipe out the restoration efforts.

**ISSUE: 4.1 CON ; Oppose Alternative 1**

**REGION: KEN**

Hmr 5432

I am glad that you did not bring Alternative 1, which is to do nothing.

**ISSUE: 4.2 PRO ; Supports Alternative 2**

**REGION: AK**

Jno 5509

I believe the settlement was inappropriately conducted by Mr. Cole and Mr. Thornburg. It gave the state the position of receiving a dole which is being squandered by the Trustee Council. The \$270 million spent should have produced more than 400 plans and proposals. Prince William Sound doesn't need to go through this exercise. I am strongly in support of Alternative 2, and I think the \$660 million should be directed by the Trustee Council to be put solely into habitat acquisition with one exception. The only thing we can do as a community of scientists to replace the bird species which have been lost is to exterminate the rats and the foxes throughout the Aleutian chain.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5077**

I wanted to speak up for Alternative 2. The best use would be habitat acquisition and would be the best thing to prevent further damage and give the species a chance to recover. I am very much against an endowment. You ought to be able to make a ten year plan. The fund should be ten times greater for an endowment.

**Anc 5072**

I support Alternative 2, and I looked at a combination of this with an endowment fund to finding a long-term solution.

**Anc 5071**

I would like to express preference for allocation scenario 2.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Sew 6110**

I support Alternative 2 and habitat protection and acquisition. The Kenai Fiords would be a great choice.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Akh 5009**

AKI's position is that we would definitely be in favor of alternative two in your allocations, which would provide for the greatest habitat protection and acquisition. I appreciate your review on why the Trustee Council seems to be moving slow, but I hope they will speed up. The tourist industry is discovering the South end of Kodiak Island. There are people that are starting to pick up on it. There are people who are moving their land from conservation status to development status so they can start capitalizing on that. We're moving too slow and we're starting to lose part of our market share. We need to get some of that tourist dollar. That means we need to move into more popular tourist areas. On behalf of the Ikuie corp., they have a small parcel at the mouth of the Ikuik river, which is the entrance of the red salmon up to red lake. I'm delivering to you their letter of interest and the legal description.

**Akh 2 Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.**

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INC. favors alternative #2 for allocation.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1365 National Wildlife Refuge Association**

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The NWRA was founded in 1975 by wildlife refuge professionals concerned about the future of the Refuge System and the natural resources it is intended to conserve. The

organization represents wildlife professionals and concerned citizens working together to benefit refuges in Alaska and nationwide. The NWRA appreciates this opportunity to express its view to the Trustee Council concerning the development of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, and supports alternative number two "Habitat Protection". Primary emphasis upon the acquisition and protection of strategic habitats, especially on Kodiak Island, are critical in NWRA's view. The NWRA strongly supports the acquisition (from willing sellers) of native corporation lands on Kodiak Island in order to consolidate the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and protect essential habitat for the Kodiak bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, seabirds, and marine mammals. Kodiak acquisitions may be particularly beneficial to black oystercatcher, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet and pigeon guillemot that were seriously affected by the spill and vulnerable to impacts from any future spills. Utilization of civil settlement monies is especially important to ensure the continued viability of the Kodiak bear. While bear's important denning habitats are federally owned, the critical feeding habitats are among those lands selected and owned by the Native corporations. The sale of these areas to private parties and subsequent development as industrial and commercial facilities would be devastating to the bear and to the refuge. Such development, including construction of fishing and hunting lodges, has occurred in the last couple of years in prime bear feeding habitat. Escalation of this scenario can be avoided with timely acquisitions of priority tracts from native owners seeking economic self-sufficiency. The NWRA urges the Trustee Council to act to consolidate the Refuge and ensure a more secure future for the Kodiak bear as well as other valuable natural resources of the spill area.

USA 1363

My name is Celina Montofano, and I am from Long Island, New York. I am writing to express my interest in the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration plan. I have just spent the past month sea kayaking and camping in the Prince William Sound, and this experience has heightened my awareness of the need for and importance of restoration efforts. My expedition began in Whittier, and places I have visited include Crafton Island, Chenega Island, and Bainbridge Island. I have been entranced by the beauty of the land and water and am amazed at how abundant the wildlife is. I have also viewed oil-stained rock, however, and realized that this defacement is only a superficial remnant of the tragedy of the spill. The wildlife and land still suffer greatly from the devastating effects of the disaster. Although much of the damage is irreparable, additional resources can and should be allocated toward restoring them as closely as possible to their pristine pre-spill existence. I believe that restoration efforts should be accomplished primarily through habitat protection and acquisition to allow land and wildlife recovery to occur at its natural rate. This alternative (alternative #2) will minimize over development and human encroachment and provide the best means of protecting the pristine wilderness of the Sound. Thank you for considering my opinion on this matter. I am hopeful that any and all restoration efforts will be successful and am certain that they will be undertaken in a timely and efficient manner.

USA 1345 Game Conservation International

Game Conservation International is a non-profit organization of hunter conservationists founded in 1967, with a membership of 1,000. GAME COIN participates in wildlife conservation projects relating to protection of habitat, outdoor education, anti-poaching programs and translocation of game animals. We support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's decision to utilize habitat acquisition within the oil spill region as an important restoration tool, your initiatives to acquire and protect 60,000 acres of outstanding wildlife areas. GAME COIN adds our voice to



the support of alternative #2 which would dedicate 91% of the remaining Exxon Valdez restoration fund to habitat acquisition. In particular, we support acquisition of Kodiak native indholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a priority in your future restoration plans.

**USA 1332 Great Bear Foundation**

Please register the Great Bear Foundation's vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining 600 million dollars to habitat acquisition. Highest priority for lands to be acquired are native inholdings and other private parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Without habitat protection, all wildlife, including Brown Bears, will not have the land necessary to insure survival.

**USA 1318**

I am from Atlanta, Georgia, and I am writing in response to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Bill. During June and July of this year, I spent one month traveling through the pristine Prince William Sound by sea kayak. My expedition led me from Whittier through Culross and Bainbridge passages to the Gulf of Alaska and back again. I was struck by the beauty and serenity of the Sound. Although I only spent one month in Alaska, I feel apart of her environment, and I experienced a sharp pain within me every time I viewed remains from the oil spill. Seeing construction hats and booms left on the beaches from the clean up and oil stained on rocks from the splashing of waves crushed my heart. In my opinion Alternative 2, habitat protection, is the best option for restoration of the Sound. Wildlife and their habitat have received enough damage from the oil spill, and therefore, need protection from disturbances that may occur by other alternatives. I also believe that restoration should be limited to the spill area. There is no reason any of this money should be spent to build roads and marinas etc. because they were not affected by the spill. The beauty of the Prince William Sound relies on her mammal population and preservation of the surrounding land. Therefore, I strongly recommend Alternative 2 as the plan to restore the natural appearance of the Prince William Sound.

**USA 1309**

I understand that your council is in a position to affect the distribution of some of the funds from the Exxon Valdez Restoration Fund, and that one alternative (Alternative 2) is for you to acquire Alaska Native Holdings in the Kodiak Refuge. This alternative is one I would very strongly support, because it would enhance very significantly the Kodiak brown bear refuge. Though the brown bear is the state symbol of California, it is extinct here; thus we have a natural trajedy displayed on every California flag and seal. Since Alaska has time to prevent such an extinction, it seems that you have a great opportunity to act in favor of these great animals. It is also fitting that you could use money from the natural tragedy at Valdez to secure the habitat of the brown bear and other Alaska wildlife. Please adopt Alternative 2. Thank you.

**USA 1303**

This is in regards to how the remaining 630 million dollars of the oil spill civil settlement money should be spent. I'm a sea kayaker who has had the opportunity to paddle in the sound on several occassions with some extended and lengthy trips. I believe the best way to spend the mony would be your option 2, the acquisition of land to protect it from logging and mining and other consumptive uses. I don't want to see the attempted manipulation of the ecosystems

to "enhance" recovery. Lets just acquire more land and let it all recover as nature will allow. I spend alot of money getting to, and in Alaska in order to kayak there, and will continue to in the future if there is someplace like PWS to go to. I believe with all the other similar users the money we bring in to the state economy in the long run will outweigh that generated by timber and mining. Our money is spread farther and more evenly than just to those of special interest of logging and mining.

**USA 1301**

Alternative 2 would be a major step in the restoration of wildlife habitat in the spill zone. Private land from willing sellers within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would and should be top priority.

**USA 1275**

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.

**USA 1274**

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.

**USA 1273**

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.

**USA 1272**

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.

**USA 1271**

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.

USA 1270

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.

Habitat is the Key to the survival of wildlife. We must not miss any opportunities to provide for this critical component.

USA 1269

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.

USA 1268

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. This is most important!

USA 1238

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.

USA 1237

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 willings seller within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

USA 1236

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.

USA 1235

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.

USA 1234

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.

USA 1233

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.

USA 1232

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.

USA 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers

The Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) is an international non-profit organization which promotes "Conserving, Restoring and Education Through Fly Fishing." The Federation sponsors local stream and fishery restoration projects, provides conservation grants, promotes public education and seeks to preserve all species of fish in all classes of waters. It is this interest that we provide public comment regarding utilization of the Exxon Valdez settlement fund. Inherent to the settlement fund and restoration process is the opportunity to make a significant contribution toward the preservation of recreational fishing resources within the spill region. I am sure you are aware that recreational fishing is an important and growing

industry vital to the socioeconomic well being of Alaska. Needless to say, the future of this industry depends on the preservation of abundant fish populations and fisher habitat. In this regard, the Federation of Fly Fishers supports Alternative '2' as identified in the draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. As stated in this alternative, 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the settlement fund would be focused upon habitat acquisition in the spill region. The Federation urges this Council to prioritize lands adjacent to anadromous streams and rivers with an emphasis on acquisition for inclusion in state and federal conservation units such as parks and refuges. Of particular importance is the acquisition of native inholdings within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Monument, and the expansions of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 'Red Peaks' unit on Afognak Island. Such an acquisition would provide public access to dozens of rivers and streams which are now closed. Additionally, acquisition would solidify state and federal management of these critical habitats. The Federation commends the Trustee Council's priority emphasis on anadromous fish resource as outlined in your draft restoration plan. We encourage you to adopt Alternative '2' in utilizing the Exxon Valdez settlement to provide a lasting and positive legacy from this tragic oil spill. Thank you for your time and consideration.

USA 1184

Recently I made my first trip to Alaska and the Prince William Sound area. I spent over a month kayaking and camping with a few friends and had a wonderful time experiencing the beauty and solitude. While in Anchorage, I became aware of the money Exxon has allotted to the areas affected by oil spill in 1989. I grew up near the Great Smokey National Park, and I fear that Prince William Sound area will someday become this commercialized. After reading over the draft, I am in favor of Alternative 2 because I feel as much land should be protected as possible. Hopefully this alternative in the future will not allow for ANY future development because we all need a place as natural as possible without roads, floating fuel stations, cruise lines, etc. disturbing our views. Please consider this letter and consider the impact of increasing tourism will have on the sound. Thank you for your time.

USA 1148

Alternative #2 or something close to it makes sense to me.

May the Creator assist you.

USA 1101

I realize that these areas have come a long way in the restoration process, but I feel as though self restoration with limited monitoring is the best way to go for the land and the sea in the Sound. Therefore it is plain to see that I support alternative 2 for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. I, personally, feel this to be the best choice which I have come to since I spent four weeks intimately within Prince William Sound- paddling from Whittier to the Gulf of Alaska and back. On the way we saw debris left on beaches possibly left from the cleanup, smelled the crude oil in certain protected areas, and saw many cruise ships go by which did not make the view nice and did not sound at all natural. These are some of the reasons why I do not think the other alternatives are the best choice.

USA 1098

I have heard about the debate (and upcoming decision) on how to spend the \$660 million settlement that Exxon is paying to the State of Alaska over the oil spill in Prince William Sound and I wish to voice my opinion. I recently visited Prince William Sound for two weeks

for a sea kayaking trip organized by the National Outdoor Leadership School. I saw for myself what a pristine location it is. I saw numerous forms of wildlife, from bald eagles to killer whales. I was informed of the 5 options for spending the settlement. I believe option #2 is best. This option says that 91% of the money should be spent purchasing approximately 14% of the private land in the Sound to ensure continued habitat for the wildlife. Man can best aid nature by allowing it to flourish rather than by trying to engineer change. All the other options provide funds for meddling in the affairs of the creatures of the sound. I think this would be a serious mistake. I urge you to vote for option #2 and spend as much money as possible buying private lands in the Sound. By the way, this is my second kayaking trip to Alaska in as many years (1992 trip to Icy Bay, north of Yakkutat) and I plan to return in the future.

USA 1070

I have just been paddling on Prince William Sound and studying for myself the effects and answers to the tragic Valdez spill. After reading your possible solutions, I would like to say that plan two-habitat protection would be the best plan. I feel this way because nature is strong and can help itself. Wasting money on trying to restore things won't help. By buying land and protecting it we can help the beauty of the Sound. I hope that you can see that the money should go only towards protecting the land that was hurt so badly.

USA 1069

I'm writing you this letter sitting on Day Care Cove on Perry Island, having travelled here by kayak. I have spent extensive time on extended kayak trips on Prince William Sound both before and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The silence and lack of activity in these areas affected by the oil spill was horrifying. However nature has begun recovery on its own. I feel that the money after the settlement with Exxon would best be spent in plan #2. Nature is better at fixing itself than we can so I feel that the money would be best spent in protecting the natural beauty of the Sound. For the future, let nature take its own course and fix the problem.

USA 1067

I am a sophomore in college from Providence, Rhode Island. I am just finishing kayaking in Prince William Sound for about three weeks and am now going to spend the summer travelling in Alaska. My experiences first hand living on the Sound amongst its wildlife and beautiful scenery were possibly the most memorable in my life. Prince William Sound is a magical place. But while I was there I also was awakened to the reality today of the impact of the 1989 oil spill. I was saddened to see the differences between the numbers of wildlife in the Southern areas I visited (Perry Island, Naked Island) and the areas further north which were not hit by the spill (Port Wells, College Fjord, Unakwik Inlet). One day I paddled from College Fjord, where the waters were bristling with seals, otters, sea birds, to Perry Island, where I saw not one marine mammal and my boat was slicked by oil. When I returned to Whittier, I met some researchers from EPA, NOAA, and other organizations and I had a chance to learn from them what they had seen and learned about the alternatives you have proposed for public comment. I strongly agree with the plan proposed under Alternative 2. I believe that the most effective way to protect this magical place is to acquire habitat so that the immense healing power of the earth can be allowed to progress without further impact. The recovery will take time, but I believe without further human intervention, the recovery will be full. Prince William Sound is the first place I have ever been to where I said to myself, "I want to

take my grandchildren here." I want them to see it the way it used to be. Please protect it.

USA 1066

Alternative 2 will protect land from future development and enable resources to recover naturally.

USA 1065

I was writing about the 610 million dollars that is to be allocated to the Restoration Project. I'm in support of the #2 Habitat Protection. I believe that nature in due time can take care of herself.

USA 1062

I am 26 years old and am sitting on the Lawrence Glacier in Blackstone Bay, Prince William Sound, Alaska. I have sea kayaked to this natural phenomena and have spent the last nine days on the Sound. Today I was fortunate to see 2 bald eagles, 4 harbor seals, and a small bear yearling. However, I am told that the entire Sound is not as pristine as Blackstone Bay. I live in Boston, MA and caught my first fish in the Sound, a big salmon while trolling on my kayak. The serenity of the Sound is unparalleled - I am saddened when thinking about the destruction the Valdez Oil Spill caused in 89. I am to support Alternative 2 (91% of the \$900 million to go to purchasing lands affected by the oil spill). Keep the Sound the pristine environment it is. Leave the genetic makeup of the Alaska species to restore themselves. The chance to explore the Alaska wildlife in the Sound as those who travelled it hundreds of years ago is too precious to give up.

USA 1060

I strongly support alternative #2, habitat protection. Thank you for your ear.

USA 1054

I am writing you now because I understand that your office is accepting public input concerning the use of the monies received from the Exxon Corporation as settlement for their negligence in the March 1989 oil spill. Currently I am sitting on a rock less than 50 feet from the Lawrence Glacier next to a river that any sane person would never swim. Over the course of the last two weeks I have paddled via sea kayak through approximately 100 miles of Prince William Sound and as a user of the resource as well as a supporter of the economy of Alaska feel that I am entitled to make my opinion known. I understand that you have 5 alternatives and that your ultimate decision will be guided at least partially by one of these alternatives. I support the alternative that directs the money towards land acquisition and steers away from any kind of active interference in the balance of nature. Such interference is cumulative and not beneficial even with the best intentions. The environment is quick to cure its ills; (although not by our clock) as I have seen in my youth in New England. Land acquisition whether it be outright or by resource rights acquisition will prevent the slow but steady degradation of the coastline allowing nature to rebuild itself. Other alternatives as I understand will only alter the current balance and will interfere with the work of nature. Again let me say that I favor alternative that provide acquisition and preservation of the private lands along the sound.

USA 1032

I strongly believe that the best option would be plan II, Habitat Protection. I feel that

the best way for the environment to recover is to let nature heal itself with limited human intervention. Some restoration actions should be taken to help those organisms hit hard by the spill, while those that were not directly affected by the accident should be left alone. Funds should be used for actions in spill area only unless it is discovered that being active in other areas has a direct link to the recovery of a species located an affected by the Sound.

**USA 1031**

I do not believe that roads, logging and manners will help "restore" this magical place which so many people enjoy. Habitat protection would focus efforts on acquiring land to be preserved naturally over time. The Sound's recent trauma now deserves to be left alone as nature intended ti to be in the first place. For this and other reasons I convictedly support your alternative 2. Due to a lot of factors, I must keep this relatively brief. I did much research on the spill while on the Sound, and coordinated a "cleanup symposium" of our group an which we gave presentations on Alaska's oil subsistence, types of oil, the damage done to wildlife and human resources, the settlement, and the alternatives of how to direct the civil settlement monies. I invested the time to understand the "greater picture" and desire to see the money spent in the best possible way for the Sound. Thank you for your time and commitment to the public.

**USA 1030**

My name is Ruth Burday, an I currently live in New Hampshire. I am writing in relation to the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan. I encourage you to choose alternative #2.

**USA 1029**

My name is Nick Weiss, an I am from Brooklyn, New York. I write concerning the expenditures to be made under the Exxon Valdez Restortation Plan, and I feel that these monies should be used for alternative number two (2).

**USA 1021**

I have just finished a 2 week sea kayak course with NOLS. The Prince William Sound is great the way it is. Please don't log it. I support the land acquisition plan #2. Thank you for your consideration.

**USA 1011**

I really believe money would be better spent preserving habitat and on education visitors to minimize their impact. At present I see plan number two as the one I favor.

**USA 1008**

I am writing this letter in regards to the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration. In allocating the funds for such a large sum of money, I am sure there will be many groups of people that will want their share for their cause. Having read the restoration draft newspaper I personally would choode alternative #2. I think that the main thing to be considered should be Prince William Sound itself. The Sound was injured by the spill in so many ways, from salmon runs to harbor seals. Right now I have just completed a 3 week sea-kayaking course with the National Outdoor Leadership School. We traveled from Whittier to Nellie Juan Glacier to Knight Island, down to Pt. Helen, to Icy Bay, through Dangerous Passage to Perry Island and we are now back on our way to Whitter. In these 3 weeks we covered close to 200 miles. I am from Alabama and this is my 2nd time back to the Sound. I will return in years to came and



would love to see the Sound thriving once again like it always has in the past. Please choose wisely in the decision of what to do with the settlement money from Exxon. Remember, the Sound is the important part of so many plants, animals, and people. Thank you for your time to read this letter.

**USA 1004**

My name is Rebecca Rumiers, and I am sea kayaking for three weeks on the Prince William Sound with the National Outdoor Leadership School. I'm not from Alaska, but am nevertheless concerned with the impact the Exxon Valdez oil spill on this fragile ecosystem. Having studied the summary of alternatives for the restoration plan, I wish to voice my opinion. I feel that alternative 2 is the most responsible and effective recovery plan. The monies awarded to Alaska should be used as much as possible to restore the health and well-being of the Sound, rather than for further development. Please take this into consideration when making your decision.

**USA 446**

I am a student of the National Outdoor Leadership School, and am completing a three week kayaking expedition on Prince William Sound. We paddled nearly two hundred miles in the Sound, including some areas which were substantially affected by the 1989 spill. Having benefited from the beauty and wilderness of such areas as Knight Island and the surrounding coastline, I feel obligated to write you concerning the disposal of the Exxon settlement. I would like to strongly urge you to support Alternative 2. Because I feel that it accomplishes most completely the objectives of the suit; to restore the Sound ecosystem to its pre-spill state. Tempting though it may be to support efforts to construct infrastructure to encourage human use of the Sound, it is not in the spirit of the suit to do so.

## **REGION:**

**Anc 1619** The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Alternatives Presented. We are concerned that the alternatives may be perceived as numerical targets for funding while the rationale for long-term effectiveness for various restoration measures gets lost among the perception of competing interests. Alternative #2 comes the closest to meeting restoration goals since it gives the highest priority to habitat protection and acquisition as our highest priority for restoration but a better concept of a long-term ecosystem monitoring program needs to be included in it. However, the policy questions need to be answered differently (see Table 1 and discussion below). We oppose alternatives 1,3,4, and 5 because we do not believe they contain adequate priority to habitat protection and acquisition. We believe that the parameters for identifying what kinds of project are not eligible for Exxon Valdez funds must be clearly laid out so that the Trustee Council does not spend lots of time evaluating proposals that are not suitable.

**ANC 1464** Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.

Knik Canoers and Kayakers is an Anchorage based organization of canoeists, rafters, and kayakers interested in enjoying and conserving Alaska's free-flowing rivers, lakes and coastal waters. Together we represent some 150 boating households. We would like to urge you to support habitat acquisition as the key component for using the remainder of the oil spill funds. We give primary support to Alternative 2 - Habitat Protection and secondary support to

Alternative 3 - Limited Restoration.

**Cdv** 769

Alternative #2.

**Frn** 1149

I have had the privelege of travelling through Prince William Sound in my sea kayak for many summers. While the Sound remains an awe-inspiring natural wonder (ever since the Valdez spill), I am concerned about how much human interference the Sound can continue to withstand and still remain the wilderness coastline jewel that it is today. While timber and other industry is innecessary and important economically, in my home province of B.C. there has been such intensive clearcutting that many areas of coastline are greatly denumded of wldlife and virtually unusable for outdoor recreation of any significant value. Also, the few protected areas have become more and more crowded as outdoor recreation (especially sea kayaking) grows in popularity. These factors in British Columbia and other places make an area such as Prince William Sound even more special and precious, and greatly in need of protection. Therefore, I strongly support Alternative #2 of the Restoration Plan, which heavily focusses upon Habitat Protection and Acquisition. Only through Alt.#2 can the Sound's vast & outstanding natural treasures be best protected.

**MAT** 1546

In response to your solicitation for public comment on how to spend the civil Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds, I would like to express my STRONG SUPPORT FOR USING FUNDS FROM THE

SETTLEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF HABITAT PROTECTION. While fee simple purchase of land would be

preferred as a means to ensure enduring protection for the lands acquired, I recognize that less than fee simple acquisitions may also be effective in achieving the objective of protecting injured wildlife populations and other resources values. In genreal, I would like to express my particular support for efforts to protect large, contiguous areas of the spill zone (for example entire watersheds as opposed to narrow buffer strips). Of the alternative scenarios described in the Draft Restoration Plan brochure, Alternative 2 appears to offer the most appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses. I appreciate this opportunity to comment.

**MAT** 1425

In response to your solicitation for public comment on how to spend the civil Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds, I would like to express my strong support for using funds from the settlement for the purpose of habitat protection. While fee simple purchase of land would be preferred as a means to ensure enduring protection for the lands acquired, I recognize that less than fee simple acquisitions may also be effective in achieving the objective of protecting injured wildlife populations and to protect large, contiguous areas of the spill zone (for example entire watersheds as opposed to narrow buffer strips). Of the alternative scenarios described in the Draft Restoration Plan brochure, Alternative 2 appears to offer the most appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses.

**UNK** 1691

I am writing to you because I SUPPORT ALTERNATIVE 2. I recently spent 2 weeks on Prince

William Sound with the National Leadership School (NOLS). Living as I do in the Lower 48 it means a lot to me that some part of this country should be left as unspoiled as possible. Alaska by virtue of its remoteness and climate seems to me to be our best last chance. I urge you to leverage the money that is left from Exxon's settlement to the maximum to insure that as much habitat is protected for future generations to enjoy as I have this summer.

**USA 1931**

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.

**USA 1929**

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.

**USA 1784**

I am writing to register my vote for the purchase of Kodiak NWR lands with the settlement funds. I believe Alternative 2 is the best use of the dollars for the long-term benefit of wildlife in Alaska. The Kodiak Native lands are in prime need of protection as they contain the densest populations of salmon and bears. Last summer I had an opportunity to fly over the Karluk Lake area and I camped on the shore of Thumb Lake, a tributary drainage of Karluk. If this land were to be developed with camps, docks, and many aircraft landings then the richest area for brown bears and the potential to observe them would be seriously impacted. These are key corridors for the maintenance of all kinds of wildlife populations and need to be returned to federal management. I have recently completed a five-year study of bear responses to camps and visitors in Katmai National Park, Alaska. From this work it is clear that the protection of salmon streams on Kodiak is essential to the maintenance of the dense bear populations. It is for these reasons that acquisition of Native inholdings and other private land from willing sellers within the Kodiak NWR is my highest priority. Thank you for your consideration.

**USA 1749**

I would like to assert my support of Option #2 for the distribution of funds for the restoration of Prince William Sound. I spent four weeks kayaking on the Sound with friends this past July, and plan on returning during summers in the near future. While the beauty of Prince William Sound is unrivalled, it was evident to my friends and I that signs of the oil spill still abounded. Sterilized beaches and rocks and gravel covered with oil and tar - four years later - provided a glimpse of the disastrous effects of the spill which still linger on.

We must ensure that, to the best of our abilities, nothing like this is allowed to happen again. The allure of the wilderness is linked to its remoteness and inaccessability, as is its beauty and purity. Option #2 presents the wisest program of distributing funds because it allows for the preservation of the PWS wilderness in buying up surrounding lands. Studies and species-focused programs are important, but our first priority must be on securing the wilderness, safe from further human intervention, so that the wilderness can be safe to restore itself. Option #2 is a best assurance that the Sound will be able to return to its pre-spill state. The wilderness is what was first destroyed, the wilderness must be what is first renewed. Neglecting the legal preservation of the wilderness and the growing development interest which seeks to prey on it is the worst mistake we can make. In allowing

floating gas stations and in welcoming dramatically increased motorized usage of the Sound, we are asking for another disaster. Will Prince William Sound become another Buzzard's Bay or Chesapeake Bay? No. Option #2 for a restored Sound.

**USA 1735** International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc

The International Wild Waterfowl Association works toward protection, conservation, and reproduction of many species of wild waterfowl considered in danger of eventual extinction. Habitat preservation is a critical part of the effort to protect many of these species. In recognition of the Trustee Council's identification of the harlequin duck as one of the key bird species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the IWWA would like to go on record in support of Alternative 2, which would dedicate 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition within the spill region. IWWA urges the Trustee Council to prioritize coastal sea duck habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge whose bays and nearshore waters provide wintering habitat for an estimated 150,000 sea ducks, including harlequin, Barrow's goldeneye, king eider, and greater squap. An important population of breeding tundra swan also utilize the southern end of the Kodiak Refuge and would benefit from acquisition and presevation of their habitat. It is the IWWA view that nature will do most important job in cleaning up the oil spill and since the spill was an environmental problem, the solution of habitat acquisition and preseervation is the best use of the oil spill settlement fund from an environmental standpoint. Thank you for the oppportunity to be part of the public comment process.

**USA 1728**

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. 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

**USA 1727**

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. 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

**USA 1726**

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. 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

**USA 1725**

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. 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

USA 1724

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. 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

USA 1723

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. 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

USA 1722

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. 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

USA 1695

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.

USA 1655

Of the alternatives proposed by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees, I favor Alternative 2. However I wish to urge the Trustees to adopt an alternative proposed by a coalition of conservation groups: using 80% of the funds for the protection of habitat. I believe this would protect some areas near Prince William Sound from clear cutting, an activity that would only increase the devastation of this region.

USA 1631

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.

USA 1630

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.

USA 1629

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.

USA 1575

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.

USA 1574

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.

USA 1573

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.

USA 1572

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.

USA 1571

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.

USA 1570

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.

USA 1569

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.

USA 1568

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.

USA 1539

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.

**USA 1495**

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.

**USA 1494**

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.

**USA 1493**

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.

**USA 1449 Izaak Walton League of America**

The Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., promotes means and opportunities for educating the public to conserve, maintain, protect and restore the soil, forest, water, air, and other natural resources of the US and promotes the enjoyment and wholesome utilization of those resources. The Izaak Walton League of America would like to take this opportunity to endorse the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's decision to consider habitat acquisition of critical wildlife resources as an important restoration tool. In addition, the Izaak Walton League of America hereby registers its recommendation that the Trustee Council adopt Alternative '2' of the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Alternative '2' mandates that 91% of the remaining funds be used for habitat acquisition of key wildlife resources within the oil spill region. The Izaak Walton League believes that acquisition of critical wildlife habitat - such as Native inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - and the expansion of public access rights to the same lands within existing or expanded conservation units in the oil spill region would be a meaningful and lasting use of the oil spill settlement fund. Thank you and good luck in your restoration efforts.



USA 1429

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 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 with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1428

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 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 with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1427

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 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 with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

USA 1426

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are now 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.

Our tour in 9/92 confirmed  
the great importance of restoring all threatened wildlife to its former habitat.

USA 1391

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 habtiat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willion sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

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I volunteer at the Buffalo Zoo. But, the zoos are not where animals belong--they belong in their natural habtiat. Homo-sapiens is on the way to becomming "ENDANGERED ANIMAL"!

USA 1387

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USA 1366

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 Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

USA 793

If one must choose from the five "alternatives" then Alternative 2 appears to be the preferable

<b>ISSUE: 4.2 CON ; Oppose Alternative 2</b>
--

**REGION: AP**

Clg 5216

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

**REGION: KOD**

Old 5671

How are you going to protect anything? Are you going to let everything just go to hell? I don't think like alternative number 3. Even after all the information maybe we'll never see anything come out of it. If you set research to 3%, are you going to spend it all in Prince William Sound or are you going to spend some of it in Kodiak? I'd like to see some research done here.

<b>ISSUE: 4.3 XX ; General comments about Alternative 3</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

Hmr 6098

I generally agree with what she said (like Alternative 3).

Hmr 5461

Alternative 3 is pretty reasonable. I am in favor of habitat protection. It would be good to unload this money. Fat processes like this are natural targets. You have to guide the money within the agencies.

Hmr 5460

I like Alternative 3, but I am not sure I like the policies. I am not sure the restoration action should cease. I am not sure it should be limited to the spill area. It should be considered on a case-by-case basis. I basically like that approach.

<b>ISSUE: 4.3 PRO ; Supports Alternative 3</b>
--

**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 176**

I favor allocation #3 (limited restoration) which uses 75% on habitat protection/acquisition. Please protect Cape Yakataga.

**REGION: KEN**

**Sew 265**

I prefer option 3 or may own outlined below.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1132**

This letter is in response to your request for public comments concerning the Exxon Valdez oil spill recovery alternatives. I understand that \$600 million is as yet uncommitted, and five alternatives concerning the spending of that money have been proposed. I think alternative 3 is the best choice. The importance of acquiring and protecting habitat cannot be understated.

Perhaps the prime reason for spending 75% of the funds on habitat is that without it, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forests will probably be clearcut in the near future. Should that happen, it will make the full recovery is spent on fisheries studies and management programs. As we have learned in Oregon, clearcutting near mountain streams often has a devastating effect on the health of those streams and their suitability for salmon and trout. Perhaps even better than Alternative 3 would be a proposal put forth by several conservation groups calling for 80% of the funds to be used for habitat protection and the balance for research and development. I understand that certain aspects of Alternative 3 make it less desirable than this new sixth alternative. regardless, though, I still think Alternative 3 is the best of the five that have been presented. A 75-25 split will help to ensure protection of a habitat that is so very important to both the animals that live there and the people who fish and hunt there. Thank you for the work you are doing on this important project.

**USA 1061**

Having just completed a three week kayaking tour in the northern sections of Prince William Sound I find myself compelled to write you regarding the oil spill restoration plan. My observations of cleaned beaches and uncleared but affected beaches and as well as slightly and unimpacted areas deepened my concern for the health of this unique land and priceless resource. Of the 5 alternatives listed in the public draft of the restoration plans, I most support Alternative 3. I am concerned about the potential in other plans for increasing human use too greatly.

**REGION:**

ANC 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Overall Response to Proposed Alternative. Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction. Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

<b>ISSUE: 4.3 CON ; Oppose Alternative 3</b>
--

**REGION: AP**

Clg 5216

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

<b>ISSUE: 4.4 PRO ; Supports Alternative 4</b>
--

**REGION: ANC**

USA 451

I have just spent the last three weeks sea kayaking Prince William Sound. There I have enjoyed the natural resources that it has to offer. Although I am not an Alaskan resident, I would like to see this beautiful, life-inspiring resource to be preserved indefinitely. For all U.S. citizens, Prince William Sound offers a host of natural wonders that need protection.

The Valdez oil spill of 1989 jeopardized this valuable area. Many wildlife gave their life up for human error. This must not happen again! The price to be paid is much too high. Can you imagine the last sealion or marbled murrelet that can't breed because their populations are so low? By protecting habitat, this need not be a reality for Prince William Sound! I believe that plan 4 offers the best protection and restoration for Prince William Sound.

**REGION: KEN**



Sdv 6158

Alternative 4 seems the better of the alternatives with a few changes.

Sdv 6148

Alternative 4 would seem to be the most balanced in terms of our interest.

**REGION: OUT**

USA 1181

Howdy, I'm writing to express my views and opinion on the Exxon Oil Spill Recovery Proposals. I believe Alternative #4 of 50% to be spent on habitat protection and acquisition. I'm an NWF (National Wildlife Federation) member. Their proposal is 80%. Although I'm a conservationist, I believe that the people primarily in the fisheries industries should be compensated as well as the habitat.

**REGION: PWS**

Chb 5165

Regarding the alternatives, what we have heard today will lead me to believe that opinion is gravitating towards Alternative 4 or 5.

**REGION:**

USA 799

I urge you to select alternative FOUR from among the five being considered by the Trustee council as a blueprint for the restoration of resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill. Of the plans described in the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan pamphlet, the "moderate restoration" plan appears to be the most balanced and farsighted maximizing the effectiveness of oil settlement funds. It provides adequate funding for habitat protection and acquisition while casting a wider net over recovery activities to those resources and services outside the designated spill area -- recognizing that ecosystems do not conform to man-made boundaries. It also provides for more responsible management of "human use" of the sound. We cannot ignore the impact our actions will have on habitat, so best we manage our actions as wisely as possible. Finally, it provides funding for the all-important monitoring/research and administration/public information functions associated with restoration, without which we would squander the opportunity to apply newly gained knowledge about the effectiveness of various restoration activities to the Valdez oil spill area and to other oil spill recovery efforts.

I recently had the distinct privilege and pleasure of camping and kayaking in Prince William Sound -- thus my heightened interest in the council's activities. I was deeply moved by the sound's beauty and strength, but also felt cheated that I and others could not enjoy the rich biodiversity it had been known for in the years preceding March 1989. Everyone I spoke with who had experienced the sound prior to the spill acknowledged that it was considerably more "silent" now. The United States has a responsibility not only to protect and manage our priceless natural

resources wisely, but to set an example through our actions for the rest of the world. This includes having the discipline to adopt intelligent environmental restoration practices in the wake of environmental disasters. I commend the council, the State of Alaska and the federal government for the actions thus far. The adoption of alternative four will help ensure that we achieve these goals. I wish the council vision and courage as it proceeds with its important mission.

<b>ISSUE: 4.4 CON ; Oppose Alternative 4</b>
--

**REGION:**

**USA** 747

With alternatives 4 and 5, I can foresee the feeding trough and frenzy for local, state and federal agencies and for consultants. Under these alternatives, agency self-interest would control, rather than the best interests of the environment. I can just see ADF&G (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) as well as other groups and agencies, viewing this fund as a means of funding budgets, and justifying and expanding staffing. If these agencies were not buffeted by politicians and funding, I would be more confident of their neutrality and stewardship of the resources. Unfortunately, the public cannot count on such neutrality and stewardship. Alternatives 4 and 5 present opportunities for real and significant abuse, as well as the delay of beneficial activities. Alternatives 4 and 5 seem to be the "Christmas Tree" decorations by the agencies, particularly the Forest Service to fund activities and programs not supported by the public or its funding. I do not support Alternative 4 and 5 because I see chaos in deciding where to draw the line (budget and geographic) in which resources and habitat to include. It would be a black hole for money, time, and agencies.

<b>ISSUE: 4.5 PRO ; Supports Alternative 5</b>
--

**REGION: AK**

**Fbk** 399

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**Jno** 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

As Chief Forester for Klukwan Forest Products I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Of the alternatives identified in the Summary of Alternatives for Public comment I support alternative 5 the comprehensive restoration option, because it has the least percentage of money available for habitat protection.

**Mat** 404

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 417**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**Anc 416**

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**Anc 405**

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**Anc 341**

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**Anc 323**

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**Anc 302**

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**Anc 43**

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**Anc 42**

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**Anc 41**

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**Anc 40**

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**REGION: KEN**

**Sdv 5878**

I am in favor of Alternative 5 with a slight modification. I think the research and monitoring portion should be doubled to 20%. We don't know enough about Mother Nature and how the ecosystem works.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5528**

I don't know why anyone would go for anything other than alternative number five. Why would we want anything other than total restoration? We know we've got a pink salmon problem, and that during the spill our clams and mussels in some of the villages were impacted. Again I come back to the lab problem. It took us until November to get results. We had samples in labs in Colorado, Texas and Washington and it took them six months to be able to tell these people whether they could eat the clams next week on the beaches. It was absolutely worthless to tell the people whether salmon were safe to eat that much after the fact. It would be much better if we had the capability to do those analyses here. I don't see enough emphasis here on pink salmon, intertidal species, or clams, and I see nothing on bottom fish impact. We know 17 of the publicly owned archaeological artifact sites were impacted. We do appreciate the Trustee Council funding the museum, but there's a lot there that needs to be covered under the comprehensiveness of the plan when it comes out.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 427**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**USA 415**

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**USA 414**

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**USA 407**

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**USA 403**

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**USA 401**

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**USA** 400

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**USA** 39

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**USA** 37

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## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 418

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**Cdv** 406

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**Cdv** 38

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**Cdv** 36

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**Cdv** 35

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**Cdv** 34

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**Chb** 5165

Regarding the alternatives, what we have heard today will lead me to believe that opinion is gravitating towards Alternative 4 or 5.

**Chb** 398

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**Chb 395**

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**Chb 394**

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**Chb 393**

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**Chb 391**

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**Chb 387**

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**Chb 385**

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**Chb 383**

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**Chb 382**

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**Chb 381**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative 5.

**Chb 380**

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**Chb 379**

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**Chb 377**

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**Chb 376**

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**Chb 374**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources would best be restored under alternative five (5).

**Chb 373**

With respect to facing page #9, specific services and resources listed should be restored under alternative five.

**Chb 343**

With respect the the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five.

**Chb 342**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative #5.

**Chb 337**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would be restored best under alternative five.

**Chb 336**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five.

**Chb 335**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative (5).

**Chb 334**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative (5).

**Tat 402**

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

<b>ISSUE: 4.5 CON ; Oppose Alternative 5</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Sew 5944**

I would like to second Carol's comment about prevention. If we don't work on prevention all this is useless. Regarding Alternative 5, if we haven't worked on prevention, increased human use will make it more likely we will have problems like these. It may be smaller but we will still have more damage to the habitat.

**REGION:**

**USA 747**

With alternatives 4 and 5, I can foresee the feeding trough and frenzy for local, state and federal agencies and for consultants. Under these alternatives, agency self-interest would control, rather than the best interests of the environment. I can just see ADF&G (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) as well as other groups and agencies, viewing this fund as a means of funding budgets, and justifying and expanding staffing. If these agencies were not buffeted by politicians and funding, I would be more confident of their neutrality and stewardship of the resources. Unfortunately, the public cannot count on such neutrality and stewardship. Alternatives 4 and 5 present opportunities for real and significant abuse, as well as the delay of beneficial activities. Alternatives 4 and 5 seem to be the "Christmas Tree" decorations by the agencies, particularly the Forest Service to fund activities and programs not supported by the public or its funding. I do not support Alternative 4 and 5 because I see chaos in deciding where to draw the line (budget and geographic) in which resources and habitat to include. It would be a black hole for money, time, and agencies.



**Vdz 1697**

This letter is in support of the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center. Prince William Sound plays an important part of the Valdez community as a place of beauty, recreation and livelihood to many residents and visitors. The Exxon Valdez oil spill had a serious effect on the entire Prince William Sound area and it is felt that some of the funds available from that event should be used to help restore an economic base that the center would afford us. The cultural center would be an ideal facility to allow visitors and residents alike to relive the history of our community and surrounding area. It would also be an educational aspect for use by Prince William Sound Community College and the Valdez School District. It is important that students understand the development of this area. I strongly urge you to give this cultural center your utmost consideration.

**Vdz 797**

No place I know of in PWS provides a greater combination of fish, wildlife and scenic resources than Port Fidalgo. Clearcutting at Two Moon and Fish Bays is progressing quickly down the bay. The head of Fidalgo is USFS lands. Of most concern are the private timberlands to the west of and adjacent to the USFS lands. Especially valuable are the estuaries, lagoons, islets and large mud flats occupying the northernmost portion of Port Fidalgo, as sketched. Maximum effort should be placed on protecting all of Port Fidalgo north and east of Whalen Bay, especially its scenic value.

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**Sdv 5845**

Do all the projects have to go through an agency? If a committee approached the Trustee Council with a proposal, could the funds be directed through our SOS, city government or chamber of commerce?

**Sdv 5844**

Do we have any idea what projects anticipate continued funding?

**Sdv 5836**

Where did the proposals come from? Can anyone suggest proposals?

**Sew 5964**

I wanted to draw attention to page 6 and item #115. If you are not opposed to habitat protection, why is the Kenai Fiords only funded at \$20,000? If you compare that to some of the others, you are talking about a small percentage. If you support habitat acquisition, be sure and write it on the comment form.

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 6135**

From the CDFU point of view the feeling has been that habitat protection has got lots of public pressure and support. What we see happening outside of Cordova is that there seems to be overwhelming support for habitat protection and acquisition. We support it but not to the exclusion of fishery projects. We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake. I recall several meetings ago when options were presented and there was so much support for habitat acquisition and nothing for marine studies.

**Chb 5106**

What is the procedure for submitting proposals?

**Wht 6084**

Kachemak is one example. Are the only other things we have to compare Fort Richardson and Seward? People are concentrating on other areas and not the Sound.

**Wht 6058**

When the Trustee Council gives a yea or nay on the 1994 projects, will we have an opportunity to give input?

<b>ISSUE: 6.0 XX ; INJURIES</b>
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#### **REGION: AK**

**Fbk 5363**

In a number of instances we don't know enough about the populations involved. The range of

one species could be restricted to PWS and another could extend over a large area.

**Fbk 573**

I believe that we are no wiser in 1993 than we were in March 1989 with regard to the impacts of a major oil spill in coastal Alaska and how do deal with it. We still do not know if the variability caused by the spill was "significant" in spite of much yellow journalism dealing with the subject. Why are some populations greater than they were in 1989 while others are less? What is the role of natural variability?

**Jno 5464**

Are you sure it is necessary to go through all the information in the brochure on injury?

#### **REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5061**

I am surprised by the lack of other sea life on your list of injured species and only one species of salmon. I am wondering if this is being treated as gospel.

**Anc 5028**

I would like to know more about long-term effects. What has been done to address these aspects?

**Anc 5019**

Are damage assessment studies continuing?

**Anc 5017**

On your list on page three, whose list is that?

#### **REGION: AP**

**Clg 5223**

We still don't know what the injuries are with some species, the effects haven't shown up yet.

**Clg 5196**

There are injuries that could take a really long time to show up. Same thing like halibut or sea otters or seining. The injuries could actually be from the oil spill.

#### **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr 5446**

Is anyone doing correlation with the habitats and what exists now? A habitat may still be affected by hydrocarbons.

**Hmr 5391**

Recently in the news there have been disputes by Exxon about the veracity of the scientific

studies that have been conducted by a few agencies. They boycotted a recent scientific symposium about Exxon Valdez damages held in Anchorage. When you decide what projects to fund or how to spend the money, whose figures are you looking at? There is a lot of distance between Exxon's assessment that damages are not long lasting and everyone else's.

**Nan** 5599

Are these Exxon scientists?

**Nan** 5598

Do the scientists do the studies in a lab or do they go out?

**Sew** 5894

Who did the sampling?

**Sew** 5893

How many tons of samples were taken? Did they get a variety of fish? Is there any chance that a biomass was taken and a year was missed?

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1031

For months following the March 1989T/V E-V prudhoe crude oil spill, I remember vividly watching the nightly news reports as the slick spread and jumbled cleanup efforts from Exxon and local fisherman began. My heart sank along w/ many Americans and people worldwide, but all I knew were the TV and magazine images. I have spent much time in the outdoors, but up to that time had yet to venture out of the lower 48. News reports eventually faded and I continued my life in the city w/ occasional jaunts to local mountains. All of this has changed in my recent past. I was fortunate enough to participate in a sea kayaking expedition for 25 days in the Northwest, part of Prince William Sound which recently ended. I had expected barren beaches and remnant blackened rocks. What I found instead were some of the most breathtaking stretches of beach and rocky coastline I have ever witnessed. This was merely the "surface facade" of a still unhealthy area of water and coastline, however, and that message became lucid quite fast. Where were the multitudes of harlequin ducks? Packs of oyster catchers? At Day Care Cove on the SE side of Perry island, where were the congregations of sea otters and their pups during this season? The relative silence of the affected spill area through which I traveled was reinforced by reminiscing tales of life before the spill by old veterans in the expedition. Our route took me from Whittier out to Olsen Island and back, spending time in Unakwick, Eagle Bay, Esther Passage and up into College and Harriman Fjords. Here, where oil made much less of a direct impact, the wildlife I has missed was present in limited numbers. This provided a good balance for me between experiencing affected and unaffected areas. Perry Island's Day Care Cove was next to the high wave energy bench upon which we camped and where, even after cleanup, I found asphalt above our high tide line and a smear of oil on my kayak as I was loading. This indicates to me that the impact is hardly over. I commend nature for so thoroughly helping the cleanup process by elemental breakdown and wave energy. We, as humans, have done all in our capacity to 'play God' and manually cleanse and cleanup the land directly. Nature will heal itself if we allow it the chance.

**USA 1007**

I have just spent the last twenty-three days in Prince William Sound in a sea kayak. I have journeyed from as far north as Whittier and Culross Island to as far south as Pt. Helen. The Sound is beautiful in the summer as you may know, teeming with life, a dynamic example of Natural processes. One of the key interests in traveling to the Sound and exploring it, is observing the after effects of the event that has made it infamous. The rupture and subsequent spillage of millions of barrels of crude oil from the Exxon Corporation oil tanker, Valdez. In the small group I traveled with we discussed the spill, its effects and the current situation. Let me rephrase that last bit, we viewed the current situation. Having never seen the Sound before the spill, I can't make any comparisons- the Sound seems alive dare I say recovered. Alas I know this is untrue. From articles I have read, group discussions I have had and conversations I have partaken in, I believe the spill has taken a marked toll on the Sound. Mythic herds of seals weren't seen, other marine mammals were scarce and definitely not up to the numbers which had been foretold. As a geologist and someone with an interest in hydrology, I am aware of the damage contaminants can do to the coastal environments but more importantly those parts of the environment which aren't really visible. The watertable and the soil are two strong holds at contaminants which are dangerous in their own way, the soil as a resevor and "foot locker" by contaminants and the watertable as a distributor of contaminants to far more fragile systems. What I am trying to say and what I am sure you are all aware of, is that the Exxon oil spill has done an incredible amount of damage, both to present and post ecosystems and future (?) victims. I have learned of the settlement that is at your disposal and therefore the power you have to try and make something postive come out of this disaster. I am also aware that you have many special interests groups (one of which I am sure I belong to) are vying for an appropriation of these funds in a manner which best suits their purpose. Knowing all this and flying in the face of all objectivity, I must suggest an appropriation which coincides with my convictions, my beliefs and further more, my dreams.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5111**

We already know there is an injury to the animals and people.

**Chb 5109**

Out of all the resources, the ones with asterisks should be the ones most studied in the past (Injured by the Oil Spill Table). The other species have not had any real study prespill.

**Chb 5102**

Is this list all inclusive of the resources we know of?

**Vdz 6006**

With Exxon presenting their information this week in Atlanta, is there going to be a joint meeting between the Exxon scientists and the government scientists to review data and interpretations so they come up with a compromise on damage? You hear on the news that Exxon says the damage has been overrated, is really minimal compared to what the government scientists said.

**Wht 6113**

It is as if your hands are tied. Today I think the species is okay and hope the spill had no effect on it, but then three years later you might discover a link and might not be able to do anything about it. Is this list of injured species forever or is it updated? So do you have to do a study for it to appear on the injured list?

**REGION:**

**USA 1556**

I am a member of the National Wildlife Federation (NWF). I am writing to you to express my concern for the wildlife and wilderness hurt by the Exxon Spill in 1989. When I think of all the millions of animals and acres of forests that were devastated by the spill, my heart aches. But the thing that saddens me most is that it is taking this long to start doing something about it.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 XX ; Injuries in general</b>
--

**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5467**

Was the group that said there was a population decline from one Trustee group?

**Jno 5466**

Have you had any controversy among the Trustee scientists over the 1989 data and whether there was any population decline?

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5602**

Do you know if any of the fish or ducks with hydrocarbons are able to live? Are there any deformities?

**Sew 5924**

Where did you get the baseline data? There were a lot of populations that weren't studied at all.

**Sew 5915**

So that parcel of land and the animals was affected by the spill? In reality, weren't most of the animals affected on Kodiak Island? Did they have the greatest number of animals impacted?

**REGION: KOD**



**Akh** 6160

There's no birds or fish around here. Where did all the fish go? Where did all the birds go?  
There's not as many around here now.

**Old** 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

Our people and the wildlife in our area were injured by the oil spill.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5122

I don't understand why the population has stabilized for the harbor seals and it is taking longer for the murrelets to stabilize.

**Chb** 5110

I don't understand why they don't come and walk around our beaches and study for a week. All they want to study are the sea otters and the birds that the tourists see. I could care less about the sea otters because we can't eat them. We need to go somewhere that is 17 miles away that shows how things were before the spill.

**Chb** 5103

Under other resources, why is sediment listed following air/water? Are you talking about land damage? Why wouldn't you address anadromous streams?

**Wht** 6065

I am not for spending great amounts of money on studies. I see damage assessment occurring through studies. Then you have to say what we can do about it. I hate to see this turn into a whole lot of studies.

**Wht** 6039


Were all these species on the chart affected by the oil?

**Wht** 6038

Are these state scientists that are doing the studies?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 MM ; Injuries to marine mammals in general</b>
--

**REGION: KEN**

 **Ptg** 5783

The animals up in the woods, such as bears and goats, were affected by oil. They also eat kelp to get salt in their body.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5120

It was sad the number of seals, land otters and mink which I have seen this winter. I have seen only four mink tracks on this island. Years before I would catch 30 or 40 with no problem. They are just not here.

**Chb** 5118

The Dall porpoises have disappeared. On the 25th of March I went to Valdez and in an 11 hour run, I saw only 6 porpoises.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 HS ; Injuries to harbor seal</b>
--

**REGION: KEN**

**Ptg** 5781

Harbor seals follow the food.

**Ptg** 5780

The harbor seals are coming back very slowly.

**Ptg** 5759

The bottomfish disappeared. We use to have a lot of harbor seals come here, but after the spill we did not have that many.

**REGION: KOD**

**Akh** 5006

After the spill they told us not to eat certain parts of the seals, for example their livers. It seems like seals have definitely declined.

**Old** 5655

Seals are definitely in decline, you used to see them in the narrows all the time and you just don't see them any more. It is hard to pinpoint exactly what the cause is.

**Old** 5654

We were scared to eat seal meat, too. I don't eat it any more. I used to watch the seals down by the lighthouse. I'd go down with my dogs in the summertime and watch them. I don't see them around any more.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5121

Harbor seals have not stabilized. I think they are still in decline.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SL ; Injuries to sea lion</b>
---

**REGION: KEN**

**Sdv 5859**

I feel that it is not time to close the book on the sea lions because it will affect the local fishermen.

**Sdv 5832**

Why is the stellar sea lion not included and how can it be determined that there was no injury?

**Sew 5923**

Cathy Frost of Fish and Game took a look at harbor seals and found brain lesions caused by inhalation of hydrocarbons. Has anyone taken a look at the steller sea lions?

**Sew 5922**

I don't see the steller sea lion on the list of injured resources. Why isn't it on the list? I know of a sea lion which died that we buried. It is hard to believe there wouldn't have been some impact.

**REGION: KOD**

**Akh 5012**

AKI owns part of Two Headed Island, and of course that's a big sea lion haulout, it's over by old Kaguyak. That's a big sea lion rookery. The sea lions are declining pretty badly.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5119**

There were thousands of herring. The majority of sea lions which came in to feed on them were young and females. Where are the others?

**Chb 5117**

I have been watching the sea lions. Their haulout wasn't hit; they were hit when they were having pups. The oil was six inches thick when it came through the passages. There are 200 animals where there should be 700. There is a significant change since 1989.

**Chb 5114**

Sea lions should have been studied.

**Chb 5113**

others were eating them and we don't even know what was really damaged from that. The Fish and Game and the Coast Guard would not report foxes, beavers and deer that were dying.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5141**

We went on hunts last year and would see only one deer all day long. The deer we did see were really spooky, and they didn't have fawn. If you don't see any fawn tracks, that means there are none there. We should have seen seven or eight does to one buck. When I went to Montague, it was like Chenega Bay in 1986-87. There were deer everywhere. I would like to see an extensive program to see what the deer are eating.

**Chb 5140**

Fish and Game needs to do studies on the deer. Deer take was lowered for one year.

**Chb 5139**

Bear are easy to photograph and are for the tourist. They don't care about what we want to eat.

**Chb 5138**

I have seen no mention of bear.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 BRD ; Injuries to birds in general</b>
--

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5020**

For quantification of decline, how much of the local percentage of a population has to decline before being included? How do you consider the national symbol being just injured when there were hundreds upon hundreds, if not thousands, of eagles killed? You are saying that 15% were destroyed, and you are saying it was just injured?

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5203**

I think the food chain has been screwed up. All along these birds keep drifting up ashore, dead. They're just dying all over the place. The food chain has been affected somehow, they're still eating the stuff they've been eating and it's killing them off.

**Clk 5278**

The eiders really have declined a lot.

**Clk 5261**

Sea lions were not included as injured.

**ISSUE: 6.1 SO ; Injuries to sea otter**

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5155**

The oil spill killed thousands of sea otters, and I still see some out there.

**ISSUE: 6.1 LM ; Injuries to land mammals**

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5634**

The bears were also affected. Their hair comes off. We have seen a couple of them.

**REGION: KOD**

**Akh 5003**

But we didn't see too many dead deer right after the spill.

**Akh 5002**

About two years ago there was dead deer all along this whole area. These last two winters we have had cold snaps but not too much. In this one little island one guy counted 80 dead deer.

There were dead deer everywhere, I never saw so many dead deer. It was about two years ago.

**Akh 5001**

We used to see the deer all along the beach and not any more. I can usually go on a skiff ride and see them all over, but you're lucky now if you see any on a cruise of the whole of Olga Bay.

**Kar 5519**

Ask USF&WS whether the deer population is down.

**Old 5660**

We've seen deer dying from eating tainted kelp.

**Ouz 5713**

The Trustee Council just approved all this money for land acquisitions. Where's the money for restoration? I didn't work for Exxon or VECO in 1989. We watched deer going down there, eating oil and then going back inland and dying. Same thing with the eagles. The bears and

Nowhere near as many eider ducks come through since the spill. There used to be thousands come through for a good week or so. We haven't had near as many since. You're lucky if you see 40 or 50 where there used to be big flocks come through. They would buzz the houses.

**Clk 5256**

About three weeks ago we found lots of ducks dead way higher than usual. They were deep ocean species of birds you usually never find on land.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Kar 5521**

I have seen fewer eagles and swans. This year only have seen 12 swans. Haven't seen any Brandts yet this year. Eiders also down.

**Kdk 5526**

It seems that a lot of the birds coming by Kodiak come up the shoreline of the Gulf of Alaska, and they also spread out through the interior. They also come by Kodiak, a lot of them go to a point where the hills aren't so high on the Peninsula and then go off into the tundra area and Bristol Bay and beyond. These birds are a big food source in areas where you don't have a supermarket. I have a cabin on Shuyak Island and I've observed a lot of birds going by. One of them is the tundra swan that goes along this route and it can fly long distances. One of the spots that it lands is right by my cabin on Shuyak and the western inlet. I've observed them going by Kaguyak bay, too. Same with the Canada geese and Brandts. The point is that all these birds migrate every summer and a lot of them, especially the smaller ones, don't have the strength of the big birds. They were pretty vulnerable to the spill that came out of Prince William Sound and landed on the shores of the Kenai Peninsula. I think that the effects of this also go a long way along Kodiak Island and then on to Bristol Bay and beyond, and affect the food source of those people that live and depend on that bird population. I believe that money could be spent to find out what species go along that route and what can be done to upgrade the species or help the situation.

**Old 5681**

Some of the message you should get across is that some of the population decline we see isn't showing up on the brochure. There's a lot of species that aren't on there. Like the sea ducks. Last winter certain ducks didn't come back, stellar's eider and king eider for example.

There are plenty of harlequin ducks in certain places but some of the other ducks are missing.

**Ouz 5727**

I think there's too much emphasis on bald eagles. I've never seen so many eagles, they sure as heck aren't endangered around here. They've reproduced around here. The emphasis is always placed on these things because of a national interest.

**Ouz 5720**

There's dead birds out there still floating around now. What are they dying from? Normally they would not be in the bays, these birds are usually out far out in the water.

**Ouz 5707**

I think that maybe the duck's food source might have been fouled up.

**Ouz 5705**

In our case most the ducks come down from the north.

**Ouz 5703**

I have to disagree with what you just said (about needing to find out duck populaton). Since 1989, if you talk to most of the older people, there's been a big decline in ducks since 1989.

**REGION:**

**USA 1616 Pacific Seabird Group**

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

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 HAR ; Injuries to harlequin duck</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 6119**

What caused the deformities in the birds (harlequins)?

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5131**

The harlequin duck were a food source for us. We did not use them as a sport. The State should find a way for us to farm them and try to get them to nest in this area. They are a shoreline bird. They were really impacted.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 MUR ; Injuries to murre</b>
---

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5198**

I don't think it's right you should say that the murre that dying now are not dying because

of the spill. These birds feed on the little fish, if you kill that feed off it could affect the birds, all the little things that grow up in the ocean. Those whales that you see in the False Pass, they sit there and they're feeding on little fish going through the Pass, fish from miles and miles away.

**Clg** 5195

Right now there's dead murrens washing up all over. The food chain's been killed. Fish and Game says they appear to be starving to death.

**REGION: KEN**

**Sew** 5925

As a community that was invaded by the common murre this spring, I have never seen anything like this before, and I've been here a few years. What caused it and can it be traced back to the spill?

**REGION: PWS**

**Tat** 5980

I see lots of common murrens dead here lately. We also shot a couple of birds recently and they were oiled. I've been traveling around and seeing a lot of these birds dead, just during the last couple of months.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 FSH ; Injuries to fish in general</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 5098

We have seen zero returns in our silvers. There are a lot of components. An endowment has to be part of this because the more we find out, the less we know.

**Anc** 5040

Do you think Bristol Bay Fishery was affected?

**Anc** 5021

What hatcheries are you talking about are releasing more fish than they have in the past?

**REGION: AP**

**Clg** 5236

I'm on the advisory committee here for the fishery, and I can tell you that the Fish and Game people in Kodiak are very tight. You have to go beat them up for information.



**Clg** 5235

The year of the spill, did Fish and Game submit any reports? Did they do any research, and is that information available?

**Clg** 5184

It's difficult to tell from one time or one system to another what is going on [concerning salmon].

**Clk** 5242

Our Fisheries Resource Institute (FRI) people come around with a fixed budget, they can't do much here. They were studying the river flow in Black Lake.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Nan** 5630

You have a big list of things that were studied. Tom cods should be studied because they relate more to people, and people are what you want to protect.

**Nan** 5629

I don't how much they check the lagoon. There is no tom cod. Seems like we don't find them down on the beach.

**Nan** 5625

Someone told me there are fish with sores on them.

**Ptg** 5770

The silver run in this village has never been a commercial run. Many years ago it may have been, but it has always been a subsistence use product.

**Ptg** 5769

I have been watching fish, and I have noticed the dog salmon have gone down too. There weren't that many silvers either.

**Ptg** 5767

I noticed on the list you left out bottomfish. Also the silvers and kings were left out. We don't have a way of testing them, so we don't know if there was injury. I know those fish go through the whole Cook Inlet. You only have the reds and the pinks.

**Ptg** 5763

The seaweed affected by oil is partly dead and turning whitish green. You can tell it has been hit with oil.

**Ptg** 5760

When we were working at Windy Bay, I noticed how the oil affected the bottomfish.

**Ptg** 5759

The bottomfish disappeared. We use to have a lot of harbor seals come here, but after the spill we did not have that many.

**Ptg 5753**

Windy Bay was also affected. English Bay complained about the killing of small fry of reds. The current was too strong for them to fight.

**Ptg 5751**

We had a boom across the bay and that killed off a lot of fry. They didn't have the curtain down. After we took it up, we had a whole bunch of salmon fry caught (millions).

**Ptg 5749**

This is a year to catch fish and see if they are affected. This might be the year we find out things.

#### **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5532**

One thing Jerome Selby and the lady in back mentioned about the spill and the aftermath was the tar balls forming and then sinking. I have been thinking about the area off of the Kenai Peninsula where a lot of the spill was located and subsequent breaking up of the oil and possible sinking of these balls in that area. I'm thinking about that area in the Gulf where there's a 200 fathoms deep spot that is a major spawning area for halibut. Has any data been brought out about what percentage of the oil formed balls and sank and could it possibly get down to that spawning area of the halibut? Because of the value of the halibut fishery wouldn't it be good to check that?

#### **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5281**

We found some evidence of chronic injuries in pacific salmon that were not in the 1989 year class. The public has not heard that. We do have some evidence of long term problems with genetics of pacific salmon. We did a pilot study last year and urged the trustees to fund a second study, but it wasn't funded. We need to sort out whether there are long term effects. There might be, we're not sure, we haven't done a good job of measuring.

**Chb 5126**

Day after day I would set 2,400 hooks for a total of 100 fish. That is a significant change.

**Chb 5125**

I should have kept a record on the crippled cod I caught. I have seen a big change in the fish species.

**Vdz 6007**

The Trustees' head scientist made the determination on pink and sockeye salmon. Sockeye being a four year fish, how can he determine what the decline is at this time? We are specifically

talking about the wild stock pink salmon, correct? [Marty and Veronica say yes].

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 HER ; Injuires to herring</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5486**

I find it astounding when 50 or 60 fish studies have been done and that we wouldn't have any kind of herring program going.

**Jno 5470**

Do you end testing at the two-year age group? If they found injury to the eggs in 1989, why weren't studies continued until this year?

**Jno 5469**

Has there been Trustee money put into herring studies?

**Jno 5468**

Was there any Trustee money put into the sampling of the recent run of herring?

**Jno 5465**

Is there any reason why herring is listed in the injured but no population decline column?

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5091**

The Pacific herring should have a star on it and is clearly diseased.

**REGION: KEN**

**Ptg 6100**

The five-year olds (Herrings) were smaller and diseased.

**Ptg 5773**

I have a newspaper clipping regarding disease in PWS herring. You have to find the answer to that. If herring were affected, salmon probably were too.

**Ptg 5752**

Not only were the pink fry caught but also the herring.

**Ptg 5742**

Will herring be tested here and not just in the Sound?

**Ptg** 5739

Did they say anything about the herring down in the Sound and why they are not returning?

**Sdv** 5874

When you get to something like herring fisheries, there seems to be a gap.

**Sew** 5913

In your unknown for the herring, how much will be known after the second disaster in PWS?

**Sew** 5892

Could this year's poor herring process be backtracked?

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 5284

It seems irresponsible to me. The pacific herring are the bottom of the food chain. A lot of the birds and other species in the sound rely on herring for food. We were funded for three years, and everyone knew that 1993 would be the important year. This seems like a total sellout. We were sold out by Exxon, we were sold out by the lawyers, and now it seems like the state is jerking the rug out from under us, too. Herring are the basic building blocks for life in the marine environment. At a key time for herring deposition, we are missing this data for the 1989 year class altogether. This year 2/3 of the herring didn't show up, and the 1/3 that did has some mystery disease. It just seems totally off to say 'OK, let's go study bald eagles.'

**Chb** 5124

Three of my friends are making the test sets, and they said Fish and Game are concerned about the number of herring with open sores.

**Chb** 5123

The herring season is going on, and it was predicted by Fish and Game that there would be a record herring season, but there weren't enough fish to open the damn fishery. The herring seiners were scheduled to go to work, but there hasn't been an opening.

**Tat** 5974

If the herring are declining over the population, won't that mean other species would have to move into the population decline column too because they depend so heavily on the herring as a food source?

**Tat** 311

The pacific herring are a food service to most of the other resources a complete study of the herring and the effects that herring may have on other resources that are used for subsistence.

**Tat** 30

Very little attention has been given to Pacific Herring, a resource that is of utmost importance to the survival of all the other resources that prey on herring for substance. More in-depth studies of this resource must be undertaken. I think the impact of oil on herring is

much greater than what has been realized by the council and that the impact on herring has had a detrimental effect on the recovery of all other resources.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 PS ; Injuries to pink salmon</b>
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**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5540**

I am speaking for Area K Seiners Association. I see this area was designated as not having any pink salmon population decline. I have to question that because it seems that designation was made based on the fact that Prince William Sound had a record run and had substantial runs after that time until very recently, while in Kodiak the population level wasn't as good. Two years after the spill it seemed like there was a substantial loss of pink salmon and the return didn't come in as fast as expected. I think in our area the pinks were affected more than in Prince William Sound.

**Kdk 5527**

On Kodiak we're concerned about pink salmon, and we disagree with the scientists [that there was no injury to pink salmon] because our pink return last year was so far below the expected return. During the summer of 1989 we know some were impacted by hydrocarbons. I also don't see any reference here to ground fish, as far as I know no one's done any analysis on what may have occurred with halibut or any ground feeders. We do know we don't have any capacity in the state to do any analysis of these fish. We have the same problem with subsistence that is mentioned in the brochure.

**Lsn 6140**

You only have sockeye salmon on the population decline list. I've fished here all my life, and since 1989 my catch on pinks has gone down 80 to 90%. And you're saying there's no population decline?

**Lsn 5569**

In 1991 and 1992 the pink return was really bad. Reds have been down quite a bit, too. They been doing that feeding in the lake and there was over time a big increase in reds. But since 1989 they've been way down.

**Lsn 5568**

In 1989 because of overescapement we had pink salmon going up rain troughs. And the damage in the returns is because of that.

**Old 5663**

They predicted a huge pink run in Prince William Sound last year but it never came. You don't know what's going to happen, the problem might be the life cycle of the species. If something is going to happen and you don't know what it is that makes you worried. I see up here you got intertidal and subtidal organisms. Does that include crab? Is there some crab research being done?

**Old 5662**

Pinks are declining, they have been declining since the spill. They're predicting a bigger run this year, we'll see.

**Ptl 5797**

My husband tenders for fishing and there were some concerns about the size of the pink salmon by the people he tended for the last two years. They were smaller. Do you know if it was because of the oil spill? If you could fix it, that would be wonderful.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5294**

There seems to be such a big question about the pink salmon. We're not sure if the hatcheries are declining or what. This seems to be totally the question on whether we've been impacted or not, and yet there seems to be no enthusiasm on the part of the Trustees for finding the answer. Why is the coded wire study holding up the whole process and yet there's no enthusiasm for funding the studies?

**Cdv 5280**

The evidence we have to date on pink salmon is that the damages appear to be chronic and they appear to be consistent even though the oiling is declining. As a result of exposure to oiling in 1989 the pink salmon have obtained a chronic and persistent genetic damage and we have no idea how long that will last. One addition, on pink salmon what you said is a little misleading. You said there are two reasons why we can't measure population decline: because the change is so small or because the species compensate for the oiling effect. This is not the case as those populations undergo large natural fluctuations. The difficulty comes from sorting out natural perturbations from oil effect. When you try to take into account natural variability, you may still have substantial damage but have difficulty measuring it.

**Cdv 5279**

Regarding pink salmon, the brochure doesn't show the population declining but it says in the other chart that it won't recover for many years. Why is there a discrepancy?

**Cdv 567**

It's already proven that genetic damage has been done to wild salmon stocks within PWS.

**Vdz 6005**

If the Trustee's scientists can't agree on injuries to pink salmon, when are we going to have some concrete data to go by?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SS ; Injuries to sockeye (red) salmon</b>
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**REGION: AP**

Clg 5229

The Fish and Game office in Kodiak doesn't like to volunteer information.

Clg 5228

Is there any paperwork that says there was overescapement in the Chignik regions?

Clg 5187

All their fry had to swim through the oil to the ocean that spring [1989].

Clg 5186

They were real sick-looking fish. I haven't ever seen any of those before or since. From the first run they travel up alongside Kodiak and then hit the main line and then come down this way. I've never seen anything like that since then. They must have been feeding on something on their way up here.

Clg 5185

The thing I was most concerned about was when we were fishing that year, I kept seeing yellow fish. I've never seen red salmon that were completely yellow. I've never seen fish that way before. I was catching one or two of those a week. We gave them to Fish and Game. They probably threw them away but somebody said that the color was liver damage. I kick myself for not freezing one of those, but I didn't. If those fish are diseased because of that oil we'll be seeing all kinds of damages.

Clg 5183

I've been told if you have two years back to back of overescapement you have real problems, three is very bad news.

Clg 5182

The 89 season overescapement was doubled, they had us close down a couple times. They shut the whole lagoon down for a whole week, and there were fish all over, lots of fish got through.

Clg 5181

We had two years of overescapement here in the last six or seven years. Those two years were back to back. One of them was the Exxon year, the other one was 1990. We didn't fish in 1990 because of the strike.

Clg 5180

I think Fish and Game's been keeping a lot of stuff quiet. There's no way of documenting Aniakchak overescapement because ADF&G didn't keep surveys. They're way bigger (Kenai) than our runs here.

Clg 5179

There's two major systems, Black Lake and the Chignik system, and off that system there's several major streams. They don't only spawn in just Chignik or Red Lake.

Clg 5177

Our red salmon are three to five year fish. Fish and Game uses the ones that come back earlier to predict next year's run.

**Clg 5176**

According to the Fisheries Research Institute the majority of the fish that spawned in 1989 went out into the oil and will be coming back next year.

**Clg 5175**

We had overescapement here in Chignik, too. We had a big seine net over the river but the fish kept busting the net out.

**Clg 5174**

I'd like to address the sockeye salmon issue. Did the scientists figure out the effects of the oil on the smolts in the open ocean?

**Clg 1023 Chignik Lagoon Villiage Council**

I am a commercial fisherman at Chignik Lagoon and wanted to make sure that you were aware of our damages from the oil spill. We had a large escapement problem on our sockeye slamon in 1989 over 300,000. Our whole salmon season was totally screwed up because of all the closures due to the emergency order closures by the Fish and Game and Veco. I believe that we should get some kind of compensation to enhance our salmon runs out of this restoration plan. I think it should be all species such as crabs, halibut, etc. The boundaries you have outlined I think it should include all villages (Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lakes, Perryville and Ivanof.) We all depend on this fishery not just the Lagoon and Lakes. Obviously we were affected by the oil spill or we would not have had all these problems not to mention all the mental stress. The 2 people you can contact that would know more about the exact figures on this over escapement etc. Greg Ruggerone FRI (206-486-6523) and Chuck MacCallum, Chignik Seiners Association (209-671-2062).

**Clk 5277**

There was no fish up here all summer last year.

**Clk 5276**

I talked to Chuck McCollom (of Fish and Game?) in Chignik Lagoon last year about the fish crash.

**Clk 5275**

Usually there's no problem getting red fish but this year there were none. We got 20 or 30 fish altogether. The bears were even coming into the village looking for fish.

**Clk 5271**

FRI was here in February and they couldn't get any fish at all in Black Lake.

**Clk 5270**

There are red streams all along the way going south towards Perryville and Ivanoff. They were all overstocked.

**Clk 5269**



I'm sure there was overescapement in all of the streams around here, because nobody was fishing.

**Clk 5262**

There's been a lot of fish with those black spots. Fish with bands on them and rings. Lots of them with little funny spots that were real terrible looking.

**Clk 5260**

We had two years of overescapement. One year was because of the spill, they wouldn't let us fish at night. Another reason was the strike.

**Clk 5259**

They closed us off in the middle of the season and too many fish dumped into the streams.

**Clk 5258**

The fishery problems you have listed here only include Kenai and Red Lake. How come not here? The same thing should be done here. Our (Chignik Lake) fishery to hell, too.

**Clk 5247**

East of here there are big cities of beaver dam houses. They spoil the runs. Those used to be spawning streams.

**Clk 5239**

Towards fall the adult sockeye were coming up with a black spot about a the size of a dime. You could scrape it off, it was on their scales. I've been fishing all my life and I've never seen anything like that before. It's happened the last two years. We won't take those fish, the [cannery] companies get uptight. They don't want that meat.

**Clk 5238**

Hardly any sockeye salmon came up into the lake last year.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Akh 6167**

When we couldn't fish Olga Bay in 1989 the whole side of the bay was just boiling with fish. Since 1989 there's no pickup of any reds.

**Akh 6165**

The reds near Akhiok are not very healthy, and there's not very many of them. There used to be a lot of fish in Portage Bay and Sulua Bay, but the last two years it's been pretty much closed because there's nothing in there. There was some oil in the area but not so much in there. In the last few years we have always had pretty good returns in there, mostly chum salmon. When they had the area closed because of the spill I went in there with my boat and it was just like October month, there was nothing in there. And then down here last year in August it was the first time in all the years they had it closed during the whole month of August, but they had this whole area closed. In past years that was when we made our season. There was just no commercial fish, so they were trying to make an escapement. There's Frazier

and Olga Lakes, there's big runs up there.

**Akh 5000**

Lot of them like Dolly Varden were just getting gilled in our seines. We usually have a good run of reds coming through.

**Kar 5518**

The time of the spill was when the (Karluk River red salmon) fingerlings went out.

**Kar 5514**

We have some beaver problems in the Karluk river drainage. (This problem is relative to decreasing spawning habitat in the Karluk drainage for the red salmon run.)

**Kar 5512**

The Karluk red salmon run was down after the oil spill, including 1992. For 15 years, ADF&G built up the run from a previous low, and then after the 1989 season it went down again.

**Lsn 5569**

In 1991 and 1992 the pink return was really bad. Reds have been down quite a bit, too. They been doing that feeding in the lake and there was over time a big increase in reds. But since 1989 they've been way down.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 CS ; Injuries to chum salmon</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno 5485**

I don't see chum salmon on the injury table. If pinks are there, chums should be. In PWS on even years, 75% are intertidal spawners and on odd years half are intertidal spawners. I would think whatever is happening with pinks would happen with chum as well.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SF ; Injuires to shellfish in general</b>
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**REGION: AP**

**Clk 5248**

A lot of us usually go for clams and other shellfish. When the oil spill happened we couldn't go get those. We were told not to. We go back to certain places now, in fact just about everywhere.

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan** 5633

Would the restoration funds be used for the coast? We lost all our sea urchin. They are real hard to find and so are the barnacles. You can see bald spots where there is no eelgrass.

**Sdv** 5887

I never understood how oysters were harmed by the spill.

**Sdv** 5831

Are shellfish and crabs included in the category of intertidal organisms?

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5129

Inside these passages, I have not caught one king crab. I have run 4,000 hooks and haven't caught anything.

**Chb** 5127

I don't see deer, shrimp or crab on the list of injured resources.

**Chb** 5104

Are shrimp and crab immune to oil?

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 CRB ; Injuries to crab</b>
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**REGION: AP**

**Clg** 5194

Did you guys study the injuries to crabs? It takes 7 to 8 years for the crabs to come to maturity, so we still haven't even been able to study effects of the spill on crab. The year of the spill there was all these little guys dead. Now I'm fishing dungeness and there's less and less every year. That was in Hook Bay and in Ivanoff.

**Clg** 5171

Were there any crab mortalities noted in Hook Bay? [Participant wanted to know why they weren't mentioned as injured in the brochure.]

**Clk** 5272

We found dead dungeness crab down on Sand Beach in 1989.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk** 5542

I also would like to see research on crab impacts. When he said that crab were not mentioned it reminded me of when the spill hit Shelikof side of Shuyak in the area of Nikita bay. It wasn't that large as part of the spill but nevertheless it covered the beaches there, I think 30 to 40% of the beach. Afterwards there was a thousand, maybe more, dollar sized dungeness crabs dead on the beach in that area. I don't know for sure if they were related to the spill at the time but it was in the summer of 1989. It would be good for the spill money to be directed to something like that because it might generate dollar value. Dungeness crab are money in the fishermen's pocket. There has been a lot in the papers about spending money to buy trees, and I don't think that is as important as monitoring and looking for a way to recover species that have been damaged by the spill.

**Old 5665**

The crabs live on the tidelands or tide flats, the oil could have bothered them.

**Old 5664**

But they didn't have much of a crab fishery in Prince William Sound before the oil spill anyway. They should do that research here. In 1989 we found some crabs and we opened them up and they were filled with black oil in the gills. Now there's no crabs out there now. We didn't say anything then because we were afraid Fish and Game would close all the fisheries.

**Old 5663**

They predicted a huge pink run in Prince William Sound last year but it never came. You don't know what's going to happen, the problem might be the life cycle of the species. If something is going to happen and you don't know what it is that makes you worried. I see up here you got intertidal and subtidal organisms. Does that include crab? Is there some crab research being done?

**Ptl 5818**

Did they ever look into our dungeness crab, there was a bunch of them died.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Vdz 6011**

We also had a tanner crab winter fishery in 1988 and we haven't had one since. Also, around four or six vessels used to fish brown king crab in Prince William Sound. The fellows who geared up for it last year, among the whole fleet they caught maybe 30 or 40 crabs.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 SHR ; Injuries to shrimp</b>
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## **REGION: PWS**

**Chb 6091**

We have put in pots for shrimp and have only gotten two or three. The oil that came through here was toxic.

**Chb 5128**

The market for shrimp has leveled out since the spill.

**Vdz 6010**

I noticed you don't have spot shrimp on your list. Aside from one small opener, fishing for spot shrimp has been closed since the spill. A lot of fishermen think the decline in spot shrimp is from the spill.

**Wht 6064**

Why weren't the spotted shrimp studies continued? (seven people nodded in agreement.) Our community was spot shrimping commercially. It was very important to us. I think there were about 80 registered fisherman who were spot fishing.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 TID ; Injuries to intertidal or subtidal in general</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5013**

Could you expand on intertidal and subtidal organisms? If you expand those subtidal organisms and intertidal organisms in the uppertidal zone, aren't you saying the entire ecosystem needs a break? Aren't you attacking these individual species as entities in themselves when it should be obvious when you expand those other subtidals, that the entire ecosystem has been damaged and needs restoration?

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5619**

When they were testing the beaches for subtidal organisms after the spill, they only checked one spot to see if they were damaged. The whole beach was not tested. They might take the organism from the clean spot for testing. How they were taking their evidence did not give the whole picture. I saw the people taking the samples, and they did not check everywhere that there were organisms. It needs a more detailed inspection and not such a random sampling. It is a little late to correct this. A more detailed inspection needed to be made at that time. What you do now is not going to be relevant. You should look at your data from that type of situation because it may not be real involved.

**Ptg 5763**

The seaweed affected by oil is partly dead and turning whitish green. You can tell it has been hit with oil.

**Ptg 5761**

The blue mussels were very thick in our bay before the spill. They are coming back now, but they are smaller (2-inches). I don't know what causes the slow growth.

**Ptg** 5754

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tarballs. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

**Ptg** 5740

Has any plankton testing been done in the oil-spill area?

**Ptg** 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources: Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species, Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

**Sew** 5891

Where in the classification did the candle fish or pink fish that birds feed on that thought that the chocolate mousse out there was great food fall in your category?

## **REGION: KOD**

**Akh** 6162

Butter clams haven't been very abundant here. Since I was a kid we had a lot of these cockle clams, but they're declining now. But they've been declining since before 1989. And we have sea urchins but it seems like the spill didn't do that much damage. Razor clams have slowed down some. So all these resources we had before, I don't know if its nature or if they've been abused or whatever. The way I've seen it in my time they're kind of declining. It will take time for restoration. We had a lot of crab and they're down now but we know where they went.

**Ouz** 5718

One report that came out is that the plankton is affected from the oil.

**Ptl** 6132



It seems to me like you kind of skimmed over the "other" category on your injury table. The concern here is that our shoreline itself is basically dead.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1101**

As an avid outdoorsperson and traveller, I was shocked to hear the news about the Exxon Valdez oil spill on Bligh Reef. Just last week I returned home from a month long trip to Alaska. I spent those four weeks in Prince William Sound sea kayaking. The sounds we heard and the sights we saw were incredible-breaching whales, black bears, Chenega and Blackstone glaciers calving, etc. But, on several occasions, the sights and smells were not pleasant. I can remember paddling along the east side of Chenga Island one day, and smelling the crude oil before I even noticed the wide black oil line above the rockweed.

**REGION: PWS**

**Tat 311**

Studies of impact of oil on ocean bottom environment and resources is greatly under emphasized -- it makes no sense at all not to study the ocean bottom. The effects that it may have on people that use the resources from it could be harmful and we'd like to know if this is a potential problem.

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 CLM ; Injuries to clams or mussels</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Sdv 5879**

Selovia Bay used to be full of clams. No one can explain why there are no clams. Some say pollution and some say it is an algae. A database of some sort might help to determine why there are no clams.

**Sdv 5855**

When you get to spending these monies, I agree with Mr. Cole on what has happened to our clams.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5523**

I don't see much mention of shellfish or clams in the brochure and I was wondering why that is? I think that the damage was bad enough, specifically on some clams, that they should be here.

**Lsn 5576**

I still feel the same way when I eat clams and I wonder if they still have oil in them. My husband won't eat clams any more because he got sick that one time.

**Lsn** 5565

How come you don't have anything in the brochure about shellfish, like clams? That's a pretty wide field, to lump it into intertidal. That includes a lot of other organisms, too. We know the clams have declined on beaches here.

**Old** 5652

They got poisoned from clams here. I don't know if they reported it then or not, but two or three people got sick after the oil spill from eating clams. They're eating clams now, but we find a lot of dead shells down here.

**Ouz** 6131

All the thirty years I've been living here there's never been any decline in clams except since the spill. I went up to Campbell's Rock and dug some clams and I couldn't eat one of them. They were dying, they were black and slimy.

**Ouz** 6128

Another thing we've noticed is that the clam beds are down. What could be done to restore clams and ducks?

**Ouz** 5708

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tarball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5133

The only thing happening with the clam beds is that the oil is still locked in affecting the clam. I would like to see that cleaned up.

**Chb** 5115

There is also no mention of bivalves (clams and mussels).



<b>ISSUE: 6.1 ECO ; Injuries to the ecosystem</b>
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**REGION: KEN**

**Ptg** 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

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**REGION: KOD**

**Akh** 7

The life cycle has been put off balance because of the oil spill. There has been quite a number of species that has been harmed, and when the life cycle has been off balance it will take years to restore to what it was before the spill.

**Old** 5666

Like you said, they spent \$100 million in research in Prince William Sound. How many miles of beaches were damaged in Prince William Sound and how many miles were damaged on Kodiak? It seems to me the most of the damage was done here. Here the oil busted into little pieces and everything ate it. I don't think there was any species of bird or animal that didn't eat it. Some of them got away, but every beach on Kodiak Island has been damaged and the ocean bottom was damaged, and yet you say they didn't do any research here?

**REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1156

The Habitat Protection is sorely needed for although now you can hardly see evidence of the spill "on the surface", the true effect of the spill is beginning to show...the absence in some places of seals, otters and birds that used to congregate to play and live and have a place they knew as home. Last summer's salmon return was the first significant failure ever of salmon returning to Prince William Sound. Only 1/4 to 1/3 of what was projected came back and that suggests an on-going genetic impact of the oil. State and federal scientists have found the effects of the oil from fish all the way to whales and come in the varied forms of brain damage, curved spines, changed feeding habits, eye abnormalities. This is happening right now and this is why the money needs to be spent this way, right now. Although this is one wrong (Spill) that may never be made right, at least, at the very least, it shows that you (Exxon) are committed to taking care of our environment. Did I mention this is a hard subject for me to talk and write about?

## REGION:

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Recovery concept must include protection of habitat that contributes to natural recovery. We believe that enhancement of ecosystem protection is justified under the terms of the settlement and the recovery concept as written is too narrow. Injury to the ecosystem needs to be described. The summaries of injury to habitats are a good start at describing the injury to the entire ecosystem, but further synthesis of effects of coastal riverine, and upland habitats and the array of species they support is needed. As well, food web relationships need greater attention. For example, the ecological significance of uptake of petroleum hydrocarbons by deer from eating kelp was downplayed with the statement "it was determined that the deer were safe to eat," especially since the intertidal habitat section failed to mention the kelp-deer interaction. Initial and potential long-term human health effects from the spill to residents and oil spill workers should be included in the summary since humans are part of the ecosystem.

**Kdk** 187

I think your main concern should be restoring balance and restoration in the waters. Although I did not live in Alaska at the time of the spill, I was very saddened to hear about it in Florida. It was publicized very much. I understand the many people fish for a living and are upset about it. I think this proves to the fishermen a lot. First of all it serves them right. There are so many areas around Kodiak and AK that have been over fished. Point the finger at them too! They have damaged natural ecosystems far worse I believe. What if you looked at it that way? Perhaps the low #'s of life wouldn't have been in the first place. I hope it put some fishermen out of luck. What I'm saying is if you count all the sea animals that die needlessly because of careless fishermen and "nets", one would find the fishermen do much more damage than Exxon ever did. They should be more active in restoration of the world's oceans too.

## ISSUE: 6.1 ARC ; Injuries to archaeology

## REGION: ANC

**Anc** 203

Archaeological sites do not have a damn thing to do with the spill unless they were damaged.

## REGION: KEN

**Nan** 5651

A lot of our artifacts were stolen after the oil spill. We lost quite a bit.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5163

During the oil spill, our old village site was vandalized by oil spill workers. That hit very near and dear to a lot of people here. There must be some mechanism to restore, monitor and protect the old village site.

**Chb** 5162

The issue of archaeological remains has to play a role somewhere.

**REGION:**

**Anc** 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

<b>ISSUE: 6.1 MUD ; Injuries to air, water, and sediments</b>
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**REGION: PWS**

**Chb** 5116

Just using the term "sediment" is misleading.

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 SVC ; Injuries to services in general</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 5056

Most of what we have talked about so far does refer very much to species that have been injured or damaged in the process. You made reference to services and human-use damage. It is kind of hard to figure out how long it will take for that to recover. If you don't design programs to support those commercial uses and some of the fisheries, how are we going to meld these two together? The human resource has been very damaged.

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan** 5641

I would suggest that in the oiled area more research should be done and then do research on

the outside later.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5538**

It seems to me that human uses are artificially separated from the habitat protection issue. Humans are part of the ecosystem. I believe it should be recognized that human uses are built into the habitat effects.

**Ptl 5798**

Regarding recreational use, you were talking about recreational cabins. What about things in communities that were stopped because of the spill? We have a foundation across the street for a new community center. That foundation was put down in 1989 but it was never finished because of lack of funding. Could any of the settlement money be used to finish that hall?

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 CF ; Injuries to commercial fishing</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5062**

The fish that the hatcheries are releasing, the ecosystem cannot support. Is the money going for restoration of streams for wild stock salmon? What will be done about this imbalance? They are releasing too many pink salmon. It is so badly destroyed that it can't support the release.

**Anc 5058**

Part of the problem is you are looking at commercially-introduced replacement for indigenous wild species. That doesn't help the people that live there that use the resource. If you planted commercial mussels, they don't want to pick them off a beach that was polluted by oil. They want their land back. Why wasn't that mandated under law this entire time. I have a document that says the area is still contaminated with CERCLA hazardous substances. I don't understand how you are going to buy off the people by bringing some lousy hatchery fish in to replace what has been their source of sustenance, life and purpose for the last 10,000 years. The alternative is to stop the commercial use and clean hydrodynamically-purged oil. Take the fish out of those lousy hatcheries and put the fish on beaches as fertilizer. Give 10% to the state of Alaska to distribute to the people who paid for the lousy fish. Put the rest back in the water. Drift and set nets kill marbled murrelet and all kinds of sea life. I've been out there. I have been a set netter. I've been a drag shrimper in PWS. I have long lined and seined. I see all the dead animals in all of those commercial uses. I have been in logging sites. You stop the commercial exploitation and let the land recover so the people who respect it can get back in there and use it one of these days.

**Anc 5057**

My point was for example if it takes ten to fifty years for sockeye to come back to a

pre-existing condition, the uses of that resource will have changed substantially from what it is today. These guys will be behind the eight ball.

**REGION: AP**

**Clk** 5273

Now we don't have any fish and the fish prices went down, too.

**REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5405

Would that be building new hatcheries and canneries?

**Sdv** 5863

The commercial salmon fishery was very much impacted.

**Sew** 5963

Is this for service damages? It takes all six of the board to agree on opening that back up. What does it take to approach the board on people losing their boats and permits? There are people out there who need help bad.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kar** 5515

There is some commercial fishing near the town, mostly beach seining outside the lagoon. There are three permits in the village.

**Old** 25

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

**Old** 24

We were hurt financially in commercial fishing and Native Corporation investments. They have both nearly been blown away but fishing is a way of life so we continue regardless of how little it pays now. We wonder if investments will ever look good as they did in 1988. We're always hopeful.

**REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 5297

You tend to not talk about the human element because people were not killed by the oil spill even though we have definitely been in a financial decline since the spill. We enjoyed a decade of prosperity within our fisheries that we strove hard to create. Since 1989 the community is in dire need, each of us as individuals and as fishermen and those that support

the fishing economy -- the whole community -- we have become an endangered species as much as some of these mammals. We're going under as a corporation and individually. We can't make our boat payments. This is the third year we have had a low price for salmon and now we've lost our herring. We haven't spoken much about the human element because we don't want to look like we're greedy. We had a good life and it's been destroyed.

**Wht 6074**

Say that the spot shrimp was on the list and they decide there is nothing they can do for it, is there any restitution for fisher- men who could not fish, or is that under the civil settlement? Would there be no human recompense out of this funding? Humans are not a species. I was out in the Sound since 1973. In Homer they may have seen a piece of oil, but there would be more of them voting. These funds will not go towards people at all?

**Wht 6066**

This will be another season with the areas down the tube by fall.

**Wht 6063**

The rockfish was the only fish closed.

**Wht 6062**

Fish and Game are blaming the fishermen for catching the species.

**Wht 6061**

Can't you find yourself in a chain reaction? For instance, the sockeye salmon, someone could say no more fishing sockeye so that the stocks can recover. You shift your injury because the person who relied on the sockeye is now the injured party.

**Wht 6049**

Would you have any suggestions for how shrimp fishermen could make some impact?

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 PU ; Injuries to passive use</b>
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## **REGION: OUT**

**USA 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation**

4. Non-Use Value Studies: I know that several non-use studies have been accomplished to date on the issues surrounding the Exxon Valez issues. From the discussions that I have had with several of those researchers it appears certain that many people "value" Prince William ecosystem far more than the minor cost of the birds/otters themselves. This should serve as an indicator that the public needs to be fully appraised of the total ecosystem approach to restoration and the needs to look beyond the name species. We would recommend that a continual public involvement and non-use evaluation be part of the long-term plan.

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 REC ; Injuries to recreation and tourism</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Jno** 5475

Regarding public use cabins, would that be in oiled areas or unoiled areas?

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 73

I Kayak and boat the Sound and it is very disheartening to land on beaches affected by the spill and see, smell and hear that these places are not recovered and no where near recovered.

On the outside and the the outsider it may look healed but from the insider experienced "Sounder" the injury is deep- The Soul Knows! I suggest the somehow the message gets out that the consequences of the spill will be around for at least another generation.

**REGION: PWS**

**Vdz** 6004

Where on the injury chart would you put visual quality? (Veronica said probably under services as commercial tourism or passive use). Those of us who run tours consider this important, and I know the forest service considers this as well.

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 SUB ; Injuries to subsistence</b>
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**REGION: AP**

**Clg** 5190

These people that live in Ivanoff and Perryville, they fish in this area, this is their primary source of income.

**Clg** 5188

The reason we're real concerned is this is all we've got. We basically survive on summer salmon. It's the same in Perryville, the three Chigniks, and Ivanoff Bay.

**Clk** 5264

Last fall was one of the worst subsistence years for red salmon ever. We usually subsist on them. The first week of November we had a hard time finding any fish for drying. There's usually fish all over the lake that time of year.

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan** 5601

Were the hydrocarbon studies done on animals which are living now?

**Nan 5600**

Since the 1989 spill, how many actual studies have been done to test for hydrocarbons?

**Ptg 5784**

After the oil spill we didn't hunt a lot because we didn't know how animal food sources were affected.

**Ptg 5768**

It is more important to restore what we have lost in the villages and in the oil-spill area, especially the food source.

**Ptg 5765**

When a Native person catches a fish or seal, there is very little that is thrown away. All of it is used in one form or another.

**Ptg 5764**

One of the things our people have traditionally always done is eating the liver of the cod fish. I am concerned about the hydrocarbons collecting in the liver of those fish.

**Ptg 5762**

During the entire year, Native people do different subsistence things. We have had to go up to Kachemak Bay or purchase mussels. Early in the spring and on into May, the snails are collected. They have returned and are available. People are also just beginning to collect seaweed. They are preserved and used year round in cooking food.

**Ptg 5758**

I made a request for testing the clams. Out here near the clam bed was a cleaning station and I don't know if the stuff at the cleaning station contaminated the clams or if it was a combination. The cleaning station is where the boats came in.

**Ptg 5754**

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tarballs. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.



## REGION: KOD

**Kar 5516**

There is a question in our minds whether the clams (and other similar subsistence foods) are still contaminated.

**Lsn 6141**

Another thing you've got all these animals and fish on the list, but I don't see anything about the human beings. Who's doing the survey about the people? It's not only with the animals, I know a lot of people here in this room that are still injured. They won't eat the seafood because they don't trust it. Who's doing the studies on the people who don't have a Safeway?

**Lsn 6139**

When I first moved here it was because the subsistence is easier here. I used to eat clams several times a month, but now I am doing good to eat clams once a month. You open up the clams and they're black inside. They weren't like that before. All these studies you've done are in Prince William Sound, all the studies they did, you're going to tell us they apply here, too? When they first did the testing in 1989 and the first part of 1990, they sent out brochures but we haven't heard anything here since then. How can we justify saying something when we don't even know what the findings were?

**Lsn 5579**

What about some of the chemicals that were used? Bioremediation chemicals. Will the testing pick that up? It's possible if there were there injuries from that. Is Exxon responsible for that? Has there been any injuries show up from that?

**Lsn 5578**

I would say that one wouldn't want to eliminate all of a person's caution in eating any wild foods. Just because the oil spill did not contaminate the food doesn't mean there can't be other things, and when a person has any hesitation about eating something, it's better that they don't eat it.

**Lsn 5576**

I still feel the same way when I eat clams and I wonder if they still have oil in them. My husband won't eat clams any more because he got sick that one time.

**Lsn 5573**

What I am getting at is the rules of the settlement. What good is it to restore all this stuff if nobody's going to use it because everybody is so injured mentally? The people who used to eat the ducks won't eat them now. All the charts and graphs doesn't mean anything because the people are still injured in their heads. If it can't come out of this pot of money, which pot of money will it come out of? We can sit here in this room and talk about it, I've had the problem myself. You have a bowl of clams and when you look at them, all you can think about is a bowl of oily goop. How is the younger generation going to learn about these traditional foods? I look at this food and I think about the oil spill. How do I know, does it turn that color every year? A lot of things are not being eaten, or they say heck with it and they eat it anyway because they have to, it is their life. What kind of risk are

they taking?

**Lsn** 5566

I know one thing that is listed here is subsistence but they don't talk much about subsistence. They're still afraid. Subsistence has come back a little bit but it's not like it used to be. I'm surprised they don't talk much about it here, in the brochure. They list all the other resources, but they don't talk about subsistence very much.

**Old** 25

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

**Ouz** 5708

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tarball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 65

And the subsistence fishers/hunters are now being warned that their food sources are filled with toxins. What will they do for food?

**Chb** 5148

One of the projects we will be involved with in 1993 is a subsistence restoration project. The project will show a real need for some sort of food-sharing program inter-village.

**Tat** 5994

We're working with ADF&G subsistence on the harbor seals and sea lion project but I don't know of any other species they were looking at. (Marty wants to be sure to note this, Trustee Council promised the subsistence resources study would look at all of the species they're concerned about)

**Wht** 6050

Was Cordova considered a subsistence community?

**REGION: AP**

**Clg 5226**

Exxon said we made too much money fishing that year, because I went way out and fished anyway, they said I owe them money now. I wasn't just going to sit. I told them to come and collect it.

**Clg 5199**

You're dealing with a lot of frustration here in this community.

**Clk 5241**

There are some people who didn't want to come to meet with you because they gave up on the claims [note: they think we're Exxon].

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan 5647**

I injured myself when I worked on the spill down in Windy Bay. The only people I talked to were the Alyeska people, and they sent me so much paper work I just gave up. Something happened to my knee, and it is starting to bother me much more. Who do I contact?

**Nan 5646**

Would they cover injuries that occurred because of the oil spill? Someone lost their leg because oil got into a cut. Who do you contact for that?

**Nan 5639**

You could word a health clinic proposal in a way to propose a long-term study for effects which occurred from people eating subsistence foods contaminated by hydrocarbons. It seems it would be easier for them to be tested here in the village. There is a way to get things like that, but they have to be worded in a certain way.

**Nan 5638**

You could justify a clinic here by saying you are studying people's health in relationship to the oil spill.

**Nan 5609**

Is the Trustee Council looking at things like a health clinic?

**Nan 5605**

Is there any kind of studies or statistics on indigenous people who subsist, long-term effects, increased cancer rates and diseases from eating contaminated seafood?

**Ptg 5754**

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tarballs. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

## **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk 5525**

I was peripherally involved in some of the spill activities and I've followed it some since. My concern is that you don't draw the circle too tightly around what you consider to be affected by the spill. I think there are some things not listed here. Certainly there were commercial fishing losses, but there were other down stream effects, like cannery workers who didn't work and students who wanted to go to college but weren't able to work that year. I see some things with the mammals that were affected that you don't have here. Just during the spill I saw so many things that were not normal, like a Coast Guard family where the husband was flying so much there was a divorce.

**Lsn 5577**

I don't think you can help people get over that fear. I think subsistence is a very important part of village life, and the oil spill has affected them mentally.

**Lsn 5572**

Just in this village alone since 1989 we've had three people die from cancer. How are you going to address these problems?

**Old 5682**

As far as services, what about our way of life that was disrupted, the everyday life of a village? I feel everything got sped up by the oil spill. I would suggest using different language for services, like subsistence way of life, or maybe small community way of living. When the oil spill hit, life changed. The press came in and all the other people--it just disrupted our whole way of life. We're going to be evaluated as if 'This is Kodiak and this is the village, and why aren't you like Kodiak.' I like going slow, I don't like development.

The idea of go fast and go fast, that's not the Native way of life. Now we're blasting a way through the hill to make a new airport, I just think it's too fast. It seems like after the oil spill we just got sped up, everything sped up. I would just like things to go slowly.

**Ouz 6129**

One thing we'll discuss was the social problems, turning friend against friend, people who grew up together. Exxon manipulated the people. Maybe some funds should be used to look into these social problems the people still have, because that kind of impact is still there. I talked to Dolly Reft this morning, she testified last night in Kodiak. I think more funds ought to be addressed to social issues. I see so many of these funds on public information. I don't see why you need to tell people in Southeast Alaska when at the same time I don't hear about something I need to know about subsistence or whatever.

**Ptl 5821**

The governmental process in our community broke down because of the spill. The whole leadership of our community fell apart. How do we get at restoring that? Projects like that building [the community center foundation] across the street and others should have happened, but everybody went this way and that and nothing hung together.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv 5337**

There is a linkage. In the symposium there was a study which identified residents of Prince William Sound as stressed.

**Cdv 5297**

You tend to not talk about the human element because people were not killed by the oil spill even though we have definitely been in a financial decline since the spill. We enjoyed a decade of prosperity within our fisheries that we strove hard to create. Since 1989 the community is in dire need, each of us as individuals and as fishermen and those that support the fishing economy -- the whole community -- we have become an endangered species as much as some of these mammals. We're going under as a corporation and individually. We can't make our boat payments. This is the third year we have had a low price for salmon and now we've lost our herring. We haven't spoken much about the human element because we don't want to look like we're greedy. We had a good life and it's been destroyed.

**Cdv 5282**

As users of those resources, we are definitely seeing changes taking place since 1989. Those changes are detrimental to our services, our earning capacity. The patterns are changing, spawning patterns of pacific herring and retention of their eggs. A lot of things are going on that definitely are peculiar. As users we lean to the side that something is wrong. As a reasonable assumption, in any way that you would manage your personal affairs, if everything is going along on a general pattern and all of a sudden things change drastically, a reasonable person would assume that it is the result of a major impact such as the oil spill. It is from that standpoint I base that statement. Those herring and salmon studies should be funded to clarify those problems.

<b>ISSUE: 6.4 OIL ; Oiling</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc** 5090

These people don't have control of lobbying. You can't shift anything unless you go through the Senate. Everybody talks about restoration until cleanup has been completed. You can dig down upon layers and layers of oil. After storms there was a fresh layer of oil. It has built up and built up. I have to live in the city because my survival out there is shot.

**REGION: AP**

**Clg** 6120

The same thing in Hook Bay (much oiling). That beach there, I stepped in oil up to my ankle.

**Clg** 5193

You would be hard pressed to tell me that it stopped right here because I used to live in Perryville. The tide is really fast that carries between here and there. I've lived in Perryville all my life and I never saw any oil like that on the shores before or again.

**Clg** 5192

I could see land with kelp beds, beaches where we could dip the oil out with a five gallon can. I was dipping it once and a guy was taking my picture and another guy from VECO was taking my picture at the same time. The next week it blew northwest and the whole thing was covered up with sand. I went back and dug down about six inches and hit plain oil. This was at the surf beach on Aniakchak. That northwest blow just covered it up. I imagine that's where all the tar balls are coming from now, when you get an easterly swell.

**Clg** 5191

I know a pilot who flew for Exxon, he said he found a lot of oil clear up to Unimak Pass.

**Clg** 5189

It looks like the line on the map only goes to Jack's Point, but there was mousse patties all the way out to Kupreanof.

**Clk** 5255

We found oil last fall out at the Aniakchak fishery.

**REGION: KEN**

**Nan** 5628

Last year, someone from here found a tar ball. I have a picture of it.

**Nan** 5626

The hydrocarbon went below the sediments and who knows when the right condition will happen for it to come back up.

**Ptg** 6099

Is testing(for oil) still going on?

**Ptg** 5750

There was not much oil in this area directly, but we are still finding tar balls.

**Ptg** 5741

How many areas or streams were tested for oil?

## **REGION: KOD**

**Kar** 5513

There is still some oil oozing out of our beaches.

**Lsn** 5571

You keep saying scientists, referring to our scientists. Are you talking about Exxon scientists? The reason I say that is when Exxon wrote the beaches off around here as being clean, they did their inspection from a helicopter at 1,000 feet and 100 miles an hour. A lot of those beaches are still oily, and we're still finding debris, pompoms all wrapped up in brushes and around trees. And you can go out there and look inside the logs on the beaches, the oil has seeped into the logs and it's still there. I've got some jars of oil they said were 80% water, but it hasn't separated, and it still stinks. They told us by the time the oil got here it was 80% water, but we just don't believe that.

**Ouz** 5723

I worked the beaches in 1989. There were two beaches which included this whole side of Afognak, this side of the pass, during the whole oil spill year that we cleaned up there, we couldn't get into those beaches one time because the tide was so rough. We couldn't even get in there to dig down. I haven't heard any one mention that. That's all still there, and it is affecting our wildlife and our seafood.

**Ptl** 5817

When the sun warms up the beach the oil pops up from below. It might be good to put a little bit of cleanup in the monitoring project.

**Ptl** 5816

I think you should fund general restoration. Here all the beaches were oiled so we did quite a bit of monitoring. When we did it last time we were specifically doing it for Exxon, just to pick up oil. But it wouldn't hurt to do that again now. I am advocating some manual cleanup of oil on nearby beaches and pickup of spill and other debris at the same time. Pick up some of the stuff that is blatant, especially some of the heavily impacted areas.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1010

Let me first open my letter by first telling you about myself. I am an 18 year old male from Arizona. I have spent the last 30 days kayaking in the Prince William Sound area. I paddled

from the port of Whittier down to Point Helen on Knight Island. Among evident oil stained rocks and a depletion in the amount of wildlife, I also found leftover equipment from the cleanup, eg: hardhat, gloves, pipes, etc.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 5157**

It would really help to mark sites so that kayakers don't come to Bishop Rock. I would like to see something done to funnel kayakers away from the beach. They will move oil all over Sleepy Bay and take it elsewhere.

**Chb 5151**

Throughout many of the public meetings of the Trustee Council, there was much talk about the net environmental benefit as it relates to recovery of the oil. It is my opinion that when Jacqui Michele and her group did the study during the winter, the phraseology was more appropriate to cleaning techniques rather than restoration. I don't think the terms are applicable in the phase we are in now.

**Chb 5150**

There is no sense in putting money into restoring it until you have cleaned it. It doesn't make sense to put animals back in until the subsurface oil is cleaned so it doesn't affect anything. All the shoreline animals travel the beach.

**Chb 5149**

This has to do with further beach restoration and the amounts of subsurface oiling out there. I understand the current policy is to leave it there and allow nature to clean it. It has been verified that the oil is having affects on resources out there. Something needs to be done. I think a lot of these recreation-oriented people will come out with the same recommendations.

**Chb 5133**

The only thing happening with the clam beds is that the oil is still locked in affecting the clam. I would like to see that cleaned up.

**Chb 5132**

I could take you to Sleepy Bay and show that the oil is still at Bishop Rock.

**Chb 5112**

There is still oil to be picked up which is hurting the environment.

**Chb 5108**

Some things are still dying today because there is oil on the beach still killing them.

**Vdz 6035**

There is still oiled shoreline in the sound. I don't know whether or not those rocks should be picked up, or whether or not you can do something about the visual quality of the shoreline.



**Wht 6087**

I did notice that water is on the other list. It would seem that the first step would be to unpollute the Sound any way possible. There is evidence that these hydrocarbons have a chance of giving you cancer. Bush said they had dropped the level of what you could drop in the water. No one knows what has happened to the oil in the food chain.

1015 P.W.S. Land Managers Recreation Planning Group

The Prince William Sound Land Managers' Recreation Planning Group (PWSLMRPG) would like to bring the following issue to your attention in the restoration planning process. Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities. We suggest that if restoration activities are undertaken to assess or mitigate substrate oil effects, that impacts to recreation uses be included in such projects. We have been working with the recently established Recreation Restoration Working Group in identifying 1994 restoration projects for recreation and cultural resources. We will continue to communicate the consensus views of the PWSLMRPG with respect to recreation and cultural resource restoration needs through the Working Group. The PWSLMRPG will not be commenting as a group on the Restoration Plan, but members may choose to do so individually. Thank you for your attention.

**REGION:**

**Cda 1006**

I am just completing a 25 day sea-kayaking trip in Prince William Sound. I traveled through the Knight Island area and could see the oil stains on the shore. Even at the head of the bays, like Johnson Bay, you can find oil stains in soils along fresh water sources. I am sure that much more severe damages were inflicted to the Sound and have been cleaned and/or repaired by the cleanup effect and nature.

<b>ISSUE: 6.5 CLN ; Cleanup</b>
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**REGION: AK**

**Fbk 573**

I am convinced that in a majority of oil spills, clean up is impossible or negligible compared to that accomplished by natural processes. It is difficult to sit still and do nothing during a disaster such as this but my experience with the marine environment (Alaskan Oceanographer for more than 20 years) and oil spills (studied many of the major ones) has let me to this conclusion. Exposed beaches clean themselves after several years and some oil will be found in PWS sheltered areas for years if not centuries, regardless of the cleanup efforts.

**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 6107**

I am primarily interested in all the clean-up activities and restoring injured beaches. All these other habitat recovery projects that have to do with species enhancement is what I am interested in and accelerated beach recovery, i.e., beach cleanup. I want the replacement of the harvest opportunities or species enhancement.

**Anc 5085**

One of the more honest statements I heard from a Coast Guard person was that the shorelines would not be cleaned during our lifetime. I think we are looking at long term, so an endowment seems appropriate. If you don't want to address the human-use factor, the habitat will be folly. You must include the local villages and towns and empower them to understand the research and involve them in the activities. They will feel cheated if you don't. I hope they will be involved throughout the ten years and beyond.

**Anc 5079**

Are they surveying these beaches to do hydrodynamic purges? Were these proposed by any contractees or employees of the Restoration Group? I would like to have a listing of all these removal proposals that were done under study or by recommendation of anyone associated with the Restoration Group? If they are necessary to restore PWS to pre-spill condition, it may very well deem further cleanup, and I would like to see DOJ's opinion regarding necessary cleanup which are not compensable under the Water Pollution Control Act, 4603.822.

**Anc 5047**

I thought that Exxon and Alyeska were mandated under law to pay for all the cleanup, and I don't understand how settlement money is being used for cleanup. Isn't that mandated under two or three federal laws and state law that they are liable for all clean-up costs? How did Exxon buy back their liability under law? So the federal court struck down the state and federal statutes that require them to pay for cleanup? Doesn't it seem kind of silly to pay for their cleanup if they had to pay for it anyway? So you guys all work under Judge Holland? You're all his boys?

## **REGION: KEN**

**Ptg 5796**

There have been complaints from the men who had the training that they weren't called. They had the boats and training and weren't utilized.

**Ptg 5793**

When Exxon brought in the logs, they may have introduced the spruce beetle to our area. They gave the logs to the people to use.

**Sdv 5853**

Regarding habitat protection, I watched the local people become very involved, and some people had such negative experiences. What are the guarantees for funding in the future for SOS organizations? My son-in-law spent hours on volunteer work. They have the right to any funds which come along. Will some of this money help to fund their activities? Is there some encouragement for local participation? Many of the local people did an outstanding effort of being prepared. During the spill, they were ordered as a group to return to Seldovia, and

they refused. There needs to be a change in the manner in which the people in this area were treated by the Exxon officials.

**REGION: KOD**

**Kar 5522**

I wish we would get rid of Exxon's open drums of trash, containers, etc that Exxon left behind. There is lots of trash, absorbent material, etc, left from the clean-up on nearby beaches. Bags of stuff in Halibut Bay and Grants Lagoon.

**Lsn 5582**

Do you know what happened to the crew on the F/V M&M that was dispensing that chemical? [assumed he means Inipol] The whole crew had to be evacuated. When they had a meeting to talk about those issues in Kodiak Exxon shut up about those questions really fast.

**Lsn 5581**

A lot of the cleanup agents they used, a lot of them were experimental and the decline in resources is the impact.

**Old 5679**

We're the experts because we live here and we know the area really well. I was out surveying the beaches in 1989 with this guy from Exxon, and he thought he was the expert. He was ignoring me. But he was an expert from Texas and he was the oil spill king. I don't think they tried to clean it up, they just tried to get out of there. We were just sitting here with nothing.

**Old 5677**

One expert from Exxon when they were doing the surveys just ignored the beaches that were hit the worst. They wouldn't go there, they'd go someplace where there was no tide and no beach impacts. I think in this village everyone has found oil on every beach.

<b>ISSUE: 7.0 XX ; General comments</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5087**

I took my complaint to the State Ombudsman about the lack of recognition of my copyright which includes the job bill for the whole nation, which would impact restoration of PWS. I am against an endowment because that is what our founding fathers established. An example is the Loussac library endowment. It is being administered by the National Bank of Alaska. That is nothing more than a charade. My address and name are included on my letter. I am against endowment. Pay attention to my copyright.

**Anc 5067**

My name is Charles McKee, and I have a copyright filed with you people but it is not in here. I would like to talk about the injury to people. From the newspaper quote in the paper today, Exxon is trying to rewrite history and negate long-term damage. After the spill I was doing my own research work and Judge Holland asked for an estimate of damage. I wrote in \$3.5 billion. I am talking about in my copyright the destruction of heritage and historical documentation. They want to destroy history. They want to destroy the heritage of the people in the affected area. That is injury damage and that is why they spilled the oil. I wanted the average person to read my copyright rather than make a book of it. It is part of the record. I don't see anything as far as people injured in your handout. You ignore their historical heritage.

**Anc** 344

Big Lake! I think that they should make it a restoration spot so they won't pollute the place really bad.

**Anc** 73

One thing related to this whole spill incident that is very upsetting to me is the public relations campaign being put on by EXXON to attempt to persuade the public that the wounds of the spill are or soon will be healed that is a crock of garbage!

**Anc** 10

ITS TOO LATE!! Lets work on research to prevent future damage and improve the enviroment. We will not be able to band-aid, the effects are too broad and long-term, lets put the money to the long-term solution.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 195

This is a perfect example of why governments all over are bankrupt--mentally and financially. Virtually every proposed mitigation is couched in phrases like "estimated", "may have been", "perhaps". The fact that huge sums are being spent to buy land, timber, etc. in areas unaffected by the spill tells me that initial evaluation-- that from a biological viewpoint the spill was almost insignifigate--is correct. On a recent beach combing flight in the Nuka Island area, I saw more dead birds (murre) than I did at any time during the spill--yet ar no one was on the beach running in circles and pulling their hair. We are an insane society addicted not only to drugs and booze, but also to spending other peoples money (OPM) (OPIUM). I say, "Give the money back to Exxon". Start the cure.

**Ken** 291

I spent more than half of the years from 1947 to 1960 in the spill area. This was on trips working for the U.S. Army Transportation Corps and Corps of Engineers based in Juneau, Whitter and Anchorage and towing all through the area. Additionally I spent a season operating a small boat for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife at Chignik and three seasons on the USF&WS vessel "Teal" along the Alaska Peninsula from Wide Bay to False Pass. We also did a comprehensive stream survey in PW Sound each year. In many ways the spill is no worse than what man has already sone (re: Sea Otter near extinction) or Nature (1964 earthquake and previous ones).

**Ken** 199

I feel since the spill was caused by alcohol abuse not poor spill or oil industry procedures, that much of its money and energy should be put on the tremendous alcohol and drug problems we have in our state. Our prisons are filled with men and women who have made similar mistakes as did our oil tanker captain only in other areas, because of alcohol. Why don't we deal with the real issue instead of making it so hard on the oil companies with costly and sometimes ridiculous rules and regs. Our environment is important but not "sacred". Human life and fellow natives are the most important resources we have. Guns and oil don't destroy! People kill and destroy! Thank you for listening. And I don't work in the oil industry.

**Ken** 194

The commercial fisherman and sportsfishermen, particularly the guides, have been crying for the 33 years I have lived in this state. No matter how much money the oil spill recovery pours out to them, it will never be enough. There will always be some group that thinks the oil companies are contaminating the world--but these same people, or groups, travel in airplanes, buses and boats that all use oil company products. It's amazing!

**Okb** 219

Why is everyone so anxious to spend, spend? What are you going to restore? Utilizing some unproven method, like during the spill operation, we boiled all the little organisms and wiped a few rocks- Big Deal. Think People, Think! This whole thing has the smell of a feeding frenzy. Just like with the original oil money - Every politician spending like a drunken sailor in an effort to maintain his hold on the power he wields. Let's face it when we got in bed with the oil co's., we accepted the probability of oil spills and there is very little to be done about them except the passage of time. OH! You can spend the money on every crack pot idea to come down the pike but the results will still be the same- Zilch!

## **REGION: KOD**

**Kdk** 5558

Our theme as resource managers is to do what we believe to be balanced. We're certainly for logging. We're also for preservation and because of our fiduciary responsibility to our shareholders we feel no shame for attaining a return on preservation. We would argue as loggers that you do not do damage to water quality. Once you put in a road then the area is no longer pristine. If you want to maintain the pristine characteristics, then it makes sense not just to our shareholders but to the community as a whole. Different native corporations choose to manage in different ways. Our group is more conservative. We don't see a continuum of trees being produced but we do see a continuum of dividends being produced. We see a long term economic benefit to the community of participation of the funds from a permanent fund continuing to roll around in a community. Of even longer economic interest of timber will be recreation. The economic benefit is recreation. We think recreation proceeds will exceed oil. Suffice it to say that killing trees is a lot more profitable than servicing campers, but we see servicing campers as a long term benefit. Our responsibility is to get the highest return for our assets that we can to our shareholders. We're not in the business of subsidizing builders or homeowners. We sell timber to Koreans, to Japanese or to Americans. We have no favorites as is perhaps at some point politically popular. Our responsibility is to bring back a return to our shareholders and then have those dollars invested into an economy in the most efficient allocation of an economy as possible, not to subsidize any one

special interest group.

**REGION: OUT**

**USA 1032**

I am writing to you in concern for the Prince William Sound area. I recently completed a month long sea kayaking trip in which I lived in the environment of the Northern part of the Sound. I have grown to love the area and would like to voice my opinion on how we can help Prince William Sound best recover from the oil spill accident that occurred in March 1989.

**USA 1032**

Thank you very much for your time. I hope that when I come back to visit Prince William Sound it is just as beautiful and hopefully even more full of life than it is now.

**USA 415**

If the \$900 million runs out before restoration is complete or if it is determined that technology-run restoration is unhelpful, money must be given to those persons damaged by the spill.

**REGION: PWS**

**Chb 243**

Recommend state and fed gov't(s) require Exxon to cease ads on full recovery of PWS.

**Vdz 296**

Though I am from Valdez, I do not agree with the plan to "clear Valdez's name." If anything Valdez has benefited economically from the reputation. Every tour operator in the city reports increased passenger traffic since the spill. [The spill put the name "Prince William Sound" in front of the American public like no advertising campaign could have. Secondly, knowing marketing, there is not enough money in the settlement to change even 100 peoples' minds about it.]

**Wht 6070**

The logging is going on right now. No one is seeing to the loggers obeying the regulations. A watch dog is needed. That is something that could be done right away. It seems like there are regulations being broken.

<b>ISSUE: 6.2 HS ;</b>
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**REGION: ANC**

**Anc 5068**

What happened to all the seals in Blackstone Bay? They're not there anymore. Last summer

there were zero.

**Anc** 5044

Regarding fish dumping which killed scallop, is any of that taken into consideration?

**Anc** 372 Koniag, Inc.

I believe that the public is keenly aware that each of the trustees has a strong conflict of interest regarding the use of the E-V settlement monies. While the acquisition alternative would not necessarily alleviate that conflict, it would at least relieve somewhat the public perception that the funds will be dribbled away in endless studies and bureaucratic red tape.

**Anc** 220

I believe that most of the resources identified by the Trustees as having been negatively impacted by the spill are questionable at best.

## **REGION: KEN**

**Hmr** 5428

There is no definition of "depleted". The working definition is pretty vague.

**Hmr** 5427

Some of the marine mammals were hit very hard such as sea otters, especially in PWS. There is now increased hunting on some of these species. Is there any movement through your council to try to get the Marine Mammal Protection Act to develop some regulations because of the decline?

**Hmr** 5424

I read the list of possible projects. It is beyond me where these ideas come from and seem to enhance bureaucracy. I am amazed at the ass backwards things going on. It does not inspire faith when projects like this get written down.

**Hmr** 5415

There was one injury, the chum salmon, which was never addressed because it was never studied and was a huge component. We were expecting to see what the four-year old component would be and it was 0. It has never appeared on the list. We are very frustrated with the approach on the outer coast because it is unstudied. We are so far along with this, and it seems we are seeing a lot of the projects over and over again. The chances of introducing something now are slim.

**Hmr** 5414

What was the printing cost of the brochure?

**Ptg** 301

The impact long-term and 10 years from now on human beings-- who will pay for medical costs? Who will monitor? Who will do followup? Who has history of present illness?

## **REGION: KOD**

**Akh 6170**

None of the seiners got to fish that year, everything was shut down. The salmon were just coming in, they couldn't control them, so I'm sure the streams were just plugged.

**Akh 6169**

Fish were dying all over that whole bay, even in Alitak canyon there was fish trying to go up that a creek they don't usually go up. The seiners couldn't fish and they stopped them from going up.

**Akh 6168**

We would have been able to fish them out on the grounds in 1989 but they wouldn't let us. Now you can't hardly get enough fish in there to keep the escapement people happy. They figured there was at least three million out there in front, that place was just so full of fish. Now the last few years there's nothing.

**Akh 6167**

When we couldn't fish Olga Bay in 1989 the whole side of the bay was just boiling with fish. Since 1989 there's no pickup of any reds.

**Akh 6166**

Most of the reds that are down here near Akhiok do go up into Olga and Frazier. But last year it was down and they just had to keep it closed.

**Akh 6165**

The reds near Akhiok are not very healthy, and there's not very many of them. There used to be a lot of fish in Portage Bay and Sulua Bay, but the last two years it's been pretty much closed because there's nothing in there. There was some oil in the area but not so much in there. In the last few years we have always had pretty good returns in there, mostly chum salmon. When they had the area closed because of the spill I went in there with my boat and it was just like October month, there was nothing in there. And then down here last year in August it was the first time in all the years they had it closed during the whole month of August, but they had this whole area closed. In past years that was when we made our season. There was just no commercial fish, so they were trying to make an escapement. There's Frazier and Olga Lakes, there's big runs up there.

**Akh 6164**

Outsiders from out of town do the gill nets. Nobody from here is gillnetters.

**Akh 6163**

Most of us here are seiners, we rely on the Red Lake run for commercial fishing. It's way down. We haven't had very much fishing time over there at all for the last couple of years. We fish in the Karluk area, too.

**Akh 5005**

After the oil spill I was real scared to go out and eat the clams and some of the fish. But as the years go by we are getting back into using subsistence food sources.



**Akh 5004**

Well, naturally subsistence would have to be coming back because that is our way of life. It's part of our livelihood.

**Old 5686**

I think the hatcheries are putting too much fish biomass into the ocean and the ocean just can't support it. I think that's why that stock declined. There just wasn't enough food. The fry go into the kelp beds, but once they get out to sea there just isn't enough food. In effect those stocks are affecting us in the long run because they all go out and eat in the same ocean.

**Old 5668**

I had my best year fishing in 1988, I made half a million dollars that year. I bought a new house, I moved to Anchorage, and here comes the oil spill. I didn't fish that year at all. In the seven years that I fished I always brought in 200,000 to 250,000 pinks, and the last two years I got 30,000 fish altogether. We can't make a living fishing on that. I have seen pink salmon decline rapidly, and I hope it comes back.

**Old 5661**

Ever since 1989 we've seen the fish prices decline.

**Old 5659**

Fishing is more than just a way to make a living. There's no way to tell a good story about fishing in 1989 because nobody fished. Fishing is our way of life. It's something you look forward to as soon as you put your gear away. If it was a shitty year, you look forward to next year, you think it's going to be better.

**Old 5658**

In the winter of 1988 and 1989 I built a brand new boat in Seattle. I came up here with the idea I was going fishing. Instead I spent the summer sitting home fighting with the family. My life was all fouled up that year. I think everybody in this room could probably say the same thing. The oil spill was worse than the tidal wave. The oil spill is going to be something on our minds for the rest of our lives because we worry will it happen again. If there's another spill in Prince William Sound where will the oil go? We know how the tides run and we're right in the path. In the end Mother Nature has to take care of it. Even if we had the best things to make it stop how could we contain it. You can't contain something like that. [Emil Christiansen read his statement here.]

**Old 5654**

We were scared to eat seal meat, too. I don't eat it any more. I used to watch the seals down by the lighthouse. I'd go down with my dogs in the summertime and watch them. I don't see them around any more.

**Old 5653**

Subsistence is returning to normal but everybody is afraid of it. Everything we eat around here is damaged. We would go with our children to the beaches where we used to have picnics and the children would get all oily. We are eating the clams, we've been doing it for hundreds of years. Even though the fear is there, we're still going to do it. We're eating

them but we're concerned about our safety. We're not going to stop, because that's what we live on, as we have for hundreds of years. I think if you looked at the records about subsistence gathering that they collected after the oil spill, the people in Old Harbor showed the largest decline.

**Old** 25

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

**Ptl** 5822

Even if you tell me the outhouses and the trails have deteriorated for four years, the spill had nothing to do with those things running over. I think that's stupid.

## **REGION: OUT**

**USA** 1002

I would like the Sound to remain as pristine as possible--maybe some of the money could be used for education--some kind of set up where people could be briefed on minimum impact techniques before getting on the water. This is only an idea--all people would need to be a part of the plan (Kayak rental shops) overall, I would like to be able to visit the Sound again and have the same feelings I do now. Cabins, visitor centers, etc., would take away the feeling of solitude. This is essentially what makes the Sound so inviting.

## **REGION: PWS**

**Cdv** 5345

Both Kachemak Bay and the museum in Kodiak were political. Neither one of them had anything to do with the injury.

**Cdv** 5339

Has anyone gone into finger printing the bacteria that grows in that sludge down there? And the oyster dredging that's coming up, has anyone been sampling some of that stuff so that it would be documented?

**Cdv** 279

What about the human impact? I don't see any studies being done to assess the socio-economic relationship to the oil spill.

**Cdv** 279

We need more info on rockfish, river otters, orcas so more funding should be devoted to this column, especially herring and pink salmon.

**Chb** 5161

Regarding opportunities for human use, our children will not get the opportunity to enjoy the types of human use we enjoyed. You are talking about destroying a culture.

**Chb 375**

Our fish are gone, the birds are dead, we can't count the birds in a day running in a boat and you see very very few sea mammals since the spill.

**Vdz 1025**

The negative impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill have effected many people and communities in Prince William Sound (PWS). No community in Prince William Sound has been impacted more than Valdez. This impact continues as other spills in the world are immediately compared to the Exxon Valdez spill and with movies such as "Dead Ahead." This attention quickly refers to the enormity of the spill, discusses and normally shows film footage of oil on the water, dead animals and birds and all the other damage done. The result of this continuing attention is the reinforcement of the perception that oil is still present and the sound is no longer pristine, is not desirable as a visitor/tourist destination nor a quality place to live.

**Vdz 296**

I was pleased to see in the presentation the mention of what was called "passive use," what was described as "knowing it's there." I would like to expand the definition of passive use, because there is not an active user of Prince William Sound who is not also a passive user. Before the oil spill there always was a feeling in the Sound that this was a wilderness and even though you could always find a beer can on the beach, you also could always feel you were alone in a wild land, someplace private that very few in the world could reach. As a tour boat operator for many years, I showed thousands of people just a small portion of the Sound, but I could see in the eyes of the intelligent ones the appreciation of a place left alone in the economic mash of the world. I knew what was off the route I had to travel and some of them figured it out, too. I remember a year as a commercial fisherman when I'd stand on deck in the early morning and listen to the skipper curse a bald eagle because it would take a salmon or two. I also knew if that eagle weren't there, this skipper would have felt a loss. The point is, each of us who used the Sound found it not only the economic provider but a spiritual provider as well. But, Exxon took that away. A friend of mine wrote in a poem about the spill "you are nowhere where you are not part of the world." That was the lesson Exxon Valdez. This "passive" use was a loss that cannot be repaired. Never again will Prince William Sound be the wild place it was March 23, 1989 and all of Exxon's money cannot restore that.

**Wht 6060**

For population declines, what can we do? You can study it. I fail to see how you are going to restore them.

**Wht 6037**

When you pick those species, did Fish and Game help decide which ones to study?