

To Whom it may Concern,

Of the alternatives listed I prefer alternative 2, with a large percentage of the money going to protect land on Kodiak and Afognak Island. With this critical habitat protected, over time the region will recover on its own, however without this habitat its long-term future is in jeopardy.

I would recommend that any funds used to increase existing human use of the spill area be done cautiously. If done correctly tourism can go hand in hand with a healthy environment, but if it is not closely watched and regulated it can be highly destructive to the ecosystem.

Thankfully,

Matthew B. Cline

P.O. Box 727

Cooper Landing, AK 99572

6-28-94

Raymond & Wanita
Williamson

19941 Loop St

Anderson, CA 96007

EVOS oil spill Public Info Center
645 g street

Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED

JUL 05 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Gentlemen:

After studying the draft EIS
for proposed INS Infrastructure
Improvement Project, Seaward, we
recommend alternative II.

We are land owners in Alaska
and have closely studied all
proposals concerning rehabilitation
of areas affected by the accidental
oil spill.

We do not believe it is in
the public interest to enhance
prior existing conditions at
the expense of the public or
Exxon Corporation by initiating
new projects at public/Exxon
expense. The incident was an
accident.

Sincerely,

Raymond & Wanita Williamson

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

July 2,, 1994

Dear Trustees,

I believe that the best use of the \$900 million that Exxon paid in civil fines as a result of the oil spill is the purchase of land and/or timber rights on land that is important as habitat to the many species affected by the oil spill.

In your draft plan, only one third of the funds available are dedicated to the protection of habitat. I believe that the amount should be at least twice that.

My own priorities include the river valleys inside the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the forests on Afognak Island, coastlines along Kenai Fjords National Park, Eyak Corporation lands in the east portion of Prince William Sound, Chenega Corporation lands in the west portion, and Knight Island.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jill Johnson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jill Johnson
1737 Aleutian Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

DEIS PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Paul Swartzbart	Commercial Fisherman & tour guide		P.O. Box 233 Cordova, AK 99574

Add to mailing list. ↗

Date of initial contact with EVOS: 7 July '94 Talked to: Karen Klinge

Comments:

- Comments were related to Eyak Land Acquisition.
- Cordova's social & economic future is at stake. The economy has always been based on a sustainable source - Fish, which is now diminishing. Cordova's future is bright if tourism industry is developed.
- The Eyak parcels are Cordova's marketability. They are too steep to log without damaging watershed and Eyak isn't following forestry practices act guidelines.
- EVOS money meant to restore the Sound and Acquisition is the way to take an ecosystem approach.
- The Acquisition ^{ranking} process is flawed. It ignores the importance of areas that joint high ranked parcels, and does not adequately value parcels that are very important for just a few resources/services.
- EYAI & EYAS are points between extremely high areas yet they are ranked low. Wildlife use these areas as corridors and buffers.

Rude River - is a pristine wilderness used by many species & people, but because it floods wildlife doesn't

DEIS PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address

Date of initial contact with EVOS: _____ Talked to: _____

Comments:

- EYAI1 - is the center of the town and the source of one of Cordova's key salmon runs.
- Eyak Lake cannot be ranked as low. It is the town water supply when the reservoir is low. It is the main spawning area and draw for red salmon up Eyak River. These fish are currently one of the biggest tourism attractions for fishing (sport).
- EYAI3 is crucial for tourism because it is open from town and because Shepherd point is the site for the deep water port and it is directly across the bay.
- The DEIS does not adequately address impact of logging on Cordova's economy.
- Need to do something for the Eyak people and the people of Cordova. Save the area for the future.
- His friends in the Eyak Corp. do not want to be in the logging business - but have to make profit under ANS-SA. Loggers are not residents - they are from out-of-state.
- These areas are much more important than studies or a Seward Research area.

Draft EIS - DOI - Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Proposed IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project,
Seward Alaska

NOT

RESTORATION
PLAN DEIS

Proposed Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvement Project

I support and recommend Alternative III - No Action

State revenues continue to spiral downward, and no clarification of maintenance and staffing costs that a research and wildlife rehabilitation, and public education-visitor facility would entail are known. The City of Seward would be unfavorably financially impacted, and the quality of life in the summer would deteriorate with the additional pollution from exhausts of fuel and waste discharged from the influx of many more cruise ships into Seward. Tour busses and private vehicular traffic would increase to an intolerable level within the city, stressing public facilities, and certainly ruin any pretense to the small-town ambience enjoyed by the year-round residents. If the proposed center is non-profit, revenues from utilities will not offset the cost of building and maintaining adequate utility service, and treatment and discharge of waste from the facility. Revenues from visitors would be expected to be minimal as most will be on tours where food and lodging expenses will have been included as part of their costs.

These additional visitors can be expected to not only impact the City of Seward, but an already overburdened highway with summer traffic. Seventeen tour buses in a row, as mentioned in an Anchorage Daily News article, is apparently not unusual at present.

The proposal says revenue from public education and visitation is to be used to help offset the operational costs of all the proposed improvements; yet also states that approximately \$10 million is to be raised from private donors and fund raising efforts to finance the public education and visitation component of the project. The major private firms who might be expected to make donations are experiencing cutbacks in operations in Alaska, with the resulting effect of heavy competition for any remaining financial donations.

Without dedicated and perpetual funding for research, wildlife rehabilitation, visitor educational efforts, and basic facility maintenance, the center staff will expend most of their duties toward seeking adequate operating monies, thereby abrogating the goal of an effective research center.

Keeping wildlife in captivity for research has already been proven controversial, expensive, and results questioned in such centers in the lower 48 states. Alaska, with its boom/bust economy, windfalls, and short-term bonanzas has built many facilities from such funds, but is consistently unable to sustain and maintain them as envisioned in their proposals.

Katherine West

Katherine N. West

3854 Helvetia Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

DEIS PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Earl Baker		(916) 421-5545	Sacramento, CA

Date of initial contact with EVOS: 7/7/94 Talked to: Klinge

Comments:

Did not see any preventative measures addressed in either DEIS or DRP. Would like to see preventative measures added

Wants laws to be changed to have double hulls. ^(Explained to him, OPA '90)

Will habitat acquired become Wilderness Areas?
Does not want to see many more people or actions such as mining and logging on acquired land.

Mary Sinker
32125 Brandstrom Road
Stanwood, WA 98292

July 5, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attention: EIS Comments
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

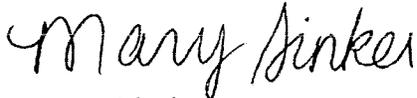
Re: Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan and Related
Environmental Impact Statement

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Please proceed with the restoration in accordance with sound scientific principles and utilize the funds available in the most effective, cost-efficient manner. Habitat protection and the acquisition of habitat should be a top priority in the restoration process.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Sinker".

Mary Sinker

July 7, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
ATTN: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir/Madam:

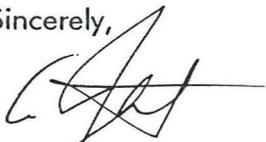
I am writing in response to the draft plan (the DEIS) on the use of the Exxon Settlement Funds. Specifically, I am opposed to using any additional funds to purchase uplands.

The Exxon oil spill was harmful to a variety of water related plants and animals. Many environmental groups, such as the Rainforest Coalition and the Sierra Club, have an agenda of using the Settlement Funds to purchase large tracts of uplands, which were completely untouched by the oil spill (Eyak lands near Cordova for example) or where the beachlines were lightly impacted (Afognak Island for example). There is no evidence that any of the wildlife or plants in the uplands areas still are impacted by the oil spill and thereby need protection due to the oil spill. The proper use of the Exxon Settlement Funds would be to help fix the actual resources hurt by the oil spill and help prevent such an oil spill in the future.

The DEIS tries to strike a balance between the environmentalist creed of locking up more lands and truly fixing the problems left by the oil spill. I would strongly suggest that more funds be used on General Restoration (use 1/3 to 1/2 of the remaining funds or at least \$200 million dollars). I would also agree with the DEIS on the need for scientific studies, using \$200 to \$300 million dollars. However, there should be NO MORE FUNDS given for upland purchases. This will not help restore the water resources that were damaged, nor will it help prevent future oil spills from occurring, nor will it help to limit damage if another oil spill should happen. All it will do is provide another burden on the taxpayers (who have to fund the administration of new parks / refuges), remove current and potential taxpayers from the tax rolls (development and timber harvest pays business, property, income and severance taxes to local, state and federal governments whereas parks and refuges pay NO TAXES) and limit the use of large areas of lands to those rich enough to be able to pay to use them. More lands purchased means a subsidy to the rich and a loss to the average taxpayer and resident of the State of Alaska.

I appreciate the ability to comment on the DEIS and the use of the Settlement Funds. Please keep me informed on the process as it develops.

Sincerely,



Allan Foutch
600 Cedar Park Circle
Anchorage, AK 99515

July 7, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn.: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Joe Wehrman
3527 Vassar Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99508

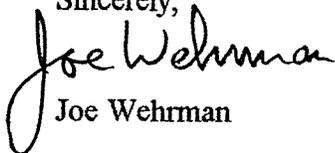
Dear Sirs:

Preservationist groups are flooding the country with highly biased and deceptive propaganda aimed at inciting the public to flood your offices with letters in support of using much of the settlement money to buy private land and resource rights in order to prevent development. I am writing to urge you to spend *NO* money on acquisition of land to prevent resource development from occurring.

Far too much of Alaska is already off limits to any viable resource development activities. There is no scientific rationale for locking up what little land is outside federal conservation areas and state parks as habitat or restoration land. The species that were indeed impacted by the oil spill already have their essential habitats well protected by the myriad of existing statutes and regulations in place now. We, as a nation, do not need to go even further in this effort to kill the very resource development options that made our nation the commanding economic power in the world. Most, if not all, the practices of the past that were truly damaging to the environment have long since been abandoned by the industries that the preservationists would have the public believe are the demons of the day.

Why not take the lead and put the nation's missing "logic" back into the word "ecological" instead of doing the politically correct thing that further erodes our nation's economic future?

Sincerely,


Joe Wehrman

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

Catherine S. Alcorn
24743 Teal Loop
Chugiak, Alaska 99567

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

July 7, 1994

Dear Sirs,

As a citizen and registered voter of Alaska, I would like to voice my concern regarding the disposition of the 900 million dollars paid by Exxon in 1991. The settlement required that the fines levied against Exxon would be used to restore wildlife populations, wilderness values and to restore the environment.

I have studied your plans and applaud your actions regarding Kachemak Bay State Park and Seal Bay, however I believe that too much of the remainder of the funds are being planned for "clean-up" boondoggles and studies ad-infinatum that will only line someone's pocket and will not prove to be in the best interest of Alaska. The prompt actions used to intervene in behalf of Kachemak Bay coincides with the wishes of the Alaska citizenry in general as demonstrated by the overwhelming support this action received. I believe that the state of Alaska has a unique opportunity to further protect some of its finer scenic treasures and natural resources from the threat of logging with careful disposition of these funds.

I am increasingly concerned by the steady assault on our Alaskan timber resources. The timber industry would like us all to believe that timber is a sustainable industry in Alaska. But anyone who has done any research into the matter knows that this isn't true. It takes many generations for timber trees to mature in Alaska under ideal conditions. In Oregon and Washington, states often touted for their perfect timber growing climates,

re-forested clear cuts take many decades to replenish. It saddens me that cash strapped land owners and corporations don't stop to ask themselves what will happen to their land after the profitably harvestable timber trees are gone. And what happens to the birds, animals and fish that once that lived there?

I believe that the state needs to use this funding to further protect large areas such as the Kenai Fjords, Kodiak National wildlife Refuge and others like Kachemak Bay, and not continue to fund wasteful projects and questionable studies. The owners of these environmentally sensitive and resource rich lands have shown that they are willing to protect the lands if they are fairly compensated to do so. Alaska needs to continue the work that it started with Kachemak and Seal Bays. The Trustees need to strengthen the Habitat Protection Budget and to deflate the budgets that will end up in some contractor's bank account with nothing but paper to show for it. Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,



Catherine S. Alcorn

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
State Capitol
PO Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Alaska Center for the Environment
519 West 8th, Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance

PO Box 202022
Anchorage, AK 99520
(907) 277-0897

July 7, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

To the EVOS Trustees:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan and related draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The Alliance is a nonprofit organization that promotes increased protection for wildlife, most notably wild predators, in Alaska. Our 2,000 members work for equitable representation of nonconsumptive uses of wildlife, and for improvement of the wildlife policy public process. Although most often identified with the issue of depredation programs, such as wolf "control", we have been working on numerous other wildlife and habitat issues in the state for more than 16 years.

Our members believe the best use of the EVOS settlement funds is long-term protection of fish and wildlife resources. Clearly, the most effective way of ensuring robust wildlife populations well into the future is through *habitat acquisition and protection*.

"General restoration" projects such as cleaning up small patches of oil, fish hatcheries and mariculture developments are short-term, profit motivated ideas which are not appropriate to the purposes of the settlement funds. We recommend eliminating these appropriations, the benefits of which are small compared to securing intact ecosystems.

Although research can be valuable, we also recommend cutting in half the proposed allocation for marine studies. Scientific research may enlighten us as to exactly how oil poisons salmon, but entire salmon populations are at greater risk from intensive logging and clearcutting.

Our strongest request to the Trustees is to increase funds for habitat acquisition and protection to at least \$600 million. Providing fish and wildlife with healthy, functioning homes in which to exist and reproduce is the single most lasting action that can be taken to mitigate the devastating effects of the spill. In addition, it is equally important to acquire and protect *significant* habitat areas. Safeguarding three or four large parcels will protect more wildlife and is more in keeping with the purpose of the settlement funds than buying handfuls of scattered, puny lots.

To sum up our comments:

- Eliminate "general restoration" projects
- Cut in half proposed allocations for marine research
- Increase habitat protection funding to at least \$600 million.
- Acquire and protect large, significant parcels rather than numerous small ones

The ecologic and economic results of the Exxon Valdez oil spill are still not known. We implore the Trustees to do what is best for those most damaged by this disaster - Alaska's wildlife. We hope that our comments will not only be added to the public record, but will be meaningfully incorporated as well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sandra Arnold", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Sandra Arnold
Staff Representative

3240 Overly Cove Road

Juneau, AK 99801

July 9, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99811

Dear Sirs -

I have previously commented on how I think the Exxon settlement funds should be allocated and am very disappointed in the small amount planned for "Habitat Protection" vs large amount for "General Restoration", in the DEIS. I urge you to reduce the General Restoration allocation to near 0, increase the Habitat Protection allocation to around \$500 million, and limit studies of oil effects to long term research on sub-lethal effects of Prudhoe Bay oil. Many of the proposed restoration projects are of questionable merit, or projects that should be done as part of the regular responsibilities of agencies & in other words, boondoggles that hope to use Exxon funds for projects that will have little or no influence on the pace of spill recovery. The marine environment and living resources affected by the spill will eventually recover without man's intervention.

The acquisition and permanent protection of large upland parcels in the spill-affected area would be the most effective use of settled settlement funds — especially tracts in Prince William Sound.

I am a retired fishery biologist and personally familiar

see above. Hatched

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn EIS Comments
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

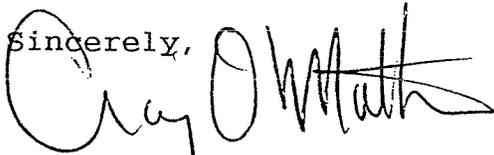
July 10, 1994

Dear sirs,

After considerable thought, I must support a program resembling Aternative 2 in the draft environmental impact statement. I feel that approxiamately 480 million should be spent on habitat protection and 100 million on research and monitoring over the next 6-8 years. Although I have been directly involved in the research and monitoring program and have reviewed draft EVOS workplans for Homer based groups, I feel habitat protection is by far the most important use of the monies and will leave an important legacy for our children. My impression is that general restoration projects have been impractical and not successful in most cases.

Habitat protection must involve large parcels of land. Chenega Corporation lands in the heavily oil impacted southwestern Prince William Sound should receive strong attention. Lets prevent further damage to the oil impacted environment and promote recovery through habitiat protection.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Craig O. Matkin". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "C" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Craig O. Matkin

William M. Cox
7806 Linda Lane
Anchorage, AK 99518

July 8, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council,
Attn: DEIS Comments,
645 G Street,
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

I offer the following comments on your Restoration Plan
DEIS:

- 1) I STRONGLY urge you to increase the "Habitat Protection" portion of the budget to at least \$500 million, using this to protect LARGE areas of Rainforest Habitat in Kenai Fiords, Afognak Island, Kodiak Island Nat. Wildlife Refuge and other areas, especially when there are willing sellers!
- 2) DECREASE the budget for the "General Restoration" projects - many of these are questionable.
- 3) DECREASE the money to be spent on more "studies". Studies can become self-perpetuating and go on forever. There is a grand opportunity for action right now.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,


William M. Cox

cc. Gov. Walter Hickel

David Stutzer
P.O. Box 2296
Homer, AK 99603

July 11, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn.: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council Members,

First of all, I would like to thank you for your support of the buyback of native owned land in Kachemak Bay State Park as well as the purchase of land at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I strongly believe that these purchases are examples of the proper use of funds from the Exxon Valdez civil settlement.

It can be argued that research is needed to assess the extent of the damage to natural resources and to monitor the speed of recovery of the resources. While it may be important to understand how crude oil affects flora and fauna in a marine environment, it does nothing to restore that animal and plant life to its pre-spill levels. Quite frankly, it doesn't take a genius to realize that oil isn't beneficial to marine life and that oil spills should be avoided. I don't believe we should spend any money, let alone millions, to find out something that most people know to be obvious.

The species that were impacted by the oil spill live in a marine coastal environment. There are thousands of acres of still undamaged marine environment in southcentral Alaska. Instead of trying to directly restore the impacted habitat of these species, I would suggest that you as council members look instead to the undamaged coastline for habitat preservation. Much of this undamaged coastline is owned by various native corporations that, out of financial necessity, are planning or are in the process of harvesting the trees on their land. This, in turn, is bringing about further destruction of the habitat of the very same species that were impacted by the oil spill.

In my opinion, the wisest use of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds is the purchase of the aforementioned lands from the native corporations, which seem to be willing sellers. Large chunks of land that would provide an undisturbed marine environment for the fish and wildlife that were impacted in the oil spill would be best. These lands can be found in Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as well as lands owned by native corporations in Prince William Sound.

Because of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, many changes were made in the requirements for shipping oil and procedures for preventing and containing any future oil spills. These are the positive results of an unfortunate accident. You, as Trustee Council Members, also have the opportunity to do something positive by preventing the further degradation of Alaska's marine coastal environment. By using Exxon Valdez settlement funds to purchase these lands, you can insure that a large part of this unique ecosystem will be preserved for the benefit of the flora and fauna, as well as people who want to experience this wilderness.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Stutz". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Cc: Gov. Walter J. Hickel

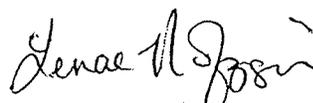
3 July 1994
c/o Stoltzfus
P.O. Box 1205
Homer, AK 99603

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council,

In order to help ensure long term protection of the Alaskan temperate rainforests and the organisms that depend upon the forests, I am asking you to do the following: (1) increase the budget for "Habitat Protection" to at least \$500 million; (2) decrease the budget for "General Restoration;" (3) support the purchase of large pieces of land rather than small pieces here and there; (4) support the purchase of land in the following areas: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I think these measures would be a better use of the Exxon settlement money than the current proposal. Thank you for your time and attention to this very important matter.

Sincerely,


Lenae Nofziger

July 10, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees:

Please put the majority of the oil spill money into habitat acquisition and protection. Put it into big projects, not just lots of little "General Restoration" projects.

Without Habitat Protection, nothing will be there for my children and grandchildren. Please put, at a minimum, \$500 million into habitat protection.

Thank you for reading this. I would like to see your final report on how the money was spent if I might. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Susan Redwood

P.O. Box 908

Palmer, Alaska 99645

cc: Gov. Hikel

HERBERT A. VIERGUTZ
13410 WINDRUSH CIRCLE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99516

July 12, 1994

EVOS Trustee Counsel
ATTN: DEIS comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Persons:

I would respectfully request that you strengthen the "habitat protection" budget to at least \$500,000,000 and that you slash the budget for the "general restoration" boondoggles. I firmly support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clear cuts. The specific areas I am referring to are the Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega Lands, Knight Island, Eyak Lands, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

I appreciate your consideration and action on this matter as it relates to my request.

Sincerely,



Herbert A. Viergutz

HAV:tmp

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
State Capitol
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811

Jeff Parker
c/o Jameson & Associates
500 L Street, Suite 502
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 272-9377

July 11, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: EIS Comments
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trustees:

These comments are submitted in behalf of the Alaska Sportfishing Association and Trout Unlimited.

The draft EIS ("DEIS") for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan suffers from two major deficiencies.

The first is that DEIS appears not to meet the requirement that a draft EIS must examine all reasonable alternatives. You have designed your alternatives so that it is impossible for any interested person to choose to spend the most money on habitat acquisition and spend it either state-wide or substantially out of the spill area. That is clearly a reasonable alternative, given that the alternative of spending it overwhelmingly on acquisitions, but solely within the spill area, is itself an admission that it is reasonable to pick an alternative based on reasoning that little can be done in actual restoration, other than acquisition.

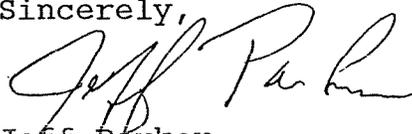
The DEIS seems limit out-of-spill-area acquisitions to those that bear a link to injured resources. With all due respect, that is not the standard for acquisitions. The better guidance -- that of the conference committee on the Clean Water Act of 1977 -- is more liberal. It is that where the damaged or destroyed resource is irreplaceable, you simply acquire a "resources to offset the loss." See Conf. Rept. No. 95-830, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977) reprinted in U.S. Code Congressional & Admin. News 1977, 4326, 4424, 4467. The regulatory definitions of acquisition similarly are not as restrictive as you have designed your alternatives.

Essentially, you have distributed the two, key variables of (1) locale of acquisitions and (2) the amount of money for acquisitions so as to eliminate this choice being presented for public review. As I recall the cases on reasonable alternatives, I suspect you are not in compliance.

Second, you persist in doing nothing to comply with the NRDA regulations as they relate to passive use, which I need not remind you is the value lost by the American public at large. All you say is what you have said for five years -- that when resources are back to baseline, so will be passive use.

The practical result is that for most resource injury in relation to passive use value, you have in effect selected a "no action" alternative. The NRDA regulations, in the quantification phase, in the restoration methodology and in the restoration plan phase, all contemplate data-based measures of how restoration planning actions will return service, including passive use services, to baseline. In my view, the DEIS does not meet that requirement for making the necessary choices among restoration alternatives. In my view that insufficiency arises from a parochial lack of concern for the American public at large and an overly parochial concern for local Alaskans. You might do well to remind set an example to all, that in the role of trustees, state and federal officials alike have duties to the greater public at large, and not just to Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeff Parker". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Jeff Parker
Attorney for the Alaska
Sportfishing Association
and
Vice President, Alaska State
Council of Trout Unlimited

Box 1417
Homer, AK 99603
July 11, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: DEIS Comments

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Restoration Plan to date. At the risk of flogging the dead horse, I must repeat my plea to spend more money on habitat acquisition which will ensure long-lasting protection for species ravaged by the oil spill and less money on short-sighted projects like fish hatcheries and endless studies.

I applaud the purchase of land in Kachemak Bay State Park and Seal Bay. These parcels are among my favorite places in south central Alaska. I spend a lot of time in both. I want you to continue this tradition and protect very important habitat contained in inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as well as large parcels in Kenai Fjords and in Prince William Sound.

I read parts of the draft environmental impact statement and understand that my comments today are supposed address only impacts of proposed projects, but I must vent my frustration at the projects being considered. Too much of this settlement money is going down the drain and in the end the environment is the last and least benefitted.

Please put the environment first and purchase land to give the damaged species half a chance to recover.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Mary Griswold

cc Walter Hickel

COMMENTS

Comments on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan: _____

Figure 5-1 does injustice to the extent of oiling that occurred in the Kodiak & Chignik Management Area. For example ADF&G ~~do~~ document oiling in every Kodiak bay w/ exception of Olga Bay on the south end of Kodiak Is (Barratt & Markowitz 1989). Further, Chignik was oil to the entrance of Chignik Lagoon.

Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement: _____

Name: Bruce Barratt Date: 5 July 94

Address: ADF&G - Kodiak

DEIS PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
NICK RUSSO	ENVIRONMENT CANADA (BRITISH COLUMBIA)	604-666-6864	ON THE MAILING LIST

Date of initial contact with EVOS: 7/13/94 Talked to: ROD KUHN

Comments:

HAD QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO WITH THE DEIS.

COMMENTED ON PURCHASING OF STATE PARK LANDS.

HE THOUGHT THE EVOS T.C. WAS BUYING LAND

FROM THE STATE INSTEAD OF FROM PRIVATE,

ROD CLARIFIED THIS FOR HIM.

→ SUPPORTS BUYING LAND/RIGHTS TO PROTECT FROM LOGGING.

→ SUPPORTS RESEARCH. IT IS IMPORTANT TO LEARN FROM EVOS TO BE PREPARED TO HANDLE SIMILAR EVENTS IN THE FUTURE

FEELS EIS IS PRETTY COMPREHENSIVE IN ITS ANALYSIS.

WANTS ALL TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS.

DEIS PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Cathy Smith		235-5448	1193 Cooper Creek Homer, AK 99603
* Do not send Final EIS *			

Date of initial contact with EVOS: 7/14/94 Talked to: Karen Klinge

Comments:

- Against putting majority of funds into a "General Account" that is easily accessible.
- She wants to see specific allocations with the majority towards Habitat Acquisition and restoration of the injured populations of fish and wildlife. Also supports research.
- She strongly opposes projects like the SeaLife Center (IMS) or Ferry Terminal projects because they do like to restore the injuries.

1420 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
July 12, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
Attn: DEIS Comments

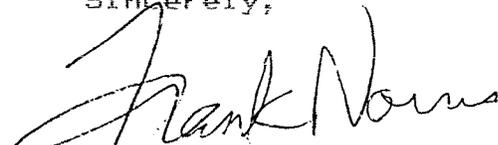
Dear Sir/Madam:

After looking through the recently-released draft plan, I cannot help but be surprised that a relatively small amount of the settlement will go to protect habitat. There are many acres along Prince William Sound that are threatened--Kenai Fjords National Park, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the forests on Afognak Island, and elsewhere. These areas need to be preserved through the acquisition of private parcels.

To that end, I urge that the Habitat Protection budget be increased to at least \$500 million and the General Restoration budget be cut. Please push for several large acquisitions instead of a larger number of minor acquisitions. Of particular importance are those areas mentioned above.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,



Frank Norris

LAW OFFICE OF
GLENN E. CRAVEZ, INC.
550 W. 7TH AVENUE, SUITE 1600
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE
(907) 276-3390

FAX
(907) 276-8238

July 13, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: D.E.I.S. Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Comments on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental
Impact Statement

To Whom It May Concern:

I urge you to increase the proportion of the settlement proceeds which will go towards habitat acquisition and protection. At least \$500 million of the civil settlement should be dedicated to this purpose. In particular, I direct your attention to the coastline of the Kenai Fjords National Park, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island, and the coastline of Prince William Sound, including Eyak Corporation lands in the east and Chenega Corporation lands and Knight Island in the west.

Monies for habitat protection should be given priority over monies currently proposed for "general restoration." Using the settlement funds to acquire habitat is the best way to restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

LAW OFFICE OF GLENN E. CRAVEZ, INC.


Glenn E. Cravez

GEC/jm

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
Alaska Center for the Environment

JERRY HANSON

July 10, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: Allocation of the \$900 million Exxon settlement.

Dear EVOS Trustee Council:

I am writing to ask that you dramatically increase the amount of money you plan to spend on habitat protection. I understand the draft plan calls for about \$300 million but I would like to see at least \$500 million spent for large acquisitions of land or the timber rights of that land.

I'm opposed to spending large amounts of money subsidizing fish hatcheries, mariculture developments and studies.

Sincerely,



7/11/94

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs;

I recently received an unsolicited form letter from the Alaska Center for the environment exhorting me to "save" Alaska's rain forest by writing to your organization to lobby for placing more private property into bureaucratic hands.

This letter is to express my complete **opposition** to their position. We already have entirely too much property in this state under some sort of government control.

I was born and raised in Cordova and spent the first half of my life commercial fishing on Prince William Sound, I believe this background gives me a much better perspective on these issues than the California based, Sierra Club backed organizations such as the Alaska Center for the Environment.

The Sound will be much better served by targeted scientific studies of the resources, and General Restoration projects that includes public education, instead of further mindless lockups of our land.



Larry Johnson
P.O. Box 2091
Seward, AK 99664

cc Gov. Walter J Hickel
Alaska Center for the Environment

Ruth Sheridan
4704 Kenai
Anchorage
Alaska 99508

July 12, 1994

To: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees
and Gov. Walter J. Hickel

Dear Trustees:

I'm concerned because an insufficient proportion of the Exxon Valdez settlement money will be used to protect fish and wildlife habitat. I understand that in your draft plan only one-third of the fund will be used to protect fish and wildlife habitat.

That's not nearly enough, especially when you propose to spend \$200 to \$300 million on additional studies of the area. Instead of encouraging clear-cut logging and other development that destroys habitat for the fish and wildlife species injured in the oil spill, the money would be better used to purchase larger tracts of land surrounding the Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

I strongly urge you to revise the draft plan so that it will strengthen habitat protection to at least \$500 million and support large land acquisitions in our beautiful parks.

Sincerely,

Ruth Sheridan

July 12, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council

ATTN: DEIS Comments

645 G. Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

cc. Hon. Walter J. Hickel
State Capitol
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 998

RE: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental
Studies Impact Statement

Gentlemen:

As a concerned Alaskan, I wish to heartily urge the Council & Trustees to strengthen the "Habitat Protection Budget to a minimum of \$500 million dollars, to avoid overbudgeting for "General Restoration" and instead, support large acquisitions of land, not small parcels surrounded by clear cuts - in a word, to exercise its position and power to protect and conserve Kenai Fjords National Park, the Chenega Lands, Knight Island, Eyak Lands, Afognak Island and Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, which are irreplaceable treasures of the earth, and of Alaska -

Yours sincerely,

Carole R. Die

2802 W. 30th #8

Anchorage, AK

99517

Larry DeVilbiss
HCO4-9302
Palmer, AK 99695

EUOS Trustee Council,

I have heard that money is being spent to buy Alaskan rain forests. In my opinion this state already has far too many lands in the public sector. I also believe that public sector lands are less conducive to proper management and resource development. I hope that no more of our resources get locked up with this oil spill money.

Sincerely,

Larry DeVilbiss

C.C. Governor

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

To the Council:

I am writing to comment on the draft Plan for spending settlement money on wildlife restoration, wilderness protection and natural resources injured by the oil spill. The draft plans fails to make the best use of this money to protect and help the ecosystem damaged by the oil spill to recover.

In my opinion the draft plan does not dedicate enough of the available money to habitat protection in the areas effected by the oil spill. Expand the 'Habitat Protection' budget to at least \$500 million. This money should be used to buy-back **large** portions of intact wildlife habitat in areas like Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Little parcels of land surrounded by clearcuts are of little habitat value and should be a low priority in determining which parcels will be protected. Large tracts of intact lands with a healthy ecosystem intact are going to be vital in restoring the effected areas and should be given top priority in the selection process.

Money for the 'Habitat Protection' budget can be obtained by reducing the money for 'General Restoration' and studies earmarked in the draft plan. In my opinion, general restoration and monies for studies are being misspent and will do little to counter the devastating effect the oil spill has had on the ecosystem in the affected areas. It is only through protection of the ecosystem from more devastation by clearcutting and development that the oil spill effects can be countered and the area allowed to recover.

I urge you to put most of the money available into 'Habitat Protection' and spend it wisely to protect large tracts of high value habitat from exploitation. This is the intent of the settlement monies obtained from Exxon and it is the best use of these monies to ensure long-term economic and ecosystem health of the Prince William Sound and Kodiak Area lands effected by the spill.

Thank You,


Jim Rehfeldt
327 Highland Drive
Juneau, AK 99801

COUNCIL,

7/12/94

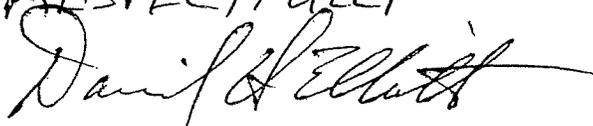
AS IT HAS GONE SO FAR, THE PRUDENT COUNCIL SEEMS TO BE ACCOMPLISHING VERY LITTLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE REGION UNFORTUNATLY SCARED, PLEASE SHOW SOME GOOD SENSE AND MAKE THE LAND ACQUISITIONS NOW (CHENEGA LANDS, KNIGHT ISLAND, EYAK LANDS, AFOGNAK ISLAND AND THE KODIAK NAT. WILD. REFUGE). THE STATE BUREAUCRACY WILL CATCH UP AND PROPERLY SHEPARD THESE AREAS.

STOP THESE ERRONEOUS GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS THAT MAKE SO LITTLE PRACTICAL SENSE.

AS FOR HABITAT PROTECTION, \$500 MILLION IS A DROP IN THE BUCKET BUT ITS A GOOD START.

I KNOW YOU ARE ALL GOOD PEOPLE WITH LOFTY IDEALS I'M SURE, BUT UNLESS YOU MOVE ON THESE ISSUES, YOUR LEGACY MIGHT BE OF OPPURTUNITY LOST.

@COPY TO GOV. HICKEL

RESPECTFULLY


DAVID H. ELLIOTT

HC 33 Box 3181
Wasilla, Ak. 99654
July 15, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Dear Trustees:

I am writing to express my concern over the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

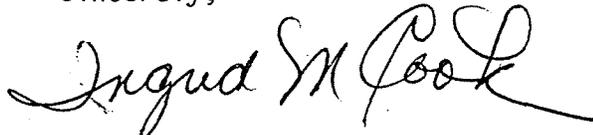
I would encourage the Trustees to increase the amount of the settlement that goes directly toward habitat protection.

Use money to purchase large tracts of land so whole environmental habitats can be preserved. Decrease the monies that go for continued scientific studies and general restoration.

By purchasing land fish can swim in clean rivers, wild life will have the space they need, and the beauty of Alaska will be appreciated by later generations.

I thank you for all the time and effort you have given to helping correct the tragedy of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ingrid M. Cook". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "I" and "C".

Ingrid M. Cook

James G King
1700 Branta Road
Juneau, Alaska 99801

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn. EIS Comments
645 G. Street, Ste. 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

7/15/94

Dear Sir,

These are comments that need to be addressed in the EVOS Restoration Plan and EIS. My primary concerns are: 1) these documents do not present an "ecosystem approach" to "restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of EVOS," as required by policy of the Trustee Council, 2) There is an assumption about what was damaged, what is recovering and what is not but hundreds of species that use the oil spill area are not even mentioned probably because there was no pre spill data and few carcasses were recovered as is the case with 31 of 32 species of shorebird that depend for part of the year on the intertidal area that was heavily oiled, and 3) the matter of endowments is not covered, in fact not even mentioned, despite the fact that two thirds of people responding to the April 1993 Draft favored use of some of the funds for endowment. These documents therefore lack credibility as planning documents by failing to address all the alternative actions proposed.

More specifically, It is clear that no one understood the oil spill area ecosystem before the spill, no one understands it now and it will not be understood in 2001 therefore no one will be able to determine when the ecosystem is restored as is called for in the Draft EIS. An ecosystem is such a highly complex structure that the only hope of understanding it would be to assign a well coordinated, multi discipline team to the task for an extended period. The US Weather Service does not endorse weather means until they have 30 years of records which suggests one parameter for determining how long understanding the ecosystem might take. As the work progresses new questions will emerge and new technology will be developed adding to the eventual chance of reasonable understanding. This realization is no doubt what prompted so many respondents to recommend a research program endowed in perpetuity. When the ecosystem is better understood the work of restoring, replacing, enhancing and rehabilitating can be properly addressed.

The suggested permanent research endowment programs took at least three approaches; 1) A grant making organization with it's own directors and management staff, 2) A coastal marine laboratory under either the University of Alaska or other organization and, 3) endowed academic chairs at U of A for teaching and research on the ecology of the various resources injured in the spill. These are valid alternatives for spending the Settlement funds and need to be evaluated

as to their potential impact on the resources, the economy, the people of the spill area and so forth.

Additional points that need to be addressed:

5) It has been suggested that use of Settlement funds for endowments may not be legal at present. Who determines what is legal? What is the appeal process if it is determined not legal? What could be done to make it legal?

6) The Summary of Public Comment (Sept. 1993) reports 50 written comments were received regarding endowments. It also states that four dozen letters dealt with university endowments. These comments should be evaluated.

7) Senator Arlis Sturgulewski sent in a very detailed proposal for a Marine Science Endowment that had 30 letters of support including most of the Trustee Council members. All this needs evaluation.

8) The American Bald Eagle Foundation, American Ornithologists Union, Pacific Seabird Group, Wildlife Society, American Institute of Fisheries Research Biologists, The Juneau Assembly and the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce all wrote with various proposals related to endowments. These need evaluation.

9) The attached proposal for U of A chairs growing out of my participation in PAG deliberations needs evaluation.

The letter of the law might allow exclusion of some public proposals but the spirit of NEPA, the EVOS Settlement, and the Trustee Council policy all encourage public participation. Now it is there it needs to be evaluated or the whole process loses credibility. The various facets of the endowment proposals should be addressed as a 6th alternative with appropriate portions included in the preferred alternative. With the cards properly organized on the table a well informed public can provide meaningful evaluation of alternative leading to the most appropriate solution to restoration problems.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate.

Sincerely,

James G. King

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim King". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "James G. King".

A PROPOSAL TO USE EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT FUNDS FOR
A WORLD CENTER FOR MARINE RESEARCH AT UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

James G. King, member, EVOS Public Advisory Group
7/07/94

No one denies the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) severely damaged a number of marine resources and adversely effected the quality of human life along the shore of the Gulf of Alaska and beyond. It is now clear that knowledge is inadequate to fully assess the damage, and technology is not available for complete restoration. Life, including human life, is adjusting to the post EVOS environment. The major question now is how to most effectively use the damage settlement funds from Exxon. An endowment fund is proposed using some of the settlement money for continuing, baseline, research to fill the so obvious knowledge gaps. A versatile program is needed that can adapt, grow and develop as time passes. It would be most effective to use the existing prestige and infrastructure of the University of Alaska (U of A) to build a world center of marine research and education in the EVOS area. The rapidly developing "electronic information highway" will preclude the need to have all personnel and facilities in one town. A major university center will not conflict with, but will complement, the lawfully mandated research and management by state and federal agencies.

GOAL

To use the existing University of Alaska Foundation for establishing endowed chairs, endowed professorships and endowed funds for contracts or grants to fulfill obligations under the EVOS Settlement.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To develop an ecosystem based program for the required scientific and social research that will enable the various responsible agencies to fulfill requirements of the EVOS Settlement.
- 2) To continue such research in perpetuity so that new knowledge and technology can continue to be applied to old problems, or new ones, particularly under the enhancement clause of the EVOS Settlement.
- 3) To create a world center for marine oriented science and education in coastal Alaska as an aid to resource management and as partial compensation for services and income lost as a result of EVOS.

- 4) To develop a world class faculty of experts to study basic life history, monitor population dynamics and improve our understanding of the ecology of marine species of coastal Alaska thus minimizing the need to import expertise during future oil related or other crisis.
- 5) To use the U of A to train the scientists and technicians in marine resource management, oil technology and coastal sociology that will be needed by agencies, industry and local communities as they adjust to post EVOS conditions.
- 6) To produce a flow of peer reviewed, scientific publications and technical theses.
- 7) To create educational and training opportunities for the youth and residents of the EVOS region in fields related to the resources of their area.
- 8) To benefit the Native communities by learning to understand their past and helping to chart a satisfying course for their future.
- 9) To enhance personal and commercial recreation while protecting other values and resources.
- 10) To benefit Alaskan businesses in marine resources, recreation, tourism, and oil related fields by providing pertinent research and locally trained workers.
- 11) To enhance the environment, the economy, the quality of life and the image of Alaskan communities where these elements were damaged by EVOS.

METHODS

- A) In 1994 the EVOS Trustee Council will deposit 30 million dollars in the U of A Foundation to permanently endow academic chairs in marine science and sociology to be assigned at existing University facilities, as follows:

- Oceanography
- Marine invertebrates
- Fisheries
- Ornithology
- Mammalogy
- Forestry in coastal ecosystems
- Anthropology
- Subsistence, Past-Present-future
- Recreation, Planning and Management
- Socio-economics of coastal communities

- B) In 1994 the EVOS Trustees Council will invite the U of A President, the three Chancellors and the University

Foundation Director to join them in a UA/EVOS Committee that will:

- Write position descriptions for the 10 EVOS chairs.
- Advertise for and hire applicants.
- Provide oversight of the work of the chairs.

C) The 10 EVOS chairs will be guided by the goals and objectives as above and provisions of the EVOS Settlement. They will immediately begin to develop:

- An ecosystem based research plan.
- Optimum electronic communication.
- Local advisory contacts.
- Baseline research programs.
- Education programs.
- Graduate student research programs
- Proposals for additional funds.
- Proposals for additional positions.

D) The 10 EVOS chairs will form an EVOS Task Force that will work with the EVOS Restoration Team to develop a master plan for accomplishing provisions of the EVOS Settlement. Additional endowed chairs will probably be needed.

E) 1995 and beyond:

The EVOS Trustee Council will reserve 30 million dollars each of the next 8 years to build up endowed programs under the U of A Foundation.

The University of Alaska Foundation will manage funds received from the Trustee Council as a separate EVOS fund, protected from inflation with the remaining income used to fund positions, programs, facilities, contracts and so forth under the guidance of the EVOS Trustee/UA Committee (Trustee Council members and U of A officers). It would not be necessary for all the income to be spent every year thus the principle could be allowed to grow or money be saved for large projects.

The Evos Task Force (10 chairs and the Restoration Team) will continue to perfect master planning and proposals for funding.

The Trustee/UA Committee will monitor the whole program, select applicants and evaluate funding proposals.

DISCUSSION

Are the coastal resources of Alaska sufficient to warrant a world center of marine research and education? The answer, of course, is yes and we better be about it before they go the way of the resources of the North Atlantic.

Is it appropriate to use EVOS Settlement money as startup funds for a world research center in Alaska? No other proposal for use of this money could benefit so wide a spectrum of oil spill affected people and resources.

Is it legal to use EVOS money in this way? Maybe, if not and the people want it, the Legislature and/or the Congress can easily make it legal.

Is there enough Settlement money to create an adequately endowed, world research center? Probably not, but there is sufficient to plant the seed and nourish the sprout until it begins to grow and branch on it's own, becoming the mighty oak it should be.

Will Alaska Native communities benefit appropriately from such a center? No other proposal offers so wide an array of possible benefits for future generations of Alaska Natives.

RESULTS

Under this plan a major portion of the issues and responsibilities of the EVOS Settlement will be addressed and fulfilled by U of A research. Nearly 60 percent of the money will still be available to cover responsibilities for finishing cleanup, supporting agencies, purchasing habitat and so forth.

Because of the size and financial attractiveness of the University program a series of beneficial events can be expected. 1) Top quality research professors attract grants and contracts producing jobs for the professionals they train. 2) Private sector businesses catering to the special needs of the research/education community prosper. 3) Industrial and non profit laboratories are attracted because of the available talent and support services. 4) The region can become an exporter of talent and technology. 5) The economy of our coastal communities will be enhanced by a stable payroll and the application of applied research.

CONCLUSION

Using EVOS Settlement funds to help make Alaska the world center of marine research, that it should be, is a most appropriate use of that money.

940718034

RECEIVED

JUL 18 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 14, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Att:DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK
99501

Jim Johnson
1025 H Street
Anchorage, AK
99501

Dear Trustees:

I am writing to you to comment on the EVOS Draft Environmental Impact Statement that was recently released for public review. Since the DEIS will help provide the framework by which the remaining civil settlement money will be spent, I would like to urge the Trustee Council to allocate a majority of the remaining funds for habitat acquisition.

Habitat acquisition is the highest and best use of the settlement money, which by law is to be used to restore or acquire the equivalent resources of those damaged by the spill.

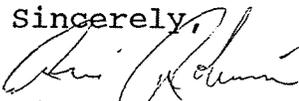
Areas of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula, along with privately owned parcels on Afognak and Kodiak Islands are now threatened by clearcut logging and commercial development. We must use the remaining spill money to permanently protect these irreplaceable wilderness areas. By preserving critical habitat, the Trustees will not only protect salmon streams, calving grounds and denning sites, they will also ensure that those who make their living from the ocean and forest will have a stable, sustainable, economic future.

I complement the Trustees for the Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay purchases, without their foresight these areas would have been destroyed by clearcutting. But the expenditure of \$50 million for these two areas must only be the beginning. Many other areas within the spill area are under the same threat once posed to Seal and Kachemak Bays. The Trustee Council must earmark \$500 million of remaining spill money for the purchase of other large parcels that are currently at risk.

Please refuse to dole out money for narrowly focused scientific studies and porkbarrell make work projects. Habitat acquisition is the most equitable and effective way to use the remaining funds.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,



Jim Johnson
Anchorage

(EVOS Trustee Council)

July 15, 1994

To whom it may concern,

I am writing concerning saving the plants & animals in the Alaskan Rainforest. Clear cut logging & other development in this area destroys habitat for the same fish & wildlife species that were injured in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Most of these animal populations haven't had time to recover from the spill. I am asking you to strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million and to slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles when you are figuring out how to spend Exxon's \$. I am also asking you to support large land acquisitions, not small parcels surrounded by clearcuts. I would also like the following beautiful & important wildlife areas to be saved: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for saving Kachemak Bay State Park & Great Bay (Afognak State Park).



Sincerely,
Shawnda Wilde

15 July 94 #
2400 ELLIOTT 321
SEATTLE, WA 98101

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ATTN: DEIS COMMENTS
645 6 STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

GENTLEMEN:

PLEASE, IMPROVE THE
"HABITAT PROTECTION" BUDGET
TO AT LEAST 500 MILLION
= FURTHER URGE THAT
YOU!

1. SLASH "GENERAL
RESTORATION" BUDGETS.

2. BY ALL MEANS SAVE
THE HEART OF JORDAS NAT. PARK.

3. SUPPORT CRASH
ACQUISITIONS

THANK YOU

Grace Day
Taka R. Mayer
TRACY R. MAYER

7/14/94

EVOS Trustee Council:

There are several issues that I would like to address. First of all, I would like to see you strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to at least five hundred million. Secondly, be very careful with general restoration funding. Please concentrate on protecting large areas such as the Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak Lands, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Mousseth

July 16, 1994

Dear Friends,

There is still alot of money from the Valdez oil spill to be spent and I don't want to see it spent on anything as vague as "General Restoration".

We need Forest and Habitat protection. For instance, there are the Eyak Corp lands and the Chenega Corp lands and Knight Island that need to be bought. In fact, all of Prince William Sound is at risk, and preserving the Alaska Rainforest from further depredation you will be restoring and preserving wildlife habitat as well as our last remaining unlogged temperate rainforest. .

All this I beg of you. It may be a last chance. And it is all within your powers. Please be aware of your powers and do not fail us.

Concerned citizen



1540 South Chugach
Palmer AK 99645
July 15, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
ATTN: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

RE: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

I am writing to encourage the Trustee Council to increase the habitat protection budget. Now is the time to acquire land along the Western Gulf Coast for recreation, tourism and fishing. If only a third of the settlement money goes for habitat acquisition, much critical land will be lost to clear-cut logging and private development. This would be a tragedy for Alaskan Natives who depend on the land for subsistence and for all groups who value experiencing this pristine wilderness.

I urge you to increase the habitat protection budget to at least \$500 million so that this great land will be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Sincerely,

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

Diane Sallee

July 15, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn. IEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Dear Council:

Please, please use the Exxon settlement funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat in Alaska. Only $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the settlement, as described in your draft plan, will be spent on protecting habitat. This is not enough to protect hundreds of thousands of threatened acres. You are putting Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, river valleys inside Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, the

spruce forests of Afognak I². Island, and the coast of Prince William Sound at risk! The neglected areas include Eyak Corporation lands in the east and Chenega Corp. lands and Knight Island in the west.

You have spent too much on attorneys' fees and too much on scientific studies. You have spent only 50 million on habitat preservation. Use Exxon settlement funds to buy + protect wildlife habitat. We're all watching.
M. Ruth Miswander
622 Barbera
Davis, Ca. 95616

JUL 19 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
940719042

Robert R. Leedy
HC 83 Box 1598
Eagle River AK
99577

7/16/94

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear People —

Re: Restoration Plan —

- Need much more put into habitat acquisition. It is the only thing that will make a difference.
- Eliminate the Seward "Whale Tail". It's a ridiculous waste.
- Establish an endowment for biological studies so we know what's

(over)

actually happening, set
baseline for the future.

Emphasis of acquisition
should be Chenege lands/
Knight Island and Eyak
lands. The rest are
largely boondoggle, or at
least much lower priority.
Buy largest holdings possible.

Focus of "damaged species"
much too narrow, need to
expand scope of concern.

Do not waste \$ on small
general restoration / make
work projects.

Do support studies so we
will know what is there
come the next spill.

Robert R. Leedy
7/16/94

To:

EVOS Trustee Council,
ATTN:DEIS Comments,
645 G Street,
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

From:

Erick N. Carpenter
2611 Lyvona Lane
Anchorage, Alaska
99502-5454

I would like to address the Council on the issue of how oil spill settlement monies are being spent. I have no political stake or any environmental extremist views in how the money is to be spent. However, I do remember that the original idea was to RESTORE lands that were injured by the spill. I know how difficult your job must be with every Environmentalist raising hell on one side, and every Politician's hand out on the other. I can honestly say that I don't think that I would want your job. Well, on to my two cents worth...

I would really like to see that lands that are to be clear cut be bought and set aside for Parks or pulled into National Parks. I have seen, first hand, the results of logging in areas near Cordova, and the results are horrendous. I honestly believe that due to the intense rainfall and the steepness of the land, that it will be a very long time before those lands recover from that particular logging practice. I guess that it would not bother me near as much if the logs were staying here in the U.S. instead of going to Japan. Or if it were not subsidized. I don't understand how a business continually needs a government subsidy to stay open, if you can't survive on the open market, you should close down. Just common sense. I would like to see studies done on the sound, but do so with extreme scrutiny, even researchers go overboard with their costs.

If you would like more information on how to have lands purchased at a fair market value and placed into Federal Wildlife Refuges, please contact Bob Rice at U.S. Fish & Wildlife (Division of Realty) 1011 E. Tudor Road Anchorage Alaska, 99503. 786-3440.

I could go on for pages, but for what it is worth, remember this much, the idea, from what I have gathered, is to restore the injured resources. Focus on that, if you can, and hopefully it will be a little easier to reach your decisions.

Thank You for your time,

Erick N. Carpenter



Wesley Shelberg
5757 College Avenue
Apartment D
San Diego CA 92120-4724

EVOS Trustee Council
DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

Using Exxon settlement funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat is the best way to restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill. Recommend that at least \$500 million be devoted to habitat purchase, i.e., rainforest.

Sincerely,

Wesley E. Shelberg

Dear EVOS Trustee Council,

Please consider strengthening the "Habitat Protection" Budget. I support reducing the budget for General Restoration and acquisitions of larger parcels of land. It is important to support the biodiversity of our Alaskan Coastal Rainforest. Your support would be appreciated.

Sincerely
Annie Ronsse
12700 Galleon Cir
Anch. AK 99515

July 15, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
ATTN: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

To Whom It May Concern:

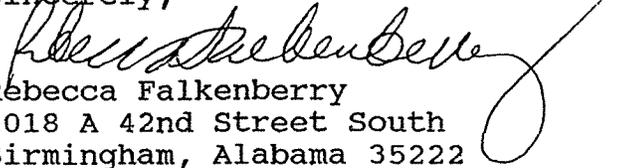
I am very concerned about Alaska's coastal forest between Ketchikan to Kodiak. I consider it to be the last great temperate rainforest on earth. I am concerned about the way that the Exxon settlement funds are being used. I strongly believe that they should be used to buy and protect wildlife habitat. This would be the best way to restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

Please consider the following actions:

- *strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million
- *slash the budget, removing any "General Restoration" boondoggles
- *support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by existing or proposed clearcuts
- *save the areas most unique: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for your attention to my concerns. You are charged with the on-going protection of one of the most beautiful places on earth. Let's keep it that way for current and future generations.

Sincerely,


Rebecca Falkenberry
1018 A 42nd Street South
Birmingham, Alabama 35222

7-16-94

Dear Sir;

I am writing in regards to protecting the Alaskan coastal rainforest, by using the Exxon settlement funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat is the best way to restore wildlife populations and the environment severely damaged and injured by the oil spill.

First by strengthening the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million.

Secondly by slashing the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles.

Support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts, also to protect Kenai Fjords Natl. Park, Chenequa lands, Knight Is., Eyak Islands, Afognak Island, Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge.

Your serious consideration to this matter would be greatly appreciated, Thank You.

Sincerely
Mr. G. R. LaPalme

R.S.V.P.

E V O S Trustee
Council, Attn: DEIS
Comments:

I urge you to
strengthen the "Habitat
Protection" budget
to at least \$500
million; support
large acquisitions
surrounded by
clearcuts; slash
the budget for
"General Restoration"
boondoggles; save

Kenai Fjords National
Park, Chenega lands,
Knights Islands,
Eyak lands,
Afognak Island,
Kodiak National
Wildlife Refuge
from development.

Using the Exxon
settlement funds to
buy and protect
wildlife habitat
is the best way
to restore wildlife

P. O. Box 770453

Eagle River, AK 99577

July 18, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council

Attn: DEIS Comments

645 G St.

Anchorage, AK 99501

Gentlemen:

I am more than just mildly disturbed at the small amount of money allotted to the purchase of lands in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

It seems perfectly obvious to me that the highest and best use for the oil spill money is in the purchase of lands. Here we get the most bang for the buck - the longest lasting effect.

Nature has shown that, given time, she can recover from the most grievous abuses. So, let's hold it on more clean-ups, studies etc and put the vast bulk of the remaining money in lands, lots of lands and in large chunks.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Sanner

cc: Gov Walter Hickel

Mary Spess
2837 Wendy's Way
Anchorage, AK 99517

July 19, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Attn: DEIS Comments

A brief but important note to request the use of the Exxon settlement funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat in the Alaska Coast Rainforest. Spend the money to restore wildlife populations, wilderness values, and other injured resources in the Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge. Thanks for listening.

Sincerely,

Mary Spess

cc: Hickel

PAGE 1 OF 2

Paul Swartzbart
Box 233
Cordova, Alaska 99574

DEIS. COMMENTS
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 E ST
ANCH- AK. 99501

7/17/94

DEAR SIRs:

I AM WRITING IN REFERENCE TO THE HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS IN EASTERN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. I AM VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THE LOW RANKING RECEIVED BY EYAK PARCELS EYA 5, EYA 12, AND EYA 13.

I HAVE DISCUSSED THE SITUATION WITH WILDLIFE PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN CORDOVA, AND LEARNED THAT CLEARCUTTING THESE AREAS WOULD HAVE A DEVASTATING AFFECT ON THE SPECIES THAT GIVE PARCELS EYA 1, 2, & 3 THEIR HIGH RATING. BASICALLY THIS IS BECAUSE THOSE SPECIES CANNOT LIVE ON SMALL ISLANDS OF HABITAT SURROUNDED BY CLEARCUTS.

I URGE YOU TO TAKE AN ECOSYSTEM

APPROACH AND COMPLETE A
COMPREHENSIVE DEAL FOR ALL
EYAK LANDS.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND DESPERATELY
NEEDS YOUR HELP. THE EYAK
CORPORATION DOES NOT WANT TO
GET BACK INTO THE LOGGING
BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL FISHING AND TOURISM
ARE LONG TERM, SUSTAINABLE
INDUSTRIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. CLEAR CUT
LOGGING THREATENS BOTH THESE
INDUSTRIES.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR EFFORTS
AND I APPRECIATE THE DIFFICULT
JOB YOU ARE DOING.

SINCERELY

Paul Swartzbart

July 15, 1994

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

Attn: DEIS Comments

EVOS Trustee Council:

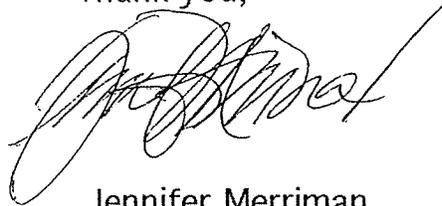
Alaska's coastal forest from Ketchikan to Kodiak is the last great temperate rainforest on earth. We must protect it. There is no point in saving the animals devastated by the Exxon oil spill if we turn around and destroy the habitats they live in.

I am particularly interested in saving the areas in and around: Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

In addition I would like to see you:

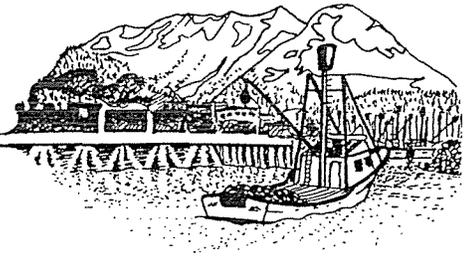
- Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million.
- Slash the budget for "General Restoration."
- Support large land acquisitions, not little parcels surrounded by clearcuts.
- Stop funding studies and start saving the forest.

Thank you,



Jennifer Merriman
217 Spruce St.
Fairbanks, AK 99709

CITY OF CORDOVA



July 18, 1994

Mr. Jim Ayers, Director
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers: *Jim*

Regarding the comparative budget emphasis of restoration categories by alternatives. It appears that Alternative 5 provides a balance of funding for all categories and includes a restoration reserve which will make money available for research and restoration beyond the terms of the settlement.

I wish you and the trustees well in their deliberations.

Sincerely,

Margy

Margy Johnson
Mayor

R.D.4, Box 348
Canton, N.Y. 13617
July 15, 1994

DEIS Comments
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

This is in reference to the "Restoration
Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement".

Far too much money has been allotted to
"General Restoration" and not enough to the
purchase of old growth timberland that provides
the vital habitat for fish and wildlife that is
the base upon which the economy and a healthy
environment rests.

At least 75% of the funds should be spent
on purchases of lands in such areas as Afognak
Island, Knight Island, Kodiak National Wildlife
Refuge, Kanai Fjords National Park, Eyak lands
and Chenega lands.

Large blocks of land, not small parcels
are needed to counter the tremendous damage
that was inflicted on the area by the oil spill.

Too much money has already been wasted on
attorney fees, "research", and "make believe
restoration" that has done virtually nothing to
ensure proper protection of this special area
in Alaska for present and future generations.

You are urged to start acting in the best
interests of both the majority of people and
a healthy environment by using most of the funds
for purchase of large blocks of timberlands as
they become available.


Clarence Petty

17 July 1994

To: EVOS Trustee Council
attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

From: Frank and Penny Starr
124 Bristlecone Drive
Ridgway, CO. 81432

Subject: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

My husband and I spent eight seasons in Alaska as working
bush Rangers. One season at Glacier Bay N.P. + P.; one season
at Aniakchak N.M. + P. and six seasons at Katmai N.P. + P. In
1991 - 1992, we lived on and patrolled a portion of the Kai
coast. We observed the degradation of that coast line up close
and personal. Of grave concern to us was the loss of clam
as a food source for the bears.

The area has been studied to death. Now is the time to fur
habitat protection. you need to cut out the pork and begin
purchasing substantial areas.

We live a more rustic life and do not have easy access
to a copier so we cannot send copies of our letter. We
hope you will honor our concerns.

Sincerely,

Penny Starr

Frank Starr

7-18-94

DEAR TRUSTEE COUNCIL:

LAST YEAR, I WORKED IN & AROUND KACHEMAK
BAY STATE PARK. I WAS VERY HAPPY TO SEE
PART OF THE EXXON SETTLEMENT FUND USED TO
BUY BACK TIMBER RIGHTS THEIR. I FEEL THIS IS
THE BEST WAY TO USE THOSE FUNDS TO SAVE
ALASKA IN THE LONG TERM. I'M WRITING THIS
LETTER TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT OF FUTURE USES
OF THIS FUND IN A SIMILAR WAY. IN PARTICULAR

- INCREASE THE HABITAT PROTECTION BUDGET (at least \$500M)
- USE THE FUND TO PURCHASE LARGE PARCELS WHERE BIODIVERSITY IS MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR THAN IN SMALLER PARCELS
- TAKE A CLOSE LOOK AT HOW THE MONEY FOR GENERAL RESTORATION IS USED. THE LESS WASTED, THE MORE ^{CAN} BE SPENT EFFICIENTLY.

THIS IS A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO PRESERVE
WHAT IS LEFT. PLEASE DO YOUR BEST TO
SPEND THE MONEY WISELY

MANY THANKS & GOOD LUCK.

SCOTT BRODIE

4075 60W

VICTOR DAHO 83455

17829 Skyline Boulevard
Los Gatos, CA. 95030
July 18, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing regarding the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I urge you to strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to a least \$500 million; slash the budget for General Restoration pork; support large acquisitions; not puny parcels; and to pay particular attention to saving Kenai Fjords, Chenega lands, Kight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


John Miller

July 19, 1994

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees:

I am writing to express my concern over the use of spill settlement monies. My understanding is that the money must be used on restoring wildlife populations, wilderness values, and other injured resources. It is my feeling that at this point, five years after the spill, we need to be involved in action as opposed to more dialogue or studies.

Please begin putting the funds to use by purchasing large land tracts, and not piece-meal tracts already effected by clearcutting. Work toward saving Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and Kenai Fjords National Park. Try to strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to a minimum of \$500 million. And, put an end to projects with questionable outcomes that suck up important resources which could be better used.

I thank you for your time and effort to best use Exxon settlement funds by purchasing wildlife habitat and helping restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

Sincerely Yours,

Susan Downes-Borko
Mrs. Susan Downes-Borko
P.O. Box 3868
Soldotna, AK 99669

To Whom It May Concern,

I wish to urge the Trustee Council to change its preferred alternative in its Restoration Plan EIS. I believe that habitat protection is by far the best use of the funds.

It is my belief that the "Habitat Protection" budget should be at least \$500 million. By allotting this amount of money large acquisitions are possible instead of small parcels that may be surrounded by clearcuts or other developments.

This money is vital to protect areas that are extremely threatened such as Kodisk and Afognate Islands. If we use the money for habitat protection instead of general restoration there is no doubt in my mind it will reap for greater benefits.

Sincerely,

Hazel Clark

18 July 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in regards to protecting the Alaskan rainforest along the southeast border of Alaska. I have learned recently that habitat for wildlife in the region may be threatened by clear cutting. The wildlife of this region is just starting to recover from the disastrous Exxon Valdez oil spill and many species in the region may not survive another blow. I support strengthening the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million and doing away with the "General Restoration" budget which would siphon off precious funding for small, rather meaningless projects which will most likely have little to no impact for wildlife preservation if clear cutting is to continue. Alaska is the last great frontier where beautiful landscapes and amazing wildlife abound. Do not let lessons of past mistakes go unheeded and destroy our wilderness areas as so many blindly have in other regions of the United States. Please save Alaska.

Thank-you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,


Kerrie Golden

5122 East Citrus Street
Tucson, Arizona 857.
July 16, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

We believe that less of the budget should be spent for more studies and small restoration projects such as planting seaweed and developing mariculture and fish hatcheries. Most of what's left of the money should be used to acquire large parcels of land to be protected, most especially near Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. It's important to acquire the large inholdings surrounded by parks and refuges - to protect this excellent wildlife habitat.

Sincerely,
Walter & Dorothy Pelec

Date: 7/12/94

From: Chip Ames
10208 Wren Lane
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

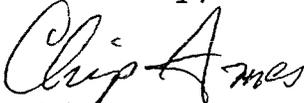
To: EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments

RE: Habitat Protection

I am writing on behalf of the fish, wildlife and the ecosystems of Alaska's Coastal areas, and the people who depend on them, to encourage you to increase the Habitat Protection budget to at least \$500 million. I especially urge you to consider utilizing these funds to acquire the largest intact land areas possible in order to avoid further fragmentation of the complex coastal ecosystem.

Once an ecosystem begins to become unraveled, it is difficult, if not impossible, to restore the ecosystem to viability - I know, I came to Alaska from the Northwest where the cumulative effect of ecosystem degradation and fragmentation resulting from years of exploitation have resulted in the collapse of the salmon fishery. We still have a chance to think ahead and protect our magnificent coastal ecosystem for future generations.

Sincerely,


Chip Ames

cc: Governor Hickel

DWIGHT TAYLOR
4175 CORAL GEE LANE
LAFAYETTE CA 94549
JULY 18, 1994

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ATTN: DEIS COMMENTS
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

DEAR SIR:

THIS IS TO REQUEST THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL
SPILL TRUSTEES STRENGTHEN THE "HABITAT PROTECTION" BUDGET
TO AT LEAST \$500 MILLION AND TO SUPPORT PURCHASE
OF LARGE ACQUISITIONS INSTEAD OF SMALL PARCELS
SURROUNDED BY CLEAR CUTS.

I REQUEST THE LARGE ACQUISITIONS BE MADE IN
THE KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK, CITENEGA LANDS,
KNIGHT ISLAND, ETAK LANDS, AFOGNAK ISLAND, AND
KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

I REQUEST YOU ^{SIGNIFICANTLY} INCREASE THE "HABITAT PROTECTION"
BUDGET BY SIGNIFICANTLY SLASHING THE BUDGETS FOR
"GENERAL RESTORATION" AND "SCIENTIFIC STUDIES".

Sincerely
Dgt

Mary Ellen Gadski
4431 N. Illinois Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208
(317) 283-5668

July 18, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

Dear Trustees:

I urge you to consider buying and protecting wildlife habitat as the best way to help restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill. Specifically I would like to direct your attention to the opportunity to safeguard the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge from adverse development.

The current draft plan allocates only one-third of the settlement to habitat protection. Please re-distribute some of the funds devoted to "general restoration" measures to purchasing and safeguarding more land critical to wildlife. The habitat protection budget should be increased to at least \$500 million.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Mary Ellen Gadski

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

PETER M. & LINDA C. ENTICKNAP
PO BOX 1086
HAINES, ALASKA 99827
(907) 766-2240 Phone & Fax

July 15, 1994

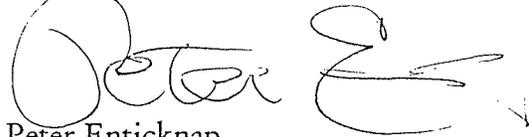
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ATTN: DEIS COMMENTS
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

Please enter my comments in the record. We are very disappointed that so much of the Exxon money has gone to lawyers, bureaucrats and studies. We want to see this money spent as follows:

1. **Habitat acquisition**, protect Kenai Fjords, Afogeak Island, Eyak Island, Knight Island and the Kodiak NWR.
2. **Buy large tracts** not clear cut buffers
3. **Slash the bureaucratic budgets** and General Restoration projects
No hatcheries, protect natural fish stocks and habitat

Thank you for considering our position on this issue. Please let us know the results.

Sincerely,



Peter Enticknap

James R. Jackson, Jr.
15301 Elmore Road
Anchorage, AK 99516
907-345-1248(h)
907-265-5545(w)

EVOS Trustee Council
ATTN: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustees:

I am writing to encourage you to increase the amount proposed in the Draft EIS for "Habitat Protection" and, particularly, for purchasing large areas of important habitat.

The DEIS proposes large amounts for studies and for "General Restoration". Although some study is desirable, it is also true that scientists have an insatiable desire for "more study." It is only human nature to want to do what one likes to do, is trained to do, and it paid to do. So I am sure many scientists present compelling argument in favor of various studies. Similarly, general restoration provides an opportunity for the proponent of a project to put it into effect and see the results. I'm sure all of this is well-intentioned.

Nonetheless, it is clear that the best way to use the vast bulk of the available money is to purchase large amount of habitat. The best of studies and the best general restoration projects will do little if the fish and wildlife is already dead because of loss of habitat. Large-scale logging prevents a very great danger to much of the coastline that was damaged by the spill.

Please, make a LASTING difference with the monies available. Protect habitat.

Thank you for your consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,


James R. Jackson

7-18-94

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees;

I have a few requests of you; please listen to them.

Please strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to @ least \$500 million.

- Please slash the budget for "general Restoration" boondoggles.

- Please support large acquisitions of land; not puny parcels surrounded by clear cuts.

- Please don't allow any more clear cuts or development on

Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island

Eyak Island, Afognak Island, Kodiak Natl Wild life Refuge

- Please spend the rest of the settlement where it will be best served - to buy and protect wild life habitat.

Thank-you

Dianne Sivanides
314 Slater Dr W
Fairbanks, AK 99701

149 Robin St.
Indiana, PA 15701
July 16, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

In the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill budget
I urge that you:

(1) support large acquisitions, not small
parcels surrounded by clearcuts!

(2) strengthen the "Habitat Protection"
budget to at least \$500 million.

(3) greatly reduce the budget for "General
Restoration."

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Daniel C. Shively
Daniel C. Shively

1202 E. Harding St
#414
Urbana, Illinois
15 July 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attention: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sirs:

I am concerned about how the money from Exxon as payment for damages from the oil spill is being spent. So far, I have learned that not enough is being set aside to preserve wildlife habitat. I have learned in a letter from the Sierra Club that the third of the money already spent has been to finance clean-up, attorneys' fees, and scientific studies, while only \$50 million of the \$280 million spent has gone to preserve wildlife habitat.

I urge you, therefore, to do the following:

1. Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million;
2. Slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles;
3. Support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts;
4. Save key areas: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

These ~~places~~ are no longer threatened by the oil spill. They are, however, threatened by clear-cutting of the coastal temperate rainforests. To preserve these is critical for protecting wildlife such as the salmon fisheries, for the headwaters - the streams in which salmon spawn - are threatened by erosion from logging activities.

I suggest you do whatever you can to use the oil spill money to purchase critical wildlife habitat.

Yours truly,

Daniel A. Lindstrom

Ted L. Scherff
P.O. B. 823
Hartville, Oh. 44632

EVOS Trustee Council,
Attn: DEIS Comments,
645 G. Street,
Anchorage, AK.
99501.

I am commenting on the intended use of the EXXON settlement funds in Alaska. I firmly believe these settlement funds should be used to buy and protect wildlife habitat, thus restoring wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

Specificly, I believe the funds should be utilized to save such areas as Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Adognak Island and Kodiak Nat. wildlife Refuge.

I also support strengthening the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million and slashing the budget for "General Restoration". I support large acquisitions such as those areas previously mentioned.

Thank You,
Ted L. Scherff

CC: Gov. Walter Hickel.

Susan & Chandra Lundy
13534 Paseo del Mar
El Cajon, CA 92021

June 18, 1994

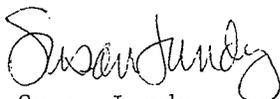
EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustees:

It has been brought to our attention that your draft plan allows only one-third of the Valdez oil spill settlement to be set aside for habitat protection, while a bloated amount has been pinpointed for general restoration and scientific studies. Yet the best way to restore wildlife populations injured by the spill would be to use the settlement funds to buy and protect wildlife habitats. Please strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million, slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles, and support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts. The areas that should be protected include Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,


Susan Lundy


Chandra Lundy

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

3710 Ember Spring Drive
Kingwood, Texas 77339-1932
July 17, 1994

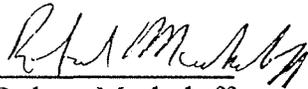
Dear Sir or Madam:

As an EVOS trustee, I wish for you to know properly spend the Exxon settlement funds in a manner that will restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill. It is fitting and proper that we do this for future generations. There, I strongly believe that you should make the following changes to your draft plan.

1. Strengthen the 'Habitat Protection' budget to at least \$500 million.
2. Slash the budget for 'General Restoration' boondoggles.
3. Make large land/habitat acquisitions. Do not buy puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts.
4. Make sure you save the areas I loved as a tourist, Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Knight Island, Eyak lands and Afognak Island.

As a trustee, you can make a mark for future generations. Do the right thing and save magnificent Alaska while there is still something left to save!

Cordially,


Robert Markeloff

July 17, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attention: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99811

To whom it may concern:

This letter is in support of a strong restoration plan that will go directly to saving wildlife habitat and protecting Alaska's rainforests from clearcuts. Clear cut logging and other development destroys habitat for the same fish and wildlife species injured in the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Please include the following points in your Restoration Plan.

- 1- Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million.
- 2- Slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles, such as: replanting seaweed, mopping up small widely scattered patches of oil, and subsidizing questionable fish hatcheries and mariculture developments.
- 3- Support large acquisitions of rainforests, not tiny parcels surrounded by clearcuts.
- 4- Save habitat area in and around the following areas: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak Islands, Afognak Island, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Bluestein

Jordon Bluestein

Cheryl and Jordon Bluestein
3183 Wayside Plaza #114
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

43 Westbrook Way
Eugene Oregon
July 16, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage AK 99501

To the Trustee Council:

I travel and do business in Alaska and have tried to stay in touch about major developments affecting the State.

Reports in the lower 48 state that a large portion of the Exxon Settlement funds are being spent not to insure future protection of the lands, and not to acquire lands for the coastal forests and related areas in Kenai-Afognak-Kodiak region.

Hopefully expenditures of settlement dollars will go for having a permanent impact on lands. I was especially surprised to learn how very much money, may, apparently be spent for scientific studies and not for future protection and public lands acquisition.

Thank you for receiving my views.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'E. Conant', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

E. Conant
Eugene Oregon

Dave Lacey
P.O. Box 81765
Fairbanks, AK 99708-1765

July 20, 1994

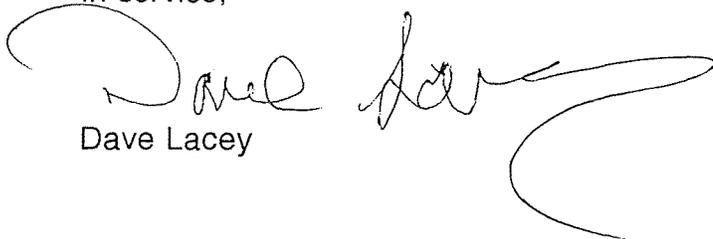
EVOS Trustee Council: Attention DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustees:

I am writing to you to provide my comments on how to best spend the money that you control from the oil spill settlement funds. I would like the money spent on purchasing the timber rights to the native corporation lands in the oil spill areas to prevent clear-cutting that would destroy more habitat and further damage the already 'sick' area. Areas in particular that I can think of are Kodiak Island and the Eyak lands around Cordova. Large acquisitions in these areas would go a long way towards maintaining the health of the region. We do not need more studies. We know oil and the environment do not mix. Let's do something practical and save these lands that are in serious danger. This is the best long term use of the settlement funds.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

In service,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dave Lacey", with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right and then loops back down.

Dave Lacey

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn. DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

July 19, 1994

Subject - Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

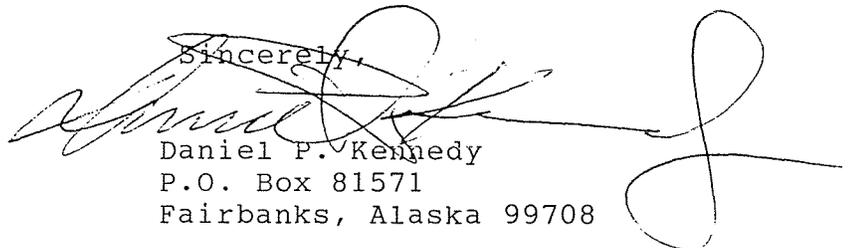
Dear Trustees,

It is in my opinion that it is in the best interest for future generations of Alaskans to allot Maximum Funds (at least 500 million) of the 900 million dollars in civil fines levied on Exxon Corporation to go directly into Habitat Protection of the Coastal Rainforest.

As Alaskans, we need to minimize wasteful spending of the public's money on attorney fees, and unnecessary (scientific study) and instead put that money into much needed Habitat Protection and land procurement for future generations while developing resources from this area in a very limited and ecological manner, if at all.

Please do not cave-in to political pressure from special interest groups. Instead, why not follow my advice and do something great that will have a beautiful, lasting impact for future Alaskans and visitors to enjoy forever! I feel it is the least that can and should be done considering the ecological damage done in the wake of the Oil Spill.

Sincerely,



Daniel P. Kennedy
P.O. Box 81571
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

George E. Egger, III
3808 Ormond Road
Louisville, Kentucky 40207

Dear Sirs;

7/20/94

I am writing to urge you to do what ever is possible to protect Alaska's coastal forest from Ketchikan to Kodiak. This is the last great temperate rainforest on earth.

Please strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to at least \$500 million; slash the budget for "General Restoration" bondoggles; Support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts; Save the Kenai Fjords National Park, Cheneze lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Cordially, George Egger III

6901 Calverton Drive, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
July 19, 1994

Dear Sir,

We urge you to strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million; slash the budget for "General Restoration" bondologies; support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by cleavts and save Kevai Fjords National Park, Chenega Isnds, Knight Island, Eiyak Isnds, Apognotk Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Ruth W. Zeller,

Respectfully yours,
Robert A. Zeller

P.O. Box 1088
Valdez, AK. 99686
July 22, 1994

RECEIVED
EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Ak: 99501

Dear Council,

Everything in this world is tied together through the food chain. The fact remains, whether we like it or not. Without adequate forests, our weather patterns and life of any kind on this earth is seriously threatened.

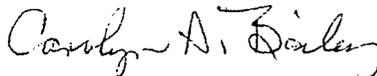
In view of this, please use the settlement money to buy up the precious rainforest of Alaska and help to save our world. Protection of wildlife habitat is in the long run a very real protection for ourselves and our life styles.

Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million and slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles. Buy up large section, not small slivers.

Areas of importance that you should try to protect are Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for your consideration to this matter.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Carolyn A. Bailey

cc/Hickel

19 Jul 94

RECEIVED

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees:

JUL 12 1994

Because forest land along the coast from Ketchikan to Kodiak is essential habitat to the survival and well being of the very same fish and wildlife species injured in the oil spill, I urge the Trustees to increase the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million to allow for the purchase of large tracts of the coastal forest.

Increasing the "Habitat Protection" budget can be done by shifting large sums from boondoggles under the "General Restoration" part of the plan.

The opportunity to buy and protect the last great coastal temperate rainforest on earth, essential to the fish and wildlife species of the area, - this opportunity should not be missed. To miss this opportunity will certainly invite logging and development to take place in this coastal forest and further injury to the wildlife species injured in the oil spill.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Shields

Hello,

7/18/94

I am writing to request the monies from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee be spent to save the Kenai Fjords Nat. Park, Chenequa lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island & Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge thru strong "Habitat Protection" budget of at least \$500 million. In addition further "general restoration" boondoggles would be \$ poorly spent. We need lg. acquisitions not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts.

This is our national heritage
Thanks, Linda Beach

Dear Eppon Valley Oil Spill Trustees,
We visited Alaska three years ago, and are returning in two weeks. It is the most beautiful place left on earth! Please use your money wisely! Increase the habitat protection budget to at least \$500 million! Stop the "General Restoration" boondoggles! Please save large areas - only you have the money to do it and when these lands are despoiled - there is no where to go next! Truly Alaska is the last great wilderness left! You can make a lasting mark on history by preserving as much habitat and wilderness as possible!!! Thank you, Tom & Bob Griffith

Attn: MRS. SEBASTIAN C. SOMMER
2633 Monticello Drive
Winston-Salem, NC 27106.

July 18, 1994

Dear Council members,

Having visited Alaska several times (once in February!), and being interested in her recovery after the tragic Exxon oil spill, we were surprised at your draft plan to cover expenditure of Exxon's \$900 million settlement. The money must be spent "to restore wildlife populations, wilderness values, and other injured resources." Yet under your draft, only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the money will go to protect habitat, which is obviously what needs to be done to accomplish the stated goal! Now clear-cut logging and other development is again decimating the same species that were injured by the oil. They do not need more studies — they need protected habitat.

Please reconsider your proposal, and strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to \$500 million! You can slash many of the "general restoration" projects (like the \$2 to



\$3 million for more studies and ^{the} subsidizing of questionable mariculture developments), and save large parcels of land to help restore wildlife populations. Kenai Fjords was our very favorite spot, and it is particularly at risk since the spill. We hope that you-all will allocate funds to assure its restoration.

The Alaska rainforest is the world's last largely-untouched temperate rainforest - please see that it is protected for future generations. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. S.C. Sommer

Copy: Gov. Walter Hickel

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

940725083

14 Jul 94

Dear Trustees -

I am writing this letter in response to the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I am concerned the "Habitat Protection" budget is insufficient to meet the urgent requirement for more habitat to protect Alaska's fish and wild life. I am asking that the "Habitat Protection" budget be increased to at least \$500 million. This money should be used to support large acquisitions, not small parcels of land.

In addition, I am asking you to cut the "General Restoration" budget. Frank has done the best job he can at this point. It is now up to nature to do the rest, realizing it will be slow and take time. The money for restoration should be used for habitat protection.

Please include my comments in any record prepared. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Beth S. Carlson

Beth S. Carlson
19632 Delphin Circle
Eagle River AK 99577

To: EVOS Trustee Council, July 19, 1994

Regarding the Draft Restoration Plan, I have the following comments. I urge increasing the Habitat Protection budget to at least \$600 million to purchase lands within Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Afognak Island, Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, Knight Island, Eyak & Chugach holdings. I urge abolishment of the General Restoration & the proposed allocation of \$200 million towards further studies.

In closing, large acquisitions of important wildlife habitat is essential in the restoration of the Prince William Sound ecosystem after the Valdez oil spill.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

David Allan
21 Germaine St
Glen Cove, N.Y. 11542

July 16, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn.: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

We are writing in regards to the \$900 million in civil fines paid by Exxon and how this money is being spent. In the draft plan just released, less than 1/3 of the settlement is being used to protect the habitat damaged by this disaster. We feel strongly the "Habitat Protection" budget must be increased to at least \$500 million. The planned \$65-\$100 million to be spent on "General Restoration" reminds us greatly of "pork-barrel" politics. These budges expenses should be slashed significantly and move more of this money into the "Habitat Protection" budget.

We are in strong support of large acquisitions of habitat for preservation not simply tiny squares of land surrounded by clear-cut forests. We feel everything should be done to save the beautiful areas located in this portion of Alaska. This is to include the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Afognak Island, Chenega native lands, Knight Island, Eyak native lands and Kenai Fjords National Park.

Utilizing the funds from the settlement of this disaster to purchase and protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the wildlife populations damaged and affected by the oil spill. Please adjust your proposed usage for this money and protect the last great temperate rainforest remaining and stop the devastation of the clear cut logging in this sensitive area.

Thank you for your consideration of this important issue.



Robert L. Tolfree
11800 W. 29th Place
Lakewood, CO 80215-7096



Claudia Hogue

cc: Walter J. Hickel, Governor

Lowell Krassner
71 South Williams St., #2
Burlington, VT 05401
July 18, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Attn.: DEIS Comments

Dear Reader,

I am writing to urge that the funds derived from the entirely inadequate fines levied on the Exxon Corporation be used to preserve wildlife habitat, much of which was seriously damaged by the criminal negligence of that company. The money derived from the penalty Exxon paid should be used to protect every bit of remaining wildlife habitat, for this is the most effective way to restore, insofar as possible, the loss that was sustained as a result of Exxon's criminal irresponsibility.

I visited Kenai Fjords National Park several years before the Exxon Valdez tragedy, and was impressed by its abundant bird life and the sea otters, seals and other marine life in the surrounding waters. It was one of the most wonderful places I have ever seen. I don't know how much of this superb biological variety and abundance were lost, but its recovery depends on the preservation of habitat. While there is protected area within the park, bordering lands outside the park boundaries are necessary spawning, feeding, and breeding areas, and need to be protected as well.

The losses already constitute an enormous tragedy; additional studies will not repair the damage, but protecting, in a natural wild state, as much habitat as possible provides the best chance for the damaged shores and waters and their native biota to recover to something like their natural state.

Please do not waste funds on additional studies, artificial "General Restoration" projects, fish hatcheries, or commercial types of mariculture; every possible penny should go to establishing protected, ecologically complete areas that will support and restore the native biology. Certainly more than half of the \$900 million settlement, at least \$500 to \$600 million, should be used to buy and preserve essential habitat.

Areas in the western Gulf of Alaska that particularly need to be acquired and preserved are those along the Kenai Fjords coast, river valleys inside Kodiak NWR, and forests of Afognak Island. In Prince William Sound, lands threatened with clearcutting, which destroys fish habitat and spawning sites, should be purchased.

These include lands belonging to the Eyak Corporation and the Chenaga Corporation, as well as Knight Island.

Please use the Exxon Valdez funds for these measures of permanent protection, not for studies that would only further detail the losses incurred, after the present opportunity for protection has been lost.

Yours truly,



Lowell Krassher

20 Sullivan Ave.
Port Jervis, N. Y. 12771
July 20, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn.: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

Subject: Comments on Restoration Plan DEIS.

Gentlemen:

My name is George A. Jones; I am a citizen of the USA; I reside at the above address. Please make my comments a part of the permanent record.

Distribution of the funds available from the 1991 Exxon Valdez settlement in the manner proposed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement would minimize the effectiveness of those funds in helping to restore wildlife populations injured by the Valdez oil spill.

The proposed allocation of funds is very heavily and unacceptably skewed in favor of activities that would have, at best, only minimal effectiveness in restoring injured wildlife populations. The share of funds allocated to the purchase and protection of wildlife habitat is ~~is~~ far too small, unrealistically so. Protection of wildlife habitat is the single most important item on any agenda designed to help the recovery of the injured populations.

The wildlife populations currently trying to recover from the oil spill are faced with enormous and increasing pressure from logging operations, many of the clear cut sort, and development. A large part of the remaining unlogged or undeveloped Alaska rainforest is in the hands of Native Corporations who are reported to prefer to sell their lands or timber rights to those who would protect them and the wildlife dependant upon them. The proposed allocation of funds would make it impossible to ^{avail} the nation of this opportunity to secure the future of wildlife in the coastal area.

my recommendations to the council follow:

1. Increase the all-important Habitat Protection budget to at least \$500 million
2. Effectively dismantle the General Restoration budget, *Eliminate* all those projects that have questionable or minimal merit in helping wildlife population recovery.
3. Greatly reduce the \$200/300 million allocation for scientific studies. Item 1 is the important one at this time. No lasting harm can come from deferring many studies.

4. Use funds to acquire and protect large areas of unlogged Alaska rainforest, as a means for obtaining the maximum effect from the funds expended.

5. I suggest that particular attention be placed upon the protection of Kenai Fjords National Park, Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Knight Island, Knight Island, Afognak Island, Chenega Lands and Eyak Lands.

The stakes are very large here. The consequences of failure to accomplish the recovery of the injured wildlife populations are enormous. There is no room for pork barrel projects or for those of very limited value in attaining the goal of recovery. Considering the magnitude of the damage done by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the sum of money available is severely limited. We can not afford to waste any of it.

Respectfully submitted,


George A. Jones

cc. Gov. Hickel

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage AK 99501

19 July 1994

Dear Council Members

We urge that the full remaining settlement funds go toward the purchase of wildlife habitat. The biggest single thing the council can do to protect wildlife for the future and to restore wildlife populations injured by the spill is to buy and protect wildlife habitat. In fact, the council is obligated to spend this money to restore wildlife populations, wilderness values and other injured resources.

You propose to spend only one-third of the settlement to protect habitat. This is not nearly enough to protect the hundreds of thousands of acres threatened from clearcutting and other harmful activities. Nearly one-third of the settlement (\$280 million) has already been spent -- on cleanup, attorneys' fees and scientific studies, while less than \$50 million went for habitat. Now you plan to spend another \$65 million to \$100 million on "general restoration." A bloated budget of another \$200 to \$300 million would go toward studies.

One thing is certain, however, we already know oil kills birds and mammals. We don't have to study this fact anymore. We must spend all of the remaining money now to save as much habitat as possible, not on boondoggles which will do nothing to save habitat from clearcutting and development.

We urge you again to spend all of the remaining settlement funds on the purchase of wildlife habitat.

The Gregories
Alan and Monica Gregory
PO Box 571
Conyngham PA 18219-0571

cc: Gov. Hickel

July 20, 1994

Dear EUOS Trustee Council,

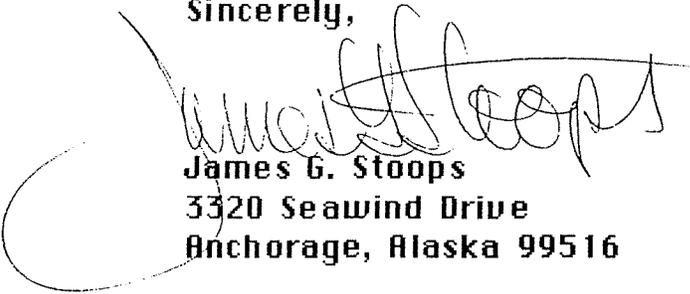
I am writing to urge you to use the most money possible for the Habitat Protection section of your directed task. I guess I'm most concerned about the proposed amount budgeted for studies. Things seem to get studied forever up here while the environment continues to degrade ever more rapidly.

The Wilderness Society has contacted me about this issue and they seem to make sense about preserving what we have to the full extent possible. I have seen effects of clear-cut logging as I fly to Seattle. I saw in the paper about the absolute lack of native salmon in the state of Washington, partially brought about by unwise logging practices. I have heard over and over again about the ruinous timber contracts we have in southeast Alaska.

I'm not sure what good can come of more studies. Perhaps the isolated areas from the oil spill that are still degraded can be studied. I don't see the sense of spending a lot of money to clean up little patches. Tanker spills from both world wars seem to have eventually been cleaned up on their own. And, please, spend as little as possible on attorneys.

I would like to see as much of this settlement money go to land acquisition as possible.

Sincerely,



James G. Stoops
3320 Seawind Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99516

APPROPRIATE
1192 11/15/94
11/15/94

5711 NE 77th St.
Seattle WA 98115
Jul 19, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council, Att. DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

re: coastal rainforest

Dear Sirs:

The world's last unlogged temperate rainforest must not be allowed to fall to clear-cutting, thus further destroying the wildlife habitat for the same animals already so damaged by the Exxon oil spill. Under the recently released draft plan of the Trustees a minority of the Exxon settlement is earmarked for habitat protection, not nearly enough to protect the huge threatened area.

I urge you to strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to at least \$500 million, and to cut the budget for "General Restoration" which seems to include much money for more studies and minor projects. Please support large acquisitions, to save major areas such as Kenai Fjords Nat. Park, Knight Island and Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander R. Stevens

Alexander R. Stevens M.D.

cc. Gov. Walter J. Hickel

Box 344, Talkeetna, AK 99676

7/18/94

To the Trustees Council,

These are comments on your draft EIS, Restoration Plans.

1. I DO NOT support using monies for mariculture & hatchery developments. The last thing this state NEEDS is continued hatchery manipulation.
2. The Habitat Protection budget needs to be at least \$ 500 million.
3. I DO NOT support your preferred alternative which would allocate only a third of the original settlement to habitat acquisition. I support large portions for acquisitions in the Kenai Fjords National Park, Cherega lands, Knight & Montague Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Becky Long

Donna L. McCarty
4832 Guion Road
Indianapolis, IN 46254

July 21, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

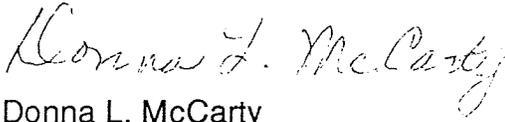
Dear Trustees:

I would like to call your attention to the opportunity to safeguard the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge from adverse development. I urge you to consider buying and protecting wildlife habitat as the best way to help restore populations injured by the oil spill.

As currently drafted, the plan allocates only one-third of the settlement to habitat protection. Please re-distribute some of the funds devoted to "general restoration" measures to purchasing and safeguarding more land critical to wildlife. The habitat protection budget should be increased to at least \$500 million.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Donna L. McCarty

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

Cormac J. Johnston

C J J

July 21, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage AK 99501
ATTN: DEIS Comments

RE: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear DEIS Comments:

I urge you to shift money from "general restoration" to "habitat protection" to at least provide \$500 million dollars. Habitat protection is the only long term security for the species which have been so decimated to the Exxon environmental disaster. Buying large sections of land that surround greater ecosystems lengthens the long term security offered by your completion of the Restoration Plan. While studies may be very helpful in supporting such long term protection, what you have termed "general restoration" provides only short term relief to very isolated areas.

I would like to receive notification of any further chance for the public at large to provide comments to you or other interested parties in any matter addressing restoration or preservation of the Alaska wilderness.

Sincerely,

By


Cormac J. Johnston

CJJ/cb

cc: Gov. Walter Hickel

Clifford Bove
13 Chestnut St
Glen Cove, NY
11542

July, 20, 1994

Dear Sirs,

Just a note supporting increased funding for purchasing important wildlife habitat in the Prince William Sound area.

Funding should be increased to about \$600 million for buying lands such as in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Park, Adak Island, Chena, and Eyak Native Corp. Lands.

I support purchasing large areas of the proposed allocation of

\$300 million towards further studies is absurd.
Also, "General Restoration" Fund should be substituted for increased public land acquisitions in the Prince William Sound region.

Please send me a copy of the Draft Restoration Plan E.o.d. S to my address. Keep my name & address on your list to receive the Final E.o.d. S.

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

940725095

Sincerely
Clifford Bar

Mary Sinker
32125 Brandstrom Road
Stanwood, WA 98292

July 19, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

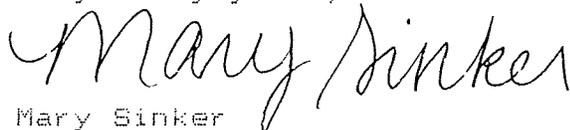
Ladies and Gentlemen:

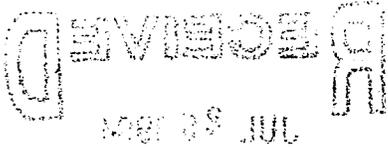
I wish to add the following comments to supplement my letter which has been previously sent regarding the restoration plan draft environmental impact statement.

1. At least \$500 million should be set aside for habitat protection.
2. The budget for general restoration should be greatly reduced to allow for more funds to be directed to habitat protection.
3. Large parcels of property should be acquired, rather than focusing on smaller portions which are surrounded by clearcuts.
4. Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge should receive special attention.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,


Mary Sinker



Wendy Schorr
173 North Rd.
Deerfield, NH 03087

July 21, 1994

Dear Sirs,

I am writing in comment to your draft plan for use of Exxon civil fines. I am deeply concerned that only one third of the settlement money will go to protect habitat. I feel that use of funds toward further scientific studies is not as crucial right now as buying and protecting wildlife habitat.

Please increase the funding for habitat protection to at least \$500 million, and use these funds to purchase or add to large acquisitions, not small parcels surrounded by clearcuts. Please decrease funding for "General Restoration" projects. In particular I would ask that you consider additions to Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Afognak Island, and Kenai Fjords National Park.

Thankyou for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Wendy Schorr

P.O. Box 84169
Fairbanks, AK 99708

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

July 21, 1994

Dear Council,

I am writing to ask you to spend as much as possible of the Exxon settlement money on habitat protection. By working with an organization such as Nature Conservancy, the settlement could be used to protect thousands of acres of important habitat around the Gulf of Alaska. There is no better way to protect the environment from human disturbance. It will not protect these lands from future oil spills, but it can protect them from logging and other development.

Sincerely,



Martha K. Reynolds

EVOS Trustee Council
attn DEIS Comments
645 G Street
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

July 20, 94

Dear Trustees

I visited your state on a 10 day
kayak trip to Misty Fjords in 1992.

I plan to visit again for kayaking or
backpacking in your magnificent state

I am writing to ask you to please
use the remaining oil spill settlement
to buy and protect wild life
habitat so that others can
still enjoy the rare coastal coastal
forests. Thanks,

Barry Golden
5226 Grasse Run
STOCKTON, CA 95207

RECEIVED

JUL 23 1994

319 Gate Way
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
July 18, 1994

EXHIBIT VALDEZ OIL SPILL
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

DEIS Comments

645 G Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council Members,

I am writing in response to the DEIS on the restoration plan from the Valdez oil spill. I am very concerned that the Habitat Protection budget is too small. Human development has the greatest impact on ecosystems, therefore preventing development by purchasing development rights will have the most positive effect on wildlife. I urge you to allocate at least \$500 million to habitat protection, especially for allocation of large parcels. Particular areas that I feel deserve and need this kind of protection include the coastline of Prince William Sound including Knight Island, Chenega Corporation and Eyak Corporation lands; the river valleys of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; the spruce forests of Afognak Island and the coastline of Kenai Fjords National Park.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Michael K. Korman
Michael K. Korman



The INDIANA SASSAFRAS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Lawrence - Greene - Monroe - Brown - Morgan and Owen Counties

P.O. Box 85

Bloomington, IN. 47402

July 19, 1994

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to you on behalf of the 700 members of the Indiana Sassafras Audubon Society. Usually, this organization focuses the protection of natural areas and wildlife locally—in the Midwest, especially in South Central Indiana.

But many of us have visited Alaska, and been awestruck by its vastness, wildness and indescribable beauty. We feel strongly that Alaska's coastal forest must be protected. We feel strongly that the draft restoration plan does not adequately protect the threatened coastline of the Gulf of Alaska.

We urge you to strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million. Already too much has been spent on overhead. We urge you to acquire large parcels of land for preservation rather than small tracts, surrounded by clearcuts. Specifically, we urge you to preserve and protect Kenai Fjords National Park coastline, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island, and the spectacular coastline of Prince William Sound, including Eyak Corporation lands in the east, and Chenega Corporation lands and Knight Island in the west.

Personally, I visited this area a few years ago, and was disturbed by the vulnerability of so many areas, especially to clearcutting. When I return, I hope to see much more of Alaska preserved in a healthy, natural state.

Sincerely,

Dawn E. Hewitt
President

P.O. Box 272
Cedar Mountain, N.C., 28718
July 17, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

Dear Sirs:

Please do not dribble away the remaining Exxon Valdez settlement monies on piddling "restoration" projects. Use major amounts of the funds for something significant like protecting major land and sea areas like Kenai Fjords, Afognak Island, and the like. Let's make sure the terrible oil spill has some truly long-range positive contributions to the magnificent natural heritage that is Alaska. My many visits to Alaska have convinced me that native Alaskans love this land as much as we visitors, and that this is the one remaining place where we still can do things right, taking advantage of the hard lessons in resource abuse we have experienced in the lower 48.

Sincerely,



William R. Thomas

cc: The Hon. Walter J. Hickel



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

501 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 203, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 FAX: (907) 278-7997 Telephone: (907) 276-0347

July 21, 1994

Mr. Rod Kuhn
EIS Project Manager
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RE: Draft EIS for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan

Dear Mr. Kuhn,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important document. The future of this area of the State will be determined by this EIS and we are concerned that unnecessary restrictions are being proposed. Mining and logging have been a part of this area since the turn of the century and significant opportunities remain for the future.

We are concerned that the DEIS has been written with no recognition of current mining practice and of the laws and regulations now in place. In various locations the DEIS shows a bias against mining without describing exactly why mining would be a problem. Negative, unsupported comments are made about mining but the positive benefits are not identified, discussed and analyzed.

Mining is a short term use of the land, after which the land will remain available for other uses. This should be recognized in the EIS under each of the alternatives.

When mining is discussed in this document it must include the positive benefits that result from mining. Many millions of U.S. citizens want to work and need jobs to support their families. These citizens have a right to have their need for jobs recognized in this EIS. Mining provides the highest paid blue collar jobs in the country. These jobs are challenging, skilled and year-around. The EIS must address the benefits that would result when valuable mineral deposits are identified in this area, as most certainly will be the case at some time in the future. Historic mining occurred and was economically viable at that time. Now with new technologies, deposits that were previously not economic will become viable.

The DEIS contains a strong undercurrent that "natural" is best. This is not correct and this view must be removed from the

document. Management of the land, wildlife and fisheries can result in a higher value than in the natural state. The land, wildlife and fisheries must be managed for the benefit of mankind. "Natural" areas are one of the needs of mankind but not the only need.

Mining can result in improved wildlife and fisheries habitat and this should be recognized in the EIS. For example, mining can provide improved moose browse over the natural habitat. If mining is in the vicinity of riparian areas these can be reclaimed to a more productive condition than the natural setting. Gravel can be sized and placed to provide for improved spawning areas as compared to the natural setting. Deep holes can be provided for wintering where none exist at the present, etc. These benefits to the wildlife and fisheries must be recognized and included in the EIS.

We do not agree that purchase of the land or mineral rights or logging rights, etc. by the government is appropriate. Such purchase will eliminate the possibility that these lands will ever be added to the tax rolls. The projected losses of property taxes must be included in the EIS.

Purchase of the land or mineral rights or logging rights will also result in restrictions to use by the public, even if the EIS allows some measure of development. Once the government controls the land and resources, groups opposing development of any kind will insure that any potential project is tied up in litigation so it cannot proceed.

We do not agree that if lands are purchased they should be closed to exploration and mining. Mining can be managed and the disturbed lands reclaimed to insure that permanent adverse impacts do not occur. If the option is included that lands may be closed to mining, it must be specified in the EIS that this has to be on a case by case basis and would have to be limited to the smallest possible area.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,



Steven C. Borell, P.E.
Executive Director

cc: Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Frank Murkowski
Congressman Don Young
Governor Walter J. Hickel

CHRISTINE MURPHY
5501 STATE ST
VA BEACH VA 23455

20 Jul 94

-2-

Dear Euxon Valdez
Oil Spill Trustees:

I am writing to
comment on how I
(and my family) would like
to see the Euxon settlement
funds ^[E.S.F.] spent: I believe
using the E.S.F. to buy and
protect wildlife habitat is
the best way to restore
wildlife populations injured
by the oil spill.

Oh I would like you to
do the following:

- 1) Strengthen the "Habitat
Protection" budget to at
least \$500 million;

- 2) Slash the budget for
"General Restoration" boondoggles;
- 3) Support large acquisitions, not
penny parcels surrounded by
clearcuts;
- 4) Save the areas we love:
Kenai Fjords National Park
Chenequa lands,
Knight Island
Gyak lands
Afognak Island
Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge

Alaska's coastal forest
from Ketchikan to Kodiak is
the Last Great Temperate
Rainforest on earth!

Please help protect it!
cc GOV HICKEL

Sincerely
Christine Murphy

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

7.23.94
120 W 9TH ST
Juneau, AK 99801

Honorable Council Chair:

- I write you to urge you to strengthen the habitat protection budget in the amount of 500 million!
- The General restoration portions of your statement must be rethought! Budget reduced!
- I urge you to support large parcel acquisitions, rather than ones small and isolated by clearcut areas.
- I urge you to save for our future generations to enjoy the Kenai Fjords Nat. Park, Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge → Afoouak Is., Knight Is., Eyak and Chenege Islands.

I am sending a copy of my requests to Gov. Hickel. Sincerely,
CR Munn

July 22, 1993
37 Ternan Avenue
East Greenbush, NY 12061

RE: DEIS Comments

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

Gentlemen:

I understand that the Trustees have released their plan and only 1/3 of the settlement will go to protect habitat. This is **not nearly enough to protect the hundreds of thousands of acres threatened**. Particularly at risk are the coastline of Kenai Fjords National Park, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island, and the incomparable coastline of Prince William Sound, including Eyak Corporation lands in the east and Chenega Corporation lands and Knight Islands in the West.

Nearly 1/3 of the settlement (\$280 million) has already been spent - on clean - up, attorneys' fees, and well over \$100 million on scientific studies. Less than \$ 50 million went for habitat. **These funds saved Kachemak Bay State Park and Seal Bay (now Afognak State Park).**

Please revise the plan to include the following:

- Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million;
- Slash the budget for "General restoration" boondoggles;
- Support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts;
- These areas are especially at risk : Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,



David Pisaneschi

cc: President Clinton
Governor Hickel

GERALD R. BROOKMAN
715 MUIR AVENUE
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

July 22, 1994

To: EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ATTENTION: DEIS COMMENTS
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
COPY TO: Governor Walter Hickel

I would like to offer the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. I had hoped to deliver these comments via teleconference, but a failure of communications led to the local Legislative Information Office not being aware of the fact that they had been scheduled to be "on line" for this hearing. I request that the following comments be considered as if they had been so delivered, and added to the formal public hearing record on the document referred to, above.

First, I would like to state that the amount of money involved is large, as individuals it would seem to any of us that it should be plenty to do everything that truly needs to be done, in the field of environmental restoration of the areas impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you have undoubtedly already discovered, however, the needs for these funds, both real and imagined, are far greater than the funds actually available. For this reason, I will list what I believe are the highest priority, most deserving needs, together with a brief explanation of the reason I believe these needs are important.

(1) I believe that the amount proposed for habitat protection is inadequate. I would like to urge that the budget for this activity be increased to at least Five Hundred Million Dollars. In order to do this, I would like to urge that the funds for "General Restoration" and for research be drastically reduced. While research is always desirable, I believe that in this particular situation the need for land acquisition is much greater.

(2) I believe that the land areas proposed for protection are inadequate, and should be greatly increased. I urge that the Council actively and aggressively negotiate with Native Regional and Village Corporations to purchase lands for wildlife habitat, particularly native "inholdings" surrounded by park and refuge lands, including Kenai Fjords National Park; the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; Afognak Island; and along the coastline of Prince William Sound and its islands.

(3) I would hope that you will make a great effort to minimize administrative costs, and to put the money where it will do the most good: that is, protecting lands from development which could well do as much damage as ^{if not more,} the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill itself did, ^{but in a less spectacular,} more gradual but nonetheless very destructive manner!

Sincerely,



July 23, 1994.

P.O. Box 2176

Palmer, Alaska 99645

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council Members:

Please consider my comments on the draft EIS for EVOS restoration.

I recommend the following changes to the draft:

- 1) Eliminate support for facilities, including aquaculture, and aquarium, and tourist facilities. Drop fish hatchery support and support for museums.
- 2) Reduce scientific studies, both monitoring of restoration and hypothesis testing, to a total of \$20 million. Make the cuts on a prioritized list of studies that quantify continuing injuries from remaining oil.
- 3) Increase habitat protection, including coastal land acquisitions, to \$300 million. The long-term solution to restoration issues and maintenance of recovery requires that the most threatened sources of current services receive protection. By that means, the public resources' services can be better guaranteed.

in general, I recommend that you reverse
the recent high ratio of studies budgets to
habitat protection budgets. Bring the studies
of fish stocks, recreation to a halt, for example.
In their place, buy salmon streams and recreation
sites (including potential recreation sites in and
adjacent to the EVOS affected areas.

Thank you, - Mike Benson

RECEIVED
R
JUL 26 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPIL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

JOHN SCHULTZ
8501 SULTANA DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99516

July 24, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage, Ak.

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to comment on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to at least \$500 million, support large acquisitions and decrease the budget for General Restoration.

Thankyou for your consideration.

Sincerely,



1/25/94

ELLOS Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Your preferred alternative does not provide enough emphasis on habitat acquisition. I feel habitat acquisition is one very positive step to aid recovery for injured resources over the long-term. Many injured species use habitat that is proposed to be logged on private lands. Purch or otherwise providing for its protection will greatly aid recovery of these species (or prevent further population declines), and in turn aid in ecosystem recovery. I applaud the efforts made in the past by the trustees to acquire land in the Prince William Sound, Kaktavik, and Kachemak Bay. I'd like to see renewed effort in Prince William Sound especially Eyak land in the vicinity of Cordova, the community hit the hardest by repercussions of the spill.

Also, I request you be more critical in allocating monies to "general restoration" projects - some of these don't seem too related to restoration of the ecosystem. In summary, I'd like to see more money allocated to habitat acquisition.

Thanks
Don Yuley
Don Yuley
Box 673
Cordova Ak 99574

EVO2 TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ATTN: DEIS COMMENTS

6456 ST.

ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

7/21/94

EVO2 Trustee Council:

I have written before & apparently it is necessary again.

My concern is the habitat threatened areas: Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, Chenequa lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Isle, & Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge.

You must consider (1) strengthening the 'Habitat Protection' budget to at least \$500 million, (2) slash the budget for 'Gen. Restoration' boondoggles, (3) support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts.

Alaska's coastal forest from Ketchikan to Kodiak is the last great temperate rainforest on earth using the Exxon settlement funds to buy & protect wildlife habitat is the best way to

restore wildlife populations injured by the
oil spill.

A concerned citizen who has been to the
beautiful, unique state of Alaska & would
like to see future generations enjoy what I
did.

Colleen Murbach

Copy to: Gov. Watten J. Hickel

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

940726111

July 23, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attention: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing to express my concerns on the proposed spending plan of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement money. The way I understand it, only about 1/3 of the money will go to protecting habitat, while the majority of the money will go toward futile clean-up efforts, attorney's fees, and scientific studies to determine the effects of petroleum products on living organisms.

It is my position that the best use of the money would be to protect and preserve habitat that is currently in danger of development, destruction, or other irreparable harm. I applaud your use of the money to save Kachemak Bay State Park and Seal Bay. Please continue with that approach to reimbursing mother nature for the damage done to her; the real victim in all of this mess. I urge you to increase the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million, and reduce the so-called "General Restoration" budget (including scientific studies and other overhead that yields no environmental benefit). I further urge and challenge you to look toward the acquisition of large tracts of land, not tiny insignificant parcels that are island in a sea of clearcut. Think and act **BIG**. . .and responsibly.

This Habitat Protection budget should be used to protect threatened areas of Alaska such as:

- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Chenega lands
- Knight Island
- Eyak lands
- Afognak Island
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

One of my great joys and passions in life is flyfishing. I have spent a good deal of time traveling in southeast Alaska and in the Prince William Sound area while flyfishing some of the remote rivers of the state. On a trip last spring to the Ketchikan area to fish for steelhead I was once again reminded of the need to preserve the riches of Alaska. While flying into the remote river area, we passed over some massive areas of clearcut

that have inflicted devastating change on a fragile ecosystem. As big and powerful as Alaska is, she bears the scars of some battles lost. Please help.

As you make your decisions on how to spend the money from the Exxon Valdez, I would ask you to consider "What is the best thing we can do to help save other critical habitat areas from damage?"

Please put me on your mailing list and ensure that I am mailed a copy of the Draft and Final EIS. And remember to ***do the right thing!***

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stewart Osgood". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Stewart Osgood, P.E.
3339 Checkmate Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907)338-0083

cc: W.J. Hickel

July 20, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Trustees,

I am writing to request that you use the Exxon Valdez Trust Funds in the most environmentally sound way. Using these funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat is the best way to restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

Specifically, please:

- ° Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million
- ° Slash the budget for "General Restoration"
- ° Support large acquisitions
- ° Save the following areas: Kenai Fords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely,


David Thompson
12515 E. 37th
Tulsa, OK 74146

P.O. Box 84169
Fairbanks, AK 99708

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

July 21, 1994

Dear Council,

I am writing to ask you to spend as much as possible of the Exxon settlement money on habitat protection. By working with an organization such as Nature Conservancy, the settlement could be used to protect thousands of acres of important habitat around the Gulf of Alaska. There is no better way to protect the environment from human disturbance. It will not protect these lands from future oil spills, but it can protect them from logging and other development.

Sincerely,



Martha K. Reynolds

EVOS Trustee Council
attn DEIS Comments
645 G Street
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

July 20, 94

Dear Trustees

I visited your state on a 10 day
kayak trip to Misty Fjords in 1992.

I plan to visit again for kayaking or
backpacking in your magnificent state

I am writing to ask you to please
use the remaining oil spill settlement
to buy and protect wild life
habitat so that others can
still enjoy the rare coastal coastal
forests. Thanks,

Barry Golden
5226 Grasse Run
STOCKTON, CA 95207

RECEIVED

JUL 23 1994

EXHIBIT 10
VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Trustee Council

DEIS Comments

645 G Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

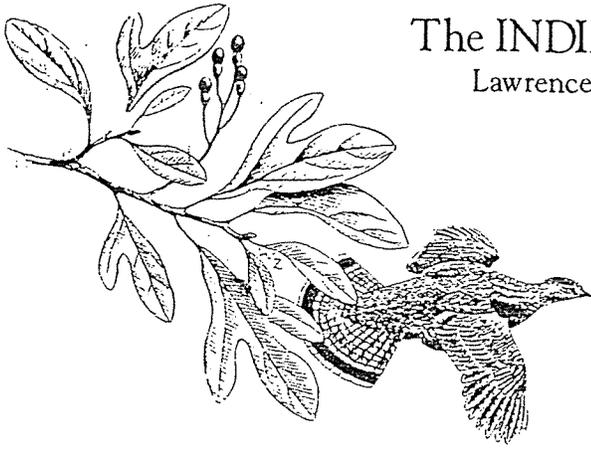
319 Gate Way
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
July 18, 1994

Dear Council Members,

I am writing in response to the DEIS on the restoration plan from the Valdez oil spill. I am very concerned that the Habitat Protection budget is too small. Human development has the greatest impact on ecosystems, therefore preventing development by purchasing development rights will have the most positive effect on wildlife. I urge you to allocate at least \$500 million to habitat protection, especially for allocation of large parcels. Particular areas that I feel deserve and need this kind of protection include the coastline of Prince William Sound including Knight Island, Chenega Corporation and Eyak Corporation lands; the river valleys of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; the spruce forests of Afognak Island and the coastline of Kenai Fjords National Park.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Michael R. Kishorian
Michael R. Kishorian



The INDIANA SASSAFRAS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Lawrence - Greene - Monroe - Brown - Morgan and Owen Counties

P.O. Box 85

Bloomington, IN. 47402

July 19, 1994

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to you on behalf of the 700 members of the Indiana Sassafras Audubon Society. Usually, this organization focuses the protection of natural areas and wildlife locally--in the Midwest, especially in South Central Indiana.

But many of us have visited Alaska, and been awestruck by its vastness, wildness and indescribable beauty. We feel strongly that Alaska's coastal forest must be protected. We feel strongly that the draft restoration plan does not adequately protect the threatened coastline of the Gulf of Alaska.

We urge you to strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million. Already too much has been spent on overhead. We urge you to acquire large parcels of land for preservation rather than small tracts, surrounded by clearcuts. Specifically, we urge you to preserve and protect Kenai Fjords National Park coastline, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island, and the spectacular coastline of Prince William Sound, including Eyak Corporation lands in the east, and Chenega Corporation lands and Knight Island in the west.

Personally, I visited this area a few years ago, and was disturbed by the vulnerability of so many areas, especially to clearcutting. When I return, I hope to see much more of Alaska preserved in a healthy, natural state.

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Dawn E. Hewitt
President

P.O. Box 272
Cedar Mountain, N.C., 28718
July 17, 1994

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Anchorage, AK. 99501

Dear Sirs:

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Sincerely,



William R. Thomas

cc: The Hon. Walter J. Hickel



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

501 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 203, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 FAX: (907) 278-7997 Telephone: (907) 276-0347

July 21, 1994

Mr. Rod Kuhn
EIS Project Manager
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RE: Draft EIS for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan

Dear Mr. Kuhn,

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We are concerned that the DEIS has been written with no recognition of current mining practice and of the laws and regulations now in place. In various locations the DEIS shows a bias against mining without describing exactly why mining would be a problem. Negative, unsupported comments are made about mining but the positive benefits are not identified, discussed and analyzed.

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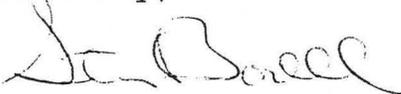
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Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,



Steven C. Borell, P.E.
Executive Director

cc: Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Frank Murkowski
Congressman Don Young
Governor Walter J. Hickel

CHRISTINE MURPHY
5501 STATE ST
VA BEACH VA 23455

20 Jul 94

-2-

Dear Exxon Valdez
Oil Spill Trustees:

I am writing to
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Oh I would like you to
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Knight Island
Gyak lands
Adognak Island
Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge

Alaska's coastal forest
from Ketchikan to Kodiak is
the Last Great Temperate
Rainforest on earth!

Please help protect it!
cc GOV HICKEL

Sincerely
Christine Murphy

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

7.23.94
120 W 9TH ST
Juneau, AK 99801

Honorable Council Chair:

- I write you to urge you to strengthen the habitat protection budget in the amount of \$500 million!
 - The general restoration portions of your statement must be rethought! Budget reduced!
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 - I urge you to save for our future generations to enjoy the Kenai Fjords Nat. Park, Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge & Afognak Is., Knight Is., Eyak and Chenequa Is.
- I am sending a copy of my requests to Gov. Hittell. Sincerely,
AR Munro

July 22, 1993
37 Ternan Avenue
East Greenbush, NY 12061

RE: DEIS Comments

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

Gentlemen:

I understand that the Trustees have released their plan and **only 1/3** of the settlement will go to protect habitat. This is **not nearly enough to protect the hundreds of thousands of acres threatened**. Particularly at risk are the coastline of Kenai Fjords National Park, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island, and the incomparable coastline of Prince William Sound, including Eyak Corporation lands in the east and Chenega Corporation lands and Knight Islands in the West.

Nearly 1/3 of the settlement (\$280 million) has already been spent - on clean - up, attorneys' fees, and well over \$100 million on scientific studies. Less than \$ 50 million went for habitat. **These funds saved Kachemak Bay State Park and Seal Bay (now Afognak State Park).**

Please revise the plan to include the following:

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- These areas are especially at risk : Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,



David Pisaneschi

cc: President Clinton
Governor Hickel

GERALD R. BROOKMAN
715 MUIR AVENUE
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

July 22, 1994

To: EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ATTENTION: DEIS COMMENTS
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
COPY TO: Governor Walter Hickel

I would like to offer the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. I had hoped to deliver these comments via teleconference, but a failure of communications led to the local Legislative Information Office not being aware of the fact that they had been scheduled to be "on line" for this hearing. I request that the following comments be considered as if they had been so delivered, and added to the formal public hearing record on the document referred to, above.

First, I would like to state that the amount of money involved is large, as individuals it would seem to any of us that it should be plenty to do everything that truly needs to be done, in the field of environmental restoration of the areas impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you have undoubtedly already discovered, however, the needs for these funds, both real and imagined, are far greater than the funds actually available. For this reason, I will list what I believe are the highest priority, most deserving needs, together with a brief explanation of the reason I believe these needs are important.

(1) I believe that the amount proposed for habitat protection is inadequate. I would like to urge that the budget for this activity be increased to at least Five Hundred Million Dollars. In order to do this, I would like to urge that the funds for "General Restoration" and for research be drastically reduced. While research is always desirable, I believe that in this particular situation the need for land acquisition is much greater.

(2) I believe that the land areas proposed for protection are inadequate, and should be greatly increased. I urge that the Council actively and aggressively negotiate with Native Regional and Village Corporations to purchase lands for wildlife habitat, particularly native "inholdings" surrounded by park and refuge lands, including Kenai Fjords National Park; the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; Afognak Island; and along the coastline of Prince William Sound and its islands.

(3) I would hope that you will make a great effort to minimize administrative costs, and to put the money where it will do the most good; that is, protecting lands from development which could well do as much damage as the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill itself did, if not more, but in a less spectacular, more gradual but nonetheless very destructive manner!

Sincerely,



July 23, 1994.
P.O. Box 2176
Palmer, Alaska 99645

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council Members:

Please consider my comments on the draft EIS for EVOS restoration.

I recommend the following changes to the draft:

- 1) Eliminate support for facilities, including aqueducts, and aquarium, and tourist facilities. Drop fish hatchery support and support for museums.
- 2) Reduce scientific studies, both monitoring of restoration and hypothesis testing, to a total of \$20 million. Make the cuts on a prioritized list of studies that quantify continuing injuries from remaining oil.
- 3) Increase habitat protection, including coastal land acquisitions, to \$300 million. The long-term solution to restoration issues and maintenance of recovery requires that the most threatened sources of current services receive protection. By that means, the public resources' services can be better guaranteed.

In general, I recommend that you reverse
the recent high ratio of studies budgets to
habitat protection budgets. Bring the studies
of fish stocks, recreation to a halt, for example.
In their place, buy salmon streams and recreation
sites (including potential recreation sites in and
adjacent to the EVOS affected areas.

Thank you, Mike Benson

RECEIVED
R
JUL 26 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPI
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

JOHN SCHULTZ
8501 SULTANA DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99516

July 24, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G ST.
Anchorage, Ak.

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to comment on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to at least \$500 million, support large acquisitions and decrease the budget for General Restoration.

Thankyou for your consideration.

Sincerely,

John Schultz

1/25/94

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

Your preferred alternative does not provide enough emphasis on habitat acquisition. I feel habitat acquisition is one very positive step to aid recovery for injured resources over the long-term. Many injured species use habitat that is proposed to be logged on private lands. Purchase or otherwise providing for its protection will greatly aid recovery of these species (or prevent further population declines), and in turn aid in ecosystem recovery. I applaud the efforts made in the past by the trustees to acquire land in the Prince William Sound, Katiak & Logak, and Kachemak Bay. I'd like to see renewed effort in Prince William Sound especially Eyak land in the vicinity of Cordova, the community hit the hardest by repercussions of the spill.

Also, I request you be more critical in allocating monies to "general restoration" projects - some of these don't seem too related to restoration of the ecosystem.

In summary, I'd like to see more money allocated to habitat acquisition.

Thanks
Don Vukobratovic

Don Vukobratovic

Box 623

Cordova Ak 99574

EVO2 TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ATTN: DEIS COMMENTS
645 G ST.
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

7/21/94

EVO2 Trustee Council:

I have written before & apparently it is necessary again.

My concern is the habitat threatened areas: Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, Chenaq lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Isle, & Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge.

You must consider (1) strengthening the Habitat Protection' budget to at least \$500 million, (2) slash the budget for 'Gen. Restoration' boondoggles, (3) support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts.

Alaska's coastal forest from Ketchikan to Kodiak is the last great temperate rainforest on earth using the Exxon settlement funds to buy & protect wildlife habitat is the best way to

restore wildlife populations injured by the
oil spill.

A concerned citizen who has been to the
beautiful, unique state of Alaska & would
like to see future generations enjoy what I
did.

Colleen Murbach

Copy to: Gov. Walter J. Hickel

RECEIVED
JUL 26 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

940726111

July 23, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attention: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing to express my concerns on the proposed spending plan of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement money. The way I understand it, only about 1/3 of the money will go to protecting habitat, while the majority of the money will go toward futile clean-up efforts, attorney's fees, and scientific studies to determine the effects of petroleum products on living organisms.

It is my position that the best use of the money would be to protect and preserve habitat that is currently in danger of development, destruction, or other irreparable harm. I applaud your use of the money to save Kachemak Bay State Park and Seal Bay. Please continue with that approach to reimbursing mother nature for the damage done to her; the real victim in all of this mess. I urge you to increase the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million, and reduce the so-called "General Restoration" budget (including scientific studies and other overhead that yields no environmental benefit). I further urge and challenge you to look toward the acquisition of large tracts of land, not tiny insignificant parcels that are island in a sea of clearcut. Think and act **BIG**. . .and responsibly.

This Habitat Protection budget should be used to protect threatened areas of Alaska such as:

- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Chenega lands
- Knight Island
- Eyak lands
- Afognak Island
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

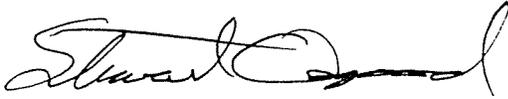
One of my great joys and passions in life is flyfishing. I have spent a good deal of time traveling in southeast Alaska and in the Prince William Sound area while flyfishing some of the remote rivers of the state. On a trip last spring to the Ketchikan area to fish for steelhead I was once again reminded of the need to preserve the riches of Alaska. While flying into the remote river area, we passed over some massive areas of clearcut

that have inflicted devastating change on a fragile ecosystem. As big and powerful as Alaska is, she bears the scars of some battles lost. Please help.

As you make your decisions on how to spend the money from the Exxon Valdez, I would ask you to consider "What is the best thing we can do to help save other critical habitat areas from damage?"

Please put me on your mailing list and ensure that I am mailed a copy of the Draft and Final EIS. And remember to ***do the right thing!***

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stewart Osgood". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Stewart Osgood, P.E.
3339 Checkmate Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907)338-0083

cc: W.J. Hickel

July 20, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Trustees,

I am writing to request that you use the Exxon Valdez Trust Funds in the most environmentally sound way. Using these funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat is the best way to restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

Specifically, please:

- Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million
- Slash the budget for "General Restoration"
- Support large acquisitions
- Save the following areas: Kenai Fords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely,



David Thompson
12515 E. 37th
Tulsa, OK 74146

LINDA FEILER

Box 148

ANCHOR POINT, ALA.

7/21/94

99556

Dear Trustees,

After speaking with everyone I could find I found the general opinion was Habitat. If you secure enough sound habitat there will be hope for future generations. Restore wild life and provide habitat that cannot be taken by government, military, farms, parks, personal use or any other. Provide Habitat that will be safe from changing times and growing demands. Provide habitat - not like on our 13 out of 16 refuges where hunting & trapping is allowed. Preserve the land. Conserve the waters & disallow pollutants or even human interaction. Allow mother nature to provide and don't try to be a god.

Thank You,

P.S. We feel strongly

that "General Restoration" is not worded or protected to do just that.

Sincerely,

L Feiler

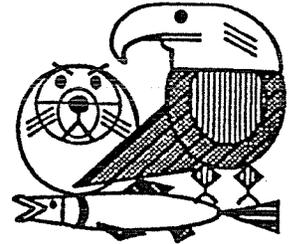
Put the laws in place on the properties in existence that will hold them pristine and become a force to do something that will last forever.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Public Advisory Group

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone 907-278-8012 Fax 907-276-7178



July 27, 1994

Rod Kuhn
Restoration Plan EIS Project Director
EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Kuhn:

At a recent meeting of the EVOS Trustee Council Public Advisory Group, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Draft Restoration Plan was discussed.

On behalf of the Public Advisory Group I would like to submit the following comments on the Draft EIS.

1. Implementation Management Structure -- We have been briefed by Executive Director Jim Ayers on the results of the planning workshops he has been holding since January, 1994. Participants have included PAG members, other representatives of the public and spill area communities, EVOS researchers, and agency representatives. This group has reviewed the Draft Restoration Plan and further refined and updated the recovery status and objectives of the injured resources and services, the draft policies, and other elements of the Draft Restoration Plan.

We believe this "management by objective" implementation approach is an appropriate clarification of the Draft Restoration and would like to see it incorporated into the Final Restoration Plan.

2. In July, 1993, the Public Advisory Group unanimously adopted a set of restoration priorities (attached). We would like to see these elements reflected within the Final Restoration Plan.
3. Establishment of a reserve account is included as a restoration activity in alternative #5 in the DEIS, the "proposed action". The Public Advisory Group would like to see the restoration reserve account action clarified in alternative #5 and in the other alternatives. We would like to see specific criteria attached to the reserve for its expenditure.

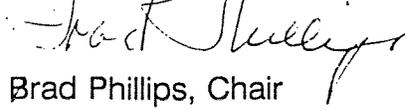
Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Brad Phillips". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Brad Phillips, Chair
Public Advisory Group

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

--Approach to Restoration (7/15/93)--

The *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees* should give priority to the projects which are most effective in restoring and protecting injured resources and services. Preference should be given by the Trustees to projects (1) within the spill area as defined in the Restoration plan brochure of April 1993, or (2) outside the spill area within the state of Alaska.

A. Pick-up oil which is fouling the environment and where it makes environmental and economic sense to clean up and with the approval of local residents, landowners and resource users. This includes:

- Monitoring and feasibility studies
- Physical clean-up

B. Restore injured resources and services by taking direct action in pertinent environments. This includes:

- Subsistence
- Cultural
- Recreational
- Commercial
- Fish
- Wildlife
- Habitat

- C. Protect habitat critical to resources injured by the oil spill or threatened by potentially injurious actions. This includes:
- Acquisition
 - Conservation easements
 - Leases
 - Trade
 - Application of management techniques with landowners
- D. The Public Advisory Group is in support of the concept of the establishment of an endowment or trust that will provide funding for the purposes established by the settlement agreement. The use or administration of the endowment or trust should be established by a charter developed and approved by the Trustee Council.
- E. Replace and/or enhance injured resources/services through indirect means. This includes:
- Enhancement of equivalent resources to reduce pressure on injured ones
 - Increase populations or levels of service over pre-spill conditions
- F. Provide funding for facilities which support A through E, above.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing because I am a concerned citizen of the United States who wishes to help protect as much of the earth's natural resources as humanly possible. I have heard that the Oil Spill Trustee Council plans to spend only 1/3 of the \$900 million settlement on habitat protection. Please, can't we

afford more?

According to what I've read, over \$100 million has been spent on scientific studies (with plans for even more) and \$65.100 million will be used for "General Restoration". Let's stop studying how and why species are disappearing from the oil and do something about it. Restore more of the damaged environment. Protect the coastlines themselves. Stop the cutting of the forests. I believe using the settlement money to buy & restore wildlife

Peace
on
Earth

habitat is the best way to use those funds.

Concerned About
Where We Live,
Naurie Collins
7/23/94

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

Folks,

I'm writing to urge you to use Exxon settlement funds to purchase more land. I believe that the single most important thing that we can do for damaged animal populations is to save their habitat. I think that the longest lasting improvement is to leave undeveloped land. We can use the funds to insure that the land remains protected after the oil has left the beaches.

I also favor making recreational use of much settlement purchased land. I think that campsites and similar low impact use can coexist with the wildlife resources.

Thank you for your consideration.



Peter McKay
Box 8168
Nikiski, AK. 99635
(907) 776-5745

Bill Rotecki
PO Box 7738
Ketchikan, Ak 99901
July 24, 1994

Dear Restoration draft authors

I have to say that there is no better way to spend the oil spill money than to buy habitat protection. I always thought that was the intent of the settlement to begin with, and the more I think about it the more that I am convinced that that is the most effective way to spend it.

By spending the money on habitat protection we:

- help protect the future fishing industry
- help protect the tourism industry
- make cash available to private corporations which they can use to diversify local industry
- help protect subsistence uses which were so badly damaged in the spills
- leave a legacy of opportunity for our offspring

Furthermore,

- I oppose spending more than 10% of the money on research
- I oppose spending more than 10% of the money on restoration
- I oppose spending more than 10% of the money on administrative needs

Thanks for listening

Bill

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Rotecki". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.



ALASKA CENTER *for the* ENVIRONMENT

519 West 8th Avenue, Suite 201 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-3621 • fax: 274-8733

July 26, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Att:DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK
99501

Dear Trustees:

I am writing to you to comment on the EVOS Draft Environmental Impact Statement which will help determine how to spend the rest civil settlement money.

I urge the Trustees to use up to \$500 million of the remaining funds for habitat acquisition. Purchasing parcels endangered by unwise logging practices is the highest and best use of the settlement money, which by law is to be used to restore or acquire the equivalent resources of those damaged by the spill.

The Trustees have the opportunity to permanently protect a host of irreplaceable wilderness areas, such as the Eyak lands near Cordova, Chenega's holdings on Western Prince William Sound, the Paul and Laura Lakes and Shuyak Straights regions of Afognak, Montague Island, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

By using most of the remaining spill funds for habitat protection, the Trustees will preserve critical habitat such as salmon streams, calving grounds and denning sites. They will also economically empower Native Corporations who are reluctantly engaging in unsustainable logging in order to raise much needed cash for shareholders.

I complement the Trustees for the Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay purchases, without their foresight these areas would have been destroyed. But the expenditure of \$50 million for two areas is not nearly enough. The Trustee Council must earmark \$500 million of remaining spill money for the purchase of other large parcels that are currently at risk.

Please refuse to dole out money for porkbarrell make work projects. Use the money for acquisition of habitat and good, focused scientific studies with a preference going to Alaska based researchers and field technicians. Habitat acquisition and quality science are the most equitable and effective ways to use the remaining funds. The land will remain protected, and the data will serve scientists for years to come.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Tim Bristol
ACE Grassroots Organizer

7/20/94

GREETINGS,

I HAVE SOME COMMENTS ON THE RESTORATION PLAN DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. SPEND THE MONEY WHERE IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD ON ALASKAS COSTAL FORESTS FROM KETCHIKAN TO KODIAK THE LAST GREAT TEMPERATE RAINFOREST ON EARTH. ONCE ITS GONE ITS GONE FOREVER. AND CLEAR CUT LOGGING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT IS DETRIMENTAL TO ALL OF THE WILD LIFE SPECIES. ALSO ADDITIONALLY I SUPPORT THE PRINCIPALS UNDER LINED. THANKING YOU I AM,

SINCERELY

Bernie C. Klemerek 

BERNIE C. KLEMANEK
P.O. BOX 1062
CHARDON, OHIO 44024-9998

EVOS Trustee Council
 attn: DEIS Comments

Dear Trustee Council:

I am taking a few minutes to write you a letter to encourage you to help save Alaska's Rainforests. It seems to me that (as a former History Major at SCU, the people of our Planet are in a war against our own environment, and the environment is on the losing end. Our forests are being destroyed by acid rain, our coral reefs are under siege, our rivers are being polluted, our air is not very healthy, our food is sprayed with all kinds of potent chemicals, our fisheries are over-fished, clear-cuts and destructive mining take place in our beloved National Parks!

It certainly is time for someone or some persons to stand up and take a stand - a position based on a strong respect and love of our own planet - our environment - and not based on greed, destruction of Wildlife and the desire for power and 'business as usual'.

I encourage the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to
Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least
\$500. million. I encourage you to slash the
budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles.

I encourage you to support large acquisitions, not
penny parcels surrounded by clearcuts. I
urge you to save the areas you love:

KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK, Chenaqa Lands,
KNIGHT ISLAND, EYAK LANDS, AFOGNAK ISLAND,
KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

It is time to tip the scales in favor of Preservation
and not destruction. I know Alaska is BIC - but your
environment can be destroyed! There are thousands of Villains
who are very capable and willing to get rich from
your forests and rivers and wildlife. The question is
simple: are you going to choose to be heroes for your
environment and your children or are you going to be
destroying the heritage of your children and their children? (Tommy's)

Kodiak Audubon Society
P.O. Box 1756
Kodiak, AK 99615

July 25, 1994

Dear Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council,

I am writing on behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society. We have reviewed the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement and have the following comments.

We were quite disappointed to see that only one third of the remaining money is to be used on habitat acquisition. During the lengthy public input process, a majority of respondents cited the importance of habitat acquisition. In light of this, we feel that the "Habitat Protection" budget should be increased to at least \$500 million. Though some of the research and general restoration projects may have merit, we firmly believe habitat protection to be the most efficient way to aid recovery of the resources injured by to Exxon Valdez oil spill. Thousands of acres in the spill affected are threatened by clear cut logging and development. For example, Afognak Island is steadily being destroyed by clear cut logging and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is threatened by the potential development of inholdings. "General Restoration" and research projects are not going to help these areas at all.

Please do not succumb to political pressure and the many special interests wanting a share of the settlement money. Use the money for "Habitat Acquisition." It is the most efficient means of protecting threatened land.

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely,



Mary Forbes
Conservation Chair
Kodiak Audubon Society

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

21 July 1994

Dear Trustee Council:

I have commented before on the "Working Document" which I was sent. The Sierra Club is now urging me to write again so that their comments can be heard. I have written before and will write again...the monies should be spent to restore wildlife populations, wilderness values and other injured resources. We must look at what is a lasting value here, and cutting the "pork" which will result in wasted monies in short-term duration projects. If I have any say at all, if this letter gets put on a scale and weighed, if this letter has any effect at all, I must lobby for a slash in the budget for "General Restoration" projects that will give somebody a job for a few months but will add nothing of lasting value to Alaska. Living in Minnesota I value the wildlands more than anything. This is why I visit Alaska, because it is still largely unspoiled by development. The "Habitat Protection" portion is underrepresented and should be given monies of at least \$500 million. Large acquisitions should be the priority, not small parcels that are mere islands of habitat. These large parcels should be in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, (my first choice), Afognak Island, Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island and the Eyak lands.

I wish these comments to be included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and I wish to be kept informed of future developments on this issue.

Sincerely,



Marc Olson
Box 185
Barrett, MN 56311

Box 42, Torrey Hill Road
Turner, ME 04282
July 21, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
6456 Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Council Members:

I wish to make the following comments on your plan to use the Exxon settlement funds in the coming year.

This year's allocation should include a much larger percentage of money for buying up coastal lands from Ketchikan to Kodiak in order to protect them from the clear cut logging that is taking place. Although research needs some money for studying the effects that the oil spill had on wildlife in the area, the habitat for this same wildlife is being destroyed and must be protected.

The land from Prince William Sound to the Kenai Fjords and on down to Kodiak are especially at risk since many populations of birds, fish and animals in this area already crashed after the 1989 oil spill.

This oil spill settlement money is a golden opportunity to protect forever thousands of acres of wildlife habitat from being destroyed. At least \$500 million should be set aside for this purpose.

Thank you for your consideration of these ideas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Biscoe".

Jack Biscoe

JB:kl
cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

July 25, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attention: EIS Committee
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

Some months ago we completed a survey/questionnaire regarding what we considered to be appropriate disposition of the Exxon civil settlement moneys. Our opinions were that 90% of the moneys should be used to protect wildlife habitation within the Prince William Sound area.

We ask you (members of the Council) to spend at least \$500 million on "Habitat Protection" and reduce the "General Restoration" budget to less than \$10 million. Habitat Protection provides the best, long-term approach to restoration.

Thank you, in advance, for considering our opinions and comments.

Sincerely,



George and Trina Smallwood
P. O. Box 3371
Homer, Alaska 99603-3371

7/25/94

Jeremy Anderson
410 Twelfth St.
Juneau, AK 99801

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
JUL 28 1994

Jim Ayers
Director, Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, ASK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Ayers and members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

As an Alaskan citizen, I am concerned about how you are planning to spend the money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust Fund. You and I both know what daunting challenges face the people and wildlife in and around Prince William Sound. First, the Exxon Valdez spilled 11 million gallons of oil in the Sound and now industrial-scale clear-cut logging is destroying critical fish and wildlife habitat in the same area. Prince William Sound is productive and bountiful, but how much more can it take?

You and the other members of the EVOS Trustee Council have a unique opportunity to restore and protect some of Alaska's most valuable assets. You can spend much-needed trust fund money on deals that make long-term practical sense. Only you can protect the resources, like fish, wildlife, and scenery, that give so many Alaskans their livelihood and sustenance.

I encourage you to:

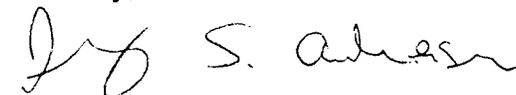
- * Buy timber rights in areas like Rude River, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, and Port Gravina
- * Put together a comprehensive deal to purchase all of Eyak's timber rights
- * Support Alaska's commercial fishing and tourism industries
- * Increase the habitat portion of the budget to at least \$500 million
- * Support the purchase of large parcels, not just small areas surrounded by clear cuts

Please resist the temptation to spend the money on short-term pork-barrel research and restoration projects. Does spending money to study how fish and birds have fared the environmental onslaught of the last decade make sense, when you are letting the habitat they depend on for health and survival slip through our fingers?

No one will remember you for financing a study destined for the dusty shelf; however, people (and their children) will remember you if you take the courageous step and protect some of America's last remaining temperate rain forest.

Thank you for attending to my concerns.

Sincerely,



Jeremy S. Anderson

Exon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
ATTN: EIS Comments
645 G. Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RE: EVOS Restoration Plan

DEIS

This is generally an excellent document for which I would recommend only minor changes in presentation.

1. Concerning habitat protection and acquisition, it would be helpful if a table could be provided in Chapter 4 that for each resource (sea otter, harlequin duck, pink salmon, subsistence uses, etc.) listed the number of parcels proposed to be acquired or protected under each alternative (except No Action) according to the rank (high, moderate, low) for that resource. This would give the reader a clearer comparison of how the various resources would fare under each alternative; e.g., would harlequin ducks or marbled murrelets suffer more loss of habitat under Alternative 5 relative to Alternative 2?

2. There appears to be little or no mention of the halibut or silver (coho) salmon, both significant fishes in the spill region. Is there a reason for this?

3. The glossary should be expanded to include, e.g., CCP, GMP and LPP (1-14) as well as all the government agencies listed in Chapter 6.

Concerning the Restoration Plan itself, I believe that there should be more emphasis on restoration and less on enhancement. Thus, habitat protection and acquisition should be favored over artificial enhancement of commercial and sport fisheries and Recreation & Tourism. I would suggest that the budget should approximate an average of the budgets for Limited and Comprehensive Restoration (Alternatives 3 and 5).



W.D. Burrows
USABRDL
Bldg 568, Fort Detrick
Frederick, MD 21702-5010

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

July 23, 1994

Council members:

This is to comment on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I disagree with the intention to use only 1/3 of the settlement to protect habitat. Of the first third which has already been spent, only a fraction went for habitat protection. I urge you to increase substantially the habitat protection budget. I support the purchase of large areas which are undisturbed now, in order to save this land for the creatures who were so damaged by the oil spill.

I am against spending any more for scientific studies. This settlement is a chance to turn a dreadful wrong into a lasting right - protect these lands from future development - dont keep studying what went wrong.

I would like to see you purchase the inholdings or logging rights for these areas first: Kenai Fjords National Park; Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; Afognak Island; and the coastline of Prince William Sound, including the Eyak Corporation lands in the east and the Chenega Corporation lands and Knight Island in the west.

Thank you,



Mrs. Barbara Ristow
72 Palomino Way
Garberville, CA 95542

339 71. Kutaw St.
Wichita, Ks. 67208-3215
July 25, 1994

To: EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments

This letter refers to the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Alaskan Rainforest. I want to see an effort made to bring back our fish and wildlife by protecting their natural habitat from logging. This can be assisted by increasing the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least 500 million dollars. Particularly at risk are the coastline of Kenai Fjords National Park, the river valley inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island, and the beautiful coastline of Prince William Sound, including Eyak Corporation lands in the east and Chenanga Corporation lands and Knight Island in the west.

I support large acquisitions of forested land, not just small parcels surrounded by clearcuts. The budget for "General Restoration" should be cut with the money being used to restore wildlife populations, wilderness values, and other injured resources.

Sincerely,

Elith D. Huffman

cc. Gov. Walter J. Hickel

P.E. Box 21512

Juneau, Ak 99802

July 26, 1994

Few Sirs:

I am concerned that too much money is ~~now~~ being allocated for various projects called "general restoration." A good deal of money already spent for this purpose already has, in my view, been ineffective.

While I support research, especially long-range monitoring and bottom-fauna research, I think too much of a not-unlimited budget is being proposed for such studies.

I think, while this one-time opportunity exists, as much as possible should be spent on habitat acquisition, especially in those cases where Koonis and Chesack Regional Corps, as well as various village corps, wish to sell.

I particularly think acquiring critical habitat to block in public ownership on Kodiak Refuge is crucial. I strongly support acquiring key coastal habitat for Kenai Fjords Nat. Park. Knight Island, renowned for its geology (pillow lavas), is the largest island in the ~~eastern~~ western gulf, within the Forest Service's Wilderness Study Area, and is needed to provide a geographically/ecologically complete protected unit. If further forest lands - and the unique coastal forest/"tundra" grassland ecotone to the northeast - can be acquired for protection, that should be done as well. Richard D. Gordon

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

To the EVOS Trustee Council,

I am writing to ask that the majority of the \$900 million dollar settlement from Exxon over the Valdez oil spill go for the restoration and protection of habitat. Currently only 1/3 of the settlement is proposed for this purpose. By protecting habitat, the goals of the Oil Spill Council; restore wildlife populations, wilderness values, and other injured resources, can be best achieved. It seems to me that too much of the money (\$280 million) has already been used for purposes other than those stated above (attorney's fees and scientific studies). Funding additional studies is not a priority, at this stage. In addition, spending money on "General Restoration" will not give any permanent protection to the areas at risk. Much of the land available for habitat restoration and protection is owned by native Americans, who would prefer to sell their land or their timber rights, rather than raise money by logging and subdivisions. Many of the best and most strategic holdings are adjacent to, or inside of refuges and parks. By protecting the area from logging and development, we can help remove some of the threats to the habitat, wildlife, ecosystem, and economy. We can protect the wildlife, fish, sealife, and birds from logging, which is just as deadly as oil spills. Many of these populations have not yet recovered from the spill, and protecting and restoring their habitat, instead of logging or development, will hasten their recovery. This represents a rare opportunity where there are willing sellers, adequate funds, and habitat worth protecting and restoring. Let's not miss this opportunity by not maximizing the amount of money spent for habitat protection. Please increase the money allocated for habitat protection, go for large acquisitions, cut funding for "General Restoration", and attempt to save, preserve and restore the following areas; Kenair Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Refuge. Thank you.

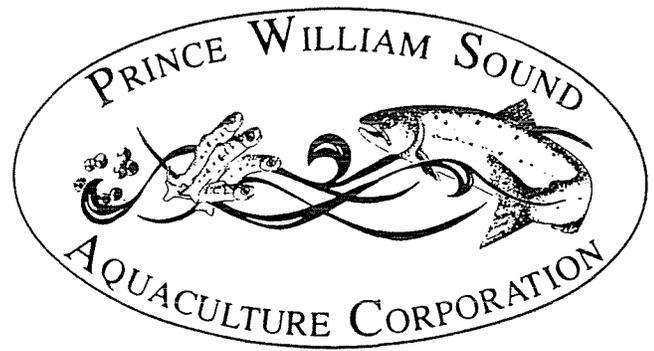
Respectfully,

Stan Eilers, M.D.
5070 Northridge Pt SE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52403

cc: Walter J. Hickel, State Capitol, P.O. Box 11001 Juneau, AK 99811

July 26, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501



Attn: EIS Comments,

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) is the regional aquaculture association for the Prince William Sound Area, and was created under the Alaska Private Non-profit Hatchery Act (1974). Regional associations are comprised of representatives of commercial fishermen, sport fishermen, processors, commercial fishermen, subsistence fishermen, and representatives of the area communities. The charge of such associations and non-profit hatcheries is to contribute to the rehabilitation of the state's depleted and depressed salmon fishery. PWSAC's Board of 45 directors represents communities of PWS and users of the area salmon resources.

Various biological and habitat resources and associated services were injured by the *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, including salmon and salmon harvesting. Restoration of the oiled area resources and services can best take place following the "Proposed Action for Comprehensive Restoration" listed as Alternative 5 in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the EVOS Restoration Plan.

Alternative 5 targets substantial funds at research, monitoring and restoration, as well as habitat protection and creation of a restoration reserve fund. Of great importance to the restoration of resources and services in PWS are research, monitoring and restoration activities outlined under this preferred alternative. A variety of technologies and procedures are recommended which are supported by PWSAC. Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS draws a clear picture of the affected environment and the injury caused to fisheries and development (p46) which can be returned to pre-spill conditions by such restoration activities.

Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS (Environmental Consequences) provides a very good pathway for restoration of the Sound's salmon resources. General restoration activities listed for pink salmon are well identified and discussed. In addition, the need to have a good harvest-management strategy to harvest hatchery stocks is identified and supported by PWSAC.

Restoration activities are stated they may have low short term benefits within one life cycle of pink salmon, but the long term benefits are recognized as high. Although the draft EIS indicates (p126) that long term effects of some or all of the restorative actions for pink salmon may be realized in 6 to 10 years, PWSAC believes this to be inaccurate. Long term restoration can be achieved in a time span less than indicated if resources and technologies are applied with care and diligence. Following the path of activities outlined in the EIS, PWSAC intends to participate in restoration activities with EVOS Trustee Council funding. PWSAC will use its staff expertise in salmon biology and fish culture, and its facilities and technologies to help restore injured pink salmon, and aid in

the replacement of injured or lost resources and services by rehabilitating other salmon stocks as well.

Rehabilitation and enhancement of salmon stocks in PWS are necessary steps to restore salmon to their pre-spill condition and achieve *"optimum production of wild and enhanced salmon stocks on a sustained yield basis through an integrated program of research, management, and application of salmon enhancement technology, for the benefit of all user groups"* as stated in the PWS-Copper River Phase 3 Comprehensive Salmon Plan. This is of great importance particularly in light of changing conditions outlined as "cumulative effects" in the draft EIS (p146). Recognizing that further impacts to the resources through access to PWS by the Whittier road and harbor expansion, Cordova road and Shepard Point dredging (port), increases in tourism and continued functioning of the Alyeska Terminal and development of the Port of Valdez Trans-Alaska Gas Pipeline, clearly tells us that restoration is critical to return salmon stocks to healthy condition, and enhance stocks where possible to meet the continued and growing pressures on our resources.

"Procedures for Project Planning and Permitting" (EIS, Appendix C) provides further direction on process oriented questions concerning restoration activities for fish. The program planning and permitting timeline should be considered as too lengthy and in need of stream-lining and process facilitation through permitting agencies. The Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred in 1989. Injured stocks are recognized as not recovering and it is now more than 5 years since the spill; some stocks may not be recoverable without quick action. Restoration activities must begin and not be hampered with lengthy permitting. Good project planning is crucial, but facilitation of the process is recommended so that progress can be made on restoration of injured resources and less time spent of lengthy bureaucratic processes while stocks of salmon are allowed to continue in their injured and depressed state of productivity.

I would also like to know why only fish have been targeted with an appendix for project planning and permitting procedures when so many other resources are also recognized as injured and in need of restoration.

Sincerely,



Bob Roys
President

(hf)



E V O S Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

July 23, 1994

Dear Sirs;

About the Exxon settlement funds, I strongly urge your group to use the funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat. This is the best way to restore wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

I'm asking your trustees to:

- Strengthen the "habitat protection" budget to at least \$500 million.
- Cut the budget for "general restoration" boondoggery.
- Support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts.
- Save the these areas - Kenai Fjords N. Park, Chenequa lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge.

Yours, truly,
Olga Rosche

9623 S 205th Pl

Kent WA 98031

July 23, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees:

The best way to restore the environment and wildlife populations after the Exxon Valdez oil spill is to preserve and protect wildlife habitat. It is probably too late to do any more clean up and scientific studies do not help the environment now when it is most needed.

I would like the budget for habitat protection increased to \$500 million. In particular, please use this budget to protect the coastline of Kenai Fjords National Park, the Eyak Corporation lands, Chenega Corporation lands, and Knight Island along the coastline of Prince William Sound. Also please do what you can to protect the forests of Afognak Island and the river valleys of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please try to make large land acquisitions to protect significant habitat for wildlife.

Sincerely,
Daryl Westlund

CC: Governor Walter J. Hickel

July 24, 1994

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council,

I am writing to urge you to use the Exxon settlement funds to purchase, preserve, and protect wildlife habitat. Wildlife habitat, wildlife populations, and wilderness resources need restoration and protection by the Exxon settlement funds.

I am concerned that these settlement funds should restore and protect as much of the Alaska coastal habitat as possible. I urge you to strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million. I think you should also utilize those funds to support purchase and protection of large acquisitions of wildlife and wilderness, instead of small parcels surrounded by timber clearcutting.

The Alaska coastal wilderness is very special and important to me. I would like to see the Exxon settlement funds protect areas such as : the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Afognak Island, Eyak lands, Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, and Knight Island. I know that these areas are of great value to many Alaska Natives and to Alaska and other U.S. citizens.... as well as to the Alaska wildlife itself.

Thank you. Sincerely,



John C. Bost
P.O.Box 82082
College, Alaska
99708

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

7047 Old English Road
Lockport, NY 14094
July 25, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear sirs:

As you know, the most important way to save and protect plants and animals is to protect their habitat for the future. This letter is an appeal for use of more of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement monies to do just that by buying up lands for protection of habitat in such places as the coastlines of Kenai Fjords National Park, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island and the incomparable coastline of Prince William Sound, including Eyak Corporation lands in the east and Chenega Corporation lands and Knight Island in the west.

At this point, with about 1/3 of the \$900 million settlement spent, less than \$50 million has gone for habitat. For the sake of Alaska's rainforests, please strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget part to at least \$500 million. Also please support large acquisitions not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts. And it is very important to try to save especially the precious areas named in the paragraph above!

Thanks for your attention and assistance.

Sincerely,



Alden E. Smith

Copy to:
Gov. Walter J. Hickel

1321 Queen Anne Avenue North #408
Seattle, WA 98109
(206) 285-2399
July 22, 1994

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

Dear Sir or Madam:

Alaska's coastal forest from Ketchikan to Kodiak is the last great temperate rain forest on earth. Please help protect it.

Specifically, please:

- * strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million
- * slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles
- * support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts
- * save the areas I love: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you,

Craig F. Miller

Craig F. Miller

Copy: Governor Walter J. Hickel

July 19, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear EVOS Trustees:

Exxon is paying \$900 million in civil fines because of the Exxon Valdez oil spill that decimated the western half of the Alaskan Rainforest coastline, from Prince William Sound to Kodiak. This spill killed thousands of marine mammals and hundreds of thousands of birds.

Today, clear-cut logging and other development is destroying habitat for the same fish and wildlife species injured in the oil spill. With the money from the Exxon settlement, we have the chance to save this damaged habitat, now and forever. How can the trustees allocate this money so that it benefits the populations which were hurt hardest by the spill? They can protect their forest homes from being logged.

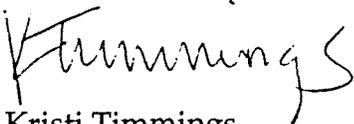
As far as I understand, the draft plan has just been released which outlines where the fine money is to be spent. Why is it that only 1/3 of the settlement will go to protect habitat of the affected species? I know that \$280 million of the settlement has already been spent on clean-up, legal fees, etc., and I would like to see the a large part of the remaining portion of the settlement spent on habitat acquisition.

I urge you to strengthen the habitat protection budget to at least \$500 million and spend the remaining on general restoration. With this \$500 million, I request that you support the acquisition of large parcels of critical habitat, not small insignificant parcels surrounded by clearcuts. You can save appropriate areas such as: Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, Knight Island, or Chenga lands.

This Council has the power to acquire habitat which is critical for preserving the biological diversity of species in the Alaskan Rainforest. Please use your power to benefit the many species which were damaged by the spill, the reason all of this money is available. Please use your power to stop the logging of the Alaskan Rainforest instead of spending it on studies which can tell us why wildlife suffered because of the spill, but can't do anything about protecting the remaining life in the rainforest.

Thank You.

Sincerely,



Kristi Timmings
3954 Mt McKinley Ct
Pleasanton, CA 94588

July 24, 1994
17430 Andreanoff Way
Juneau AK 99801

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Statement

I am a fisheries biologist and have been a resident of Alaska for thirteen years. The best way to protect or preserve an ecosystem is to leave it unmanaged by people. Please consider the following alternatives to "restoration" for the Prince William Sound and surrounding areas affected by the oil spill. Recovery will be slow for such a large area, lets make our dollars do the greatest good.

To help preserve our natural resources—both on land and in the sea— please consider

- 1) Strengthen the "habitat protection budget to at least \$500 million;
- 2) Slash the budget for "General Restoration"
- 3) Please acquire the largest parcels possible, bears often need 50 square miles and many hawks over 20 square miles for a single home range
- 4) Please add to all the existing borders of national monuments, national parks, state parks, and wildlife refuges, i.e. Kenai Fjords National Park, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.
- 5) Please use the money to acquire lands such as the Eyak Corporation lands which are located in the most prime wildlife and scenic areas.

Please let our money provide us with the maximum long term support of unmanaged lands and ecosystems. We as humans, are not near as capable as managing wild places as nature. Let nature have space to cope with all future ecological disasters that may occur.


Brenda Wright
Fish Biologist

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

July 26, 1994

Dear EUCS Trustee Council:

Before I head out of town tomorrow morning, I wanted to get off at least the briefest of comments on your Draft EIS. I would like to see at least \$500 million of the remaining settlement monies spent on habitat protection through the acquisition of threatened private lands or interests in those lands. I would also like to see those acquisitions made in the largest possible blocks.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,
Cliff Eames

LETTER RETYPED BECAUSE ORIGINAL WAS TOO FAINT TO COPY

July 25, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council,

I fully supported using '91 settlement monies for the protection/acquisition of spill affected areas such as Seal and Kachemak Bays. I believe this is the most effective means of restoring wildlife populations, values, and protecting them for the long run.

I urge you to both increase the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million and to substantially reduce the "General Restoration" budget. Many of the general restoration projects, while well intentioned, aren't nearly as effective at protecting as the acquisition of large parcels and inholdings---there are many worthwhile candidates. If you're interested, I vote for Kodiak NWR inholdings and Afognak Is. forested lands.

Thanks for the opportunity to contribute my \$0.02.

Sincerely,

ERIC MUNK
P.O. Box 2940
Kodiak, AK 99615

cc: Gov. Walter J. Hickel

From the Household of
Two Patriotic & Concerned Citizens

Ronald & Ellen McKean

3231 Garfield Avenue
Alameda, CA 94501
July 22, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
ATTN: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



Dear Members of the Council:

I am deeply frustrated and angry that one of the worlds last temperate rainforests is receiving yet another blow----but this time it is not an accident. What the Exxon Valdez did to the gulf of Alaska was a catastrophe, but clearcutting the same area is unforgivable! The wildlife that is still suffering from the oil spill, is now facing the blatant elimination of their habitat.

The 900 million in civil fines must go to restoring wildlife, and I think that there is no better way to restore wildlife populations (harmed by the oil spill) than to buy and protect the wildlife habitat that is being destroyed by logging in an area already hurt by one incident.

The Trustees "General Restoration" is unacceptable. First, only one third of the settlement will go to protecting wildlife habitat. Second, 200 to 300 million dollars would go toward scientific studies. While money is spent on studies about how fish die with oil many other species die in habitat loss.

I ask that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to at least 500 million and to cut the budget for General Restoration scams. I would also ask that you support large land acquisitions and not small parcels of land surrounded by clearcuts. We need to save these areas: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega Lands, Knight Island, Eyak Lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Please, I ask for Sanctuary on behalf of the countless fish birds and mammals that were powerless against the spill and who are just as powerless against the chainsaw.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Ron and Ellen McKean

CC! Gov. Walter Hickel



NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

750 W. Second Ave., Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907) 258-4800

July 25, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

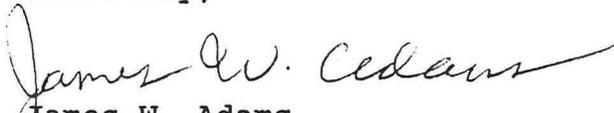
Dear EVOS Trustee Council:

The National Wildlife Federation (NWF) writes to urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (Trustees) to revise its Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement to provide for greatly increased habitat protection purchases. The current draft of the Restoration Plan emphasizes scientific research and small, but very expensive, restoration projects to the detriment of large-scale land acquisitions. The Plan is unacceptable for this reason.

Large-scale habitat acquisition is a far more effective way to protect the fish, marine mammal and bird species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill than are the studies and restoration projects proposed in the draft plan. Many of the restoration projects are expensive and will have only marginal returns when compared to the benefits of habitat preservation. Many of the research projects will advance the base of knowledge concerning oil's effects on fish and wildlife species, but will do nothing to prevent the widespread habitat destruction that is killing those species. While NWF acknowledges that research is a necessary component of a successful long term recovery and restoration plan, land acquisition now is essential to the survival of important fish and wildlife habitat.

NWF recognizes the pressures on Trustees to draft a plan that provides jobs and money to local economic interests. Ultimately, however, Trustees' duty is to restore the fish and wildlife populations and wilderness values harmed by the Exxon Valdez spill. This can best be done by protecting habitat in perpetuity. NWF therefore urges Trustees to revise its Draft Restoration Plan to greatly increase funding for large-scale habitat acquisition.

Sincerely,


James W. Adams
Legal Associate
National Wildlife Federation

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel

July 25, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council:

Please use the
maximum amount of the
Exxon Valdez Oil
Settlement \$ to buy fish
and wildlife habitat,
rather than to do more
scientific studies.

Thankyou.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Wentworth

Return address:

Cynthia Wentworth
HC 52, Box 8895
Rainbow Valley
Indian, Alaska 99540 USA

July 25, 1994

Exon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: Allocation of settlement monies

Honorable Trustees:

The best and most justified use of the oil spill monies is to acquire lands and permanently protect them. Only this can have long-lasting and meaningful mitigation value for wildlife populations injured by the spill.

Specifically, I ask that the much more of the settlement go to Habitat Protection, at least \$500 million. I am angered over the waste of so much money on research, etc., and the General Restoration budget must be *markedly* reduced.

Please make it your top priority to leave as a legacy a set of magnificent, large acquisitions.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,



Dan Silver, MD
1422 N. Sweetzer Ave., #401
Los Angeles, CA 90069-1528



Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge

July 29, 1994

Mr. Jim Ayers, Director
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7071		# of pages ▶ /
To <i>Trustee Council</i>	From <i>McBride</i>	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax # <i>6-276-7678</i>	Fax # <i>235-8911</i>	

Dear Mr. Ayers and Trustee Council members,

We wish to say thank you for the work that is ongoing, moving towards habitat restoration. We are especially thankful for the Kachemak Bay State Park buyback, and Afognak Island Seal Bay restoration appropriations.

We feel it is important to make large purchases, not fragmented acreage, to keep an ecosystem intact. The timber rights for the Eyak area is an example. Buying the timber rights in crucial areas like Sheep Bay, Rude River, Port Cravina, and Simpson Bay will help small businesses continue to develop tourism and commercial fishing - which we feel could be the future backbone of Alaska's economy. Please look at this in a large comprehensive, long-term plan.

We hope that Governor Wickett and Commission Sandor will agree that this protection of large areas will be the most profitable for Alaska in the long term.

Sincerely,

Diane McBride

Michael, Diane, Morgan McBride

Morgan McBride

Michael McBride



July 29, 1994

Via Facsimile-907-276-7178

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: EIS Comments
c/o Mr. Rod Kuhn
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Subject: World Wildlife Fund's Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

Dear Council Members:

On behalf of World Wildlife Fund ("WWF"), an international conservation organization with over one million members, we would like to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Restoration Plan (DEIS), and suggest the following improvements to the Council's Preferred Alternative (Alternative 5).

WWF is committed to a comprehensive solution to the restoration of natural resources injured within the oil spill region that is based on an appropriate allocation of the remaining balance to habitat acquisition, restoration, research, administration, and a restoration reserve. Although we recognize that the Preferred Alternative 5 exceeds the old alternative originally proposed by the Trustee Council by as much as 15% of the habitat acquisition funds, the Preferred Alternative provides only 48 - 52 % of the remaining balance to be used for habitat acquisition. This is the smallest amount of any of the 5 alternatives evaluated and is inadequate for acquiring the vast majority of the large parcels receiving high-moderate rankings from the Trustee Council's large parcel rankings. We strongly urge the Trustee Council to appropriate more of the remaining balance of EVOS funds to habitat acquisition to provide injured fish and wildlife species with high quality habitat and the greatest chance for recovery from the oil spill. Habitat acquisition is the best way to restore injured natural resources and provide renewed opportunities for subsistence and recreation use by both Alaska residents and non-residents.

World Wildlife Fund

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

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



worldwidefund.org

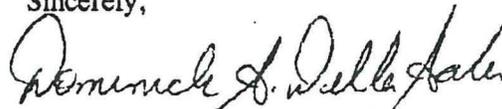
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
c/o Mr Rod Kuhn
July 29, 1994
Page 2

Based on our review of the Trustee Council's working document "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking Volume 1" and using Seal Bay and Kachemak Bay as comparable sales, we estimate that the Preferred Alternative will fall short of acquiring all high to moderately ranked parcels (553,100 acres identified on p. 16-17 of the Large Parcel Evaluation Working Document) by approximately \$60 million to \$90 million. Therefore, we recommend that funds be transferred from research and monitoring and/or the restoration reserve into habitat acquisition. Shifting the additional funds into habitat acquisition would increase the total funds for acquisition to \$385 million, representing 62% of the remaining balance. The higher percentage we recommend for habitat acquisition is consistent with the average allocation for habitat acquisition (66%) supported by the public, as indicated in the "Summary of Public Comments on Alternatives", and would allow the Council to acquire all high-moderately ranked large parcels from willing sellers throughout the spill region. In general, the public has shown a strong desire to create additional protected areas as a viable strategy for restoring injured resources. Additional protected areas will not only benefit injured resources, but will provide a boost for Alaska's tourism industries.

In addition, we recommend to the Trustee Council that the restoration reserve be used as a long-term investment strategy for acquiring additional sites should the results of monitoring and research reveal the need to obtain additional habitat areas for select species. The restoration reserve should also provide an investment pool that can be drawn upon to acquire small parcels, once Council completes similar parcel rankings.

In conclusion, WWF supports the Trustee Council's efforts to develop a comprehensive solution to the restoration of injured resources in the EVOS spill region. However, we recommend that the Council increase the funds for habitat acquisition to at least 62% of the remaining balance to acquire all high-moderate, large parcels. This would provide the Trustee Council with an opportunity to develop a Final EIS that is more consistent with public support for habitat acquisition. Habitat acquisition is the best way to provide high quality habitat in perpetuity for injured species that will also benefit Alaska residents now and in the future. On behalf of WWF, thank you for considering our comments on the DEIS. Please feel free to contact me at 202-822-3465, should you have any questions regarding our comments.

Sincerely,



Dominick A. DellaSala, Ph.D.
Senior Program Officer

July 19, 1994

Dear Oil Spill Trustees:

Please slash the budget for General Restoration budget cycles. And please support large land acquisitions especially for Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Tjort ~~to~~ ^{UC} ~~to~~ ^{UC} Park, the Eyak and Chenega areas, and Knight and Afognak Islands. The Habitat Protection budget should be at least \$500 million. I visit Alaska often to enjoy the scenery + wildlife.

Dr. Wallace Schwass
P.O. Box 76, Richmond, Ill. 60071.

Please, please, please
think about the long-
term effects of the decisions
you're making. The best
way to restore wildlife
populations injured by
the oil spill is to use the
settlement funds to buy
and protect wildlife
habitat. Increase \$ to
Habitat Protection, look
carefully at "General
Restoration" expenditures.
Save Kodiak, Kenai Fjords,
Nall Park, Adognak Is.

Thank you for your
careful consideration. ^{Melanie;}
Charles
Jenney

R.D.1 Box 1152

Maryland

71.20 12116

July 25, '94

TO: EVOS Trustee Council
Attn DEIS Comments,
Anchorage, AK.

Please save the last great Temperate Rainforests
on earth! Please do the following -

1. Support large acquisitions - not tiny parcels surrounded
by clearcuts.
2. Slash the budget for "General Restoration" land-eggs.
3. Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at
least \$500 million.
4. Save the areas I love - Kenai Fjords^{N.P.}, Chenequa lands,
Knight Island, Eyak Islands, Afognak Is., and
Kodiak N.W. Refuge.

Stop the clearcut logging by using the
Civil fines money to restore wildlife populations
in hundreds of thousands of threatened areas.

Sincerely,

John T. Miller

Hans U. Tschersich, M.D.
1423 Baranof Street
Kodiak, Ak 99615

27 July 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re.: DEIS Comments

The recent acquisition of coastal forest land on north Afognak Island was a very encouraging step in the right direction. There are pristine tracts with old growth forests and clear lakes adjacent to these new additions to our state park system that need to be protected from imminent logging. Beautiful coastal forest land at the city limits of Kodiak (Termination Point) and private inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge are worthy subjects of acquisition as well since they are threatened by clear cutting and development.

These examples point out how important coastal habitat protection is. The proposed 1/3 of the original Exxon settlement money for habitat acquisition seems woefully inadequate, considering these many urgent needs. The environmental community proposes at least \$500 million for habitat protection and the cancellation of general restoration projects which are considered to be of dubious environmental value.

Sincerely,

Hans U. Tschersich



CC, Governor Walter Hickel

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

July 27, 1974

DEAR TRUSTEES:

I have recently learned about the EVOS Draft Supplemental Impact Statement and am writing to comment on how the funds can best be used to "... restore wildlife populations, wilderness values, and other injured resources."

My background studies in ecology and resource management have taught me that the best way to protect an ecosystem from a slow deterioration is to set aside LARGE parcels of land to take their natural course. Clearcutting and other forms of resource extraction cannot co-exist with a healthy ecosystem. Clearcutting in particular has proven time and again that it permanently alters the natural system.

With this in mind I strongly urge to you to use as much of your funding as possible, at least \$500 million to Habitat Acquisition. The areas I am most concerned with are Prince William Sound, the Kuiu Peninsula along with privately owned land on Afognak Island, Kodiak Islands and Knight Island.

With all the Habitat loss in the lower 48 I think Alaska is our last chance to preserve any substantial Natural Areas left in North America. These large land acquisitions would give us a chance

to start to do something right for a change. I find it discouraging that more money went towards scientific studies rather than habitat acquisition. What good does that knowledge do if we keep destroying healthy ecosystems? Buy the land to protect it and then do your studies, the other way is backwards plain and simple.

I compliment your work with Afognak STATE PARK and I think more benefits could be had by doing things like this. Small band-aid projects won't help an already seriously stressed ecosystem, this is a waste of money. Let's see some positive action and some large parcels protected to see if we can get this area back to a healthy STATE.

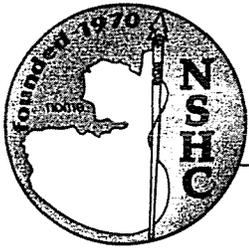
Thank you very much for your time. Please send any updated information concerning this issue, it would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Cliff W. Hilpert

Cliff Hilpert

AWS-UNA
3211 Providence Dr.
Anchorage AK 99508.



NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 966
NOME, ALASKA 99762
(907) 443-3311

TO: EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G street
Anchorage AK 99501

FROM: Doug Koester
Environmental Health Specialist, NSHC
Nome, AK. 99762

I wish to comment on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I strongly feel that both generations (20-30 or 30 and older) who are presently in control over our resources have already taken their share. It is time to consider our children and our children's children (and so on) when making these important environmental decisions. My hope is that the future generations can look back and be thankful that Alaska's coastal forest from Ketchikan to Kodiak was preserved. Rather than looking back with anger and disappointment of their greedy ancestors. With this in mind I must ask the following:

- Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least 500 million;
- Support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clear-cuts;
- Slash the budget for "General Restoration"

Please help us save the areas we all love for the future of our species. Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords, etc. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Doug Koester, Environmental Health Specialist

cc Walter J. Hickel

ANNIE MCKENZIE'S
BOARDWALK HOTEL



P.O. Box 72 SELDOVIA, ALASKA 99663

PHONE 907-234-7816

7/27/94

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St
Anchorage Ak 99501

Dear council members.

Please use your power and money
to protect our Alaskan coastal rain-
forest from clear cutting. Please
strengthen the habitat protection
budget to at least \$500 million,
please support large not puny
parcels, please stop support for
"genual restoration" boondoggles,
and please know that the forests
and animals are much more
important than the trees as lumber.

cc W. Hichel

Sincerely,
Annie McKenzie

July 22, 1994

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

Dear Council Members,

As a former resident of Alaska and frequent visitor, I am extremely concerned about your draft plan regarding allocation of Exxon's fines. In my opinion the value of habitat protection far outweighs the value of the general restoration projects you propose funding. Clearly, the damage done by the Exxon oil spill to the environment and Alaska's economy can best be minimized by protecting the resources that make Alaska so unique. If habitat is increasingly lost to logging and other development then no amount of scientific studies and special projects will be of lasting value to Alaska or the rest of the world.

Last summer my wife and I were in Kachemak Bay State Park and became aware of the potential threats to the park because of the fragmented land ownership pattern. We were very grateful for what you accomplished there and hope you are proud of what you were able to do to protect habitat and maintain the integrity of the park. Please revise your plan so that more funds are available for habitat protection instead of general restoration and apply that money to important large land acquisitions as you did at Kachemak Bay.

Sincerely,



Rob Burnett

Charla Brown

HC 33

South Fork, CO 81154



cc. Gov. Walter J. Hickel

334 West 200 North, Apt. 309
Provo, Utah 84601
24 July 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trustees:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the disposition of the assets of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trust. I'm sure you've spent many hours trying to achieve a balance among the uses competing for funds, but I urge you to reconsider this balance to put more resources into acquiring wildlife habitat.

Your instructions as I understand them are to restore wildlife populations and wilderness values. Much remains to be learned about how to achieve these ends, and some funds certainly should be spent on scientific studies. However, we already know that healthy old-growth forests are vital to many species harmed by the spill such as bald eagles, marbled murrelets and salmon.

We know retrospectively that some of the measures taken to remedy the oil spill's effects did more harm than good, and yet as much as another \$100 million is budgeted to be spent on general restoration. I recommend that less be spent on general restoration until we truly know what works.

In sum, I encourage you to increase the habitat protection budget to at least \$500 million because only this expenditure would indisputably benefit wildlife populations and wilderness values. These habitat protection funds can be used most effectively in acquiring large contiguous tracts of rain forest.

Very truly yours,



Mark A. Clemens

69 Elm Hill Street
Springfield, VT 05156
July 24, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear EVOS Trustees:

I am writing to comment on the Restoration Plan Draft EIS and its proposals for spending the Exxon Valdez restoration funds. I have been fortunate to visit Alaska several times, and the reason I will come back is to enjoy again the wild and natural lands and waters of the state.

The most valuable way in which you can restore wildlife and wilderness values affected by the oil spill is by protecting habitat and wilderness from further damage as a result of ill-advised logging and other development. More clean-up project and studies of oil impacts while new developments threaten the same wildlife resources are not desirable; neither are hatcheries to produce more "fake fish."

Therefore, I urge you to maximize expenditures on habitat protection -- \$500 million at minimum. Focus particularly on large acquisitions around Prince William Sound and within protected areas such as the magnificent Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. You have a tremendous opportunity now to offset the Exxon Valdez tragedy and help ensure that Alaska continues to beckon me and others.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Wallace Elton

Jim Levine
7343 Linden Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

July 27, 1994

EVOS Trustees Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

DDear Sirs,

I am writing to thank you for the excellent effort I have seen so far to utilize Exxon Valdez Oil Spill money for habitat purchase. I assisted in the clean-up effort after the oil spill and am currently a committee member with a local citizens advisory group formed after the spill. I feel the most important thing the EVOS Trustees can do in helping the spill affected zone recover from the spill is to acquire as much habitat as possible in the region. Considering the amount of money provided from the settlement, I feel a minimum of \$500 million should be spent on habitat acquisition.

Thank you for your time, and please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Jim Levine

940729159

**Pacific
Seabird
Group**



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

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

July 29, 1994

Molly McCammon
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Re: Comments on Draft Restoration Plan and Draft EIS

Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on the draft EVOS Restoration Plan (November 1993) and the draft programmatic environmental impact statement (June 1994). 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 populations and 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.

I. Restoration Policies

PSG generally agrees with the policies set forth in the Restoration Plan^{1/} and the proposed action (alternative 5) in the DEIS. The \$65-\$100 million targeted for general

^{1/} Chapter 2.

restoration seems reasonable.²⁷ PSG specifically endorses Policy No. 3 which allows restoration outside the spill area (but within Alaska) "when the most effective restoration actions for an injured migratory population are in part of its range outside the spill area."²⁸ As we have commented previously, virtually all the bird species killed in the spill are migratory, and many birds that breed outside the spill area were injured. For this reason, we strongly disagree with Alternative 3 of the DEIS which would limit all actions to the spill area only.²⁹

PSG agrees that manipulation of the environment is a useful restoration activity under appropriate circumstances, and that technical feasibility is a key factor that must be considered with each restoration proposal.³⁰ In this regard, we reiterate our view that the best means to restore most of Alaska's seabird populations would be to remove rats, foxes and other alien creatures from colonies and former colonies as compensatory restoration in areas that may be far from the spill area. This would allow the islands to regain their natural biodiversity. One reason that the harm caused by the oil spill is biologically important is because the intentional introduction of foxes on other seabird colonies during the past 150 years has greatly diminished the natural population of seabirds in Alaska.

We agree with the overall goal of restoring all injured resources and services.³¹ We agree that common murres, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets and pigeon guillemots do not seem to be recovering and need restoration efforts. However, we strongly believe that the Trustee Council should also restore other bird species. The Trustee Council should add the category "other seabirds" and "other sea ducks" to the list of "recovery unknown" resources.³² The Restoration Plan acknowledges that current population status is "unknown" for the following seabirds that were collected dead in 1989: yellow-billed, Pacific, red-throated loon; red-necked and horned grebe; northern fulmar; sooty and short-tailed shearwater; double-crested, pelagic and red-faced cormorant; herring and mew gull; Arctic and Aleutian tern; Kittlitz's and ancient murrelet; Cassin's, least, parakeet and rhinoceros auklet; and horned and tufted puffin.³³ The decline after the oil spill "varies by species" and

²⁷ DEIS, p. 2-12.

²⁸ Restoration Plan, p. 9.

²⁹ DEIS, p. 2-12.

³⁰ Restoration Plan, chapter 3.

³¹ Restoration Plan, p. 25.

³² Restoration Plan, p. 30.

³³ Appendix B, p. B-41.

cormorant, Arctic tern and tufted puffin clearly declined.⁸ The Restoration Plan also acknowledges that the current population status is "unknown" for the following species of sea ducks that were collected dead in 1989: Steller's, king and common eider; white-winged, surf and black scoter; oldsquaw; bufflehead; common and Barrow's goldeneye; and common and red-breasted merganser.⁹

We raised this issue in our earlier comments¹⁰ and the DEIS concedes these injuries.¹¹ Nevertheless, the DEIS does not seem to propose spending funds on restoring these populations. According to the federal estimates published in 56 Federal Register 14687 (April 11, 1991), these "other" seabirds and "other sea ducks" totalled 14,000 dead birds. The Trustee Council estimates that "in general, the number of dead birds recovered probably represents only 10-15% of the total numbers of individuals killed."¹² Simple mathematics indicates these losses were 90,000 to 140,000 birds, which the DEIS would have us ignore.

As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government recently settled the Apex Houston case in central California concerning a spill that may have damaged about 4,200 seabirds (the actual number being an unknown multiple of 4,200). The insurance company paid about \$6 million to settle this claim. If Alaska seabirds are worth as much as California seabirds, the Trustee Council should spend at least \$18 million of the trust funds to restore "other seabirds" and "other sea ducks." Predator removal is a cost effective technique that would benefit all seabirds and all sea ducks.

II. Habitat and Acquisition Policies

PSG generally agrees with the Trustee Council's habitat and acquisition protection policies,¹³ and recognizes that protecting uplands may greatly benefit harlequin ducks and marbled murrelets. We agree that those lands that provide the greatest benefit to injured resources should be ranked highest. We have previously provided the trustees with a list of seabird colonies that should be considered for purchase. While we believe that less than fee simple ownership may be appropriate in certain circumstances, the Trustee Council should insure that the ownership rights it purchases will be sufficient to protect the injured resources

⁸ Appendix B, p. B-41.

⁹ Appendix B, p. B-42.

¹⁰ Letter to EVOS Trustee Council from PSG (August 6, 1993).

¹¹ DEIS, Table 1-1, p. 1-13.

¹² Restoration Plan, p. B-16.

¹³ Restoration Plan, chapter 3.

in perpetuity. For example, the government should not spend any of the \$295-\$325 million in trust funds targeted to land purchase for the purchase of logging rights unless those rights are permanent. We understand that historically the government has bought the same land rights more than once.

III. Monitoring and Research

We agree that monitoring and research provide important information to help guide government restoration activities.¹⁵⁷ We believe that this is an area where the Trustee Council must make special efforts to guard against violating Policy No. 9 ("Government agencies will be funded only for restoration work that they do not normally conduct.")

Alternative No. 5 in the DEIS establishes a \$100-\$130 million restoration reserve for "long-term restoration and research activities."¹⁵⁸ We interpret this reserve to allow the Trustee Council to adopt one of PSG's proposals, namely, the endowment of chairs in marine ornithology at the University of Alaska.¹⁵⁹ If our understanding is correct, we enthusiastically endorse the establishment of a reserve account, and suggest that the Trustee Council proceed with establishing chairs in marine ornithology. The use of funds for this purpose would begin to make up for the fact that, for example, the Trustee Council directed only 3.4% of its expenditures to marine birds in the 1994 work plan. On a comparative basis, seabirds suffered far more than 3.4% of the damage caused by the spill, and we doubt that the public will accept such a result over the course of the restoration period.

We question the basis for the conclusion that "predator control outside the EVOS area . . . would provide a low overall benefit to murre populations."¹⁶⁰ FWS has identified 18 islands that are suitable for predator removal.¹⁶¹ Kaligagan Island's seabird population increased by 125,000 burrowing birds after foxes died out.¹⁶² We suggest that the Trustee Council estimate for each of the 18 islands the increase in murre population that might result after foxes have been removed, and allow PSG to review that study. Without such information and analysis, this conclusion seems to be arbitrary and capricious.

¹⁵⁷ Restoration Plan, p. 21.

¹⁵⁸ DEIS, p. 2-12.

¹⁵⁹ See letter from PSG to EVOS Trustee Council (April 14, 1993).

¹⁶⁰ DEIS, p. 4-84.

¹⁶¹ DEIS, p. 4-84.

¹⁶² D.R. Nysewander et al. 1982. Marine bird and mammal survey of the eastern Aleutian Islands, summers of 1980-81. Unpublished FWS report.

Finally, we understand alternative 5 to be identical to alternative 4 except for the addition of a restoration fund. We believe that fox control, which is included in alternative 4 for murre and pigeon guillemots²¹ should also be expressly included in alternative 5 for these species.²²

IV. Use of Regulatory Authorities to Assist Restoration

Neither the draft Restoration Plan nor the DEIS address questions that the Trustee Council raised in the scoping process during 1992. Are federal and state agencies using their regulatory powers to modify human uses of resources or habitats that the spill injured? We noted in June 1992 that such efforts would not exhaust a single dollar of the trust fund, but would merely require that the state and federal natural resource agencies enforce the laws or redirect their programs.

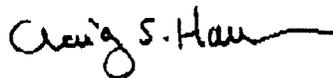
Have agencies curtailed the hunting seasons for sea ducks or harlequin ducks? What has been done to manage commercial fisheries to reduce the incidental mortality of marbled murrelets in drift gillnets (a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act)? Has logging (both on government and private lands) been curtailed under federal or state law in uplands that are prime habitat for marbled murrelets or harlequin ducks?

V. Competitive Proposals for Restoration Projects

PSG welcomes Policy No. 6 in the Restoration Plan, whereby the Trustee Council will encourage competitive proposals for restoration projects. We believe that this policy should be broadly implemented, because it will maximize the benefits that can be obtained from the remaining \$600 million in trust funds.

PSG thanks the Trustee Council for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues. We also acknowledge and appreciate the careful consideration the Trustee Council has given our previous comments during the past several years.

Sincerely,



²¹ DEIS, pp. 4-84 to 4-85.

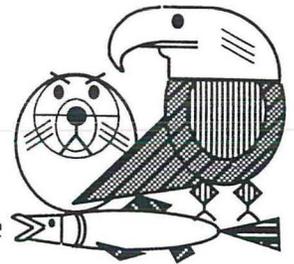
²² For example, fox removal should be included in pp. 4-118 to 4-120.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Rod Kuhn

FROM: Eric F. Myers, *efm* Project Coordinator

DATE: 7/29/94

SUBJ: Public Comment on Draft EIS

I received a phone call today from Karen St. Jean (PO Box 233, Cordova, Alaska 99574) who wanted to express her view that the Trustee Council should spend funds from the settlement on habitat acquisition as well as science (she noted research and monitoring).

She specifically also noted her desire to see the Trustee Council spend funds on large parcels (as distinguished from small parcels).

She expressed a desire to be kept on the mailing list.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INC.
5028 Mills Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION
P.O. Box 71
Old Harbor, AK 99643

July 29, 1994

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

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

On behalf of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Old Harbor Native Corporation we would like to thank the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

As you know, we have been working with the Trustee Council and its representatives and recognize the enormity of your task in balancing the restoration goals of various interests and regions impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We also appreciate the open lines of communication you have established and the degree of care you have given to this complex process.

How a person views the Draft EIS for the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan depends upon where you sit.

The villages of Akhiok and Old Harbor sit amidst the abundant natural resources of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Our livelihood, our culture and our way of life benefit when the natural resources of our area are nurtured and sustained.

The oil spill had a major impact on us because it degraded fish and wildlife habitat and populations and threatened the natural resources of our area. The spill diminished our subsistence base, and disrupted the lives of our people through commercial fish closures and the loss of fishing and cannery jobs for our people.

Given our location and reliance on healthy natural resources, we have been very supportive of the habitat protection aspect of the Restoration Plan. We continue to feel that protection of our habitat will give nature the best opportunity to replenish herself.

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 29, 1994

Page 2

Further, given our proximity to the lands, islands and waters of the National Wildlife Refuge System, our working relationship with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and our mutual goals of carefully managed human use of the refuge areas adjacent to our villages, it is clear that we would have a low degree of involvement with General Restoration projects and Research and Monitoring (See Draft EIS, Chapter 1, pages 15-16 discussion of National Wildlife Refuge System Comprehensive Conservation Plans). Therefore, we continue to favor an Alternative 2 approach to restoration which maximizes habitat protection.

In reviewing the restoration benefit analysis in the Draft EIS for the final Restoration Plan, we believe the restoration benefit for nearly all injured species, resources and human services provided by Alternative 2 exceeds the estimate which the Draft EIS gives to the respective injured species and resources (see Summary page xiv-xvii). For example, concerning commercial fishing (Summary page xvii), which is the backbone of our villages' income opportunities, the Draft EIS states that the long term effects of Alternative 2 would have moderate benefits for commercial fishing.

To quote the Draft EIS, "Habitat protection and acquisition actions may have a long-term benefit to salmon and Pacific herring stocks in the EVOS area by helping to ensure maintenance of wild-stock production to support the commercial fishing industry."

Again - from where we sit in complete dependence on the fishing industry and the health of fish stocks - the importance of protecting the anadromous streams and their associated wetland complexes and uplands from incompatible developments in perpetuity cannot be overstated. The long term health of fish resources is not a "moderate" issue for us. It is the highest priority. Therefore, any restoration action which helps sustain highly productive fisheries is by definition a restoration aspect with high benefit in our opinion.

If our region experiences the habitat degradation and diminished productivity common in the Pacific Northwest (an issue of growing concern in Alaska), it won't be a case of an economic downturn and diversification, it will be the end of our villages as viable places to live.

We believe that without habitat protection, degradation of habitat is a certainty over time. Therefore, from where we view the Restoration Plan, a dollar spent on habitat protection is a dollar invested in the survival of our villages. There simply is no higher restoration priority for us. It is our shared opinion that Alternative 2 should be rated as having a HIGH degree of benefit, as opposed to a moderate benefit, for commercial fishing.

We note that the Restoration Plan proposed for adoption endorses a redesigned Alternative 5, which has the least amount of funding for Habitat Protection. Given our perspective, Alternatives 4 and 5 are our least favorite restoration approaches, although we note the new Alternative 5 has more funding for habitat protection than last year's version.

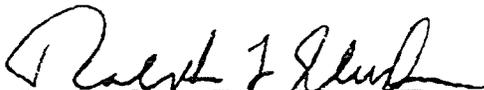
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 29, 1994

Page 3

Finally, we recognize that our villages are not the only areas of concern within the oil spill region, and our goals are not the only ones you as Trustees have to weigh in the restoration efforts. We support the comprehensive approach being pursued by the Trustees.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these comments and good luck on the important job ahead of you.



Ralph Etuska, President
Akiok-Kaguyak, Inc.



Emil Christiansen, President
Old Harbor Native Corporation



Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 938
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 30, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attention: EIS Comments
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Council Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the adequacy of statements and merits of alternatives presented in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Our comments are summarized below for your review.

- ∞ CDFU is disappointed that it took 3 years to produce a draft restoration plan. The settlement consisted of \$900 million, of which only \$620 million remains. This effectively means that one third of all settlement monies were spent before any effective planning process was undertaken.
- ∞ CDFU believes that the DEIS should include a methodology whereby funding is based, at least in part, on a project's proximity to the epicenter of the oil spill. No one can argue that some areas within the oil spill boundary were more affected than others (in the short- and long-term) and it would not be difficult to draw lines around specific geographic regions in accordance with the degree of oil spill damage. Despite all political intentions to avoid regionalization, CDFU sits amidst the most damaged area with the worst long-term prognosis.
- ∞ CDFU questions the adequacy of statements about independent scientific review on page 3 of Chapter 2. The DEIS says, "...restoration projects will be subject to open, independent scientific review before Trustee Council approval. This policy continues an already existing practice. It also assures the public that scientific judgements are without bias." On the contrary, CDFU has struggled for years with the lack of independence in the scientific review process. We have written letter after letter expressing disgust and frustration with the Council's scientific review process which is characterized by inter-agency rivalries and political agendas. Basically, the public has been stuck with a heavily politicized decision-making process bias in favor of funding projects sponsored by state and federal agencies.

A good example of this problem concerns Prince William Sound herring research projects in 1993. In the EVOS Restoration Framework document, the authors stated that a resource is damaged if "significant" damage has been demonstrated. Only a few

CDFU considers the current review process to be more of an *internal political review* than an *independent scientific review*. Some semblance of an internal review may be necessary to address issues of quality control and consistency but it is not enough to achieve independence in the scientific sense of the word. We strongly urge the Trustee Council to arrange for review of project proposals by scientists who are neither politically appointed nor financially remunerated for their services. Without these elements of true independence, we cannot be assured that the process will come unstuck.

- ∞ Overall, we believe the DEIS suffers from a lack of definition. The meaning behind important and often used terminology (i.e., *enhancement, restoration, reserve, and monitoring*) cannot be located in the document. We recommend that the authors augment the glossary to include these most basic terms.
- ∞ CDFU questions the logic behind the assertion described with the proposed alternative that, the greater the number of projects and programs, the smaller the percentage of funds allocated to administration and public information. It would seem to us that, the greater the number of projects, the greater the administrative expense.
- ∞ CDFU is concerned by any alternative restoration plan that allows for actions to be taken outside of the spill area. Allowing actions outside the spill area will only stretch already scarce resources more thinly. In short, there is not enough money left to effectively address other than the most injured resources.
- ∞ CDFU requests clarification on how certain activities in the restoration program may be simultaneously within and outside the scope of analysis in the DEIS. On page vii of the summary, the authors state that: "In addition to the resources and services analyzed in this DEIS, the restoration program may include other resources with injuries related to the spill," such as killer whales, black oystercatchers. The authors go on to say that, "these types of actions are outside the scope of analysis in this DEIS."
- ∞ CDFU is concerned that the endowment option appears only in Alternative 5 and is ill defined. On page viii of the summary, the authors say that, "Alternative 5 contains an element not present in the other alternatives. In response to public comments that a fund should be set aside for long-term restoration and research activities, the proposed action includes the establishment of a Restoration Reserve." CDFU feels that if this request is really being driven by public demand, it should be offered in all alternatives plans, not just the proposed fifth alternative. CDFU also asks for better definition of what types of projects might be funded through this endowment mechanism and what procedure will be used to access it.

CDFU's most fervent wish is that Prince William Sound may be restored with the help of the Trustee Council. We are in favor of protecting strategic lands and habitats important to the long-term recovery of the most injured resources and the services they provide *per se* but, above all, we want our Sound restored.

If you have any questions or need any clarification on the items above, please do not hesitate to contact our office any time. On behalf of the hundreds of commercial fishers who comprise CDFU, thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Jerry McCune, President



ALASKA WILDERNESS LEAGUE

August 1, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustees:

As Executive Director of the Alaska Wilderness League, a relatively new 501(c)(3) organization in Washington, D.C. dedicated to the protection of Alaska's incomparable natural endowment, I wanted to make a few brief comments on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Having recently flown over Native Corporation lands in Southeast Alaska, it is obvious to me that the most important thing you could do with the Exxon Valdez Settlement money is to purchase forest habitat before it is logged. Even the proposed scientific studies will not make as big a difference for Alaska's fish and wildlife as simply using the money to buy as many threatened lands along Prince William Sound as possible. If you don't, these lands will be clearcut, with no pretense of sustainable forestry, due to the constraints of the Native Corporation system, and fish and wildlife recovery will be significantly hindered.

Please increase the Habitat Protection budget of the RPDEIS to 500 million dollars. General Restoration projects should be examined carefully, to be certain they will really mean something to the long term future of the Sound area. When land is acquired, parcels should be as large as possible. If not, the fragmentation caused by surrounding logging could limit their usefulness as biological reservoirs.

I know you've heard all this before, but I just wanted to add my voice. Please devote more resources and attention to purchasing threatened timber lands, especially in the Kenai Fjords, Afognak Island, Kodiak Refuge, Chenaga lands, and Knight Island regions. This is certainly the single most effective approach to restoring and maintaining fish and wildlife damaged by the Exxon Valdez spill.

Sincerely,



Scott Kearin
Executive Director

418 C Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20002
(202) 544-5205 Fax (202) 544-5197



ALASKA WILDERNESS LEAGUE

Post-It™ Fax Note	7671	Date	8/1/94	# of pages	2
To	ROD KUHN	From	MIKE O'MEARA		
Co./Dept.	EVOS TRUSTEES	Co.	PRATT MUSEUM		
Phone #	800-478-7745	Phone #	235-8635		
Fax #	276-7178	Fax #	235-2764		

MICHAEL S. O'MEARA
P.O. BOX 1125
HOMER, ALASKA 99603

AUGUST 1, 1994

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

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, EVOS RESTORATION PLAN

DEAR COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the five proposed restoration alternatives. There are aspects of Alternatives 2 and 3 which I favor. Both focus on my major concern -- habitat protection. As presented, I must cast my support behind Alternative 2 for the following reasons.

Alternative 2 provides for an expenditure of \$564 million for habitat protection but omits funding for "general restoration." Alternative 3 provides \$75 million for "general restoration" and reduces funding for habitat protection to \$465 million. In my opinion, the minimum acceptable funding for habitat protection is \$500 million.

However, I feel that some "general restoration" projects may have merit. I could support Alternative 3 if funding for habitat protection was increased to \$500 million while reducing the allocation for "general restoration" to \$40 million.

Please let me compliment you on the common elements of alternatives presented on page 2 of chapter 2 of the document. The emphasis on an ecosystem approach is especially valid. In keeping with that emphasis I would ask that you do two things:

Modify alternatives 2 and 3 to allow for some action to be taken outside of the spill area. Important elements of affected ecosystems may well lie beyond, and to adequately protect or restore the spill area it may be necessary to go beyond it.

Focus on acquisition of large tracts where possible. This will assure a better chance of ecosystem protection. Of course, there will be occasions when small parcel acquisition is called for, so I would not suggest that it be eliminated.

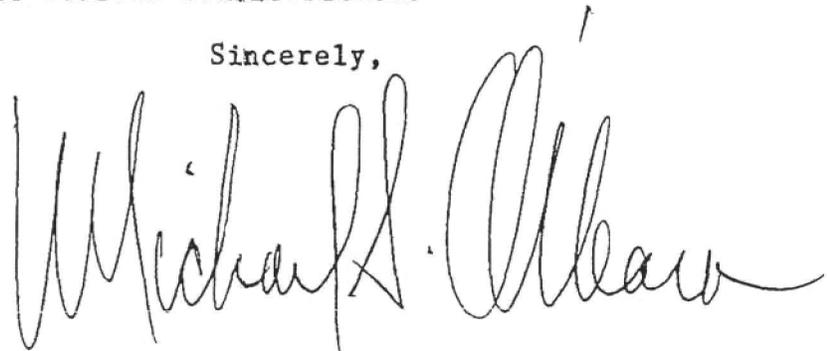
Finally, I ask you to consider establishing a small endowment to fund costs associated with donations of conservation easements. Private,

-- more --

land trusts and conservancies can play an important part in protecting habitat by conservation easement. This can play an especially useful role in securing some of those smaller tracts. Presently, in addition to granting an easement, donors must also pay monitoring/stewardship fees. This sometimes considerable expense on top of an already substantial donation of rights has worked to discourage some potential donors of conservation easements. Interest from a \$1 to 3 million endowment would probably provide such funding in perpetuity.

Once again I thank you for the opportunity to comment on the plan and hope you will give what I've said serious consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael S. O'Meara". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

MICHAEL S. O'MEARA



The National Outdoor Leadership School

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

Don Ford
Alaska Branch Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Re: EVOS Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

July 31, 1994

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. I am commenting on the draft plan from the perspective of the National Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS) which has been operating kayaking courses in western Prince William Sound since 1971. NOLS is a non-profit educational institution that operates in the state of Alaska with certification from the Commission on Post Secondary Education. Our specific concerns relate to the potential impact of the proposed action, Alternative 5, on the experience of our courses and students. NOLS has a particular interest in maintaining the wilderness character of Prince William Sound's Nellie Juan-College Fjord Wilderness Study Area.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition is the Best Restoration Tool.

The DEIS consistently recognizes habitat protection and acquisition as the primary component of the overall restoration plan. The amount of money allocated to the habitat program in Alternative 5 is inadequate. \$295-\$325 million is not nearly enough funds to protect the hundreds of thousands of acres threatened and consequently not enough funds to ensure long term ecosystem recovery.

Increasing the protection of habitat throughout the spill affected area will be beneficial to the entire ecosystem by reducing further habitat degradation that may compound the effects of the oil spill. DEIS 4-31.

The budget for general restoration activities should be slashed to accommodate the necessary increase. Given habitat acquisition and baseline population monitoring nature can heal itself best.

Specific Habitat Recommendations: NOLS is 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 protecting from further development, of private lands in the following areas:

Dangerous Passage	South end of Knight Island
East side of Knight Island	Chenega Island
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 have already been seriously threatened by the spill itself. Thus 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 that 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 an area synonymous with the worst of the spill, they would be allowing the resources and services damaged by the spill in that area the best chance of recovery.

Creating New Recreation Opportunities Threatens the Recovery of Both the Injured Resources and Existing Services Dependent on Those Resources.

Alaska does not have an unending supply of wild and undeveloped land. Prince William Sound's combination of protected waters and exceptional wilderness quality are a rare combination in the world today. It is our view that these values already damaged by the oil spill would be significantly compromised by an increase in human use. The DEIS acknowledges the importance of wilderness values to recreators citing the necessary protection of scenic, wildlife and undeveloped characteristics within the spill area; yet, Alternative 5 promotes new facilities, trails and recreational sites as a means to improve services. *DEIS 4-137.*

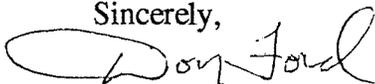
The level of acceptable change needs to be addressed, in particular, the cumulative impacts of increased traffic volumes on wilderness based tourism. Even with the current level of use, the Chugach National Forest and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources are facing the challenge of maintaining a level of use and development on Prince William Sound (PWS) that is sustainable ecologically, socially, and culturally.

The assumption that increased recreation use levels, types and opportunities is a *high benefit* contradicts the ultimate restoration goal. An influx of people into the spill area would impose adverse pressures on the ecosystem. Furthermore, existing wilderness based tourism operators view remote areas with no human development as high value.

Conclusion: Preservation of wilderness characteristics without increased access for humans offers the oil spill affected area the best chance of fully recovering. The Habitat Protection and Acquisition program is the appropriate restoration tool to accomplish this end. Education of existing users through a program such as Leave No Trace would also contribute to the long term recovery of the ecosystem. Based on the potential adverse impact of Alternative 5 on wilderness values and recreational users, NOLS opposes the proposed action.

Thank you for your time and reconsideration of the Habitat Protection and Acquisition program's vital role in the recovery of the greater EVOS ecosystem.

Sincerely,



Don Ford
Director, NOLS Alaska

1851 Bannister Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99508

July 31, 1994

Dear Trustee Council:

My comments on the EVOS DEIS are simple. I DO NOT LIKE ALTERNATIVE FIVE and feel that it has been shoved down the public's throat as a preferred alternative, when actually, the public may not prefer it at all.

It has far too little emphasis on habitat acquisition. Basically, I think that 90% of the remaining \$650 million should be put into habitat acquisition, and the remaining 10% into science. I do not like the idea of the reserve, feeding bureaucrats in perpetuity.

Seal Bay and Kachemak Bay are great, but they are not enough. The Trustees need to do comprehensive land deals getting large areas so as to allow the broadest scope for habitat acquisition. The Forest Service learned in Southeast about viable populations and about the need for large areas of habitat, NOT little pieces here and there. We need to do this as well. I strongly (and scientifically) disagree with Rod Kuhn's assertions that "if we bought all the high priority parcels, there would be a lot of land." The land would not be comprehensive, set in contiguous parcels, or set up in terms of what large predators, and others, need for wildlife habitat.

To sum up: 90% for habitat acquisition, 10% for science, and land acquisition needs to be in the form of comprehensive deals.

Sincerely,


Caryl Boehnert

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

18 July 1994

attn: Restoration Plan DEIS team

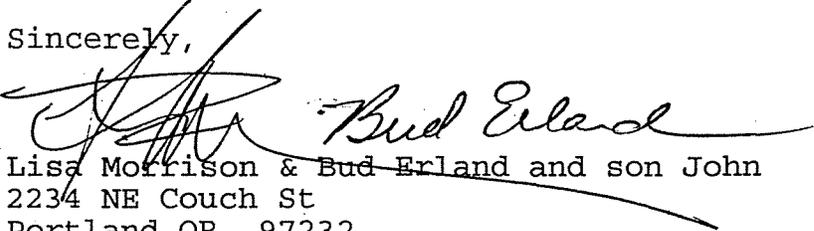
Dear Council Members:

We're like to see you double the "Habitat Protection" budget in your Restoration Plan. Let's take advantage of having these big bucks available! Leave the studies and small acquisitions for another time, shift money from your proposed "General Restoration" budget over to "Habitat Protection" and go in there and buy up the land for permanent wildlife habitat.

We see the at-risk lands to be coastline at Kenai Fords NP, river valleys inside Kodiak NWR, spruce forests on Afognak, and Prince William Sound coastline, especially Eyak Corp. lands in the east and Chenega Corp. lands & Knight Island in the west.

These could be historic times for Alaska and a sincere response to the damage caused by the EV spill. Please see this for the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity it is. The American and indeed world community will be with you in this tremendous step on behalf of wildlife.

Sincerely,


Lisa Morrison & ~~Bud Erland~~ and son John
2234 NE Couch St
Portland OR 97232

cc: President Bill Clinton
Gov. Walter J. Hickel

July 26,1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear council members:

We are writing as concerned citizens who have had the enviable pleasure of visiting the Prince Williams Sound area recently and have seen and heard about the devastating effects of the Exxon oil spill.

With regard to the plan to spend \$900 million to repair the damage to the environment, we believe that the money would be well spent if the majority of it were directed toward habitat protection, i.e. acquisition of large parcels of the coastline forest areas surrounding the sound and further west toward Kodiak Island. The plan to spend a large sum of money on studies and general restoration is a waste of these funds. You have the opportunity to make some truly beneficial decisions if the money is spent wisely and not on boondoggle projects. Please consider seriously the prospect and attempt to acquire as much of these forested lands as possible. The long term benefit for wildlife etc. will be enormous!

Thankyou for your consideration!

Cordially,



Dave and Cathy Lueders
1612 Shirley Dr.
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

cc: Gov. Hickel

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

July 24, 1994

To Whom It May Concern:

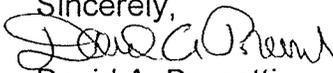
I have just finished reading both the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. As stated, **only 1/3** of the settlement will go to protect habitat. This is **not nearly enough to protect the hundreds of thousands of acres which are threatened by logging**. Nearly 1/3 of the settlement (\$280 million) has already been spent and this on clean-up, attorneys' fees, and well over \$100 million on scientific studies. Less than \$50 million went for habitat.

You plan on spending \$65 to \$100 million on "General Restoration" - which would include millions for projects like replanting seaweed, mopping up small widely scattered patches of oil, and subsidizing questionable fish hatcheries and mariculture developments. You have also planned for a **bloated budget of another \$200 to \$300 million** to go towards studies.

Based upon this information, I strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to:

1. Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to **at least \$500 million**.
2. Slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles.
3. Support large acquisitions, including entire watersheds, not puny parcels surrounded by clearcuts.
4. Buy and protect, as a minimum, the following areas:
 - a. Kenai Fjords National Park;
 - b. Chenega lands;
 - c. Knight Island;
 - d. Eyak lands;
 - e. Afognak Island; and
 - f. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

As I stated previously upon filling out my recommendations on the 1994 Potential Projects Titles list on May 19, 1993, and in a follow-up letter on August 4, 1993--Let's keep our priorities in proper perspective, **wildlife and habitat first**.

Sincerely,

David A. Brunetti

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

July 26, 1994.

EOS Strategic Council

645 A Street

Anchorage - Alaska 99501

Attention: D E D Comments

Please accept my following Comments concerning

Draft Environmental Impact Statement ~ Restoration Plan
for the Valdez Oil Spill.

The State of Alaska contains unique, varied, and fragile natural-biological attributes of certain National significance. Don't get it all of the settlement funds used to purchase and protect wildlife - fish habitat, including forest areas, and to restore all wildlife - fish in this entire State of Alaska region.

So fully preserve all mammals, birds and fish.

As well as restore wilderness and scenic areas.

and to assure that habitat protection be funded in full.

with no general restoration projects.

and to secure large acquisitions of lands and lands-waters.

With a few of the many areas that require restoration, with permanent preservation, include:

Chugach State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Chena-ena lands, Knight Island, Eskal lands, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

So ban all logging and mineral activity in this State area.

and to designate the State of Alaska as a National Natural Preserve and wilderness to preserve the Alaska Rain Forest.

So as to fully benefit man and all life!

Sincerely,

John R. Swanson.

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments,
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

July 26, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council:

In March of 1989, myself and many other dedicated professionals worked in many different capacities in response to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill disaster. My job on the oil spill is done. Your job is to complete what we in 1989 tried to accomplish, protection for the resources of Prince William Sound. I am writing to ask your support in dedicating additional funds for habitat acquisition and protection.

As you know, there are many ways to spend restoration monies, yet so few ways to ensure long term habitat protection. Your best tool to protect Prince William Sound resources is Habitat acquisition. Habitat acquisition is a win - win situation. Private land holders achieve their goal of making money and the Public gains an undiminished resource.

The current draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) dedicates to little of the money towards habitat protection and too much towards fish hatcheries and general restoration. We must learn from the lessons of the pacific Northwest and the States of Washington and Oregon. Habitat destruction by logging, dams, and forest conversion has destroyed one of the largest salmon runs in the world. No amount of fishery enhancement has been able to bring back the large runs of salmon. The Pacific Northwest has learned to late that healthy salmon runs are dependent on the health of the forests.

I urge you to strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to at least 500 million. Support the acquisition of large parcels that protect whole Ecosystems, not small parcels that can not sustain viable ecosystems.

Thank you for your efforts and attention to public comment in the development of a restoration plan for Prince William Sound.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris S. Kent", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Chris S. Kent
P.O. Box 20571
Juneau, AK 99802-0571

Jeffrey C. Callahan
PO Box 104882
Anchorage, Alaska, 99510

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

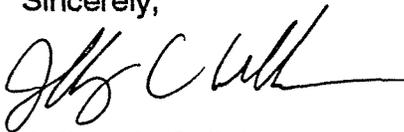
July 29, 1994

Dear Trustee:

- Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million.
- Carefully examine the "General Restoration" items for unnecessary or questionable subsidies.
- Land acquisitions should be as large as possible, not small parcels surrounded by logging clearcuts.

Please protect our coastal forest lands.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey C. Callahan

2849 Hoffman Rd SE
Olympia, WA 98501
July 23, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustees:

Please use the Exxon settlement funds to protect the wildlife habitat of the Alaska coast rainforests. Preserving large areas of this temperate rainforest is the best way to ensure the restoration of wildlife populations damaged by the oil spill. It makes no sense to undertake projects like those listed in the General Restoration budget while damaging clear-cuts occur unchecked.

Please increase the Habitat Protection budget substantially to acquire large areas of prime wildlife habitat. These funds would also help protect other lands such as Kenai Fjords, Chenega, Eyak, Afognak and Knight Islands, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely,



George Kaminsky

July 26, 1994

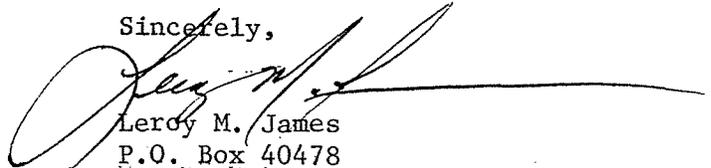
EVOS Trustees:

As someone who has not yet had the privilege of visiting the great state of Alaska, I am writing to you to strongly urge you to take the actions necessary to help insure the protection of the Alaskan rainforests for me and others who hope someday to experience the Alaskan wilderness. Specifically, I urge you to:

1. Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to the tune of at least \$500 million.
2. Slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles. They are questionable uses for funding that could be used to advantage by applying them directly to habitat protection/rehabilitation.
3. Support large acquisitions, not small parcels surrounded by clearcut areas.
4. Save the areas you and other Alaskans love (and those we others would love to see someday): Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and others.

Unfortunately, the damage has been done by the Exxon Valdez and many previously pristine lands will never be the same, but you are in a position to help preserve what has been saved and what has yet to be destroyed. I urge you to take action now and for future generations.

Sincerely,



Leroy M. James
P.O. Box 40478
Albuquerque, NM 87196

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G. Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

7-26-94

Dear Council,

As a concerned citizen I am writing you to urge you to provide real "habitat protection" at a level of at least \$500 million. This money should be spent on large acreages that are capable of protecting entire biological communities intact.

Special attention should be paid to protecting Afognak Island, Kenai Fossil Nat'l Park, Eyak and Chenega lands.

Eliminate the park banter and provide real habitat protection by ~~protection~~ purchasing large tracts of land to be set aside for habitat protection.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



GARY SIMPSON

5801 Lowell NE #9C

Albuquerque, NM 87111

c: Gov. Walter J. Hickel

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

July 22, 1994

To whom it may concern:

Please accept the following as my comments on your Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the expenditure of funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement.

In my opinion, it is paramount that the natural environment in this impacted area be allowed to recover. This recovery will be achieved only if human intrusion which results in ecosystem degradation can be kept at a minimum. Regardless of how many scientific studies we do, if we continue to negatively impact this sensitive area, eventually it will become impossible for the wildlife and plant species to develop in a viable manner. For this reason, I am most supportive of habitat acquisition and protection measures which can be pursued by your council.

I would request that you seriously consider committing more than \$300 million on ecosystem protection. Rather, I believe that to preserve the integrity of complete functioning areas you will need to utilize the vast majority of remaining monies for purchasing lands, or conservation easements where appropriate.

I appreciate this opportunity to offer my opinion.



Lauren O'Conner
1850 Orchard Pl.
Anch. AK 99502

Richard E. Kangas
2701 A St.
Selma, CA 93662

EVOS Trustee Council
Athi DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir:

There comes a time when to protect our resources, we must save them. I know you can help in this matter by saving Alaska's coastal forest from Ketchikan to Kodiak.

Please increase your "Habitat Protection" budget to more than \$500 million. Go to the Native corporations and save their areas from destruction; save them in large tracts.

Also help stop the ecological devastation by any means at your hand. In areas where logging will occur after your tasks are done, please influence the logging and management methods to prevent clearcuts and any even-age strategies.

Truly yours,

Rich Kangas

P.O. Box 441
King Salmon, AK 99613
July 29, 1999

To Whom It May Concern:

Concerning the DEIS:

Buying fish & wildlife habitat is the best way
to restore these populations that were
injured by the oil spill.

Therefore, strengthen the "Habitat Protection"
budget to a minimum of \$500 million.

Reduce the budget for "General Restoration".

Use the "Habitat Protection" budget to purchase
large parcels of habitat especially
those within already established
parks and refuges; and purchase
available Eyak & Chenega lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Yours truly,
Jeff Adams

HCO1 Box 6916F
Palmer, AK 99645
July 28, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
ATTN: DEIS Comments

Dear Trustees:

I was delighted to hear of the \$300 million of the settlement monies from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill being spent on habitat acquisition and protection for the very birds, fish, and animals which suffered injuries from the oil spill.

In light of the amount of acreage which is threatened by imminent logging or development in the western Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound, however, I believe that that amount of money is just not enough to adequately protect the injured species or environment.

Please raise the habitat protection budget to at least \$500 million. I see that current plans call for large expenditures on "General Restoration" and exorbitant amounts to also be spent on further research on injured species.

I was intimately involved in the efforts of rehabilitating the birds and marine mammals after the spill. After all these years, NOW is the time to take decisive action and put as much money as needed towards the specific protection of the relatives of the harlequin ducks, loons, marbelled murrelets, halibut, seals, and sea otters whose deaths I personally observed.

This can be accomplished by acquiring, and thereby protecting, the forest habitat which ensures the healthy marine ecosystem required by each of these species. And large-acreage acquisitions further protect the ecological integrity of those specific acquisitions.

Please consider cutting the budget for the general restoration projects and research as listed in the Draft EIS. The priority for settlement expenditures at this time needs to be redirected back to the biological species and systems which were so intensely focused on during the spill itself.

Again, please proceed with substantial action towards habitat protect. Please allocate that part of your budget at least \$500 million.

Sincerely,

Nancy Michaelson
Nancy Michaelson

July 27, 1994
18 Neckles Dr.
Marlboro, N.Y.
12542

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees:

I urge you to strengthen the habitat protection budget to at least 500 million, this money is needed to protect the coastline of Kenai Fjords Nat. Park, the river valleys inside Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the spruce forests of Afognak Island, and the coastline of Prince William Sound. Large acquisitions should be bought to protect these areas, clear cut logging and other development is destroying habitat for the same fish and wildlife species injured in the oil spill.

The General Restoration budget should be slashed, 65-100 million is a waste of valuable money. How many millions are going to be wasted on mopping up small scattered patches of oil and replanting seaweed?

Sincerely,

Arlene Canonico

July 28, 1994

To the Trustee Council,

Please use the money remaining from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill to protect the following areas from future potential ecosystem damage:

- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
- Chenega Corporation lands
- Knight Island
- Eyak lands
- Afognak Island

I believe to acquire these lands for protection purposes you will need to spend more than the recommended 300 million dollars. This budget should be strengthened to at least 500 million dollars.

Thank you,

Katherine A. Kenz

*18241 Stillwater
Eagle River, AK 99577*

Matthew Hare
Little Stone House
Pinecrest Lodge Rd.
Athens, GA 30605

26 July 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am an Alaska resident currently earning a PhD in Genetics at an out-of-state institution. I am writing to express my views on the Restoration Plan Draft EIS. I have worked as a biologist on marine mammal and fish research in Prince William Sound (PWS), and I also use PWS and Kenai Fjords for recreation in my sea kayak.

I am a research scientist, and yet I believe that protecting habitat along the western Gulf of Alaska coast is more important than further research into the effects of the oil spill. I know all too well how much poorly designed and unproductive research gets done when money is readily available. If threats to the habitat in question become a reality, such as logging, much of the research will be examining a "moving target", and further harm will be studied rather than prevented.

I believe that most of the Exxon "clean up" did more harm than good, and I am very skeptical of the general restoration programs that are currently proposed. I believe that habitat protection and a hands-off policy would better serve the ecosystems and wildlife of PWS and the western Gulf coast.

To this end, I implore you to:

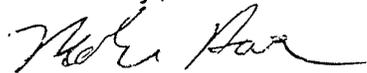
1. Increase the "habitat protection" budget to at least \$500 million, and use this for large acquisitions (not fragmented parcels) with an eye toward biodiversity preservation and maintenance of ecosystem integrity.
2. Obviously, this means significantly reducing the "general restoration" and research budgets. Priority in research should be

given to continuing monitoring efforts which were started during or before the spill - not to new research endeavors.

3. My experiences in the western Gulf suggest that the highest priority should be given to protecting Montague and Knight Islands, Chenega lands, and Afognak Island.

Thank you for allowing me an opportunity to comment on the draft EIS.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Matthew Hare".

Matthew Hare

EVOS Trustee Council
DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

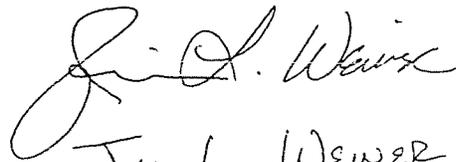
July 26, 1994

Dear Trustees,

I find that the amount you have suggested spending for habitat protection in your DEIS is not sufficient to purchase all the important areas impacted in the oil spill. I would like to see a larger amount allocated for that purpose. The largest impact from the oil spill was destruction of habitat, therefore the most appropriate way to respond is by protecting habitat that is currently threatened.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


JIM L. WEINER
1850 ORCHARD PL.
ANCH., AK 99502

28 July 1994

Dear Council Members,

I just read that less than 50% of the money paid by Exxon for the Valdez Oil Spill is being spent on habitat protection.

Although I realize there are certain expenses justified for scientific research and legal fees, I'm concerned that too much money will be spent in this direction.

I would encourage the trustees to spend as much money (more than presently allocated) towards the purchase and protection of wildlife habitat, in this area. By setting aside large portions of natural habitat areas, nature will have a better chance over time to improve the habitat that was upset by the oil spill.

Sincerely
Gary White

JOE JOHNSON
11241 Latta Circle
Anchorage, Alaska 99516
July 29, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trustee Council:

I am writing to express my serious concern that the portion of the Exxon Valdez settlement that you propose to allocate to habitat protection is entirely insufficient. The oil spill caused serious damage to the fish and wildlife resources of the gulf coast of Alaska, and the best (if not the only) effective way to protect and restore these damaged resources is to ensure protection for their habitat. Nevertheless, the draft plan allocates only a paltry 1/3 of the settlement to habitat protection.

A number of areas affected by the spill are threatened with logging and other development activities that will seriously increase the harm that these resources have already suffered. I spend substantial time in some of these threatened areas, including Prince William Sound and Kenai Fjords National Park. There are other threatened areas as well, including Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

As trustees, you have a fiduciary responsibility to restore damaged fish and wildlife populations by protecting the habitat upon which they depend. Further habitat losses would only exacerbate the harm to the resource that the oil spill caused. It would be an immense tragedy if you fail to take advantage of this opportunity to protect the habitat to ensure protection of these resources upon which so many Alaskans depend.

Therefore, I strongly encourage you to strengthen the habitat protection portion of the budget to at least \$500 million. This can easily be done by, among other things, slashing the proposed budget for "General Restoration" projects that will not provide the kind of long-term protection that these resources need if they are to be sustained. The habitat protection should focus on acquiring large acquisitions that will provide meaningful habitat for these resources, focusing on acquisitions in the areas I have described above.

Thank you for the opportunity to address this important issue.

Sincerely,



Joe Johnson

cc: Gov. Walter J. Hickel

7/24/94

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage AK

"Save the Forest"

Dear Trustees:

I was outraged at the damage done to the land and wildlife by the Exxon Valdez oil spill 5 years ago. It will take many more years for the land and waters and the wildlife they support to recover. You Trustees have a great responsibility to insure the recovery of Alaska's wildlife

I urge you to do that by protecting habitats. It is a shame that only 1/3 of the money will be for habitat protection.

I strongly urge you to increase the "Habitat Protection" budget to \$500 million

I urge you cut the "pork" of the "general restoration" budget. Support large land acquisitions, not small parcels of land. Expand the land acquisition of Kenai Fjords National Park, Kodiak Wildlife Refuge, Afognak-Isbra Chenega lands and Eyak lands. Using Exxon settlement funds to buy, preserve and protect forest habitat is the (over)

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best and most responsible way to restore wildlife populations damaged by the oil spill.

The clear cutting of the Alaskan coast along with the ravages of the oil spill will be disastrous to Alaska.

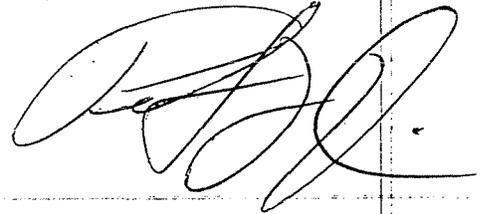
The destruction of these forested coastal areas will be a loss to all Americans.

As an American Citizen, tax payer and voter, I strongly urge you again;

Use the settlement funds to protect the forest habitat!!

Sincerely Yours

Peter Z. Zedlis



CC Gov Walter J. Hickel

RECEIVED

AUG 01 1994

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Alan Carlton
Attorney at Law
715 Santa Ray Ave.
Oakland CA 94610
(510) 465-6152

July 22, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn. DEIS Comments
645 G. St.
Anchorage AK 99501

I am writing the Exxon Valdez Oils Spill Trustees to demand that they strengthen the Habitat Protection Budget to at least \$750 million. The best way to protect Alaskan wildlife is to acquire more habitat. The general restoration budget should be correspondingly reduced. Permanent protection is what is needed and large tracts should be purchased to give adequate protection. Particular attentions should be paid to additions to Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The only way to mitigate the Exxon disaster is to acquire more lands to protect the endangered Alaskan wildlife.

Sincerely yours,



Alan Carlton

CC: Governor Hickel

WEBB
SUNSET CLIFF
BURLINGTON, VT 05401
TEL. (802) 862-3249

Aug. 22, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Att'n DEIS Comments
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99811

Dear Council:

I plan to travel to Alaska and am looking forward to exploring a healthy coastal rainforest.

You are now faced with a critical choice: whether to preserve this beautiful forest for future generations by using \$500 million (or more) of the Exxon settlement money for Habitat Protection -- or to waste the money on "General Restoration." What is needed are large acquisitions, so we won't end up with small "protected" parcels surrounded by clearcuts. The oil has already done its damage. Now we can save some of the salmon breeding streams from the deadly silt of clearcuts by buying the large inholdings amongst the Kenai Fjords National Park or the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge -- to name just a couple. Don't pass up this opportunity to do the right thing!!

Sincerely,



George D. Webb

cc: Gov. Walter J. Hickel

2594 Royal Oaks
Freeport. Il. 61032
July 27. 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: DEIS Comments
645 G St.
Anchorage. AK ~~99844~~ 99501

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees:

I would like to comment on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million

Slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggles

Support large acquisitions, not insignificant parcels surrounded by clearcuts

Save the areas important to ALL Americans: Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge, and the Alaska that is an intact ecosystem and one that will continue to generate tourist dollars forever.

Sincerely,

Sandra Tune

Sandra Tune

July 29, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK
99501

Dear Trustees,

I wish to register my objection to certain parts of the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement, many features of which are presently inadequate.

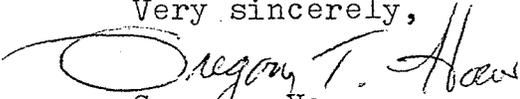
First, I urge you to strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million.

Second, you ought to drastically cut the budget for "General Restoration" where money would be squandered at the expense of preserving vital habitat.

Also it is essential to support large acquisitions of land and not small parcels surrounded by clearcuts. Such half measures would be to the great detriment of this last great temperate rainforest remaining on Earth.

Lastly, I ask that you give the highest consideration to protecting Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Eyak lands, Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Very sincerely,


Gregory Howe
Berkeley, CA
94705

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
State Capitol
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK
99811

Steve Williams
2135 NW 107th PL
Portland, OR 97229-4861

July 29, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
ATTEN DEIS Comments
645 G St
Anchorage, AK 99501

To whom it may concern,

I learned recently of the proposed terms of disposition of the civil fines to be paid by Exxon for the Exxon Valdes oil spill. I am shocked at how much is being used for further studies and at the amount and allocation of funds to be used for acquisition of land to be preserved for the public.

I urge you to raise the habitat protection budget to as much as possible, at least 500 million dollars, and to use this money to make large land acquisitions, not to purchase small parcels surrounded by clearcuts.

I urge you to slash the budget for "general restoration" boondoggles.

I urge you to save areas such as Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for taking these comments into consideration.

Sincerely,

Steve Williams

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

94080119.

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

RECEIVED

AUG 01 1994

DATE 8/1/94

TIME _____

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME(S) EIS Comments, EVOS
Restoration Plan

TELEPHONE NO. 907-276-7178

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 13

SENDER(S) Pam Miller

COMMENTS Original via mail

940801192



THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

August 1, 1994

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
Attn: EIS Comments
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Trustee Council:

The Wilderness Society is pleased to provide comments on the proposed Restoration Plan draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. National interests are truly at stake because most oiled shorelines were within the boundaries of conservation units designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act and the Chugach National Forest. The public trust of all Americans in restoration of wilderness, wildlife, and the entire ecosystem must be upheld in the restoration plan.

To put it simply, the Trustees must buy more habitat to reach this goal. The Proposed Action is clearly unacceptable for upholding the public interest because it does not contain a sufficient goal for habitat acquisition funds. Since restoration planning began in 1990, we have advocated that the vast majority of the entire settlement fund be used for habitat acquisition because this will most effectively restore the ecosystem. The public provided overwhelming support for habitat acquisition in its response to the summary of alternatives "brochure," the most widely distributed scoping document for the restoration plan, and therefore, for this EIS.

We support alternative 2 because it provides the most funding for habitat acquisition, but believe it is flawed by a poor set of accompanying policies and an unrealistically low level of funding for a well-integrated ecosystem monitoring and research program (see Table 1 and below). We oppose alternatives 1, 3, 4, and 5 because they fail to give adequate priority for habitat acquisition which will most effectively restore the most ecosystem components, and provide too much emphasis on unjustified "general restoration". Furthermore, #5 needlessly dedicates 1/6 of the remaining funds to an undefined "restoration reserve" even though maximum flexibility is needed immediately for negotiations over habitat acquisition.

The Trustees must do more to restore the wilderness values of solitude and to prevent further degradation of the ecosystem from logging and other extractive activities than in the proposed action. Habitat acquisition will do more to protect the scenic ecosystem and quiet that visitors come to experience, and that Americans living in all parts of the country treasure, than any other actions. The plan needs to better cover non-market values, such as recreation, subsistence, and passive uses of wilderness. The EIS should

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incorporate the results of A Contingent Valuation Study of Lost Passive Use Values Resulting from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill which focused on the economic values of wilderness to the lower 48 public into its evaluation of plan alternatives. This survey found that 90% of Americans believed there should be more protection of lands where no development is allowed, i.e. wilderness.

Table 1. Policies that should be included in Preferred Alternative.

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

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GENERAL COMMENTS

Key data has been ignored-- We are stunned that the Department of the Interior has failed to release its Congressionally-mandated study of Afognak Island and its habitat values for resources injured by the spill. Because this report was completed by the Fish & Wildlife Service over a year ago, we presume that its release has been suppressed. This report should be released prior to the released of the Final EIS on the Restoration Plan.

Flawed impact analysis-- The impact analysis is flawed due to its assumptions and lack of substantiation for benefits to the environment or negative impact. "General restoration" is assumed to have positive environmental impact, even in cases where the feasibility of techniques is unknown (such as planting Fucus) or where significant negative effects may result (such as from genetic damages or food competition resulting from hatchery fish stocks). Furthermore, "general restoration" gets more weight in the impact conclusions than does habitat protection even though such projects tend to be focused on single species unlike habitat protection which would benefit a broad array of species.

These flaws are obvious when comparing alternatives. For example, the EIS shows alternative #5 providing more benefit to wilderness values than alternatives #2 or #3 even though it includes projects to promote increased visitor use and construction of new facilities and #2 would provide protection of more habitat from clear-cut logging and other development activities. Another obvious example is marbled murrelets where a "high" benefit is shown for alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5, even though #2 calls for the most funding for protecting habitat and nearly twice as much as #5. This is illogical when considering that "acquisition of old-growth forest habitat would have the highest possible benefit for enhancing marbled murrelet recovery."

Because of underlying assumptions, Alternative #5 unfairly favors actions for consumptive natural resources, such as fish, and fails to assure that adequate action will be taken to restore--or prevent further impacts--to already hard-hit declining species such as marbled murrelets, black-legged kittiwakes, or harbor seals. Actions that provide benefits to many species, or are critically important benefits to certain species, should be more important than those for which benefits are uncertain or are accompanied by negative consequences. For example, the analysis should favor actions should that sustain or enhance wild salmon stocks as opposed to hatchery-raised stocks.

Unacceptable definition of recovery for some species-- It is unacceptable to define recovery for any species at lower than pre-spill levels. If species were in decline before the spill, such as marbled murrelets, then it is even more important that recovery actions be taken that optimize recovery with the goal of achieving pre-spill levels. That the marbled murrelet, harlequin duck and other species which suffered major effects from the spill are in trouble not just in the spill region, but in fact throughout their range should increase the priority for taking actions that most effectively help them recover. It would be irresponsible for the government to pick some point on a declining chart to decide that enough action has been done for recovery of marbled murrelets or harlequin ducks, for example, if there is more habitat protection that could be undertaken to prevent further declines.

Consider species listed as Candidate II by the Endangered Species Act-- The EIS fails to

address issues related to the fact that these species are listed as Candidate II species on the List of Threatened and Endangered Species: harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, Kittlitz' murrelet, and Montague Island vole. Analysis of alternatives for impacts/benefits to these Candidate species should be provided. Furthermore, the plan needs to contain an additional policy to ensure that acquisition of high value habitats for marbled murrelets, and other declining species does indeed occur.

Opposition to endowments or "restoration reserve"-- There is no rationale in the EIS for how this "reserve" fund would improve restoration, or even how it would work or what it is. Therefore, the "reserve" should not be included as part of the proposed action because the public has had nothing substantive to comment on in the draft EIS. If the "restoration reserve" does go forward, it should be made clear that this could be used for any restoration purpose, including habitat acquisition.

We oppose endowments or the "reserve" 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 monitoring program.

Most "general restoration" is not justified-- 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.

Specifically, we oppose general restoration projects which are experimental or for which the feasibility is unknown: cleaning oiled mussel beds, the clam mariculture program, accelerated recovery of the upper intertidal zone. We generally oppose fishery manipulation or enhancement projects which would increase the number of hatchery-raised stock into the ecosystem and therefore interfere with wild stocks or other species such as birds, including new hatchery rearing, most lake fertilization or fish ladders, or projects which increase human structures in de-facto or designated wilderness in the region. We oppose predator control except on islands where human introduced (i.e. alien) predators (foxes or cattle) have wreaked havoc on nesting seabirds.

We support these "general restoration" projects: removal of non-native predators (i.e. alien foxes) on islands that previously supported murre colonies; to preserve and salvage archeological sites and the site stewardship program; testing of subsistence foods for contamination; and cooperative programs with subsistence users and fishermen, reduction of disturbance at marine mammal haulouts and bird nesting colonies (except that these may be programs already conducted in the course of normal agency functions, and therefore should not require special funding).

Better criteria for unsuitable projects are needed-- The EIS does an especially poor job of clarifying what won't be included in Alternative 5. The parameters for identifying what

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kinds of projects are not eligible for Exxon Valdez funds must be more clearly laid out so that the Trustee Council does not spend lots of time evaluating proposals that are not suitable. The final EIS should include a list of projects which have been deemed unsuitable, and those that are of low priority, for EVOS restoration funding.

We oppose certain projects which have been proposed by the agencies for EVOS funds in the past: wetlands restoration on Montague Island, hazardous waste cleanups, second-growth forest enhancements, "in situ" oil test burns by Alaska Clean Seas or others, and cold water dispersant development. We also oppose using EVOS funds for baseline studies that are needed prior to federal OCS and state offshore oil leasing in areas such as Cook Inlet/Shelikof Strait or Yakataga; these are the normal agency responsibility of MMS as part of its on-going OCS program.

Funds should not go for promoting increased human uses-- We are shocked that this federal Administration is promoting expansion of human uses of the spill area, and even so-called "appropriate" new uses. We agree that the spill-affected ecosystem must be restored to the pre-spill level so that the existing human uses, particularly subsistence and wilderness-type recreational uses may resume. We oppose using spill settlement funds to create new recreation opportunities (facilities, cabins, trails, docks, airports, or other new access or supply means) as these are normal agency functions that should be scrutinized and considered under normal agency operations. In rare cases where an existing facility, such as a cabin, might have been destroyed or trashed out by oil spill cleanup activities, replacement is warranted, or if a new trail got started by cleanup workers, and fixing it is necessary to prevent further degradation of the environment by future visitors. If indeed there is now increased recreational demand since the spill, and this is the rationale for proposing new facilities, then it is contradictory to then promote new uses.

The projects listed under "promoting recreation use" are pure pork. New visitor centers are not needed, and if they are deemed necessary should be funded using normal agency funds. A marine environmental institute already exists in the spill region at Cordova; another is unnecessary. The EIS should address, however, specifically that the IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project (aka "Seward Sealife Center") has already been funded, and that a separate EIS is under preparation. To provide recreation information in Portage could be done at the existing visitor center without any additional funding. The Forest Service already has a "leave no trace" education program on the Kenai Peninsula in the Chugach National Forest, and distribution of other recreation information should be done using existing agency funds at existing visitor centers and contact points, and further marketing left up to the private sector.

More restoration for wilderness values is needed-- 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. We believe that an option should be added under "Designated Wilderness Areas": priority for habitat acquisition in the Nellie-Juan/College Fjords and other Wilderness Study areas. The EIS should explain that acquisition of fee-simple title to both surface and subsurface rights would allow federal designation as wilderness, and therefore is a benefit.

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As well, the intrinsic values of solitude, quiet, and scenic values of the wilderness ecosystems, and the services these provide to visitors and the American public who may never visit them must be a larger part of the restoration plan, as was discussed earlier. A higher priority to habitat acquisition would best accomplish this goal.

We oppose removing more residual oil--especially under the pretext that this will improve the enjoyment of visitors, including the "perception" about its wilderness nature-- as there is no evidence in the EIS to suggest specific locations where this could still yield more positive benefits to the environment than would natural processes, and could likely produce more harm by disturbance or transferring contamination from one media (beach sediments) to another (water, subtidal, etc).

Habitat protection should be based on widely accepted ecological concepts-- Despite stating the policy that the "restoration program will take an ecosystem approach," there is little evidence of such an approach in the EIS. It is not enough to provide a chart ranking individual parcels that may be acquired for their values to individual species, or to evaluate impacts of the various alternatives solely on a species by species. The question that still must be answered is, how well does each alternative achieve the most restoration for sustaining the whole fabric of life sustained by the entire ecosystem--not just the pieces.

A new section should be added to the Restoration Plan to explain the scientific rationale for an ecosystem approach, and more specifics about how the Trustees intend to incorporate this into the on-going work.

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.

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

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

- "Bigger is better." Large blocks of habitat are better than small ones.



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Page 7

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

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

- ◆ Shuyak Straits - Afognak Island (Afognak Joint Venture holdings) old-growth forest habitat located along the north part of the island adjacent to and east of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge unit on this island.
- ◆ Kenai Fjords National Park - All English Bay and Port Graham inholdings.
- ◆ Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings on Kodiak Island.
- ◆ Port Gravina / Orca Bay - Eyak Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay, Sheep Bay, Simpson Lagoon.
- ◆ Port Fidalgo - On-going logging threatens densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.
- ◆ Knight Island Passage - Chenega Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Knight Island and Jackpot/Eshamy.
- ◆ Port Chatham - This last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, is threatened by logging.

EVOS Restoration Plan EIS Comments 8/1/94
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Summary

The titles to the alternatives are confusing because "restoration" is both the over-arching goal of the entire project described by the EIS, and used as a term to describe enhancement and manipulation activities and certain types of research and monitoring. Therefore, it would be less confusing to call #3 "Limited Enhancement", and #4 "Moderate Enhancement".

Alternative 1-- We disagree that the negative effects from no action would be low to tourism and moderate to recreation, and believe they should be listed as major. Without using the majority of the EVOS funds on habitat acquisition, clearcut logging of old-growth forests will occur in some of the most heavily visited areas, or the most pristine defacto wilderness areas. Because the trees in these forests are hundreds of years old, the effects to visual aesthetics, as well as to wildlife habitats upon which many recreational activities depend (i.e. hunting, fishing, birdwatching) will be very long-term.

The effects from no action on Wilderness would also be major because of massive clearcut logging on the private lands, in addition to the reasons listed in the EIS.

The government has provided insufficient information to state that there may not be a major negative effect on marbled murrelets in the spill affected region if no action is taken. This species is a Candidate II species for the list of Threatened and Endangered Species under the Endangered Species Act. Because of continuing negative impacts on the population from chronic oil spills, logging, and fishing conflicts, it seems that the Trustees have no evidence that the species may not recover to pre-spill conditions, and therefore, we believe the EIS downplays the effects of no action for this species, especially compared with the description for pink salmon and others. CHECK

Despite all the emphasis on peer review, that this document contains in the summary the statement "however, recent insight on population recovery of common murre populations, based on 20-years of data from the Bering Sea, suggests that the population at the Barren Islands may recover within 20 years (Rosencau, pers.comm., 1994)." The rate of recovery of murre is of great scientific controversy, and it is premature to put such a statement, especially one based not on a peer-reviewed publication, but on verbal communication, in the summary. Furthermore, these statements contradict those in the description of affected environment (Ch. 3-15-16). And even if recovery was within 20-years, this would be many generations later and therefore, there would still be major long-term negative effects from no action. Because the Rosencau information so controversial, it should be deleted from the summary, and the description given in a way consistent with those for other species. Furthermore, murre were injured in areas besides the Barren Islands-- in fact many of the smaller colonies throughout the spill zone were not even systematically studied. Furthermore, murre are still among the most vulnerable species to effects of chronic on-going and future oil spills and other factors may contribute to the decline of the population.

Alternative 2-- Because this alternative would give the most protection to habitat through acquisition and other measures, it should also have included some actions beyond the area directly affected by the oil spill. Measures to restore the populations of seabirds affected by the spill, especially common murre, may be most effective in areas of Alaska beyond the areas hit by oil and may involve habitat acquisition or protection.

Furthermore, this alternative should not have as a policy to promote increased use of the spill area to greater than pre-spill levels. This is especially important for designated wilderness areas, and Wilderness Study areas.

We believe the benefits to Recreation and Tourism and Wilderness would be major over the long-term if a major program of habitat acquisition and protection is undertaken.

Alternative 3-- We find it ironic that this alternative calls for the most limited habitat protection or acquisition, but is the only one that does not mention a policy to increase existing human use of the spill area, but only

EVOS Restoration Plan EIS Comments 8/1/94

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Alternative 4-- The first policy under this alternative is written in such a way to bias the reader. Of course, the public wants the "most effective" actions to protect and restore resources. Prevention of further damage to the ecosystem is the most effective thing that may be done for injured resources, and it is ludicrous to imply otherwise with the terminology given under this alternative.

There is a contradiction in the evaluation of impacts. If it is seen as a moderate to high benefit to have increasing recreational use levels, then there must be a corresponding negative effect on wilderness values-- i.e. level of solitude, quiet, and pristine quality of an area. There could be more increases if permanent protection through wilderness designation were part of any of the alternatives, but this is not the case.

Alternative 5-- The summary gives an extremely misleading characterization of this alternative relative to the others for marbled murrelets. By underlining "highest," the statement at quick glance implies this alternative gives highest benefits, whereas, alternative 5 probably will provide the least benefits to marbled murrelets of all alternatives, except #1, because it will give the least funds for habitat acquisition. This statement should be changed to say there would be minor benefits to marbled murrelets, depending on the amount of old-growth forest habitat that is acquired.

It is extremely misleading to characterize the proposed action as one that would provide more wilderness benefits when it at the same time calls for many more intrusive activities such as hatchery stock introductions, other habitat manipulations, and actions that will increase many kinds of human activities in the areas, while offering no proposal for additional permanent protection of land. Furthermore, it is illogical that more types of general restoration are listed for this alternative than for #4, even though half as much money would be spent on them.

Summary - Chapter 4. Environmental Consequences-- Impact levels must address habitat factors, as well as changes in populations levels. Furthermore, quality of habitats, such as contamination levels should be addressed.

Table of Contents-- Appendices should be listed. Appendix E was not included in the document.

Ch.1-13 Although we believe it is reasonable for the Trustees to focus on the impacts to selected species where there was greater initial mortality, or better evidence of on-going damages, we do not believe that the other species should be completely ignored in this EIS.

Ch.1-13 Give the full name of the sea lion species; for birds list all species, not just major groupings such as loons. Perhaps in the "affected environment" section, or in an appendix, all of the species of organisms known to have been affected by the spill should be listed.

Ch.1-16 If certain specific actions, such as developing new facilities or employing habitat manipulation techniques may be in conflict with the Kodiak or Alaska Maritime Refuge plans, then the proposed action should exclude such restoration activities for this refuge. If such proposals are currently being advanced, this EIS should address them in a site specific way.

Ch.1-16 The specific activities which could be carried out on State land under the Area Plan for Prince William Sound that would conflict with the Restoration plan should be identified. It is not in the public interest to have one hand spending money to restore resources and services, while the other hand spends money fostering activities that would impact these same resources or services.

Ch.1-19 More information about the Regional Comprehensive Salmon Enhancement Plans should be provided in this EIS, especially concerning issues of increasing hatchery stock runs vs. other rehabilitation efforts, and the specific proposals currently on the books.

Ch.1-19 It is unclear that if no actions are proposed for certain species, like bald eagle, river otter, rockfish, or Dolly Varden, whether restoration projects could later be done that benefit the habitats these species depend on, or their populations, and whether these species may be used in deciding ranking of projects, including habitat restoration. We believe that such as Dolly Varden should have no actions proposed to benefit these

EVOS Restoration Plan EIS Comments 8/1/94

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unknown, then why is it any more justified to do projects to address the services, than it is to help the species themselves. We believe that habitat protection best provides restoration for all of the above mentioned species, except rockfish.

Although bald eagle, black oystercatcher, and killer whale may be in the process of recovering, this is not an adequate reason that they should not be considered as components of the injured ecosystem for which recovery actions are sought, and therefore such species should be considered in project and habitat acquisition ranking criteria. Furthermore, the choice to not analyze subtidal resources--even if there is nothing humans can do to foster recovery or prevent further degradation of such habitats--unnecessarily downplays this critical part of the damaged ecosystem. And there could be other actions proposed for intertidal resources, such as giving closer scrutiny to dredge or fill activities which will cause future loss or degradation of such habitats.

Ch.2-4 This section should also include the Fish & Wildlife Service's responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Endangered Species Act (for candidate species), and the Fish & Wildlife Coordination Act.

Ch.2-9 "Predator control" should specify that this is only of introduced, alien predators on islands.

Ch.2-13,14 It doesn't make sense that alternative 5 calls for at most half the amount of funds to be spent on general restoration as alternative 4, but contains an even longer list of possible projects.

Ch.2-14 The restoration reserve needs to be better described. Where would the funds be placed. How much interest would be expected? What projects could these funds be used for? What are the fiscal and environmental advantages and disadvantages of such as reserve.

Ch.2-19 This chart should list "very high" benefits to marbled murrelet for alternative 2.

Ch.2-21 The table of definitions of impact levels should include degree of protection to critical habitats used by species--especially for birds--in addition to enhancing measurable levels of populations, productivity or sub-lethal injuries.

Ch.2-22 The definitions of impact levels for wilderness need to be modified so that they also include impacts to degree of solitude and quiet, absence of permanent human activity, and intact, natural qualities of the ecosystem. The "perception" of injury to the wilderness qualities from the oil spill was not only due to the oiling itself, but also the intrusion of massive numbers of people, vehicles, machinery. Especially because the Proposed Action calls for promotion of increased human uses of the spill area, this EIS must address all types of wilderness impacts, not just the ones which allow this EIS skew or hide the negative impacts of the Action.

Ch.3-6 Maps should be included in this EIS which show boundaries of the Chugach National Forest (including the Nellie Juan Wilderness Study area), National Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, State Parks and Refuges, and outlines of designated federal wilderness areas so that the public can better understand how the plan will address the values of the public lands.

Ch.3-6 Maps should be provided that show the distribution of various terrestrial habitats, especially old-growth forest, and the location of already logged areas. This will help the reader assess the alternatives and impacts of the proposed action.

Ch.3-8 Maps showing the locations of 60 oiled mussel beds should be provided so that a reader may consider the type of activities that may be carried out there with other values, such as designated wilderness shorelines, bird habitats, subsistence use areas, etc.

Ch.3-11 Harlequin duck section should include that this species is a Candidate II species for list of threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act.

Ch.3-10 The date and nature of "written communications" should be listed in the references. It should be explained if these are initial results of Trustee funded work, who their work is conducted for if it is not the Trustee Council



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Ch.3-12 A better description of the "timbered areas" adjacent to streams used by harlequin ducks for nesting should be given, including whether it is old-growth, and the type of stands.

Ch.3-18 The section on marbled murrelets should include references to studies showing that this species is among the most closely linked for nesting to old-growth forest habitat of any in the Pacific Northwest and California, and that it is listed as threatened in the lower 48 part of its range. Furthermore, evidence of the effects of logging of its nesting habitat, oil spills, and the effects of fishing elsewhere in its range, as well as whatever information exists for the spill region, should be included in this description of its status.

Ch.3-23 The terrestrial habitats surrounding Dolly Varden and Cutthroat trout spawning streams should also be described.

Ch.3-25 The paragraph on the authorization of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline should include specifics on what provisions of NEPA were waived, and description of the lawsuits. That there were major concerns over impacts from the Valdez marine terminal, including risks of oil spills and tanker collisions due to icebergs, should be included.

Ch.3-50 The economics should also be shown for the EVOS area without Anchorage included. An economic model that is not able to account for economic activity related to subsistence activities is inappropriate for use in the EIS. As well, more specific work on the economics of recreation should be done.

Ch.4-2 The description of an ecosystem approach should also discuss that proposed actions will be taken throughout the geographical region of the oil spill.

Ch.4-4 How can 1990-- a post-spill year-- be used as an economic baseline?

Ch.4-18 Delete speculative, and controversial, information about 20-year recovery time for murrelets in the Barren Islands which is based on a personal communication.

Ch.4-19 Provide quantitative information on the acreage of forest habitat that has been logged since the oil spill, and the total in the oil spill region to date. Evidence of marbled murrelet nesting on Montague Island (available from the Fish & Wildlife Service) should be included in this section. The conclusions regarding projected logging underplay the negative effects of no action on this species.

Ch.4-27 The conclusions statement about long-term effects to wilderness should also mention the high degree of negative impacts from extractive activities that would occur without the proposed action.

Ch.4-49 A more complete description of the process "cleaning" mussel beds should be included. Would the mussels be lifted using handtools or heavy machinery? What would be done with the contaminated sediments, and how much oil might be released into the water, and therefore into the intertidal and subtidal zone? Would this be more oil than is currently entering the food chain? Could the action be taken at a time that would not disturb nesting birds or hauled out marine mammals? We are concerned about this source of continuing contamination of the food chain, but would not support proposals to clean mussel beds without more information and a better assessment that it would not result in further impact to the ecosystem.

Ch.4-55 We support acquisition of Gull Island as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

Ch.4-56 We oppose predator control programs except in circumstances on islands where introduced (i.e. alien) predators have had major effects on nesting productivity.

Ch.4-57 Typographical mistakes refer to pigeon guillemots in the section on marbled murrelets. Greater analysis of the best opportunities to protect threatened marbled murrelet nesting habitat should be included. Data from the Congressionally-mandated studies on Afognak Island, and from the on-going studies of the characteristics of nesting habitat should be included here.

--- This section include results from the Congressionally-mandated study of Afognak Island and



EVOS Restoration Plan EIS Comments 8/1/94

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Ch.4-59.60 This section on general restoration should document the substantial evidence from the lower 48 that there may be major adverse impacts from some of these activities, especially hatchery rearing. Furthermore, the possible negative effects to bird forage fish from producing more hatchery-raised fish should not just be buried in the assumptions at the beginning of this chapter, but should also be listed in the conclusions.

Ch.4-69 We do not believe there would be increased benefits to wilderness values for there to be "marketing" or more public information campaigns about how residual oils were removed. We do not support removal of residual oil in beaches if the Trustees main purpose is to increase the public's perception of the wilderness-- this is an insult. We far prefer to see funds spend on actions resulting in real evidence on the ground, for example, protecting wilderness values from future degradation by preventing clearcutting or other extractive uses.

Ch.4-107 Even though the small parcel analysis is still being developed, maps showing the locations of these small parcels, and general descriptions of their ownership and the past, present, and potential uses should be given in this EIS.

Ch.4-109 We oppose a clam mariculture program that would target new areas of the intertidal zone because on the negative effects. We do not believe the Trustees should dedicate more funds to experimental projects such as seeding/planting Fucus for which feasibility is unknown.

Ch.4-146 The proposed MMS lease sale at Yakataga should also be included in this analysis because oil spills could affect the resources and ecosystem where restoration is planned. Unless the State does not plan on offering any more offshore lease sales in Cook Inlet, these should be listed under cumulative effects because tanker shipping and oil spills could impact the resources for which restoration is being undertaken. Future oil spills from tankers calling at the Trans-Alaska Pipeline terminal at Valdez should also be included in this analysis. The IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project at Seward should also be specifically included here. The construction of new docks at villages, and log dump facilities that would occur under most alternatives should be added.

Ch.4-155 It is illogical to say that the greatly increased number of tourists, recreational users, and industrial traffic would not have a cumulative effect on wilderness. Clearly, there would be reduced opportunities for solitude and quiet, a reduction in the number of areas where the presence of humans was not a permanent mark on the landscape, and a long-term degradation of the pristine, natural qualities of the landscape. Admit it!

Appendix D- Economic Analysis-- The IMPLAN economic model fails to address critical economic values, especially the non-market values of recreation and subsistence. Studies have shown that these non-market values can be substantial and have a direct contribution to personal economic resources. Because the IMPLAN model requires a significant number of simplifying assumptions, these should be identified in the EIS. Additionally, passive use economic values derived from contingent valuation studies should be added to the analysis. The extensive information compiled for the MMS has through economic studies for the spill-affected region should be included in the EIS.

The Wilderness Society has actively participated in the restoration process, since the settlement was signed, on behalf of our members and the interests of the public throughout the nation. We are 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. The non-profit organization has 280,000 members nationwide, nearly 1,400 of whom live in Alaska and many who reside along or use the shorelines of areas affected by the spill. We appreciate this opportunity to comment and look forward to continued involvement in the Restoration Process.

Sincerely,

Pamela A Miller
Pamela A. Miller

August 1, 1994

KFP
Koncor Forest Products Company

3501 Denali, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 562-3335 FAX (907) 562-0599

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

Greetings:

I am pleased to be able to comment on your Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. It addresses the issues very well and presents a good range of alternatives. Alternative 5 (the proposed action) is the most attractive since it emphasizes Monitoring and Research more than the other alternatives, yet still maintains a good balance of Restoration and Habitat Protection.

Funds for monitoring and research have always been very limited and are becoming even more difficult to obtain. But research that provides solid answers to questions is probably the most important tool for ensuring the continued health and protection of the oil impacted areas. Very little quality research has addressed the normal functioning of these ecosystems. This has resulted in difficult or even questionable determinations of oil spill effects and appropriate restoration techniques. As Senator Frank Murkowski stated in his recent (7-30-94) editorial in the Anchorage Daily News: "What's missing isn't federal or state land, but long-term research on the fish and wildlife resources of Prince William Sound and a steady, guaranteed source of funds that will make such studies possible".

By emphasizing Monitoring and Research, Alternative 5 represents an excellent opportunity to fund long-term research. But great care should be exercised in determining and prioritizing appropriate research topics so that the most important basic and applied questions are addressed. Many natural or perceived declines in fish and wildlife populations have been blamed on the oil spill, restoration efforts, and/or timber harvest in the area. Many proposed topics in the past have been very questionable and seem to simply be looking at the large amount of money available instead of any carefully thought out objective.

Habitat acquisition is a viable method for addressing oil impacts but the idea of willing seller and willing buyer cannot be overemphasized. There is also good potential for a wide variety of cooperative agreements with private landowners to protect wildlife and fish habitat. This could also be very cost effective since it may reduce the need to actually the purchase land.

Sincerely,



Geoffrey McNaughton, Ph.D.
Environmental Manager



Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 Sixth Street, Suite 328 Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 586-6942

July 30, 1994

Jim Ayers
Director, EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St
Anchorage, AK 99501

Regarding: Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Ayers and members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

These comments on the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement are submitted by the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC). SEACC is a coalition of fifteen volunteer citizen conservation organizations in twelve Southeast Alaska communities. We have over 1400 individual members. We are also members of the Alaska Rainforest Campaign, a coalition of eight Alaskan and national conservation organizations dedicated to advocating for the conservation, appreciation and wise long-term management of the scenic, wilderness, fish, wildlife, recreation, and other natural resources of Alaska's coastal rainforest ecosystem. This rare ecosystem stretches from Ketchikan north to Kodiak and includes the valuable Prince William Sound.

We hope that the EVOS Trustee Council will seize this amazing opportunity to provide for the comprehensive protection of large pristine areas of Alaska's temperate rainforest, one of the world's rarest and most valuable ecosystem treasures.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill, the largest oil spill in U.S. history, severely damaged resources that residents of Prince William Sound depend upon for their livelihood. Now clearcut-logging and other development threatens to destroy habitat for the same fish and wildlife species damaged by the spill. Bald eagles, sea otters, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, shellfish, wild salmon, and other animals that thrive in Alaska's forests, streams, and estuaries are taking another tremendous blow. Most have not yet recovered from the spill.

The one-two-punch of the spill and clear-cutting also threatens major economic activities in the Sound. Thousands of people living and working in the Sound depend on commercial fishing, sport fishing, hunting, recreation, tourism, and subsistence activities for their livelihood. These activities were severely disrupted by the spill, and now logging threatens to degrade them further. Indeed, because the forests provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife and uninterrupted scenery for tourists and recreationists, the destruction of the forest means the destruction of the very resources people depend on for their way of life.

Using Exxon settlement funds to buy and protect wildlife habitat is the best way to restore the wildlife populations injured by the oil spill.

We urge you to take a comprehensive approach to maintaining the resources of the Sound and to protect as many large blocks of undisturbed rainforest as possible. Healthy, intact ecosystems provide much better habitat for fish and wildlife than small parcels with adjacent clearcuts. Spending EVOS money on protecting large areas of rainforest will better ensure that species (and economies) damaged by the spill will recover. Unfortunately, with the damage already done,

PELICAN FORESTRY COUNCIL * FRIENDS OF BERNERS BAY, Juneau * WRANGELL RESOURCE COUNCIL * SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
FALSE ISLAND-KOOK LAKE COUNCIL, Tenakee Springs * LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, Haines * TAKU CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Juneau
NARROWS CONSERVATION COALITION, Petersburg * FRIENDS OF GLACIER BAY, Gustavus * TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Ketchikan
ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTDWELLERS, Point Baker * JUNEAU GROUP SIERRA CLUB * YAKUTAT RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL
PRINCE OF WALES CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Craig * ALASKANS FOR JUNEAU

spending only one third of the EVOS money on protecting habitat is clearly insufficient. We request that you increase the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least \$500 million.

You and the other members of the EVOS Trustee Council have a unique opportunity to restore and protect some of Alaska's most valuable assets. You should stop wasting money on bureaucratic dilly-dallying and start spending much-needed trust fund money on practical and economical deals that protect the resources, like fish and wildlife, that were damaged in the spill and that so many Alaskans depend upon.

You are required to spend EVOS money on restoring wildlife populations, wilderness values, and other injured resources. We request that you:

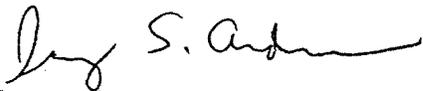
- Stand up and protect the livelihoods of people who live and work on the Sound;
- Protect the forests and the valuable habitat they provide to fish and wildlife damaged by the oil spill;
- Increase the habitat portion of the budget to at least \$500 million;
- Support the purchase of large parcels, not just small areas surrounded by clear cuts;
- Buy timber rights in areas like Port Gravina, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, and Rude River;
- Put together a comprehensive deal to purchase all of Eyak's timber rights;
- Support Alaska's commercial fishing and tourism industries;
- Protect Knight Island, Chenega lands, the coastline of Kenai Fords National Park, the river valleys inside the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and the spruce forests of Afognak Island.

Please resist the temptation to spend the money on short-term, pork-barrel research and restoration projects. Spending money to study how fish and birds have fared the greatest environmental onslaught of the last decade doesn't make sense when the very habitat they depend on for health and survival is slipping through our fingers.

Let's make sure we get something tangible out of the Exxon disaster and buy land and resources that will be lost to Alaska if you don't act. The people living near the Sound are depending on you.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,



Jeremy S. Anderson
Grassroots Organizer



Kodiak Island Borough

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615-6340

August 1, 1994

VIA FAX 276-7178

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

RE: EIS Comments

Dear Trustee Council and Staff:

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 2
To TRUSTEE COUNCIL	From KODIAK IS. BORO	
Co. RESTORATION	Co.	
Dept.	Phone # 486-9340	
Fax # 276-7178	Fax # 486-9376	

The Kodiak Island Borough has reviewed, with interest, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Restoration Plan. As you are aware, the Kodiak Island Borough represents one of the regions impacted by the EVOS.

We have noted that the DEIS and the draft Restoration Plan will guide all future restoration actions, and is intended to reflect a balanced approach to general restoration, monitoring and research, and habitat protection. We have also noted that comments are requested to be specific and should address the adequacy of the DEIS and the merits of the alternatives discussed.

The summary section of the DEIS identifies the players that were involved with cleanup and assessment of damages as a result of the EVOS immediately following the spill. It concerns us that no local governments or native organizations are listed, since these types of organizations were actively involved in responding to the spill. It is from this local perspective that our opinions about the best use of the settlement money flows.

While we understand that the EVOS settlement money is intended to be used for restoration, we believe that restoration is both more predictable and beneficial when provided in the form of habitat acquisition. Habitat acquisition provides for both biological recovery of species damaged by the EVOS, as well as economic recovery of the people and communities damaged by the spill. The Kodiak Island Borough does not believe that the same can



Kodiak Island Borough

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
August 1, 1994
Page Two

be said of the other restoration components offered in the DEIS. The benefits to the impacted species from general restoration and monitoring and research appear, at best, to be somewhat speculative.

Based on our perspective, we believe that the DEIS alternative that best meets the goal of restoration, in the spill impacted area, is Alternative 2. We strongly believe that the long-term impacts of habitat acquisition/protection, as summarized in Table 2-3, have been undervalued, and that all of the resources listed would fare better under Alternative 2, than under any other alternative. As a result, we support limited funding for other restoration categories.

We urge the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to consider the adoption of Alternative 2 of the DEIS, as the preferred alternative, and to use this Alternative as the basis for future decision making for the Council's annual work plans. We appreciate your hard work and that of your staff, who have labored to produce an effective and beneficial plan for the restoration of resources lost to the EVOS. We believe that can best be done by habitat acquisition in the spill impacted area.

Sincerely,

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Linda L. Freed'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Linda L. Freed
Acting Mayor

Sierra Club
 241 East Fifth Avenue, Suite 205
 Anchorage AK 99510
 (907) 276-4048
 fax: (907) 258-6807

August 1, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
 Attn: EIS Comments
 645 G Street
 Anchorage AK 99501

See 276-4048

6 PAGES

Gentlemen:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

Faulty assumptions

Some of the DEIS conclusions about impacts of the various alternatives are, at first, surprising. On further investigation, it appears that they are faulty, because they are based on faulty assumptions.

One faulty assumption which leads to many faulty conclusions concerns the amount of land (or interests in land) available for the various amounts of money considered for Habitat Protection.

Under Alternative 2 (the "Habitat Protection" alternative) the last paragraph of page 2-7, states "At this time, we do not know what the cost of various levels of protection will be at fair market value. For purposes of analysis in this alternative, we are assuming that all the parcels shown in Figures 2-1 through 2-3 would receive some level of protection...." (Figures 2-1 through 2-3 are maps of all the large parcel private lands in the oil spill area.) While the first sentence is clearly correct (the fair market value price is not yet known), the second sentence clearly is not. It is completely arbitrary to assume that the amount dedicated to habitat protection in Alternative 2 (\$564 million) would purchase fee simple title, interests in land, or cooperative agreements on all the large parcel private lands in the oil spill area, estimated at 863,100 acres. This assumes an average price of roughly \$650 per acre, which is well below the available owners' asking prices and the price of the parcels purchased so far. It would also leave no funds at all available for the small parcels, which are the most easily developed and the most expensive lands per acre.

Subsequent alternatives drift even further from likely real prices, stating, "For purposes of analysis in this alternative, we are assuming one end of the range of protection possibilities is that all parcels ... would receive some level of protection."

The problem with these assumptions is that they lead to the faulty conclusion that a smaller amount of money (such as the \$295-325 million in the preferred alternative) will be sufficient to buy the valuable habitat. Therefore, spending more money on habitat protection (beyond the Preferred Alternative) is mistakenly viewed as allowing only the addition of low value parcels. It is, in fact, probably impossible to do an adequate analysis without appraised values for the land. However, the assumed price is almost certainly too low. Some Trustee Council members themselves have remarked that all the available funds (\$620 million) may not be sufficient to buy even the highest ranked large parcel areas, much less the medium and low ranked parcels.

Another faulty assumption is that "General Restoration" is necessarily a significant benefit to the injured resources and services. In fact, many of the General Restoration options are designed to increase raw numbers of one resource (such as salmon) without regard to possible negative impacts on other resources and services. In some cases, the impacts can even turn out to be negative on the target resource. For example, hatchery rearing of salmon often has a negative impact on wild salmon stocks. Worldwide experience with hatcheries is that short term results are often very good, but after a number of years, populations may decline precipitously. Also, a General Restoration project may increase the raw numbers of a resource, but this may be a poor measure of restoration. For example, sport hatcheries may increase the number of sport fish available, but these hatchery fish may be of much less interest than wild fish to the serious angler.

Of course, General Restoration projects are subject to further NEPA analysis. The point here is that there appears to be a faulty assumption that the listed General Restoration projects have a significant positive impact -- more significant, in fact, than Habitat Protection. This assumption is not overtly stated and not justified in the DEIS, but it nevertheless drives the conclusions.

Faulty conclusions

The impacts are summarized in Table 2-3 "The Comparison of the Impacts of the Alternatives From Chapter 4" (page 2-19).

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The most appalling of the faulty conclusions is the supposed effects on wilderness. The DEIS concludes that the Habitat Protection Alternative (#2) will have only a "low to moderate" impact on wilderness, whereas the Preferred Alternative (#5) will have a "moderate to high" impact. How is this possible? Less money for Habitat Protection means more land will be logged and otherwise developed. In addition, the General Restoration options themselves all have negative impacts on wilderness.

Much of the confusion stems from the fact that between the Brochure and the Draft Restoration Plan, de facto wilderness was inexplicably replaced by "Designated Wilderness Areas" as an injured resource. This does not make sense. If "Designated Wilderness Areas" are an injured resource, then other conservation units should also be listed, including injured National Parks, National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, National Forests, Wilderness Study Areas, State Parks, etc. In fact, the actual injured resource should simply be "wilderness." Wilderness occurs throughout most of the oil spill area, it was severely injured by the oil spill, and it will be further injured by a failure to provide adequate habitat protection.

Even if the Trustees consider only "Designated Wilderness Areas" the conclusions are still faulty. The DEIS considers only impacts on the actual land in the Wilderness Area -- so logging on a private inholding is considered to have no impact. In fact, the human experience of a Designated Wilderness Area can be ruined by logging on adjacent land.

Here are some other examples of faulty conclusions:

Sea otters are ranked "low" under Alternative 2 and "moderate" under the others. Sea otter biologist Lisa Rotterman has testified that logging causes significant harm to sea otters because sedimentation injures the intertidal organisms upon which they feed. It seems unlikely that the "cooperative programs" with subsistence users and fishermen, listed under "General Restoration" would be more important than the lost food source.

"Harlequin ducks" are ranked "high" in every alternative. Habitat protection is clearly important to harlequin ducks, which nest in old growth forest. Cleaning mussel beds might also help them, but the rest of the "General Restoration" projects would not.

Marbled Murrelets are ranked "high" in each alternative. There is nothing under "General Restoration" that will help marbled murrelets. Only Habitat Protection will help them.

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Pink salmon are ranked "high" for Alternative 5, and "moderate" for the others. No distinction is made between hatchery stocks (which may not have been injured) and wild stocks (which clearly were). Some General Restoration projects may help hatchery stocks at the expense of wild stocks. Logging can damage wild stock habitat.

Sockeye salmon are ranked "moderate" in Alternative 2, and "high" in the other alternatives. See comments for pink salmon above. Logging is even more detrimental to wild sockeye.

Subsistence is ranked "low to moderate" under Alternative 2 and "moderate to high" under Alternatives 4 and 5. This does not reflect the very large negative impact on subsistence of logging and other development.

Recreation/tourism is ranked "moderate" for Alternatives 2 and 3, "moderate to high" for Alternatives 4 and 5. This does not reflect the very negative impact on recreation and tourism of clearcut logging.

Wilderness is discussed above.

Sport fishing is ranked "moderate" under Alternative 2 and "high" under the other alternatives. This does not reflect the opinion of sport fishing organizations, which have strongly supported habitat protection in past testimony.

Value of Each Category of Spending

Administration and Public Information: Administration has consumed far too large a portion of the Trustee Council's budget. Fortunately, the Trustees and staff have recently taken steps to reduce administrative costs. It is essential to continue this trend.

Monitoring and Research: It is useful to understand the extent of recovery and to measure the impacts of restoration projects. However, monitoring and research do not actually bring about restoration. Much of the research which has been conducted or proposed has little chance of contributing to actual restoration. The \$130-165 million budget in the Preferred Alternative is highly excessive.

General Restoration: As discussed above, General Restoration is a double edged sword. The impacts can be negative as well as positive. Few of the listed options would provide cost-effective net benefits.

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Habitat Protection: The Trustees should consider the nature of threats to habitat, not only their intrinsic value. For example, a forest habitat which will otherwise be logged should be preferred over habitat which is unlikely to be developed. It is also a public benefit to acquire private lands inside conservation unit boundaries to facilitate land management. In addition, it is essential to have sufficient funds available for important small parcels, as well as for the large parcels. The small parcels are often the areas most threatened with development. They are also often the key access areas.

Restoration Reserve: It is a good idea to have some funds available for restoration after the payments from Exxon stop in 2001. The Trustees do not need to set aside a certain amount of money each year, but can instead set aside funds from the last payment or two from Exxon. It appears likely that restoration reserve funds would be used mostly for research and monitoring. It is possible, but does not seem likely, that significant areas of habitat will become available that are not available now. The determination of the size of the restoration reserve should reflect the fact that it is most likely to be used for more research and monitoring.

A note on overall costs: Not only administration, but all expenses should be rigorously questioned. Public funds should not be wasted on helicopters and large boats when small boats are sufficient. Field work should be coordinated so that field staff for different projects can travel together. Travel for meetings should be minimized. In the past, the annual workplan process was designed to support projects with an urgent need for immediate funding -- with little regard to the actual importance of the project, its contribution to restoration, or its cost. The opportunity cost of every project must be considered. The Trustees should choose the restoration projects which have the "biggest bang for the buck."

Sierra Club recommendations

The Sierra Club does not favor any of listed alternatives.

We support purchase of land or interests in land from willing sellers for all of the following areas:

Prince William Sound

- Eyak Corporation - all lands bordering Prince William Sound
- Chenega Corporation - all lands
- Tatitlek - upper Port Fidalgo
- Chugach Alaska Corporation - Knight Island, subsurface for acquired village corporation lands

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Kenai Peninsula

Port Graham and English Bay Corporation lands inside the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park
East Chugach Island (Port Graham)

Kodiak Archipelago

Afognak Joint Venture - all lands, especially the northern part of the island
All lands inside the boundaries of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, including lands owned by Koniag, Akhiok-Kaguyak and Old Harbor Corporations

We also support sufficient funds to purchase small parcels which are priorities to land management agencies or to neighboring communities.

We believe that restoration inside Alaska but outside the boundaries of the spill zone should be pursued if the benefits outweigh restoration within the spill zone. The boundaries of the injured resources and services are not the same as the boundaries of the spilled oil. Birds, fish, sea mammals, and people all travel more widely.

We believe that at least \$500 million will be necessary for these priority habitat purchases. We believe that most of the options listed under "General Restoration" have little net benefit for restoration or are not worth their cost. We recommend not more than \$10 million for General Restoration.

Although this Draft EIS is concerned mainly with expenditure of restoration funds, other decisions also have a profound impact on oil spill restoration. While the Trustee Council considers purchasing land or interests in land from private owners, the federal government and especially the state government are pursuing plans to log vast areas on the Kenai Peninsula, inside the oil spill area. State and federal land management planning should consider the impacts of logging on injured resources and services.

Thank you again for your consideration of public comments.

Sincerely,

Pamela Brodie
Alaska Rainforest Coordinator

74

EXXON VALDEZ
EIS

JUL 22 1994

Lowell H. Suring
Alaska Chapter of The Wildlife Society
3301 C Street, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
21 July 1994

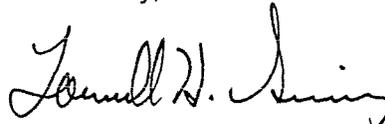
Mr. Ayers
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Mr Ayers:

We understand that the EVOS Trustees will not be considering using oil spill settlement monies to fund endowed academic positions at the University of Alaska. We are puzzled by this decision, and urge the Trustees to reconsider. At the very least, we feel this is an option that should be discussed and evaluated in the final EIS of the EVOS restoration plan.

We would appreciate receiving any supplemental information you may have related to this matter as we prepare our formal comments on the DEIS.

Sincerely,



Lowell H. Suring, President
The Alaska Chapter of The Wildlife Society

enclosures

THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

ALASKA CHAPTER

P.O. Box 20604
Juneau, AK 99802

1 May 1993

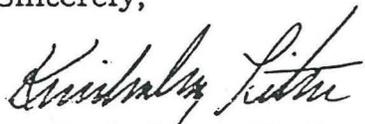
Dr. David R. Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

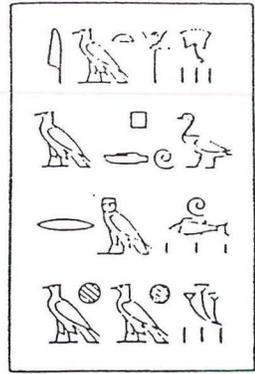
The Wildlife Society, founded in 1937, is a nonprofit scientific and education organization of professionals active in wildlife research, management, education and administration. The Society publishes two scientific journals and a monograph series. The Alaska Chapter of The Wildlife Society has about 330 members. We recently held our annual meeting in Juneau and adopted a resolution urging the Oil Spill Trustee Council to consider the endowment of chaired positions in the biological sciences with the University of Alaska system.

Our resolution does not specify the types of positions that might best be suited to meet the restoration goals. Myself and other members the Alaska Chapter would gladly provide more detailed suggestions to the Oil Spill Trustee Council about the types of expertise that could best provide the types of biological information and education that will be needed into the future. Endowed university chairs would provide heightened research and education within the state of Alaska that will benefit all Alaskans.

Sincerely,



Kimberly Titus, Ph.D.
President



RESOLUTION OF THE 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 THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES TO FULFILL THE LONG-TERM GOALS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS, the biological resources of the northern Gulf of Alaska were severely impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill,

WHEREAS, baseline scientific data were inadequate to positively assess the damage and are 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 into the centuries ahead, and

WHEREAS, endowed academic chairs will provide continuing quality scientific investigation, scientific publications, and excellence in training 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 with restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, enhancing or acquiring equivalent resources and services in the oil spill region and could benefit from better means to accomplish these goals, and

WHEREAS, with scientific advancements in the decades or centuries ahead eventual enhancement of many of the biological resources will be possible, and

WHEREAS, concentrating a major center for advancement of the biological sciences at the University of Alaska is in the best interests of all Alaskans injured by the Exxon Oil Spill, and

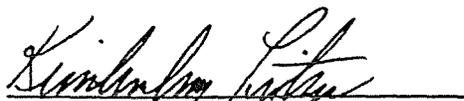
WHEREAS, the University of Alaska already has an appropriate Foundation for managing endowed chairs;

NOW IT THEREFORE BE 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 the biological sciences that will fulfill the intent of the settlement.

2. That such a plan be included in the Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement being prepared this year by the Restoration Team.

Adopted this 20th day of April 1993.


Kimberly Titus, President

7-10-94

To EVOS Trustee Council,

- I am writing to ask you to
- ① Strengthen the Habitat Protection budget to \$500 million
 - ② slash the budget for "General Restoration" bond issues.
 - ③ Support large acquisitions, not small parcels surrounding clear cuts
 - ④ Save areas like Kenai Fjords National Park, Chenega land, Knight Island, Eyak land, Afognak Is., + Kodiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge.

With sincere thanks,

Tammy Moser.

Tammy Moser
HCO1 Box 6747
Palmer AK 99645

30 July 1994

PO Box 2397

Homer, AK 99603

EVOs Trustee Council

646 G Street

Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Council Members:

I write to you today with great hope in my heart that you will choose to protect and honor the land and sea that nurtures our bodies and renews our spirits.

The forests of coastal Alaska provide important wildlife habitat providing shelter and keeping stream beds clean and silt free for salmon. They also maintain the balance of O_2 and CO_2 giving us healthy air to breathe while stabilizing climatic conditions!

Let us set an example to the rest of the world and choose to protect our rainforest and wildlife habitat by using a minimum of \$500 million for habitat protection and use those dollars to purchase large acquisitions to truly save ecosystems.

The Kenai Fjords National Park and that entire coast land and sea. The Chena and the...

are treasures that I have been fortunate enough to explore by sea and air. The other lands in question I do not know as intimately, but I do know them to be beautiful and precious as well.

Please act to save these lands from questionable logging practices. Protect them so that they may continue to sustain and heal those of us in the coastal communities wounded by that terrible disaster in March of 1989. Help Alaska to be a land that has learned from these/our mistakes.

Sincerely,

Gail Parsons

GAIL PARSONS

cc. Governor Hibel

JULY 31, 1994

PO BOX 2397

HOMER, AK 99603

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

645 G STREET

ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

DEAR COUNCIL MEMBERS:

AS A FISHERMAN, CHARTER BOAT CAPTAIN AND NATIVE ALASKAN I ASK YOU TO SAVE THE HABITAT THAT SUSTAINS MY LIFE AND THE LIVES OF MY FAMILY AND MANY FRIENDS.

PLEASE STRENGTHEN THE HABITAT PROTECTION BUDGET TO A MINIMUM OF \$750 MILLION. PURCHASE LARGE TRACTS, ACQUISITIONS THAT WILL TRULY BE EFFECTIVE IN SUSTAINING ECOSYSTEMS.

I HAVE SEEN THE DAMAGE CLEARCUTTING CAN DO TO STREAM BEDS. THE OIL WAS ENOUGH. LET US NOW ACT TO PROTECT THESE MAGNIFICENT LANDS AND WATERS.

YOURS TRULY



MICHAEL SWAN

American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists

An association incorporated in 1956 to establish and maintain high professional standards of recognition of achievement and competence.

July 22, 1994

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Department of L
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Woods Hole, MA

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Auke Bay, AK

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Washington, Northwest

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

To Mr. Bruce Botello:

I am amazed that the proposals for endowed chairs at the University of Alaska were omitted in the Draft EIS.

I will enclose copies of two letters we have sent - July 30, 1993, and April 21, 1994, that deal with the proposal for endowed chairs at the University of Alaska. The July 30, 1993, letter was a follow-up on oral testimony that I presented for the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists (Alaska Districts) at the Trustee Council public hearing in Juneau on April 21, 1993. I was told at the hearing that the transcripts of the hearing would be summarized and included in the EIS. Did this Juneau transcript get lost?

This testimony was very favorably received by the one member of the Trustee Council that was present. He said that endowing chairs was such a logical idea he wondered why the Trustees had not thought of it early in the process. Other people as well as the Trustee Member present at the hearing in Juneau came up to me and expressed very strong support for the concept of endowed chairs and echoed the comments by the Trustee. I told the audience that there were previous proposals for using a portion of the money for endowing chairs. I did not see any reference to them in the EIS either.

An endowed chair at the University will actually bring new money into Alaska. When a professor applies for research grants, he/she have a much better chance of being funded if they do not have to take their salary out of the grant. The granting agency will know that all their money will be used for accomplishing the research and not have a percentage taken out for the professor's salary. Professors in endowed chairs have a huge advantage in attracting "outside" grant money.



Handwritten signature

00625

Endowing chairs at the University of Alaska will guarantee that at least some of the EXXON money will last in perpetuity and that the money will go on supporting research on the long term effects of the oil on natural resources. Future generations of Alaskans will be thankful and impressed with the far-sighted wisdom of the Trustee Council if they invest some of the money in endowing chairs at the University.

Sincerely,

John H. (Jack) Helle, Ph.D.
for the Alaska Districts of the
American Institute of Fishery
Research Biologists

American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists

An association incorporated in 1956 to establish and maintain high professional standards of recognition of achievement and competence.

July 30, 1993

President
V. C. Anthony
Woods Hole, MA

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J. H. Helle
Auke Bay, AK

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K. W. Myers
Seattle, WA

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Washington, Northwest

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

To Members of the Trustee Council:

The Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists (AIFRB) believes that one of the most beneficial things that could be done with the restoration money would be to endow faculty positions at the University of Alaska. These positions would provide teaching, public service and research directly related to the natural resources of Prince William Sound. Because these positions would be funded off the interest of the endowment they would last in perpetuity. What a far-sighted legacy we would be leaving to Alaska!

At the Trustee Council public hearing in Juneau on April 21, 1993, we presented these ideas in oral testimony. We suggested that in addition to the endowed chairs recommended for birds, the Trustees consider funding at least 15 chairs related to aquatic resources. Each chair is estimated to cost \$2 million by the University of Alaska Foundation and only the interest would be used to fund the position.

We suggested the following positions that would be pertinent: population dynamics, salmonid biology, aquatic pathology, algology, fish physiology, toxicological genetics, intertidal ecology, invertebrate systematics, fish systematics, behavioral ecology, molecular genetics, stock identification, fish nutrition, biometrics and parasitology. There are, of course, other positions that could be very beneficial as well, e.g. embryology, histology, remote sensing, meiobenthology, fisheries oceanography, et al.

Please consider this letter as a preliminary proposal. A detailed description of each chair or position will be prepared in collaboration with the University of Alaska.

For the Alaska Districts AIFRB,

John H. (Jack) Helle, Ph.D.
11305 Glacier Hwy
Juneau, Alaska 99801



American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists

An association incorporated in 1956 to establish and maintain high professional standards of recognition of achievement and competence.

April 21, 1994

President

V. C. Anthony
Woods Hole, MA

Past President

J. H. Helle
Auke Bay, AK

Secretary

K. W. Myers
Seattle, WA

Treasurer

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Washington, Northwest

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

To Members of the Trustee Council:

In a letter to you of July 30, 1993, the Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists detailed their belief that one of the most beneficial uses of the restoration money would be to endow faculty positions at the University of Alaska.

In addition, at the Trustee Council public hearing in Juneau on April 21, 1993, I presented these ideas about endowing faculty positions in oral testimony. These ideas were received very favorably by people in the audience. In fact, several people remarked that endowing chairs at the University of Alaska was such an obvious way to benefit all Alaskans in addition to directly benefitting the resources of Prince William Sound that they were surprised that more people had not suggested it.

Could you inform us on the agenda for the EIS? We would be pleased to expand our comments on the subject of endowed chairs for the University of Alaska if you feel it would be pertinent.

For the Alaska Districts of AIFRB,

John H. (Jack) Helle, Ph.D.

