

A

FROM THE DESK OF RICHARD & NANCY DEBUSMAN  
830 LANARK ST.  
WASILLA, ALASKA 99654

**RPWG J.J.**

Document ID Number
920514002
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

5/12/92

Dave R. Gibbons, Ph. D.  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team  
645 "G" St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
(907) 278-8012  
Fax: (907) 276-7178

Dear Sir:

Our highest priority in regards to expenditure of the Exxon Civil settlement money is on LAND ACQUISITION. It is now time to purchase and set aside impacted and equivalent lands giving nature the time it needs to recover and bring the impacted area and adjacent areas back to healthy ecosystems.

We respectfully request that you impart our wishes to the Restoration Team and encourage them to make land acquisition one of their priorities.

Com #	Topic	Issue
1	30	3600

Sincerely Yours,

*Nancy DeBusman*  
Nancy DeBusman

*Richard DeBusman*

01609  
890  
11

59



David R. Gibbons, Ph.D.  
Eaton Valley Oil Spill Res.  
675 - 6<sup>th</sup> St.  
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Document ID Number	920514002
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPHG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-98 WPHG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPHG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

22. 3. 018

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	1000

Title of Project:

Clean up of remaining subsurface oil

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Contaminant needs to be removed prior to any other measures

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

EPA is currently testing 10 available bioremediation products through NETAC (Dr. Ed Berkey 412-826-5511). Bioremediation is the least damaging clean up measure and there are non toxic products available unlike the Impoi that was used by Exxon. "try bioremediation"

I suggest close contact with Division of Spill Prevention + response (ADEC) Leslie Pearson 907-428-7085

Document ID Number	920514008
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Estimated Duration of Project: UNKNOWN

Estimated Cost per Year: cheaper than mechanical clean ups

Other Comments:

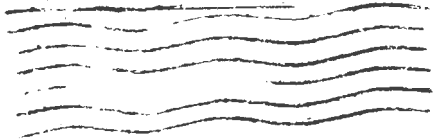
Name, Address, Telephone:

Steve Karcz  
 OSEJ  
 PO Box 190151  
 Anch AK  
 99579

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

fold here

OSET  
PO Box 190151  
Anch AK 99519



MAY 06 REC'D

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Title of Project:

Timber buy-back in Kachemak Bay, Prince William Sound, Afognak Island.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

I have spent time in PWS & Southcentral water. For ecology & tourism, they're irreplaceable.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

① goal - purchase timber rights from private landowners in and around the Sound, Kachemak Bay and Afognak Island.

② objectives - preserve critical wildlife habitat and watersheds for salmon spawning habitat. Perhaps the most important objective is to save as much forest in SE & South Central as possible for animal habitat and human enjoyment.

③ location - Kachemak Bay, Prince William Sound, Afognak/Shuyak

④ rationale - timber sales are profitable to a select few. Forests in their natural state are an enduring, inspiring resource to be enjoyed by all for generations of Alaskans and tourists. Healthy habitats will do Alaska more good in the long run than exist profits from logging.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Document ID Number	920514010
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Name, Address, Telephone:

David van den Berg  
2682 Gold Hill Road  
Fairbanks, AK 99705  
479-3796

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	1000

Title of Project:

Clean up of remaining subsurface oil

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Contaminant needs to be removed prior to any other measures

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

EPA is currently testing 10 available bioremediation products through NETAC (Dr. Ed Berkey, 412-826-5511). Bioremediation is the least damaging clean up measure and there are non-toxic products available unlike the Inpol that was used by Exxon. p. try "bioremediation"

I suggest close contact with Division of Spill Prevention + Response (ADEC) Leslie Pearson 907-428-7085

Document ID Number	920514008
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Estimated Duration of Project: UNKNOWN

Estimated Cost per Year: Cheaper than mechanical clean ups

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Steve Karcz  
 OSEJ  
 PO Box 190151  
 Anch AK  
 99579

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number  
920514011

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue

Title of Project:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

DEAR SIRs -

I AM HAPPY TO REPORT THAT IN TINILCHIK - ANCHOR POINT AND CLAM GULCH, THERE WAS NO ENVIRONMENTAL, NATURAL RESOURCES OR MARINE DAMAGE, ACCORDING TO MY DAILY SURVEYS - THESE SURVEYS WERE TAKEN DURING AND AFTER THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL -

Estimated Duration of Project: NONE -

Estimated Cost per Year: NONE -

Other Comments: PLEASE USE THE MONEY TO BUY LAND FOR PUBLIC USE -

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Name, Address, Telephone:

Robert Chenier  
ROBERT CHENIER  
Box 55  
TINILCHIK AK  
99639

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

Robert F. Chenier  
P. O. Box 39055  
Ninilchik, Alaska 99639

MAY 07 REC'D



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
PUBLIC INF. CENTER  
645 G ST.  
ANCHORAGE AK -  
99501

Document ID Number

92051401

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number

920514014

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

Title of Project:

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

.....

Estimated Duration of Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Cost per Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Comments:

*Don't pay any more lawyers.*

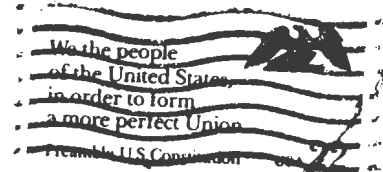
Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	2.0	1000

Name, Address, Telephone:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

MICHAEL BRONSON  
P.O. BOX 2176  
PALMER, ALASKA 99645



Establish justice,  
insure domestic tranquility,  
provide for the common defense,  
promote the general welfare...  
Preamble, U.S. Constitution USA 22

*Oil Spill Restoration*

*645 G Street*

*Anchorage, AK 99501*

Document ID Number	98051404
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WFWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920526017	

**RECEIVED**  
 MAY 11 1992  
 REGIONAL FORESTER  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 JUNEAU, ALASKA

MITCHELL NOVICKI  
 P.O. BOX 2252  
 CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

Com #	1
Top/Op	30
Issue	3602

5/18/92

5/18/92

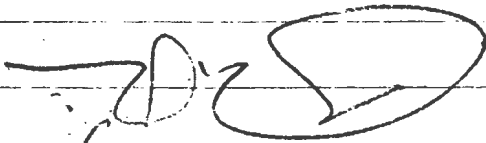
5-7

CNF-Km Rice

Mike Barker

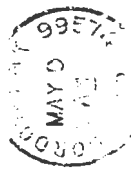
P/s buy back timber rights in pass as part of restoration. Nest people in Cordova agree.

Thank you



MITCHELL NOVICKI  
P.O. BOX 2232  
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

Document ID Number
<u>92-0526017</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



29 USA



USDA - Forest Service

Mike Burton

Box 21628

Juneau, AK. 99802

Theresa Provanzo  
5000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd.  
N Tonawanda NY 14220-6538

May 10'92.

Dear Sus,  
we are deeply concerned about the problem of the oiled national parks & the limited restoration that is being offered. These lands belong to all Americans and the unborn generations. Opportunities for those who live outside Alaska should be made for them to participate in the restoration. We would also like to

receive the 1992 book plan & Framework Document so that we can offer comments & be part of the mailing list for notification of public meetings.

Thank you.

Theresa N. Provanzo

Com #	Top/Op	Issue
1	30	300

Document ID Number	42052609
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Theresa Provaso  
5000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd  
N Tonawanda NY 14120-6538



Document ID Number
920526019
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

A. S. Hill  
Exxon - Valley Oil Spill Incident  
645 G Street  
Archery At 99501

I am a concerned citizen living in Alaska  
 I am writing to you concerning the use  
 of the Exxon Vaddy spill settlement money  
 I would use my life to opt to Alaska  
 I finally made it here in January  
 1989. When the news reported the presence  
 of the "Vaddy" and the massive amounts of  
 oil that were escaping I felt sick  
 I felt cheated. I will never be able to see  
 Prince William Sound like it was. I  
 believe it will never, essentially; but not  
 for a very long time. I came here because  
 it is the only place left in the U.S. that  
 has genuine wilderness. Exxon has been  
 "lucky" or whatever you wish to call it; that  
 monetary compensation cannot restore the  
 damage but it can be used to protect other  
 pristine areas in Alaska as well as

Mr. Gilson,

Document ID: 92052460

<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 W
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 Y
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPW
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC

5-14-92

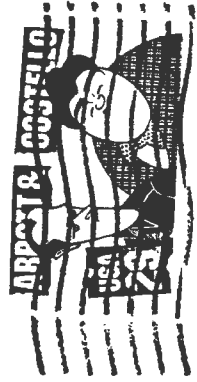
invaluable wildlife habitat. It's been 3 yrs +  
 all not a penny has been used to actually  
 acquire threatened habitats. 80% of the settlement  
 funds should be used for habitat acquisition to  
 prevent further damage to our natural resources  
 to compensate for our lost resources. The  
 restoration process must begin now, funds  
 should not be locked away in an endowment.  
 Construction is not restoration, it's development.  
 Habitat acquisition should be given concurrent  
 consideration in the restoration process. Habitat  
 protection and acquisition, including purchase of  
 land, conservation easements and timber rights  
 are the most effective means of restoration and  
 should be the priority use of settlement funds.  
 I want my children to be able to grow up  
 in a clean, safe, natural place. Once we use  
 up our resources what will be the next stop?  
 Everything has limits, let's use this money to  
 guarantee the future for our grandchildren and  
 beyond. Thank you for your time.

(696-5140) Cindy Frick  
 1247 Crested Butte Dr. Eagle River 99567

Com # 3	Top/lop 90	Issue 3/02
Com # 2	Top/lop 80	Issue 3/02
Com # 1	Top/lop 30	Issue 3/02



C. Frick  
12247 Crested Butte Dr  
Eagle River, AK 99577



Document ID Number
<u>920526024</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

DAVE GIBBONS  
645 G-st  
Anchorage, AK  
99501

A-92 WPNG  
 B-93 WPNG  
 C-RPNG  
 D-PNG  
 E-MISC

May 18, 1992

Dave Gibbons: Subj: Pierce William Sound Settlement Funds  
 Alan Dave:

In my opinion, habitat protection and acquisition should be the priority use of settlement funds. No more holding them up or an encroachment or getting into construction. Best wishes,

Doug Powers  
 3 1/2 year resident of Kodiak

Com #	1
Top/op	3/6/92
Issue	

Com #	2
Top/op	3/10/92
Issue	

Com #	3
Top/op	3/10/92
Issue	

Powell  
 PO Box 2285  
 Kodiak AK 99615

monies should not be paid out on a downes

p. endorsement

p. construction



MRS. MERLE POWELL  
 BOX 2285  
 KODIAK, AK 99615-2285

Document ID Number	
9205260 26	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPMG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPMG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPMG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dave Gilkerson, acting administrative director  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, Alaska  
 99501



Document ID Number		
920526029		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92	WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93	WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-	RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-	PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-	MISC.

Dave Gibbons  
 Administrative Director  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Mr Gibbons,

I'm writing concerning the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration plan. As an Alaskan and part-time fisherman I feel obliged to put in my two cents worth. I was shrimp fishing on the F/V Hustler near Naked Island in the Sound when the Valdez went aground. Our gear was fouled and we sold our shrimp and gear to Exxon. We were hired by Exxon and worked for them for about a month. We tended containment boom around the tanker while it was on Bligh Reef. We quit the cleanup because it seemed ineffective and disorganized. The cat was out of the bag and there was no way to get it back. We also saw no moral reason to line our pockets and do little. The pay seemed too much like "hush money". I accepted settlement money for the lost fishing time that year but haven't taken any since and am not involved in litigation against Exxon.

My other job, as an electrician, is for an oilfield service company at Prudhoe Bay. The bread on my table comes from oil. Alaska's a small state in many ways.

I've wandered a bit from what I wanted to recommend for my money spending ideas but I want to let you know where I'm coming from and what I've seen. I think that the most effective way to repair the damage to Prince William Sound's ecosystem is to purchase large blocks of land. I think that these lands should be protected from further damage and commercial development. I do not think that Governor Hickels plans for an "improved" Sound are representitive of most Alaskan's concerns or interests. I believe that scientific studies concerning the impact of the Oil Spill on the coastal

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	24	360

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	370

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	to 500

500  
 500

ecosystem including it's people) is another valuable way to spend settlement money.

Prince William Sound is an amazingly beautiful place despite the black marks. I think it should be that way for many generations to come. I would urge members of the team to spend time getting to know these lands and waters intimately before making decisions. A few days, in a few coves, around some of the people of the Sound will help promote a longer range vision.

Thanks for considering my ideas.

*Peter McKay*

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

Document ID Number
920526029
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

McNary  
Box 8168  
Niles, Okla 74135

Dave Gibson  
Administration Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Ard, Ok. 99501

Document ID Number	920526029
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.



Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

20 May 1992

Document ID Number	
920526035	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

It has been brought to my attention that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees just released plans for natural resource restoration work that will be done using the \$1 billion settlement fund and that you are taking comments on this plan. I am a resident of the state of Minnesota who has visited this area (before the spill) and I care very deeply for it and wish to comment on what should be done with the restoration monies.

It is my worry that these monies will somehow fall into the Hickie administration's hands which would be the worst possible scenario. Governor Hickie would use the money for his interests or for building more roads, docks, hatcheries and tourist developments...all the things that this money should not be used for. Rather, I urge the Trustees to spend most of the settlement money on habitat acquisition. The public strongly favors additional habitat protection as the most meaningful form of restoration. There is nothing more that can be done to clean up the oil. What remains, let us let nature take its course. Habitat restoration is needed in The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Chugach National Forest. Extensive Native Corporation and other private lands within these areas are under constant threat from clearcut logging and resort or subdivision development. It is of utmost importance to use these monies be used to acquire land or timber-rights from willing sellers using spill restoration funds so as to protect these scenic areas rich in fish and wildlife from further damage. Habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process rather than a hierarchical process in which habitat acquisition would only be done as a last resort. Habitat protection and acquisition, including purchase of land, conservation easements and timber rights should be the priority use of the settlement funds. 80% of the settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for lost resources. Let me reiterate that these monies should not be used for any construction projects including tourist developments or roads. The wilderness qualities should be recovered and enhanced by these monies. The restoration process must begin now; funds should not be locked away in an endowment for Governor Hickel to use for his own personal interests later. Let's give habitat acquisition the priority it deserves in this process.

Com #	1
Top/rop	30
Issue	3600

Com #	2
Top/rop	30
Issue	3600

P-802

Com #	3
Top/rop	30
Issue	3600

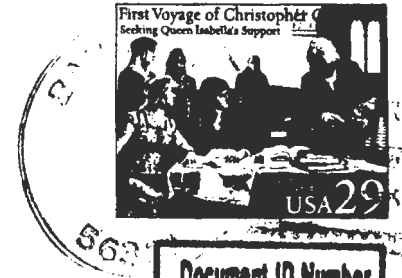
Sincerely,

Marcus Olson  
Box 185  
Barrett, MN 56311

Marcus Olsen  
Box 185  
Barrett, MN 5631

MAY 26 REC'D

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G. Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



Document ID Number
920526035
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



Document ID Number

920526036

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

Sam Booher  
4387 Roswell Rd  
Augusta, Ga 30907  
22 May, 1992

Mr Dave Gibbons  
Restoration Team

Dear Mr Gibbons

After watching Wally Hinkle on the TV show 60 Minutes, and now that the Oil Spill Settlement is behind us, I am concerned as to how the funds will be spent.

Do plans call for the restoring and preserving of the coastal ecosystem or will it be spent to develop the area to facilitate man's exploitation of the coastal ecosystem?

I offer that Wally Hinkle has no compunction as to how he would use these funds to support his building programs. I offer that his proposed uses are in conflict with the original intent in obtaining these funds.

My first concern is the preservation of wildlife habitat that depend on Ancient Forests. In the lower 48 we have destroyed virtually all of ours. That which is left must be saved.

My second concern is the selling of Kodiak Island by its owners (Native Americans) for development. I offer that any funds used to preserve this Island network and the Kodiak Bear is critical to the bears survival.

My last concern and I am sure it is shared my most Americans is the preservation of Wilderness shorelines. If this money is not used to fund the protection of forested coastline habitat, Alaska's coastline is going to resemble the timbered areas of Oregon and Washington state - a disgrace that we must all share the blame.

Any thing you can do to support the above ideas will be appreciated.

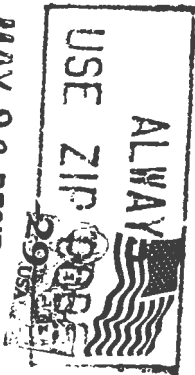
  
Sam Booher

Mr. Sam Booher  
4387 Roosevelt Road  
Augusta, GA 30907

Document ID Number	920526036
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-RMG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	



MAY 26 RECD



*Large Hibiscus  
Patio Plant material  
Restoration Team  
645 "A" St  
Pudlamps, Bluffs  
99501*

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

May 18, 1992

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to let you know that I am deeply concerned that the restoration needs of Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park, and Aniakchak National Monument are being overlooked.

The national parks belong to all Americans, and are important to us all. Opportunities must be provided for those who live outside of Alaska to participate in the restoration process and the national parks must be allotted needed resources.

Sincerely,



Linda A. Jennings  
4833 Maury Lane  
Alexandria, Va. 22304

CC:

Senator John Warner  
Senator Charles Robb  
James Ridenour, Director NPS

Document ID Number	
920526037	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	<del>3600</del>

3100  
restore  
p. national parks injuries

LINDA JENNINGS  
4833 MAURY LANE  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304

Document ID Number  
920526037

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

151

*Erwin - Valley Old School  
Trustee Council  
645 E. Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501*

MAY 26 REC'D



Document ID Number	
920526038	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

settlement money

from the Exxon oil spill

should go towards purchasing

land for habitat protection.

I have lived in Kodiak for

20 years and fish commercially

for salmon. There are so

many private holdings on

the Kodiak Refuge with all

parties very eager to develop

something, somewhere that I

can see similar problems

in Prince William Sound of

Kachemak Bay. A lot of

Com #	1
Top/Op	30
Issue	3603

Dear Mr. Callens,

I believe the

the

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920526038	

Kodiak, AK. 99615  
 BX 2181

Rene Murray

Sincerely,

There are private lands in prime habitat areas while a lot of the Refuge consists of mountain tops. Prime habitat areas should be bought & managed conservatively. Trapping should be allowed in these areas such as major developments or lodges, roads, docks.

Com # 7	Top/Op 32	Issue 3600
---------	-----------	------------

Murray  
BX 2181  
Kodiak, AK.  
99615



MAY 26 REC'D

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Dir.  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Document ID Number	920526038
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	



Unique — even in Alaska!

May 23, 1991

THE CITY OF WHITTIER

Document ID Number

920528045

*also  
checked  
into  
92*

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

L. J. Evans  
Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Subject: Public Meeting in Whittier & Additional Comments

Dear L.J.:

As we discussed last week, I want to apologize on behalf of the City of Whittier for the confusion and misunderstandings that led to a less-than-successful public meeting here in Whittier. First of all, let me attempt to explain some specifics, then I will continue with some general comments about how the public process might be improved.

The week during which the E-V Restoration Team meeting was scheduled here in Whittier was a very busy one for us. The Regional Citizen's Advisory Council held its quarterly meeting here all day Friday, and RCAC's Oil Spill Prevention and Response Committee met Thursday afternoon from 1 to 5. In addition, the community was preparing for the first annual Prince William Regatta to kickoff from here on Saturday A.M., and the Black Cod commercial fishing opening was moved up to May 15 from May 18.

My own confusion about the time change occurred because I attempted to finalize all arrangements for these events early in the week, coordinating with my assistant Connie O'Guinn. On Tuesday, she had not received verification from you that the time change was approved. She did, however, clarify the location of the meeting with your office at that time and inquire about any assistance the restoration staff would need. Had we known before Thursday afternoon that transportation was necessary, we would have made those arrangements. When the request for transportation was received Thursday, some erroneous assumptions were made since, at the time, I was on my way to Portage to pick up another party.

I must admit I was surprised when I arrived at the Council Chambers at about 5:45 and found no one there. I spoke to several other people who were also there, and we waited until after 6 PM to decide that for some reason the meeting was not taking place. Some RCAC folks had come to Whittier Thursday evening specifically to attend the E-V Restoration meeting. I understand that your people were not clear about the location and ended up at the OSPRC meeting in the BTI which explains where they were at 6 PM.





It is unfortunate that this opportunity for meaningful input into the PWS restoration process was impaired by these misunderstandings. The question is: how can we, collectively, avoid such disappointments in the future? This leads to my more general comments about the public process.

Issue
Top/Op 3
Com # 1

Logistically, the restoration team should develop a single point of contact in each community and clearly define the expectations for local support and assistance.

Advertising the meeting and publicizing the issues to be discussed should be coordinated with strong support from the restoration team.

5  
Comments below

Lack of attendance at these public meetings, particularly relating in any way to the *Exxon-Valdez* oil spill, is often misconstrued to mean there is a lack of interest by the citizens of this region. I do not find that to be true; rather, most people in this community are willing and anxious to engage in lengthy discussions about the spill, the response, the cleanup, lingering impacts, restoration, and contingency plans. The record will indicate that a great number of people have expressed their concerns on numerous occasions. The diminishing attention to these issues may very well have resulted from that effort on the part of the public in the past seemingly not having any effect on decision-making.

As we discussed on the phone, one way for the restoration team to get a clear understanding of the concerns and priorities of the residents of the region impacted by the *Exxon-Valdez* oil spill is to review the voluminous record of public testimony already given in this regard. Indeed, the testimony the restoration team would have heard in Whittier from myself and others would have included the following questions, all of which have been expressed on numerous occasions in the past:

- What is the status of shellfish studies, particularly shrimp? Are there any indications about the revitalization of that fishery in Prince William Sound?
- Are there studies underway to determine the extent or implications of oiled sediments that have settled to the bottom in deep water areas beyond the intertidal zones?
- How does the restoration team plan to address the issue of contaminated blue mussels and their effect on the food chain?
- To what extent will "restoration" mean "further removal of oil from selected beaches"? Are there plans to specifically address the concerns of subsistence users that may include further cleanup? Are traditional recreation areas going to be restored to allow unimpaired use?
- Will restoration include the field testing of new beach cleanup technology, particularly to remove and recover the large quantities of subsurface oil?
- Will the restoration team have a presence in the local communities of

Document ID Number 920528045	<input type="checkbox"/> A - 92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B - 93 WPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> C - RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D - PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E - MISC.

Prince William Sound and the rest of the impacted region? Will there be local offices? Will job announcements be posted locally?

Com # 3  
Top/Op 53  
Issue 150

Notably, these are all questions, but questions that embody the local concerns about our economic interests, the overall ecological recovery process, and the social and cultural well-being of our community and our neighbors. Few of us have the time to adequately study the restoration publications and provide meaningful critique or recommendations. In my opinion, the process would be much improved if the restoration team spent time in the communities, talking about local concerns and explaining the priorities and limitations of the settlement agreement. For the best possible results, this dialogue should take place before so much effort has been put into formulation of the proposed plans.

Because local residents are directly and adversely affected by the oil spill impacts to the natural resources, it is reasonable to expect that positive impacts may result from the restoration projects. Unfortunately, during three years of cleanup that expectation did not materialize. It is difficult to believe that a \$2.5 billion project could take place in a region which is simultaneously experiencing a decline in economic health. I think I told you about a 1990 meeting with Admiral Kime and the Oiled Mayors. I listened to local government representatives from Cordova to Kodiak discuss the process of social and economic healing taking place in their communities. Mayor Fink was the last speaker and made it clear that he did not agree with the opinions of the oiled mayors. He indicated that the Exxon-Valdez cleanup had been the best thing to happen to Anchorage in several years. Most of us in the impacted region do not want the restoration process to be the second best thing that happens in Anchorage.

The quality of the restoration process will be much enhanced if local concerns and knowledge are fully incorporated. That takes more than a two or three hour stay and a public hearing. It requires a presence in the region, the ability to listen to the local people, and a mechanism for utilizing local resources. The end result will provide a better chance for restoration, probably cost much less, and will generate more public confidence in the process.

Com # 3  
Top/Op 40  
Issue 150  
3100

p. need to involve local people

I am enclosing a written comment from Kelly Carlisle, Mayor of Whittier, who left for commercial fishing on May 13th. Three people in the community are reviewing the restoration publications and may provide additional written comments.

I hope we have an opportunity to discuss these matters further. The task of assuring public input into the restoration process is a difficult one, and I appreciate your determination and efforts.

Sincerely,

*Lynda Hyce*

Lynda Hyce  
Acting City Manager

c.c. Mayor Kelly Carlisle

Document ID Number	
920528045	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER:  
920528045

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

Title of Project:

Beach sub-surface oil recovery

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

To reduce leaching of oil, to speed up sub-surface recovery

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Identify the most heavily oiled beaches and implement a plan to flush sub-surface oil. boom and recover .

Com #	Topic	Issue
4	30	1000

*p. de clearing*

Estimated Duration of Project: 4 months

Estimated Cost per Year: no idea

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Kelly G. Carlisle

Box 731

Whittier, Ak. 99693

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.



P.O. Box 608  
Whittier, Alaska 99693

Document ID Number
920528045
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

MAY 28 REC'D

L.J. Evans  
Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



DAVID H. THORSNESS  
JAMES M. POWELL  
BRIAN J. BRUNDIN  
MARCUS R. CLAPP  
JOE M. HUDDLESTON  
SIGURD E. MURPHY  
CARL J. D. BAUMAN  
DENNIS M. BUMP  
MARY R. HUGHES  
FRANK A. PFIFFNER  
RALPH R. BEISTLINE  
R. CRAIG NESSER  
ROBERT L. MANLEY  
JAMES M. GORSKI  
TIMOTHY R. BYRNES  
JAMES M. SEEDORF  
RONALD E. NOEL  
FREDERICK J. ODSEN  
MICHAEL L. LESSMEIER\*\*  
STEVEN S. TERVOOREN  
MATTHEW N. PETERSON  
JOSEPH R. D. LOESCHER  
KENNETH D. LOUGEE\*  
EARL W. SUTHERLAND  
JOHN B. THORSNESS  
THOMAS R. LUCAS  
GREGORY W. LESSMEIER\*\*



HUGHES THORSNESS  
GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN

Est. 1939

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

509 WEST THIRD AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2273  
TELEPHONE (907) 274-7522  
TELECOPIER: (907) 263-8320

\*590 UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
SUITE 200  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709-1000  
TELEPHONE (907) 479-3181  
TELECOPIER: (907) 474-2829

\*\* ONE SEALASKA PLAZA  
SUITE 303  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-0249  
TELEPHONE (907) 586-5912  
TELECOPIER: (907) 463-3020

Document ID Number

920601052

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

JAMES H. BARRELEY  
WILLIAM M. WALKER  
PAUL H. CRAGAN\*  
DAVID S. CARTER  
ANN S. BROWN\*  
TIMOTHY R. REEFORD  
JOHN G. FRANK\*\*  
PAUL S. WILCOX  
KENNETH M. GUTSCH  
LYNN E. LEVENGOOD\*  
CLYDE E. SNIFFEN, JR.  
VICKI L. BUSSARO  
SHELDON E. WINTERS\*\*  
DAVID F. LEONARD\*  
LINDA J. JOHNSON  
JOHN C. WENDLANDT  
STEPHAN O. BRADY  
PAUL R. WHARTON  
CYNTHIA M. KLEPASKI\*  
GREGORY S. FISHER  
RON L. SAYER  
JOHN J. TIEMESSEN\*  
VALLI L. GOSS  
JOSEPH B. BLUBBER\*

OF COUNSEL  
JOHN C. HUGHES  
RICHARD O. GANTZ

Reply to: ANCHORAGE

Direct Dial:  
(907) 263-8251

February 7, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
Interim Executive Director  
Resource Restoration Coordination Group  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

VIA FAX  
276-7178

Re: City of Valdez Restoration/Enhancement Projects  
Our File No. 925-133

Dear Dave:

Follow my testimony before the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustees Council last night, Trustee Council member Attorney General Charlie Coe requested whether or not the City of Valdez had a list of specific projects it was considering as restoration/enhancement projects. Attached please find a letter dated January 27, 1992 from Valdez City Manager, Doug Griffin to myself which lists eleven potential projects. Mr. Griffin has been working on the anticipated costs associated with each of those projects with his staff and will forward those to you in the next few days.

Dave Gibbons  
February 7, 1992  
Page 2

Thank you in advance for your consideration of these projects and should you have any questions whatsoever, please don't hesitate to contact myself or Valdez City Manager Doug Griffin at 835-4313.

Very truly yours,

HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ,  
POWELL & BRUNDIN

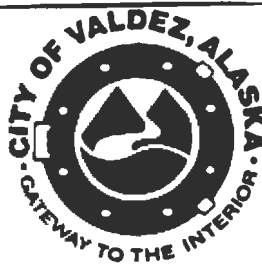
By: *William M. Walker*  
William M. Walker

WMW/rlh/1424:XKAH

Enc.

cc: Doug Griffin  
Mayor John Harris  
City Council Members

Document ID Number
920601052
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



Document ID Number	
920601052	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-82 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

January 27, 1992

Mr. William Walker  
HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ,  
POWELL & BRUNDIN  
509 West 3rd Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Bill:

I know you will be working on preparing information for the City Council regarding its input into considerations for use of Exxon settlement funds. The City has scheduled a work session at 6:30 p.m. prior to the February 3rd meeting to allow us to speak more informally with the Council about the direction they wish to pursue. There is also a hearing in Valdez on February 4th.

My thoughts are similar to yours regarding the need to explore "enhancement" of Prince William Sound, but I have other ideas which may also fit under the restoration aspects of the settlement.

Restoration and/or enhancements include, in no particular order:

- 1) Oil and grease separators to treat Valdez storm water (and improve storm water collection) before it goes into Port Valdez, thus reducing pollution of Prince William Sound waterways from this source.
- 2) Assistance to assure the most optimum solid waste disposal in Valdez (and other Prince William Sound communities) to reduce hazardous waste contamination of groundwater that also contributes to Port Valdez pollution. Improved landfills and solid waste collection systems may also reduce litter in Prince William Sound.
- 3) Funding for construction of a maritime wing in the Valdez Museum to include interpretation and education regarding the Exxon Valdez incident and oil spill prevention and response technology.
- 4) Funding to assist in the establishment of an oil spill cooperative and training facility for cold water oil spill response.

Com #	Issue
1-12	5/00
Top/Op	30

*Number - Comments*

Mr. William Walker  
January 27, 1992  
Page 2

Document ID Number	920601052
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

- 5) Assistance to the City of Valdez so that it may provide improved local government oversight of the oil and gas industry operating within its jurisdiction.
- 6) Funding to provide increased sport fishing and commercial fishing opportunities by increasing access to Prince William Sound and marketing abundant fish supplies.
- 7) Improving State marine parks located in Prince William Sound.
- 8) Improving transportation facilities to include roads, marine highway facilities, airports, and boat harbors will improve response to future spills, allow for easier collection and handling of hazardous materials from around Prince William Sound, and reduce accidents which may contribute to pollution of Prince William Sound waterways.
- 9) Funding to assist communities in handling waste oil from boaters and others.
- 10) Funding to allow local governments to train and equip firefighters, oil response personnel, and others responsible for responding to safety and environmental incidents.
- 11) Public health facilities to assure that personnel involved in the oil transportation business and those responsible for review and oversight of the oil industry are healthy and well cared for to reduce the potential for future accidents.

This is not a complete list by any means, but rather are items I could come up with off the top of my head. More detailed justification could be presented for each, and other items or variations of those presented could be enumerated.

#12  
I believe local governments that live and breathe (no pun intended) the oil industry every day need to have a say in incremental improvements that can cumulatively have a dramatic impact on improving the environment. Perhaps a portion of the Exxon settlement should be established in a sub-fund to be controlled by Prince William Sound municipalities and Native villages to address local steps that can improve the handling of wastes, transportation, and public health.

Many people will be skeptical of this approach, but I believe it has as much merit as purchasing trees and conducting studies. The idea of a healthy, restored, and enhanced Prince William Sound includes restored and enhanced communities located along the shores of the Sound. If environmental and health issues are not dealt

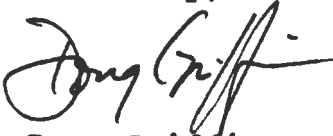


Mr. William Walker  
January 27, 1992  
Page 3

with in these communities, they will eventually migrate out into Prince William Sound,

I would appreciate your response to this line of reasoning, which is a departure from the discussions that have been proposed in Exxon settlement funding debates to date.

Sincerely,



Doug Griffin  
City Manager

DG:blp

cc: Mayor John Harris  
City Councilmembers  
Senator Jalmar Kerttula  
Senator Curt Menard  
Representative Gene Kubina

Document ID Number
920601052
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

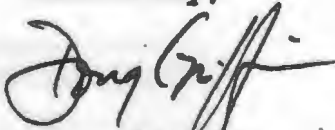
Mr. William Walker  
January 27, 1992  
Page 3

Document ID Number 920601052	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPNG
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPNG
	<input type="checkbox"/> C-94 WPNG
	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

with in these communities, they will eventually migrate out into Prince William Sound,

I would appreciate your response to this line of reasoning, which is a departure from the discussions that have been proposed in Exxon settlement funding debates to date.

Sincerely,



Doug Griffin  
City Manager

DG:blp

cc: Mayor John Harris  
City Councilmembers  
Senator Jalmar Kerttula  
Senator Curt Menard  
Representative Gene Kubina

Mr. William Walker  
January 27, 1992  
Page 2

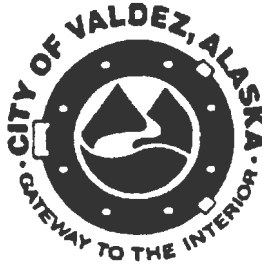
Document ID Number	920601052
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-PPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

- 5) Assistance to the City of Valdez so that it may provide improved local government oversight of the oil and gas industry operating within its jurisdiction.
- 6) Funding to provide increased sport fishing and commercial fishing opportunities by increasing access to Prince William Sound and marketing abundant fish supplies.
- 7) Improving State marine parks located in Prince William Sound.
- 8) Improving transportation facilities to include roads, marine highway facilities, airports, and boat harbors will improve response to future spills, allow for easier collection and handling of hazardous materials from around Prince William Sound, and reduce accidents which may contribute to pollution of Prince William Sound waterways.
- 9) Funding to assist communities in handling waste oil from boaters and others.
- 10) Funding to allow local governments to train and equip firefighters, oil response personnel, and others responsible for responding to safety and environmental incidents.
- 11) Public health facilities to assure that personnel involved in the oil transportation business and those responsible for review and oversight of the oil industry are healthy and well cared for to reduce the potential for future accidents.

This is not a complete list by any means, but rather are items I could come up with off the top of my head. More detailed justification could be presented for each, and other items or variations of those presented could be enumerated.

I believe local governments that live and breathe (no pun intended) the oil industry every day need to have a say in incremental improvements that can cumulatively have a dramatic impact on improving the environment. Perhaps a portion of the Exxon settlement should be established in a sub-fund to be controlled by Prince William Sound municipalities and Native villages to address local steps that can improve the handling of wastes, transportation, and public health.

Many people will be skeptical of this approach, but I believe it has as much merit as purchasing trees and conducting studies. The idea of a healthy, restored, and enhanced Prince William Sound includes restored and enhanced communities located along the shores of the Sound. If environmental and health issues are not dealt



Document ID Number	
920601052	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

January 27, 1992

Mr. William Walker  
HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ,  
POWELL & BRUNDIN  
509 West 3rd Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Bill:

I know you will be working on preparing information for the City Council regarding its input into considerations for use of Exxon settlement funds. The City has scheduled a work session at 6:30 p.m. prior to the February 3rd meeting to allow us to speak more informally with the Council about the direction they wish to pursue. There is also a hearing in Valdez on February 4th.

My thoughts are similar to yours regarding the need to explore "enhancement" of Prince William Sound, but I have other ideas which may also fit under the restoration aspects of the settlement.

Restoration and/or enhancements include, in no particular order:

- 1) Oil and grease separators to treat Valdez storm water (and improve storm water collection) before it goes into Port Valdez, thus reducing pollution of Prince William Sound waterways from this source.
- 2) Assistance to assure the most optimum solid waste disposal in Valdez (and other Prince William Sound communities) to reduce hazardous waste contamination of groundwater that also contributes to Port Valdez pollution. Improved landfills and solid waste collection systems may also reduce litter in Prince William Sound.
- 3) Funding for construction of a maritime wing in the Valdez Museum to include interpretation and education regarding the Exxon Valdez incident and oil spill prevention and response technology.
- 4) Funding to assist in the establishment of an oil spill cooperative and training facility for cold water oil spill response.

HUGHES THORSNESS GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dave Gibbons  
February 7, 1992  
Page 2

Thank you in advance for your consideration of these projects and should you have any questions whatsoever, please don't hesitate to contact myself or Valdez City Manager Doug Griffin at 835-4313.

Very truly yours,

HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ,  
POWELL & BRUNDIN

By: *William M. Walker*  
William M. Walker

WMW/rlh/1424:XKAH  
Enc.  
cc: Doug Griffin  
Mayor John Harris  
City Council Members

Document ID Number
920601052
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

DAVID H. THORSNESS  
JAMES H. POWELL  
BRIAN J. BRUNDIN  
MARCUS R. CLAPP\*  
JOE M. HUDDLESTON  
SIGURD E. MURPHY  
CARL J. D. BAUMAN  
DENNIS M. BUMP\*  
MARY K. HUGHES  
FRANK A. PEIFFNER  
RALPH R. SEISTLINE\*  
R. CRAIG HESSER  
ROBERT L. MANLEY  
JAMES M. GORSKI  
TIMOTHY R. BYRNES  
JAMES M. SEEDORF  
RONALD E. NOEL\*  
FREDERICK J. ODBEN  
MICHAEL L. LESSMEIER\*\*  
STEVEN S. TERVOOREN  
MATTHEW R. PETERSON  
JOSEPH R. O. LOSCHER  
KENNETH B. LOUGEE\*  
EARL M. SUTHERLAND  
JOHN B. THORSNESS  
THOMAS R. LUCAS  
GREGORY W. LESSMEIER\*\*



**HUGHES THORSNESS  
GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN**

Est. 1939

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

509 WEST THIRD AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2273  
TELEPHONE (907) 274-7522  
TELECOPIER: (907) 263-8320

590 UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
SUITE 200  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709-8552  
TELEPHONE (907) 479-3161  
TELECOPIER: (907) 474-2629

\*\* ONE SEALASKA PLAZA  
SUITE 303  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1249  
TELEPHONE (907) 586-5912  
TELECOPIER: (907) 463-3020

Document ID Number

920401052

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

JAMES N. BARRELEY  
WILLIAM M. WALKER  
PAUL H. CRAGAN\*  
DAVID S. CARTER  
ANN S. BROWN\*  
TIMOTHY R. REDFORD  
JOHN G. FRANK\*\*  
PAUL B. WILCOX  
KENNETH M. GUTSCH  
LYNN E. LEVENGOOD\*  
CLYDE E. SNIFFEN, JR.  
VICKI L. BUSSARD  
SHELDON E. WINTERS\*\*  
DAVID F. LEONARD\*  
LINDA J. JOHNSON  
JOHN C. WENGLANDT  
STEPHAN D. BRADY  
PAUL R. WHARTON  
CYNTHIA M. KLEPASKI\*  
GREGORY S. FISHER  
RON L. SAYER  
JOHN J. TIEMESSEN\*  
VALLI L. GOSS  
JOSEPH S. SLUSBER\*

OF COUNSEL  
JOHN C. HUGHES  
RICHARD O. GANTZ

Reply to: ANCHORAGE

Direct Dial:  
(907) 263-8251

February 7, 1992

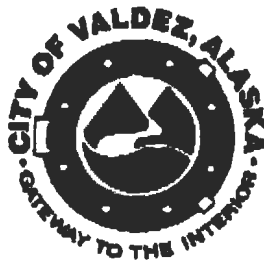
Mr. Dave Gibbons  
Interim Executive Director  
Resource Restoration Coordination Group  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

**VIA FAX**  
276-7178

Re: City of Valdez Restoration/Enhancement Projects  
Our File No. 925-133

Dear Dave:

Follow my testimony, before the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustees Council last night, Trustee Council member Attorney General Charlie Coe requested whether or not the City of Valdez had a list of specific projects it was considering as restoration/enhancement projects. Attached please find a letter dated January 27, 1992 from Valdez City Manager, Doug Griffin to myself which lists eleven potential projects. Mr. Griffin has been working on the anticipated costs associated with each of those projects with his staff and will forward those to you in the next few days.



Document ID Number
920601050
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

March 9, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
Interim Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

FAX: 276-7178  
Original Mailed

RE: VALDEZ PROJECT COSTS

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I believe a January 27, 1992 letter from me to Mr. William Walker has been provided to you listing examples of projects I believe might qualify and be useful as part of the Prince William Sound restoration effort. I know that exact criteria to determine project eligibility is still in its formative stages and the City of Valdez intends to fully engage in this process.

In the meantime, the City of Valdez Engineer has provided a supplement to my earlier letter by preparing estimates of costs for the eleven projects listed in my January 27 letter. The estimates are general and "ball park" in nature and are primarily designed to give you a sense of magnitude for funding. As these projects are deemed eligible for funding under the Exxon restoration criteria, more detailed and exacting estimates can be performed.

If you have any questions about this, please contact me.

Sincerely,

  
Doug Griffin  
City Manager

DG:blp

Enclosure

cc: Mayor John Harris  
City Councilmembers  
William Walker, Valdez City Attorney  
William Wilcox, Valdez City Engineer

# MEMORANDUM

Doug Griffin

TO:  
FROM:

Bill Wilcox *Bill Wilcox*

DATE:  
SUBJECT:

March 1992

Exxon Settlement  
Suggestion Costs

Document ID Number  
920601050

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

March 1992



The following are rough costs for the suggestions that you had in your memo to Bill Walker dated Jan 27, 1992. Because some of the ideas are general, some of the costs are approximate. Approximate project costs are:

Project	PROJECT COST	ANNUAL COSTS
Oil & Grease Separator/Small Boat Harbor	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 500.00
Oil & Grease Separator/Fidalgo	150,000.00	5,000.00
Oil & Grease Separator/Hazelet	150,000.00	5,000.00
Valdez Landfill Upgrade	250,000.00	100,000.00
Recycling	100,000.00	50,000.00
Sewage treatment and collection plant upgrade	2,000,000.00	50,000.00
Garbage scow facilities for fisherman's trash	250,000.00	200,000.00
Remedial of existing landfills	2,000,000.00	
Hazardous waste collection and disposal	200,000.00	150,000.00
Landfill liner	1,000,000.00	200,000.00
Maritime wing of museum. Public education facility to display and interpret maritime and natural history of Prince William Sound	2,000,000.00	150,000.00
Oil Spill Cooperative and Training Center	5,000,000.00	500,000.00
Oversight of Oil Industry by City of Valdez		150,000.00
Increased access to Prince W.S.	25,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Improve Marine Parks	1,000,000.00	100,000.00

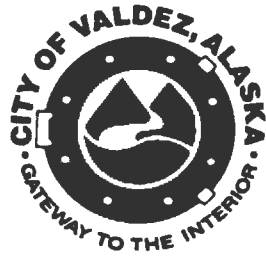


	<u>PROJECT COST</u>	<u>ANNUAL COSTS</u>
Assist City handle waste oil	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Training of Personnel to handle Environmental Incidents	200,000.00	50,000.00
Improved Public Health Facilities for residents of Prince W.S.	2,500,000.00	250,000.00

Hopefully, the cost will help to assure a better allocation of the Exxon Spill Settlement. This funding should be used to enhance the quality of life of the people most affected, the people of Prince William Sound.

Document ID Number 920601050
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

c: Bill Walker, Esq.



Document ID Number

920601050

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

March 9, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
Interim Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

FAX: 276-7178  
Original Mailed

RE: VALDEZ PROJECT COSTS

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I believe a January 27, 1992 letter from me to Mr. William Walker has been provided to you listing examples of projects I believe might qualify and be useful as part of the Prince William Sound restoration effort. I know that exact criteria to determine project eligibility is still in its formative stages and the City of Valdez intends to fully engage in this process.

In the meantime, the City of Valdez Engineer has provided a supplement to my earlier letter by preparing estimates of costs for the eleven projects listed in my January 27 letter. The estimates are general and "ball park" in nature and are primarily designed to give you a sense of magnitude for funding. As these projects are deemed eligible for funding under the Exxon restoration criteria, more detailed and exacting estimates can be performed.

If you have any questions about this, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Doug Griffin  
City Manager

DG:blp

Enclosure

cc: Mayor John Harris  
City Councilmembers  
William Walker, Valdez City Attorney  
William Wilcox, Valdez City Engineer

# MEMORANDUM

Doug Griffin

TO:  
FROM:

Bill Wilcox *Bill*

DATE:  
SUBJECT:

March 9, 1992

Exxon Settlement  
Suggestion Costs

Document ID Number  
92.0601050

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.



The following are rough costs for the suggestions that you had in your memo to Bill Walker dated Jan 27, 1992. Because some of the ideas are general, some of the costs are approximate. Approximate project costs are:

<u>Project</u>	<u>PROJECT COST</u>	<u>ANNUAL COSTS</u>
Oil & Grease Separator/Small Boat Harbor	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 500.00
Oil & Grease Separator/Fidalgo	150,000.00	5,000.00
Oil & Grease Separator/Hazelet	150,000.00	5,000.00
Valdez Landfill Upgrade	250,000.00	100,000.00
Recycling	100,000.00	50,000.00
Sewage treatment and collection plant upgrade	2,000,000.00	50,000.00
Garbage scow facilities for fisherman's trash	250,000.00	200,000.00
Remedial of existing landfills	2,000,000.00	
Hazardous waste collection and disposal	200,000.00	150,000.00
Landfill liner	1,000,000.00	200,000.00
Maritime wing of museum. Public education facility to display and interpret maritime and natural history of Prince William Sound	2,000,000.00	150,000.00
Oil Spill Cooperative and Training Center	5,000,000.00	500,000.00
Oversight of Oil Industry by City of Valdez		150,000.00
Increased access to Prince W.S.	25,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Improve Marine Parks	1,000,000.00	100,000.00

	<u>PROJECT COST</u>	<u>ANNUAL COSTS</u>
Assist City handle waste oil	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Training of Personnel to handle Environmental Incidents	200,000.00	50,000.00
Improved Public Health Facilities for residents of Prince W.S.	2,500,000.00	250,000.00

Hopefully, the cost will help to assure a better allocation of the Exxon Spill Settlement. This funding should be used to enhance the quality of life of the people most affected, the people of Prince William Sound.

Document ID Number 920601050
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

c: Bill Walker, Esq.

RESOLUTION

Document ID Number	920601053
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPNW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPNW
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPNW	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MSA	

- Whereas - Pink salmon stocks in Prince William Sound were clearly damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and,
- Whereas - Damage assessment and restoration science work on pink salmon in Prince William Sound provides information greatly contributing to the understanding of damaged stocks and their interrelationships with other salmon stocks in Prince William Sound, and
- Whereas - Restoration of these damaged stocks is largely possible only through fisheries management actions that are highly dependent upon the information generated from damage assessment and restoration science projects, and
- Whereas - The economies of the oil spill affected communities in Prince William Sound are largely dependent upon the salmon industry and are directly benefitted by the improved management precision brought about through the knowledge gained from existing restoration science projects, and
- Whereas - The integrity of wild salmon stocks in Prince William Sound will receive benefit from knowledge gained from these programs and this knowledge will have application to salmon production planning, and the future of the salmon industry in Prince William Sound.

May it therefore be resolved that the Prince William Sound/Copper River Regional Salmon Planning Team strongly endorses the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's continued support for restoration science projects for salmon in Prince William Sound as a long term method of restoration of damaged wild stocks, through applied management, scientific evaluation and enhancement of the commercial salmon fisheries.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	10	3100

3700

2/5/92  
Date

*John McMullin* by TBN

John McMullin, Chairman,  
Prince William Sound/Copper River  
Regional Salmon Planning Team  
P.O. 1110  
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages	1
To	Trustee Council	From	PWS/CR APT
Cc.		Co.	PWSAC
Dept.		Phone #	424 7511
Fax #	276 7178	Fax #	424-7514

# CITY OF CORDOVA



January 30, 1991

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

Document ID Number
92-0601056
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Dear Trustees,

On behalf of the Cordova City Council, I am writing to express the City's support for research projects designed to enhance the restoration of salmon, herring, and other wild fish stocks damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We believe that the research projects proposed by biologists in the Cordova Office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game merit special attention by the Trustees. These studies target both restoration and effective management of a complex fishery. We support this research for the following reasons:

Issue	3700
Top/lop	10
Com #	1

1. This research specifically targets the restoration of species damaged by the oil spill. This falls directly in line with a Council mandate; to restore damaged natural resources and the ecological integrity of the Sound.

2. If this research is not adequately funded, it will very likely have adverse impacts upon ADF&G's in-season management capabilities given the complex mixed stock salmon fishery in Prince William Sound. Without the information these projects could provide, it is likely that ADF&G will have a very difficult time meeting its dual mandates to restore and enhance damaged wild stocks while at the same time, meeting industry demands for an efficient and timely harvest of large hatchery returns. This is particularly true now, given the pressure to move harvest zones out of hatchery terminal areas and into entrance corridors where hatchery and wild stocks mix. This research could give Fish and Game more effective management tools. Without them, there could be adverse impacts both for the fishing industry and for the health of wild fish stocks; particularly salmon and herring.

3. These proposed projects could also provide important pre-season and post-season information. These data could greatly increase ADF&G's ability to forecast returns and anticipate stock specific temporal and spatial distributions in the fisheries. These types of data are of tremendous value in resolving the types of controversial issues which are routinely addressed by citizen advisory groups, the Salmon Harvest Task Force, the Board of Fisheries, the Prince William Sound/Copper River Regional Salmon Planning Team, and the Legislature.

4. Interactions between wild salmon stocks and hatchery reared stocks is a research topic of vital concern to industry officials and biologists alike. Damage assessment and restoration research projects are very important in understanding these interactions.

5. The oil spill happened less than three years ago. This is a very short time in ecological terms. We believe that it is very important that long term research on damage assessment and restoration take place. We are not confident that the amount of data collected to date is sufficient to make valid scientific conclusions and resource management decisions. The fact that much of the data is "litigation sensitive" and not open to public scrutiny does little to bolster our confidence.

6. The damage assessment and restoration research projects being carried out by the Cordova ADF/G Office have tremendous economic value to the City of Cordova. First, the economy of this community is primarily based upon the fishing industry. Any research that will assist ADF&G's management capabilities will ultimately benefit the community. The combined goals of maintaining the health and integrity of all salmon stocks and maximizing economic opportunities for fishermen are central to a stable economy. Second, much of this research money has been injected directly into the Cordova economy. Most of the people hired for these projects, both permanent and temporary, are Cordova residents. Most of the money spent for food and supplies has gone to local businesses. The Cordova economy suffered a great deal in the wake of the Exxon Valdez spill and it is going through a kind of restoration process of its own. These research dollars have provided, and hopefully will continue to provide, an economic stimulus for this community.

In summary, the City of Cordova takes the position that the type of research proposed by the Cordova ADF&G Office is vital to restoration of the ecological integrity of Prince William Sound. It is also vital to the economic health of Cordova and to sound management of our resources. We understand that funding decisions have not yet been made on these projects. We would urge the Trustees Council to provide the necessary funding for these projects in light of its mandate to restore the natural resources in Prince William Sound. We appreciate the opportunity to comment and please contact us if there are any questions regarding our position on this issue. Thanks for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Charles K. Weaverling, Mayor

Issue	2200
Top/lop	40
Com #	7

2

*P. don't close out prematurely*

Document ID Number	920001056
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

c.

Representative Kubina  
Senator Menard  
Senator Kurtulla  
Resource Restoration Coordination Group  
Representatives Davidson, Navarre, Gruenberg  
ADF&G/Cordova Office

Document ID Number

920601056

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.



CITY OF CORDOVA, ALASKA

RESOLUTION 92-04

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PWSAC'S PARTICIPATION IN SALMON RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION EFFORTS IN THE AREA IMPACTED BY THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL**

WHEREAS, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) contributes an average of 70% of the annual commercial salmon harvest in Prince William Sound, and

WHEREAS, PWSAC thus contributes substantially to the economies of all the communities in the Prince William Sound region, as well as to the Kenai Peninsula, Anchorage, and the state of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, PWSAC programs contribute large numbers of salmon to the sport fisheries of the Sound, and

WHEREAS, the marine environment which supports both enhanced and wild salmon production was impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, and

WHEREAS, the Exxon oil spill also negatively affected the salmon market;


THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Cordova, Alaska, that:

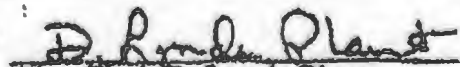
(1) The Council support the appointment of PWSAC as a member of the public advisory committee of the Oil Spill Trustee Council, and

(2) The Council support PWSAC's recommendations for restoration funding of salmon rehabilitation and evaluation activities, including:

- \* long-term evaluation of wild and hatchery stock interactions
- \* cooperative biological and oceanographic studies
- \* salmon rehabilitation projects, including improvements to the Main Bay Hatchery
- \* sport fishery development projects
- \* market research and development

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1992.

  
Mayor Charles K. Weaverling

  
City Clerk D. Lynda Plant

Document ID Number

920601057

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

- A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

## CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

## RESOLUTION NO. 9215

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, EXPRESSING ITS SUPPORT FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS OUT OF THE EXXON VALDEZ NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT BY THE EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE'S COUNCIL TOWARDS THE ENHANCEMENT OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND.

WHEREAS, the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill were felt by all residents of all communities in Prince William Sound and areas affected by that oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez oil spill brought a greater environmental awareness to all residents living in Prince William Sound; and

WHEREAS, the time has come to minimize the studying of the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and proceed with definitive steps towards restoration and enhancement of Prince William Sound and affected areas; and

WHEREAS, the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree (MOA) entered into between the United States of America and the State of Alaska states that the governments shall jointly use all natural resource damage recoveries for purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources; and

WHEREAS, in their expenditure of funds the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustees must take into consideration that there needs to be some recognizable benefit to those affected residents of the communities of Prince William Sound and the areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, by definition, enhancement means to make greater as in value and attractiveness, to heighten, improve, to increase as in value or price.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Valdez, Alaska, supports expenditures of the settlement monies by the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee's Council towards the enhancement of Prince William Sound and the areas affected by the oil spill, to make those areas and communities environmentally cleaner and a better place to live and recreate.

Resolution No. 9215  
Page 2

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF  
VALDEZ, ALASKA, THIS 3rd day of February, 1992.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

By: *John Harris*  
John Harris, Mayor

ATTEST:

*Jeanne Donald*  
Jeanne Donald, City Clerk, CMC

1420:XKAH  
1-20-92

Document ID Number
<u>920601055</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE**

Alaska Fisheries Science Center  
Investigations-Research  
P. O. Box 1638  
Kodiak, AK 99615

Document ID Number	920601058
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISG	

January 29, 1992

The Honorable Jerome Selby  
Mayor, Kodiak Island Borough  
710 Mill Bay Road  
Kodiak, AK 99615

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 1

To	Dave Owens	From	Jerome Selby
Co.	Oil Trustee Council	Co.	KIB
Dept.		Phone #	486-9300
Fax #	1-276-7178	Fax #	486-9374

Dear Mayor Selby;

During the 21 January meeting of the KIB Shoreline Committee, you requested that I send you a written sketch of my ideas. Since these comments are simply my observations and suggestions they do not reflect NMFS policy and have not been reviewed by those more directly involved with the Exxon Valdez spill.

With regard to programs, I noted that the spill had caught everyone flat-footed with regard to baseline data. In particular there were no standard collection sites in the Kodiak archipelago where data on oil content of sediments, faunal or floral species composition or other baseline data were routinely collected. As a result various agencies (NMFS, ADF&G, Alaska DEC, etc.) were scrambling to collect data as the oil was drifting toward these islands. I suggested that a committee approach be adopted to select key or critical sites that would provide a long term series of baseline observations. I also suggested that, since there was a large area within the Borough that could potentially be impacted by oil spills, that a revolving fund be set up as a means of paying for baseline sampling and analysis. This could be in the form of an endowment. Reasonable such a fund could apply to areas outside the Borough or to the State as a whole, but I believe that some local control is desirable.

The University of Alaska's suggestion that a running seawater facility be set up to assess toxicity is a good one and would serve the Borough well in various capacities.

With respect to criteria for evaluating various proposals I suggested only one. I believe that the major criterion should be that any given program funded from the settlements should show strong potential to improve our ability to deal with oil related catastrophes in the future.

Com #	1
Top/lop	30
Issue	300

*The first five  
p. of the proposals  
submitted in closed  
format to NMFS with baseline check.*



Upon further reflection, it also occurs to me that there is a large back-log of unanalysed samples and data that were collected during the assessment process. Due to the large number of samples collected and the necessity of producing an assessment in a timely fashion, a great deal of "triage" was involved in selecting samples of data to be analyzed. Perhaps a revolving fund-endorsement approach could be used here also.

Sincerely,



Dr. Robert S. Ott,  
Facility Director

cc: Gary Stauffer F/AKC1  
RACE Reading file

Document ID Number
920601058
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

SOCKEYE SALMON ESCAPEMENT EVALUATION  
 AYAKULIK RIVER  
 OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUNDS

Document ID Number	92060/058	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPNG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPNG	<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPNG	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
--------------------	-----------	------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

Issue	3/10/92
Top/Op	30
Com #	2

Proposed Development:

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge proposes to develop a method to identify the minimum number of sockeye salmon needed to maintain brown bear feeding habitat on specific tributaries of the Ayakulik River drainage. The Connecticut and Southeast Creeks which drain into the Red Lake sub-drainage of the Ayakulik have been indexed during the months of July and August for brown bear abundance and composition since 1960 (Barnes, 1990). This information is used by management to monitor bear population trends and use of critical habitats on the southern portion of the refuge. The relationship of sockeye escapement into these key tributaries to brown bear abundance is unknown.

This study would evaluate the effects of various in-season levels of salmon abundance on brown bear use of these key tributaries and determine sockeye escapement necessary to maintain brown bear use within +20 percent of the current use level. To accomplish this aerial surveys will be used to index in season salmon escapement and brown bear abundance on these tributaries on a weekly basis from mid-June through August 30. Salmon escapement and bear use through the season will be determined using the area under the curve method (Johnson and Barrett, 1988). The study is proposed for a period of 3 years (1992-1994) to obtain replicate data sets.

Facilities Required:

No facilities are required for this project. All field work to be conducted will be accomplished through aerial surveys on the key tributaries of the Ayakulik drainage.

Estimated Facilities Cost:

Salaries GS/5 (3pp @ \$915/pp)	\$ 2,750
Aerial Surveys US Government Aircraft (44 hrs @ \$59/hr)	<u>2,600</u>
Sub total	\$ 5,350
Total (1992-1994)	\$16,050

Justification:

Document ID No	A-92 WPI	B-93 WT	C-RPWG	D-PAG	E-MISC.
9206010	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

From the early 1970's, with the exception of 1975, sockeye salmon escapement into the Ayakulik drainage has generally exceeded 150 thousand fish annually. This escapement level has been sufficient to maintain high brown bear use of the Red Lake tributaries during summer. The current maximum desired early and late run sockeye escapement for the system is 300 thousand fish. In 1989 an overescapement of approximately 780 thousand sockeye was recorded as a result of the Exxon oil spill. In addition, escapement into the system during 1990 and 1991 exceeded the desired maximum of 300 thousand by approximately 25 percent. As a result, the sockeye juvenile rearing capacity of the system may have been overstressed which may result in substantially decreased returns in future years. A reduction in escapement may effect brown bear use on the key index streams. Information is needed to identify the minimum number of sockeye necessary to maintain the seasonal brown bear feeding habitat in these tributaries and to effectively utilize bear survey data so that population or use trends are accurately and quickly detected.

Literature Cited:

Barnes Jr, Victor G. 1990 The influence of salmon availability on movements and range of brown bears on southwest Kodiak Island. Int. Conf. Bear Res. and Manage. 8:305-313.

Johnson, B.A. and B.M. Barrett. 1988. Estimation of salmon escapement based on stream survey data: a geometric approach. Alaska Dep. Fish and Game. Regional Inf. Rpt. 4K88. Kodiak.

Submitted By:

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

UGANIK RIVER FISH COUNTING WEIR  
OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUNDS

Document ID	A-92 W	B-93 W	C-RP	D-PAG	E-MISC
920601C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Proposed Development:

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge proposes the continued operation of a salmon fish counting weir on the Uganik River. Uganik salmon runs are used by sport, commercial and subsistence fishermen in addition to wildlife as a food source. The initial development of this counting weir was started in 1990, one year after the impacts to Kodiak coastal habitats from the oil spill occurred. The weir was again operated in 1991. This weir is needed to provide accurate information on salmon escapement for management and ensure an optimum seasonal food source (salmon) for wildlife within the drainage.

Issue	22
Top/Op	30
Com #	3

Facilities Required:

The principal component of these facilities is a high-tech fish counting weir located immediately above the tidal area on the Uganik River. The weir allows operators to effectively count migrating salmon from mid-May to September 30. In addition to the weir a support camp consisting of a large weatherport tent and cooking facilities is located at the site.

Estimated Facilities Cost:

Salaries - GS/5 technicians (21 pp @ \$915/pp)	\$ 19,200
Groceries - (20 weeks @ \$175/wk)	3,500
Aircraft US Government (14 hrs @ \$110/hr)	1,540
Vessel Support US Government (4 days @ \$500/day)	2,000
Supplies (Communications gear and misc. weir materials)	<u>2,000</u>
Annual sub-total	\$ 28,240
Total 1992-1995	\$112,960

Justification:

Funding for continuing this project in 1992 through 1995 is lacking. This fish counting project would enhance management activities related to the return of coho and sockeye salmon which spawned during the parental escapement year 1989. Coho and sockeye salmon have extended rearing in the freshwater environment and Uganik stocks may have been impacted by overescapement in 1989.

Submitted By:

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge



USE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF BALD EAGLE NEST SITES  
OF THE KODIAK ISLAND ARCHIPELAGO

92000/658

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND STUDY PROPOSAL

Issue 3/00  
Com # Top/Op 30  
4

OBJECTIVES:

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge proposes the development of a productivity catalogue to be used for monitoring productivity of individual bald eagle pairs nesting on the Kodiak Island Archipelago. Coastal refuge habitats at high risk to exposure to oil spill impacts and environmentally sensitive areas would receive priority with additional nonrefuge areas receiving coverage on an opportunistic basis.

These data would allow area specific monitoring of bald eagle productivity, and assessment of environmental and developmental impacts on Kodiak's bald eagle population.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

The principal components in development of the productivity catalogue are:

Portable digital tape recorders and sound equipment to obtain voice recordings of breeding adult bald eagles in attendance of active nest sites. Follow-up aerial surveys to determine number of young eagles fledged. Computer voice print analysis of the tapes and computer cataloguing to identify individual bald eagles in subsequent years. Funding for subsequent annual surveys and voice print collection will be sought from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

EQUIPMENT COST (thousand \$):

Digital tape recorders and boom microphones	\$ 5
Audio tape analysis and computer cataloguing	\$25
Transportation (refuge vessel) and Aircraft cost	\$25
TOTAL	\$55

JUSTIFICATION:

Nesting bald eagles are susceptible to both environmental and man-induced impacts. Determining the loss of one or both members of a breeding pair of bald eagles, and shifts in nest use are normally not possible but are essential in assessing changes in bald eagle productivity. Radio telemetry has allowed for short term monitoring of individual pairs of nesting bald eagles. Since bald eagles live up to 50 years in captivity, breeding activity in individual pairs could exceed 25 years. However, identification of breeding pairs of bald eagles throughout their lifespan has not been possible in the past. Voice printing allows for the determination of breeding longevity, nest shifting, and breeding success of individual breeding bald eagle pairs. These data would provide the basis for evaluating the

factors the influence bald eagle nesting success and productivity. The development of a bald eagle voice print catalogue would also serve to identify critical habitat areas (other than nesting habitat) and establish their importance to productivity and population status of Kodiak bald eagles.

Document ID Number	
920601058	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

SEA OTTERS IN THE KODIAK ARCHIPELAGO:  
POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND STUDY PROPOSAL

OBJECTIVE:

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge proposes development of a methodology to accurately inventory and provide assessments of the sea otter population along the coast of the Kodiak Island Archipelago. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is mandated to conserve sea otters and their habitats. Development of this capability will provide local, state, and federal agencies the resource information to make knowledgeable decisions when responding to the wide range of possible environmental catastrophies that may impact the coastline of the Kodiak Archipelago.

Com # 10p/10p  
Issue 30  
5

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

The principle component in developing the proposed inventory capability is a forward-looking, thermal, infrared, (FLIR) detection system with video tape archiving, gyro-operated focusing, GPS navigation compatible with track plotting. The FLIR system utilized by the United States Coast Guard Search and Rescue helicopters is the recommended manufacturer.

An avionic GPS with personal computer interface downloading capabilities would also be required and this would be connected to a 386 laptop personal computer to archive position data and to operate the software to analyse F.L.I.R. generated video tape. Funding to conduct preliminary survey work and subsequent annual surveys would be sought from the Fish and Wildlife Service or other federal agencies.

ESTIMATED EQUIPMENT COSTS (THOUSAND \$):

FLIR System	\$125
Video tape analysis computer software	\$ 10
GPS Navigation System	\$ 3
386, 100Mb laptop personal computer	\$ 5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$145</b>

JUSTIFICATION:

The inability to quickly assess numbers of sea otters and other marine wildlife resources threatened by the approaching oil spill was an obvious deficiency highlighted in Kodiak's early preparations to battle the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Unfortunately, to combat this lack of basic information, observers pressed into duty were often inexperienced and only minimally trained to perform the required surveys. Environmentally sensitive species such as sea otters, as well as other marine and land mammals need to be enumerated prior to an impact occurring if that impact is to be correctly evaluated and mitigated. Current data available for coastal refuge wildlife

resources are minimal and not valid for the non-refuge coastal habitats in the remainder of the archipelago. A permanent inventory record of Kodiak's coastal wildlife resources and the capability to quickly inventory oilspill threatened shorelines needs to be considered a primary part of any future "oilspill preparedness plan". The FLIR system also detects oil on the surface of the water to improve spill tracking and deployment of cleanup efforts. The recently proposed Minerals Management Service Oil Lease Sale #149 emphasizes the ongoing potential for environmental impacts from oil industry activity and underscores that these threats will not lessen with time.

Document ID Number	
920601058	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

One of the most fragile, and utterly irreplaceable resources impacted by the 1989 Exxon-Valdez oil spill were the archaeological sites. The Kodiak Island region was the major population center of the North Pacific for most of the 7,000 years of prehistoric occupation. Some of the largest, and until recently, most pristine and well preserved village sites in the United States existed in the Kodiak Island area. Because prehistoric people depended on the resources of the sea, nearly all archaeological sites on the island are coastal, and were directly in the path of the oil spill and associated cleanup.

Although only a small number of the total number of sites have been documented by archaeologists, we know that the Kodiak archipelago has more than twice the density of archaeological sites in the spill affected area, including Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, or the Alaska Peninsula. In an effort to minimize damage to the sites from clean-up activities, Exxon employed 26 professional archaeologists in a three-year cultural resource program.

Like much of the clean-up effort, it was too little, too late for the Kodiak Island area. By Exxon's own admission, 22 sites were vandalized during the summer of 1989 alone. Of the 22, 17 were in the Kodiak area. This represents only a fraction of the vandalism that has occurred in the wake of the spill, as poorly controlled maps and information, generated and distributed by Exxon, has widely increased knowledge of site locations.

No one can undo the damage that has been done. What we can do is continue survey work to find the most precious sites of the several thousand that exist, and do some repair of vandalized sites. Vandals shoveled holes in sites as large as ten feet wide; these need to be filled or they will quickly expand through erosion to many times their original size. Vandalism and looting have continued to increase since the spill. Monitoring of the best sites is crucial.

The Kodiak Area Native Association, with the support of both the Native and non-Native communities, is deeply committed to preserving the unique cultural heritage of the island. To house existing collections of artifacts, and the ongoing cultural heritage education and research programs, KANA is in the final planning process of a Native Museum and culture center. By educating the public, and providing a center for research and preservation, we can begin to address the damage done by the spill.

Document ID Number	
920601058	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Issue	3/12
Top/lop	35
Com #	6

Total construction and furnishing costs for the museum facility total 11 million dollars. Land for the building on Near Island has been leased from the City of Kodiak at low cost, for fifty years.

Because of the urgent need, we plan a phased construction program, with the first phase costing about 5 million. Application of oil spill damage monies to this project would be appropriate, and crucial, if Kodiak's abundant, but rapidly disappearing prehistoric sites are to be preserved.

Issue	3/92
Top/Op	3/92
Com #	7

Submitted by:  
Kodiak Area Native Association  
Rick Knecht,  
Director, Alutiiq Culture Center

Document ID Number	920601058
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	



# Kodiak State Parks Citizens' Advisory Board

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

Document ID Number

920601058

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

January 30, 1992

To the members of the Exxon Valdez  
Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council-

The state park units in the Kodiak area were damaged in varying degrees by oil and, in some cases, the related cleanup work from the Exxon Valdez oilspill during the 1989 summer season. Oil showed up on the beaches near Pasagshak River State Recreation Site (SRS) and Buskin River SRS. Both these areas are extremely popular with resident and nonresident sportfishermen and women. Shuyak Island State Park was one of the hardest hit places in the entire Kodiak area. A concerted cleanup effort took place there in 1989 and 1990. Oil was still present on Shuyak's beaches during the spring assessment in 1991 and park visitors will no doubt see traces of oil on the park's beaches for many years to come. In addition to the physical damages to state park units in the Kodiak area, the two state park rangers assigned to the Kodiak district worked fulltime on oilspill cleanup and coordination during the summer of 1989. As a result much of the routine park maintenance and upkeep to the four park units in the Kodiak district did not get done that year.

As trustees of the Exxon settlement fund, we urge you to consider funding for the following in order to mitigate and/or restore damage done to state park resources from the oilspill:

1. Land exchange between the State of Alaska and the Kodiak Island Borough (KIB). KIB owns lands on Shuyak Island which could be traded for state land on the Kodiak Island road system in the Narrow Cape/Pasagshak area. We support this trade and the ultimate inclusion of the borough land to Shuyak Island State Park or to the state game refuge system. (Estimated cost: \$50,000-70,000 for independent land appraisal.)
2. Acquisition of recreational sites on the Kodiak road system. Many areas currently used by the public for recreational purposes are on private lands. These sites should be acquired to insure public access for future generations.
3. Public education and interpretation of archaeological resources located in state parks. Training opportunities for park rangers to increase their effectiveness in enforcing historic preservation laws.

Issue	3600
Top/Op	30
Com #	3

Issue	3600
Top/Op	30
Com #	2

Issue	3600
Top/Op	50
Com #	1

*D. 14 returned Alaska names*

page two-Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council

We look forward to working with the Trustee Council to insure that the funds made available through the settlement are spent wisely. Thank you for your time and efforts.

Sincerely,



Roger Blackett, Chairman  
Kodiak State Parks Citizen's Advisory Board

cc: Senator Fred Zharoff  
Representative Cliff Davidson  
Neil Johannsen, Director, Alaska State Parks  
Jerome Selby, Kodiak Island Borough Mayor

Document ID Number	
920601058	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.



Potential Land Acquisition Sites for Recreational Access  
Along the Kodiak Road System

1. Termination Point Trail System - A popular trail system used by local hikers and hunters begins at the end of Monashka Bay Road, and leads to an abandoned cabin once used as a retreat for soldiers during WWII and to Termination Point, a grassy knob extending out into Narrow Strait. The trails wind through old growth Sitka spruce and along steep rock cliffs. Bald eagles, deer, otter, and many shorebirds are commonly seen from along the trails. Present land status: The parking area at the end of the road is Kodiak Island Borough (KIB) land; most of the trail system is on land owned by Lesnoi, Inc. Approximate acreage: 1100 acres.

2. Long Island - A very popular destination for local boaters, Long Island is only a 20-30 minute skiff ride from downtown Kodiak. Many Kodiak residents enjoy hiking, picnicking, beachcombing, and hunting on the island. The lakes on the island area stocked with rainbow trout. Evidence from three eras of Kodiak's history are present on Long Island with Koniag sites, remnants of Russian occupancy, and WWII gun emplacements and observation posts. The rocky shorelines and small bays of Long Island serve as rookeries for a large number of seabirds, and include the only breeding site in the Kodiak area for the rhinoceros auklet. Present land status: Privately owned, Lesnoi, Inc. Approximate acreage: 1462 acres. Special note: A number of hazardous materials have been detected on the island, including PCBs.

3. Sandy Beach - Located just southwest of Gibson Cove, this quiet and scenic cove is only a mile from downtown Kodiak. The area is used for picnicking, fishing, and beachcombing. Present land status: State select. Approximate acreage: 28 acres.

4. Bruhn Point, Women's Bay - A high-use area because of its roadside accessibility, Bruhn Point offers opportunities for camping, fishing, clamming and beachcombing. An unmaintained road leads from the Chiniak highway out to a small cove just south of Bruhn Point. Present land status: Privately owned, Koniag, Inc. Approximate acreage: 50 acres.

5. Cliff Point - This area has a long history of recreational use mainly because of easy access offered via a number of dirt roads. An old softball field is located at the end of one of the roads, and adjacent to a wide gravel beach. A number of small lakes in this area are stocked and hunting for smallgame and waterfowl is good. Many local residents consider Cliff Point to be a prime spot for watching birds and marine mammals. Present land status: Recently acquired by Trillium, Inc. and Lesnoi, Inc. Approximate acreage: 1677 acres.

Document ID Number 920601055	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
	<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Document ID Number 920601058	1992 WPWG	1993 WPWG	RPWG	PAG	MISC.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Middle Bay Waysides - Both these areas have been, and continue to be used by the public for a variety of recreational purposes. Middle Bay is one of the best clamming areas on the Kodiak road system and also offers good duckhunting and sportfishing opportunities. Present land status: Unknown. An access road located one mile east of the American river/Saltery Cove road has recently been closed off by a private landowner. Approximate acreage: 105 acres.

7. Mayflower Beach - This small beach is situated right off the Chiniak highway. A series of seastacks and small islands just offshore of the beach are home to many seabirds. A lake on the west side of the highway is stocked by ADF&G. Present land status: Private, but may have recreation easement on it. Approximate acreage: 50 acres.

8. Myrtle and Frank Creeks, Kalsin Bay - These small areas are heavily used by campers and RVers. Sportfishing is excellent, birdlife and scenic values are also high. Present land status: Unknown. Approximate acreage: Ten acres each.

9. Thumbs Up Cove - This sheltered bay close to the chiniak highway, is used as an anchorage by many local residents. An old dock is situated at the head of the bay. Present land status: A now relinquished private lease to the tidelands has never been conveyed back to public use. Uplands may already be owned by the state. Approximate acreage: 10 acres.

10. Roslyn Beach - Roslyn Creek is considered an excellent silver salmon stream and also supports a run of pink salmon. Local residents fish for hooligans along the beach near Roslyn Creek. The area may also be suitable for a small boat launch. The combination of sandy beaches so close to mature Sitka spruce forests is unique to the Kodiak area. Present land status: May already be state land. Approximate acreage: 50 acres.

11. Cape Chiniak - This end-of-the-road area has long been used by the public because of its recreational values and accessibility. Hunting, fishing, beachcombing, hiking, and birding are all popular activities here. This was the site of a WWII coastal defense installation. Present land status: Private, Koniag, Inc. Approximate acreage: 3500 acres.

12. Sacramento River Valley - This scenic valley is accessed by foot or four-wheel drive vehicle from the Narrow Cape area, or by foot from over a pass from the Pasagshak highway. The area offers great sportfishing, hiking, and beachcombing. Present land status: Grazing lease, possibly already state land. Approximate acreage: 400 acres.

page three-draft list of recreational access sites on the Kodiak road system

13. Trail to Cascade Lake - This scenic lake is a 3 1/2 hike from Anton Larsen road. the lake is stocked by ADF&G. hikers can glimpse views of Whale and Raspberry Islands, and Kizhuyak Bay. Present land status: Private, Ouzinkie Natives, Inc. and one individual land owner. Approximate acreage: 5 acre camping/recreation site on Cascade Lake and public easement for trail from Anton Larsen road to the lake.

14. End of Anton Larsen Road - This is where the boundaries of the one deer and four deer areas abut, and so is a popular takeoff point for landbased deer hunters. A maze of trails winds through young Sitka spruce forests and grassy meadows. Present land status: Private, some owned by individuals, and the remainder owned by Ouzinkie Natives, Inc. Approximate acreage: 2-5 acres for a parking area and reststop.

Document ID Number	
920601058	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

5-26-92

Dear Mr. Dikeman & the Restoration Trustees,

I truly believe that the best use of funds from the Exxon Valley settlement is to protect the beautiful lands and wild species in the area affected by the spill. Forests need protection from clearcutting. Domestic total lands, precious shorelines and old forests all need to be protected and properly restored. Our children and their children's children all need to have the opportunity to experience this wonderful land and its abundant wildlife.

Sincerely,  
Paul W. Dandrea

Document ID Number	920601068
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

PO BOX 2-K-712 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

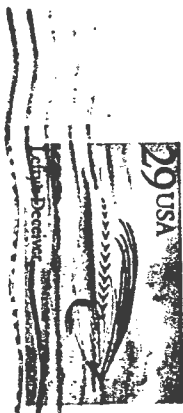
Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	20	3602

99802-2712

Document ID Number	
920601068	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPHG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPHG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPHG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.



DAVE GIBBONS.  
 Acting Admin. Dir.  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, AK 99501



JUN 01 REC'D

16 May 1992

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Mr. Gibbons,

The recent release of the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration plans have given me the impetus to write you. I am concerned that this money, which could be used for aiding immediately threatened lands, will sit idle in banks and endowments. Please use this money now for urgent projects such as acquiring land or timber rights.

Habitat in Kodiak, Kenai Fjords and the Chugach Forest is a vital part of our Alaska. Let's buy these areas, and provide the protection we couldn't provide to the oil-soaked Sound.  
Thank-you for your time!

Sincerely,

*Marin Kuizenga*  
Marin Kuizenga  
Box 84425  
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Document ID Number

920601070

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	50	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3602



JUN 01 REC'D

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director - Restoration Team  
645 "C" St.  
Anchorage AK 99501

Document ID Number	920601070
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

GERALD R. BROOKMAN  
715 MUIR AVENUE  
KENAI, ALASKA 99611  
May 29, 1992

Document ID Number	
920601071	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I am writing concerning the decisions that will be made on the Oil Spill Restoration Framework (Vol. 1). While the Kenai area was not directly affected by the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill, I do have a great interest in the area which was affected, and I would like to make the following points, for your consideration in deciding on how the settlement funds will be expended.

1. I believe that habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process. Acquisition of habitat and protection from development can do a great deal to ameliorate damages to wildlife populations which would otherwise be damaged.

2. Habitat protection and acquisition, including purchase of land, conservation easements, and timber rights are the most effective means of restoration and should be the **PRIORITY USE** of settlement funds. I believe that 80%, at least, of the settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and services on an equivalent resource basis.

3. I believe that the imminent threat protection process should be used, otherwise critical forest lands may be logged before they could be considered for acquisition. Negotiations should begin immediately.

4. The restoration process must begin AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Funds must not be locked away in an endowment. (Construction projects are **NOT** an appropriate use of restoration funds.)

5. **WILDERNESS QUALITIES OF THE REGION MUST BE PROTECTED.**

6. Restoration and protection of archeological resources, especially in national parks, is very important.

7. The monitoring program should not be dominated by studies of commercially valuable species, but should give equal consideration to all species in a comprehensive program that evaluates the long-term effects of the spill on the entire coastal ecosystem.

8. The public advisory group should have a seat designated for each interest group (environmentalists, in addition to governmental, commercial use, etc.). A broad spectrum of interests should be represented on this group, to ensure that all appropriate interests will be included, and that no appropriate considerations will be overlooked.

I thank you for your consideration of my comments, above.

*Gerald R. Brookman*

Issue 3600  
Top/Op 30  
Com # 1

Issue 3600  
Top/Op 90  
Com # 2

Issue 3100  
Top/Op 90  
Com # 3

Issue 3000  
Top/Op 50  
Com # 3

Issue 1000  
Top/Op 30  
Com # 4

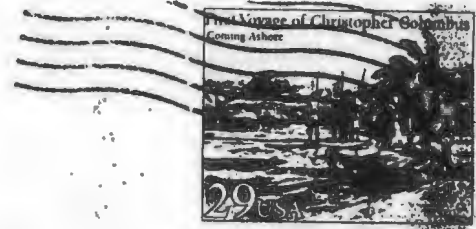
Issue 3300  
Top/Op 51  
Com # 5

50 - in law med



BERALD R. BROOKMAN  
715 MUIR AVENUE  
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

30 MAY 1992



UN U 1 REC'D

Document ID Number  
920601071

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



**REMEMBER**  
THE ALAMO  
PEARL HARBOR  
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Document ID Number

920601072

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Box 42, Torrey Hill Road,  
Turner, ME 04282  
May 29, 1992

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Regarding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan,  
Vol. 1: Restoration Framework:

I believe a good proportion of the \$1 billion Exxon settlement fund should be spent for acquisition of endangered habitat areas rather than set aside for tourist development, roads, etc. in Prince William Sound as favored by Governor Hickel.

I worked on the 1989 Valdez oil spill and was deeply moved by the environmental destruction that I saw. To allow this money to be spent for any thing other than land preservation and habitat restoration makes no sense at all.

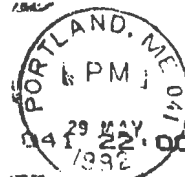
Thank you for your consideration of these ideas.

Sincerely,

*Jack Biscoe*  
Jack Biscoe

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Jack Biscoe  
Box 42 - Torrey Hill Road  
Turner, ME 04282



PORTLAND ME 041 29 MAY 1992 05/29/92 BGR #2

Document ID Number:  
920601072

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RFWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

JUN 01 REC'D

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



Dave Gibbons  
 Acting Administrative Director  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Document ID Number	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
920601073					

May 24, 1992

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I am writing to you at this time to comment on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, Vol. 1: Restoration Framework. The following is a list of the points that I wish to make concerning this restoration plan:

1. Instead of using a hierarchical process in which habitat acquisition would only be done as a last resort, habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process.
2. Habitat protection and acquisition, including purchase of land, conservation easements, and timber rights are the most effective means of restoration and should be the priority use of settlement funds.
3. 90% of the settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for lost resources and services on an equivalent resource basis.
4. The imminent threat protection process should be used, otherwise critical forest lands may be logged before they are considered for acquisition. Negotiations should begin immediately.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3/6/92

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3/6/92

Mr. Gibbons, when I first learned of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and how one of the world's last large pristine wilderness areas had been almost completely destroyed I was extremely saddened and greatly angered that we allowed this to happen and that I was unable to do anything to prevent further destruction to the wildlife of that area. As bad as it was when all of the wildlife was impacted immediately without warning, we could only sit back with worry, extreme anger and pity for those species migrating to this area, totally unaware that they were on a collision course with disaster.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	3/6/92

We can never truly restore this area to what it once was, we can only hope that nature will give new life to it. However, we must do our best to protect what is left for the wildlife and for ourselves.

The restoration process must begin now. Funds should not be locked away in an endowment. Construction projects are not an appropriate use of funds. The wilderness qualities of the region should be protected. Also of importance is the restoration of archeological resources, especially in national parks.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	30	3/10/92

*endowment*

In addition to the above points, the monitoring program should not be dominated by studies of commercially valuable species, but should give equal consideration to all species in a comprehensive program that evaluates the long-term effects of the spill on the

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	20	3/10

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	30	3/10

entire coastal ecosystem.

Finally, the public advisory group should have a seat designated for each interest group. In this way, the group members will be held accountable to their interests.

Sincerely,



David A. Brunetti

P.S. Since restoration planning began, the public has strongly favored habitat protection and acquisition as the most meaningful form of restoration. Now, 3 years after the bill, not a penny has been spent to actually acquire threatened habitats. This policy must change and it must change now.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	<del>40</del> 38	3300



See  
last  
page or  
first pg.

Document ID Number	
920001073	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

David A. Brunetti  
102 Arthur's Way  
Anchorage, AK 99503

FROM R21 10/904X 05/27  
1992



Document ID Number	
920601073	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Registration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

JUN 01 REC'D



# EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.

POST OFFICE BOX 2180 • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77252-2180

NRDA AND LITIGATION SUPPORT

G A LOCK  
MANAGER

May 29, 1992

Document ID Number
920601077
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

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

Dear Sirs:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the two-volume document entitled "Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration," issued April 1992 ("Restoration Document"). The purpose of Exxon's comments is to provide a constructive perspective on environmental conditions as they relate to restoration needs. It is not our intent to suggest how restoration funds should be spent. These comments may be useful in light of the apparent dichotomy of views regarding environmental conditions in the spill area. Remarkable fishing harvests, thriving wildlife, and the results of numerous studies released over the last two years indicate a healthy environment in the Sound, yet the Restoration Document seems to portray a chronically injured ecosystem.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	57	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	60	2100

The apparent differences between the Restoration Document and broader assessments of environmental health by others stem from addressing two entirely different issues. Studies described in the Restoration Document emphasize detection of residual hydrocarbons and subtle factors, which are not impeding natural recovery. This focus on minute effects conveys an image which is inconsistent with true conditions. Exxon and others have focused on a broader view of recovery as it relates to human use of the environment and the health of biologic populations on a scale which is relevant to restoration.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
15		

These two views of the region's vitality are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but they are far apart regarding their relevance to restoration issues. (The study results reported in the Restoration Document may be of scientific interest and, indeed, Exxon is generally supportive of continuing cost-effective research in the pursuit of new ideas that might significantly advance an understanding of hydrocarbons and their environmental interactions. However, such research is a separate issue and is not pertinent to the state of recovery and the need for restoration.) Given obviously flourishing biologic populations, reports of barely detectable hydrocarbon levels in highly localized areas can be more misleading than helpful unless placed in their proper perspective. (Claims of continuing environmental injury derived from such studies would seem to be more directed to competition for funding of

Com #	Top/op	Issue
300		

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	90	210



Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	57	2100

40 continue of previous

specific studies, rather than satisfying the Trustees' need for objective information on remaining spill impacts and viable options to achieve restoration.)

Furthermore, (the continued emphasis on 1989 mortalities is not meaningful in terms of recovery and restoration needs.) At current population levels, the signs of biological health are overwhelming. A few specific examples are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	57	2100

Fish populations are remarkably abundant and post-spill harvests have been exceptional.

Both herring and salmon have experienced record harvests since the spill. The recent herring sac roe fishery in Prince William Sound broke a modern record with more than 15,000 tons caught this year. This follows exceptional harvests of 8,300 tons and 11,900 tons in 1990 and 1991, respectively, and is strong evidence of a very healthy population. Similarly, pink salmon fisheries in Prince William Sound produced a new record with 44 million fish in 1990 and the second highest harvest of more than 37 million fish in 1991. (Given the obvious health and size of the harvests of these two important species, subtle effects on early lifestages of herring or salmon at isolated locations are not important to an assessment of the health and vitality of these fish stocks.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	83	2200

(Pink salmon wildstock populations have also recorded good escapements since the spill. While Prince William Sound wildstock may warrant special protection from overfishing, significant spill-related effects on the population are implausible.) Pink salmon wildstocks in the spill-affected area account for a small percentage (about 12%) of the total Prince William Sound wildstock harvest. Moreover, fishery closures in 1989 focused the pink salmon harvest near the hatcheries of origin, with the result that wildstock returns were enhanced because they were not intercepted.

Shoreline conditions are essentially recovered.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	50	2400

(The continued focus on studying the remnant hydrocarbons on isolated shorelines conveys the wrong perspective of the extent and relevance of such residual oiling. Annual spring surveys conducted jointly by federal and state agencies and Exxon showed dramatic improvement in shoreline conditions in 1990 and little oil remaining in 1991.) Even in 1991, less than 1% of the shoreline in the originally impacted area had oil remnants which were described as more than "very light." The April 1992 NOAA summary on shoreline conditions recognizes that the 1991

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	50	2400



cleanup program, in combination with natural processes, improved conditions even further and that the remaining oil poses little ecological risk.

*in consequential injuries  
Attorney of*

(Shoreline biota are both healthy and abundant. There are no remaining obvious differences between areas affected and unaffected by the spill. Although continued study of variations in biologic abundance relating to differences in cleanup techniques may have some scientific interest, such studies have no practical relevance to restoration.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	80	3100

Current conditions and historical experience from previous spills indicate that complete natural recovery of the rocky shores impacted by the spill is certain to occur shortly, if it is not already complete. (The few exceptions at low energy sites, where minor biological differences may still be detectable on a small scale, may be of scientific interest but are not relevant to the overall health of the Prince William Sound ecosystem.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	80	3100

Signs of seabird recovery are likewise striking.

Recent surveys of seabird colonies in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska confirm that the numbers of seabirds remain very large; all surveyed colonies are occupied. Recovery is clearly progressing well. (The abundance of birds in the colonies illustrates the resilience of these populations and provides assurance that natural recovery is occurring and will not require augmentation.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
9	50	300

Seabird populations numbering over 60 million in the Gulf of Alaska area are traditionally subject to wide fluctuations depending on weather, food supply, predation, climate oscillation, and other factors. For example, seabird losses in the North Pacific to the drift net fisheries (attributable to net entanglement) have been estimated at 600,000 per year and, yet, the populations absorb such losses. (The current abundance and apparent health of seabird populations are entirely consistent with this historical experience.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2		

Some of the claims in the Restoration Document are unsupported.

(Claims of oil-spill impacts on killer whales or of pollock contamination 500 miles from the spill site lack a plausible cause-and-effect relationship. Likewise, claims of population impacts on pink salmon and otters are based on speculative extrapolations that are inconsistent with the healthy condition of these resources.) For example, estimates of "but for the spill" fish populations appear to be without any serious basis. The postulated return of an incremental 15-25 million Prince William Sound pink salmon "but for the spill" in 1990 would imply an implausible

Com #	Top/op	Issue
10	57	2100

May 29, 1992

harvest at least twice the prior record of 29 million fish. (Finally, claims of continuing exposure of birds and mammals to harmful levels of hydrocarbons are in marked contrast to the findings of the Oil Spill Health Task Force (see report dated February 1990 and subsequent reports) and the FDA, which concluded that fish and shellfish throughout the region are safe for human consumption.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1A	50	2100

An overly rigid definition of recovery is impractical.

( The Restoration Document's definition of recovery, which requires a "full complement of age classes," illustrates a lack of realism and practicality. Taken literally, this would require that the oldest biologic specimen killed would have to be replaced by one of the same age before recovery can be called complete. Clearly, the distribution of age classes is always changing due to severe weather impacts, variations in food supply, and predator abundance, among other factors. Hence, requiring a specific age distribution in determining recovery to the "but for the spill" condition is an unrealistic and virtually meaningless goal.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1H	30	310

In practical terms, which are relevant to restoration, healthy ecological systems are characterized by species diversity, abundance, and reproduction. When human users of the environment, or its biological constituents, can no longer distinguish the effects of the spill from normal year-to-year variations, recovery has occurred. Based on these criteria, the area is virtually recovered today.

We hope you will find these comments helpful.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1E	30	3100

Very truly yours,

*J. G. Lorch*

GAL:hh

- c: Mr. Michael A. Barton - U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Mr. Charles E. Cole - Alaska Attorney General
- Mr. Curtis V. McVee - U.S. Department of the Interior
- Mr. Steven Pennoyer - National Marine Fisheries
- Mr. Carl L. Rosier - Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Mr. John A. Sandor - Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

American Petroleum Institute  
 1220 L Street, Northwest  
 Washington, D.C. 20005  
 202-682-8240



G. William Frick  
 Vice President and  
 General Counsel

June 1, 1992

Document ID Number	920602078
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Trustee Council  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

The American Petroleum Institute ("API") appreciates this opportunity to comment briefly on the 1992 Draft Work Plan and Restoration Framework Documents for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. 57 Fed. Reg. 12474 (April 10, 1992). The API is a national trade association with over 250 corporate members who engage in all facets of the petroleum industry, including exploration, production, marketing, refining, and transportation. As such, API's members have a significant interest in preserving, in all natural resource damage cases, the direct connections between injuries sustained, compensation paid, and the application of recovered monies to valid restoration projects. API therefore publishes the comments which have been submitted to the Trustee Council by Exxon Company, U.S.A.

Com #	Top/op	Issue

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	83	2/000

Com #	Top/op	Issue

In particular, API would stress that valid "restoration" projects should be undertaken for the purpose of restoring service levels which natural resources provide to the public. Thus, complex studies of the minute, subtle, and/or highly localized effects of hydrocarbons on natural resources is disconnected from the object of restoration. Additionally, the purpose of continuing to study the mortalities which occurred immediately after the spill in 1989 is unclear, given the extensive recovery of fish, bird, and other affected wildlife populations in Prince William Sound. The utility of such information, in terms of advancing restoration objectives today and in the immediate future, is dubious. In short, API's member companies would expect that trustees would view "restoration" in a practical sense, with a particular view to achieving species diversity, abundance, and reproduction.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	57	1000

Sincerely,

*G. William Frick*

Com #	Top/op	Iss
3	57	3100

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service  
Cordova Ranger  
District  
P.O. Box 280  
Cordova, Alaska  
907/424-7661

Copper River Delta Institute  
612 2nd Street  
P.O. Box 1460  
Cordova, Alaska 99574  
907/424-7212  
FAX 907/424-7214

Document ID Number	
920602079	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

*also  
added  
into  
92*

Reply to: 1500

Date: 2 June 1992

Subject: Restoration Framework

To: Bruce Van Zee, Forest Supervisor, Chugach National Forest

Attached please find general comments on the proposed Exxon Valdez Restoration Framework, and comments addressing specific options listed in the Framework. These comments were prepared jointly by the Cordova Ranger District (CRD) and the Copper River Delta Institute (CRDI).

We want to express some additional concerns we had on how the oil spill restoration has been handled with regards to both the Cordova Ranger District and the Copper River Delta Institute. First, we are concerned with the lack of involvement and familiarity we have had with the restoration process. Until Ken Holbrook's visit to Cordova 2 weeks ago, there had been very little interaction between the Trustees, the Oil Spill Restoration Committee, the Oil Spill Liaison and CRD and CRDI since the spill occurred 3 years ago. We have not been made aware how we might be involved, and how we fit into long-term planning.

Issue	1000
Top/op	53
Com #	1

The proposed Restoration Framework is an also an example of this lack of coordination and communication. Both CRD and CRDI were never made aware of the document previous to its publication, nor were they asked to submit or suggest options for the Restoration Framework. The Chugach National Forest is barely mentioned as a Prince William Sound land manager. For instance, there are at least two options (options 7 and 24) that address management issues in parks and refuges--with no mention of forest lands.

Issue	1000
Top/op	53
Com #	2

In addition, neither CRD or CRDI received copies of the 3 Volume document when it was first released. CRDI has yet to receive its requested copy and borrowed its only copy from Cordova's veterinarian. Similarly, CRD received its copy just a few days before Holbrook's visit to Cordova on 13 May. When we voiced our concerns about the 4 June response date being too soon and requested an extension, we were told that any extension was out of the question. The brief review period is reflected in our generalized comments.

In addition, neither CRD nor CRDI normally receive notification of public meetings on the oil spill when they were being held in Cordova. This lack of coordination and communication should be remedied if both CRD and CRDI are going to be effective, active participants in the restoration process.

Issue	1000
Top/op	53
Com #	3

We also are concerned that there is very little synthesized information readily available on the results of the restoration and damage assessment studies. This lack of information makes it difficult to address many of the proposed options listed in the Restoration, let alone submit proposals for restoration monies.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	67	1000

30 300 1000

Com # Toplon Issue

To date, the principal role of CRD and CRDI in the restoration process has been that of an advisor to other public agencies contracted to address oil spill issues on Forest Service lands. At the same time, when either CRD or CRDI have initiated and submitted proposals to the Oil Spill Restoration Committee, our proposals have entered a black hole and in some cases have been ignored or dismissed with a brief "it does not have a link to the oil spill". For example, last November, CRDI submitted 4 proposals to Ken Rice at the Oil Spill Restoration Committee, including 1 proposal that addressed shorebird staging in an oil-impacted area on northern Montague Island. Our understanding is that these proposals were never passed on to Ken Holbrook, and therefore were not considered for 1992 Forest Service oil spill monies.

In short, we urge you to have the Chugach National Forest Oil Spill Liaison and the Forest Service representative on the Oil Spill Restoration Committee to keep both CRD and CRDI informed and updated on current activities pertaining to the oil spill. We also would encourage you to raise the profile of the Forest Service in the proposed Restoration Framework. And finally, we would urge you to support both CRD and CRDI's restoration/restitution proposals and assist us in pursuing funding for them.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to submit our comments on the proposed Restoration Framework. We look forward to receiving a copy of the Chugach National Forest's response to the Restoration Framework.

/s/  
Mary Anne Bishop, Acting Manager  
Copper River Delta Institute

/s/  
Cal Baker, District Ranger  
Cordova Ranger District

Enc.  
cc: Ken Holbrook, Oil Spill Liaison

Document ID Number
920600-079
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

COMMENTS CONCERNING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION FRAMEWORK'S  
POTENTIAL RESTORATION OPTIONS

Prepared by: Cordova Ranger District, Chugach National Forest  
Copper River Delta Institute, Pacific Northwest Research Station

GENERAL COMMENTS ON PROPOSED OPTIONS

Lack of incorporating the Chugach National Forest into proposed options.

The Restoration Framework fails to mention the Chugach National Forest throughout the options as a land manager except for Option 6. There is a need to incorporate the Chugach National Forest in any options that currently concern "State and Federal parks and refuges" (e.g. Options 7, 8, 21, 24,). At the same time, many of the options do reflect recreational development in Prince William Sound. There is a need to examine these proposed recreational development options as they relate to the Chugach National Forest management direction.

Lack of options as they relate to the criminal plea agreement.

In the introduction of the Restoration Framework (page 5), restoration includes "restoration, replacement, and enhancement of affected resources, acquisition of equivalent resources and services; and long-term environmental monitoring and research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup and amelioration of oil spills." Restoration options as currently listed in the Framework, do not address prevention, containment and amelioration of oil spills. Research to date and most options focus on resources in oil-impacted areas, and not on resources in the tanker-corridor or tanker travel route that could be potentially impacted in a future spill.

Need to incorporate issues and concerns of page 16 into proposed options.

We noted the following issues and concerns were not adequately addressed in any of the potential restoration options:

1. use of restoration monies for the prevention of future spills.
2. further clean-up activities.
3. how much reliance should be place on natural processes to insure recovery of injured natural resources and services.
4. the effect of restoration activities on the local economy of the spill area.
5. idea of removing other (non Exxon Valdez oil) sources of contamination from the affected area as a means of aiding restoration.

Document ID Number 920602079	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
	<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
	<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

920602079

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

Comments on Restoration Options for Management of Human Uses.

Option 1. Archaeological resource protection.

We recommend an additional action to include archaeological site inventory work up to the 150' contour line along all shorelines and beaches in Prince William Sound. The Forest Service would assist in the monitoring and site protection program in Prince William Sound.

Option 2. Intensify management of fish and shellfish.

The proposed option should be expanded to include the intensified management of fisheries habitat. Habitat management of fish and shellfish is an essential component in managing populations.

Option 3. Increase management for fish and shellfish that previously did not require intensive management.

The proposed option should be expanded to include the intensified management of fisheries habitat. Habitat management of fish and shellfish is an essential component in managing populations.

Option 4. Reduce disturbance at marine bird colonies and marine mammal haul-out sites and rubbing beaches.

The proposed actions should be expanded to include the whole spectrum of boat operators and public users including photographers, recreational boaters, and fishermen.

Option 5. Reduce harvest by redirecting sport-fishing pressure.

Any redirected sportfishing effort for cutthroat trout will primarily occur on the Chugach National Forest. The Forest Service should be an integral partner in the development of any management plan that recommends changes in recreational use on the Chugach National Forest. Information required to implement this option should include the evaluation of habitat capability in order to properly assess stock status in non-oiled systems. Additionally, alternative sport fishing locations need to be inventoried and assessed for their recreational potential and possible adverse impacts on the fisheries.

Option 6. Redesignate a portion of the Chugach National Forest as a National Recreation Area or Wilderness Area.

We agree that the possibility of redesignating portions of the Chugach National Forest be considered. This should be addressed in the Chugach National Forest Plan Revision. As this plan is developed, the general public and other state and federal agencies including the Oil Spill Trustees should be encouraged to participate in and comment on the Forest Plan Revision.

Option 7. Increase management in parks and refuges.

The Forest Service is the largest land-owner in Prince William Sound. This option and proposed actions should include the Chugach National Forest. Currently the suggested actions include hiring and training additional staff, and providing interpretive services to educate the public about the spill. We recommend that actions also include providing additional facilities and equipment for increased staff requirements.

Option 8. Restrict or eliminate legal harvest of marine and terrestrial mammals and sea ducks.

920602-079

<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

The U.S. Forest Service should be involved in any subsistence issues or changes in subsistence regulations because it is the agency that administers subsistence on Forest Service lands. Under ANILCA, Section 801 subsistence use has precedence over commercial or sport use, and should be therefore be considered in any reduction of harvest.

Option 9. Minimize incidental take of marine birds by commercial fisheries

We agree that minimizing incidental take of marine birds is important.

**Suggested Additional Restoration Options for Management of Human Resources**

Option 33. Develop integrated public information and education program.

This option should be included under the Management of Human Resources Options, not the "Other Options" category. The Cordova Ranger District is very supportive of developing interpretative and educational programs. We would, however, recommend that the City of Valdez be targeted for a large-scale public information program because of its central location in Prince William Sound, and its importance to recreation and industry.

Currently, an estimated 100,000 visitors to Prince William Sound pass through Valdez. Despite the fact that the Chugach National Forest is the primary land administer in Prince William Sound, we have no presence in Valdez. The development of a Chugach National Forest Visitor Interpretive Center in Valdez that emphasized the natural resources and multiple uses of the Prince William Sound and Copper River Delta ecosystems, as well as the effects of the Exxon Valdez spill, would be effective in reaching a large majority of the visitors and residents of Prince William Sound.

Suggested Option 36. Develop programs to prevent, manage and respond to future oil spills.

This option calls for the development of coordinated, intra- and inter-agency prevention and response plans. The lack of planning and response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill by the Chugach National Forest, the largest federal land agency in Prince William Sound, has demonstrated the need to develop a prevention and response program for both Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta.

Suggested Option 37. Identify social, cultural and economic impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on spill area residents and develop a response system to mitigate past and potential impacts.

The Prince William Sound has historically been inhabited by diverse multi-cultural populations residing in small communities and villages. Natural resource communities are intimately linked to the ecosystem through subsistence and commercial harvests of fish and mammals. Baseline data on local community residents needs to be collected for understanding social, economic, and cultural impacts of oil spill disasters spill communities. Furthermore, emergency response systems in these communities should be identified and evaluated.



Comments on Restoration Options for Manipulation of Resources

920602-079	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Option 10. Preservation of archaeological sites and artifacts.

We recommend an additional action to inventory archaeological sites up to the 150' contour line along all shorelines and beaches in Prince William Sound. The Forest Service would assist in the monitoring and site protection program in Prince William Sound.

Option 11. Improve or supplement stream and lake habitats for spawning and rearing of wild salmonids.

Restoration of wild salmonid spawning and rearing habitat is important and should receive high priority. The Forest Service is recognized for its expertise in fisheries habitat restoration and should be the lead agency on Forest lands involved with these projects. Chum salmon were also identified as an injured species and should be included in this option.

Option 12. Creation of new recreation facilities.

Option 12 should be expanded to include interpretive and educational facilities such as the creation of a Chugach National Forest Visitor Interpretive Center in Valdez (see Option 33 above). Currently, the estimated 100,000+ visitors to Prince William Sound pass through Valdez. Despite the fact that the Chugach National Forest is the primary land administrator in Prince William Sound, we have no presence in Valdez.

Option 17. Eliminate introduced foxes from islands important to nesting marine birds.

We support fox eradication under these circumstances.

Option 18. Replace fisheries harvest opportunities by establishing alternative salmon runs.

The Chugach National Forest would not support any stocking or fish culture techniques that have the potential to impact existing wild salmon stocks.

Comments on Restoration Options for Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Option 19. Update and expand the State's Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog.

While a number of "new" streams were identified for listing in the States Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog, several of these streams have been field surveyed by the Forest Service over the last 25 years. Prior to initiating additional field surveys, existing information should be compiled and future needs assessed.

Option 20. Establish and Exxon Valdez oil spill "special management area".

We disagree with this option because Alaska's Coastal Management Zone Act Regulations nullify the need for a special management area.

Option 21. Acquire tidelands.

We support tideland acquisition. The Chugach National Forest would be the logical land manager for tidelands acquired in Prince William Sound.

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

**Option 22. Designate protected marine areas.**

We support the identification and potential designation of protected marine areas. The Chugach National Forest should participate in the identification and designation of any protected marine area, especially when it relates to unique wild fish stock habitats, recreational opportunities, and whenever designated habitats adjoin Forest Service lands.

**Option 23. Acquire additional marine bird habitats.**

We support marine bird habitat protection and acquisition.

**Option 24. Acquire "inholdings" within parks and refuges.**

We support this option and would expand this option to include acquisition of inholdings on Chugach National Forest lands.

**Option 25. Protect or acquire upland forests and watersheds.**

In light of public opinion, Alaska House Bill 411, and current legislation pending in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate, the acquisition of upland forests and watersheds adjoining the Chugach National Forest should be considered as a viable, and timely option to achieve restoration.

**Option 27. Designate and protect "benchmark" monitoring sites.**

We strongly support designation of "benchmark" monitoring sites, including oiled and unoiled sites. Whenever appropriate, these benchmark sites should be included in any monitoring study be it species specific or otherwise. We also urge that any long-term monitoring be adequately funded.

**Option 29. Establish or extend buffer zones for nesting birds.**

We support the establishment/extension of buffer zones for nesting birds on Forest Service lands in Prince William Sound where it can be demonstrated that injured populations will recover more rapidly as a result of this management practice. We would like to play a role evaluating the pertinent studies in Prince William Sound and making decisions to act on this option.

**Comments on Restoration Options Listed as "Other Options"**

**Option 31. Develop a comprehensive monitoring program.**

We strongly support a comprehensive monitoring program and list it as a top priority for restoration. In addition to continued monitoring of species and habitats where damage has already been proven, monitoring should include the collection of baseline data on species that could be impacted in a future spill. Examples of such species would be staging shorebirds and waterfowl during spring and fall migration both in Prince William Sound and on the Copper River Delta. Monitoring projects should also include the "benchmark" sites, and should be adequately funded over several years.

**Option 32. Endow a fund to support restoration activities.**

We support the establishment of an endowment to support restoration activities with a portion (not all) of the restoration settlement monies. This endowment should be administered to include the following restoration activities:

Option 32 (continued).

habitat acquisition and protection, long-term monitoring and research, and clean-up activities. Within the framework of any endowment, items should be prioritized for funding based on public input.

Option 34. Establish a marine environmental institute.

We do not support this option because it potentially supports a duplication of research effort and facilities. Currently there are 4 research institutes in Prince William Sound that either have the ability or the potential to address marine environmental issues. These include: the Copper River Delta Institute (U.S. Forest Service), the Prince William Sound Science Center and the associated Oil Spill Recovery Insitute, and University of Alaska's Seward Marine Center. We strongly urge that these institutes better coordinate their efforts both with each other and in cooperation with other federal and state research divisions, including the Alaska Fish and Wildlife Research Center (US Fish and Wildlife Service).

Document ID Number	
920602079	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

PLANT HABITAT  
 USE THAT MONEY TO SHOW THE WORLD  
 THAT WE HAVE OUR PRIORITIES IN LONG  
 TERM RESTORATION, NOT JUST SHORT  
 TERM RESTORATION (WHICH WITH A  
 BLINK OF THE EYE CAN BE COVERED  
 IN OIL AGAINS. (WITH A BLINK OF AN EYE THIS MONEY  
 WILL BE GONE TOO, SO BE CAREFUL)  
 WE NEED TO BUY WATERFOWL BEAK  
 DEER & BIRK HABITAT. THIS WILL ENSURE  
 FUTURE HEALTHY POPULATIONS EVEN IF  
 ANOTHER SPILL WERE TO HAPPEN.  
 JUST SEEING WHAT HAS OCCURRED IN  
 ALASKA OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS  
 TELLS THE TALE THAT IF WE ARE  
 NOT CAREFUL WE WILL LOSE WHAT  
 WE FIND WE LOVED THE MOST, OR  
 BEAUTIFUL PRISTINE LAND AND  
 ABUNDANT WILDLIFE  
 WHAT A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE

per habitat acquisition is long

Com #	Top/opp	Issue
2	30	5600

THESE MONIES WHICH WILL ENRICH MY GRAND CHILDREN AND THEIR GRANDCHILDREN, THIS LAND WILL REMIND US ALL OF WHAT A TERRIBLE, SAD, AND DESTRUCTIVE FORCE MAN CAN BE WHEN HE'S CARELESS AND THOUGHTLESS.

PLEASE INVEST IN THE FUTURE NOT JUST IN SHORT TERM TOYS OR PROJECTS WHICH DO NOT OR WILL NOT BEAR FRUIT OVER DECADES, SCORES, OR CENTURIES AS LAND OF PRIME VALUE TO FISH AND WILDLIFE POPULATIONS WILL.

THANK-YOU FOR YOUR CONCERNS AND CONSIDERATION. YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY FOR THIS DECISION OF PURCHASING OUR MOST PRECIOUS ASSET.

WITH SINCERE THANKS  
Mancy Charlesdottir

Document ID Number	920602082
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Nancy Hillsbrand  
P.O. Box 674  
Homer, Alaska 99603  
May 29<sup>th</sup> 1992

Greetings -

I have spoken at a number of hearings pertaining to the restoration plan. To acquire habitat seems the most logical and feasible choice. This gives what is needed most, a living testimony to enhance wildlife populations. This living breathing testimony will not be lost with time. It would stand as a monument to our children and our children's children.

Please let us not think in short-sighted manner. A long term plan for the future is unfrequented habitat which

Com #	Top/Op	Issue
	20	2005

D. Lynn Stapp

P.S. Please put a safeguard of perpetuity on this land if this can be done by any means.

With kind regards  
Henry H. H. H.

enhances, bear, deer, waterfall  
offers and sea offers a 97  
which were severely impacted  
by the spill.  
Alogate Island houses all  
these species along with many  
others such as eagles, fox,  
martin, etc. It is a rainforest.  
This may provide a very  
premier choice due to the  
heavy oiling it received.  
This island also is a joy to  
any human who has visited  
please choose habitat.  
Over time the wealth of  
your decision will become  
evident to 297.

Exxon Oil Spill  
Restoration Plan  
% Dave Gibbons - Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99501

JUN 02 REC'D



<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
920602082	
Document ID Number	

77.5 Hillstrand  
PO Box 634  
Homer, Alaska  
99603



Record ID Number  
 206022083  
 A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

300  
 3600

Frank J. Rott  
 Box 1428  
 Homer, Alaska  
 99603  
 May 20 1992

Dear Mr. Gilson.  
 I am 85 years old.  
 You can I explain to you  
 how fast the land has  
 been gotten up for human  
 endeavor. So much wooded  
 and unscarred for. It has  
 been a crying shame to  
 watch. When I was young  
 like you I didn't realize  
 how important the health  
 of our land is.  
 Please utilize these  
 means for buying land  
 that hold in trust for  
 the welfare of tomorrow.  
 The wildlife and fish  
 would be during the split  
 and cease to have habitat  
 bought to mark the animals

10001  
 10002  
 10003  
 10004  
 10005  
 10006  
 10007  
 10008  
 10009  
 10010  
 10011  
 10012  
 10013  
 10014  
 10015  
 10016  
 10017  
 10018  
 10019  
 10020  
 10021  
 10022  
 10023  
 10024  
 10025  
 10026  
 10027  
 10028  
 10029  
 10030  
 10031  
 10032  
 10033  
 10034  
 10035  
 10036  
 10037  
 10038  
 10039  
 10040  
 10041  
 10042  
 10043  
 10044  
 10045  
 10046  
 10047  
 10048  
 10049  
 10050  
 10051  
 10052  
 10053  
 10054  
 10055  
 10056  
 10057  
 10058  
 10059  
 10060  
 10061  
 10062  
 10063  
 10064  
 10065  
 10066  
 10067  
 10068  
 10069  
 10070  
 10071  
 10072  
 10073  
 10074  
 10075  
 10076  
 10077  
 10078  
 10079  
 10080  
 10081  
 10082  
 10083  
 10084  
 10085  
 10086  
 10087  
 10088  
 10089  
 10090  
 10091  
 10092  
 10093  
 10094  
 10095  
 10096  
 10097  
 10098  
 10099  
 10100

Com # 2  
 Toplop 80  
 Issue 3/10

on clean up, lawyers feel  
 or the other way  
 I'd waste any more money  
 happened to them  
 the spite.

purposes so of no use. This  
 Buy the land, this  
 land for the animal as  
 a ~~tribute~~ tribute and  
 to give something to the  
 these victims of the spite.

If you don't pay money and  
 will see gone your land  
 destroyed and nothing left to  
 show. Nothing left to show  
 future generations that we  
 did care and were sorry.

Please Buy Habitat

with this money. You will  
 never regret this decision  
 and it will be of  
 historical standing.

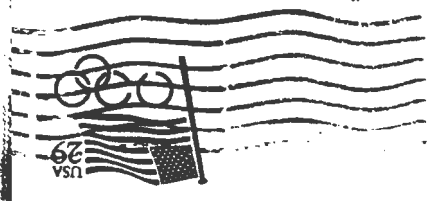
Sincerely,  
 Frank J. Post

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-83 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-82 WPWG
Document ID Number 920602083	

Dave Gibbons, Acting Director  
 Restoration Team,  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, Alaska  
 99501

Frank J. Rott  
 Box 1428  
 Homer, Alaska  
 99603

JUN 02 REC'D



# Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

**Board of Directors**

**Nancy Lethcoe**  
President  
Alaskan Wilderness  
Sailing Safaris

**Carol Kasza**  
Vice President  
Arctic Treks

**Todd Miner**  
Secretary  
Alaska Wilderness Studies  
U of A Anchorage

**Don Ford**  
Treasurer  
National Outdoor  
Leadership School

**Bob Dittrick**  
Wilderness Birding

**Eruk Williamson**  
Eruk's Wilderness  
Float Trips

**Tom Garrett**  
Alaska Discovery

**Dennis Eagan**  
Recreation

**Kirk Hoessle**  
Alaska Wildlands  
Adventures

**Bob Jacobs**  
St. Elias Alpine Guides

**Karla Hart**  
Rainforest Treks & Tours

**Marcie Baker**  
Alaska Mountaineering &  
Hiking

**Gayle Ranney**  
Fishing & Flying

May 30, 1992

Dave Gibbons  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

*also  
logged  
into  
42*

Document ID Number	
920602084	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association (AWRTA), formerly the Alaska Wilderness Guides Association, represents a business membership of approximately one hundred and fifty companies whose economic endeavor is natural resource dependent. In addition, we have a large group of individual members who use Alaska's back-country resources for recreation.

*1. Concern about inadequate damage assessment studies of the impact of EVOS on wilderness-based recreational use and tourism:* (AWRTA is concerned the services provided by areas impacted by EVOS to the natural resource-dependent tourism industry) (boating tour operators, charterboat (drop off) companies, hunting and sports fishing guides and outfitters, natural history tour operators, sea kayaking companies and schools, outdoor education schools, etc.) (were not adequately documented during the damage assessment process.) Although some attention was paid to recreation (8 lines in the Restoration Framework document, p. 37 - the least space given to any damaged resource or service), no damage assessment was done of the impact of the oil spill on dispersed or back-country tourism operators in order to avoid duplication or double-counting damages "which are the subject of private economic claims." Economics Study No. 5 - Recreation (The 1991 State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Vol.

Com #	Top/Op	Issue
1	51	2100

920602084

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Vol. II: Response to Public Comment, Appendix D, p. D-152, response to first comment by Exxon Shipping Company.)

However, the federal courts (precedent and Judge Holland) and the administrator for TAPFL (former Judge Gibbon) have ruled against natural-resource dependent tourism companies receiving compensation for economic losses resulting from the oil spill. Thus, the natural-resource dependent tourism industry has fallen through the legal and Trustee framework designed to deal justly with the oil spill. In his August 1991 Memorandum of Law, Gibbon actually argues that it is right for some segments of the public, specifically the natural resource dependent tourism industry, to be treated unjustly so that the majority, commercial fishermen, can be more justly compensated.

AWRTA requests that additional damage-assessment studies be undertaken to evaluate the economic damage done to wilderness-based tourism, (including tour and charter boat operators, hunters, sports-fishermen, outdoor education schools, etc.) in the oil spill impacted area.

Issue	2/10
Top/op	30
Com #	1

2. Perception that the land acquisition process does not provide for acquiring non-habitat land needed by the tourism industry. Because inadequate damage assessment studies of the impact of EVOS on the natural-resource dependent tourism industry exist, (the land acquisition process considers only "habitat protection and acquisition" without considering the need to acquire some non-habitat sensitive lands to compensate for lost resources and services important to recreational users and the tourism industry. AWRTA is particularly concerned with #12 "Drop from Imminent Threat Process". The statement "Nominations that do not contain essential habitat components will be dropped from this process." AWRTA certainly supports the requirement that land acquisition should be for habitat which supports watchable wildlife, sports fish, and hunting opportunities. However, the definition of Step 12 seems to imply that habitat acquisition is the only reason for acquiring land. Natural resource dependent tourism has land needs that go beyond just habitat for fish and wildlife. EVOS damaged lands that were used for their general scenic-wilderness quality, for close-up sightseeing of lands undisturbed by man, geological areas of interest (turbidite sequences, pillow basalts, beach formations, etc.), campsites, drinking water (i.e. non-salmon streams), etc. Limiting the definition of #12 to just habitat

no restoration  
Sammuel  
Sammuel

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2		

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

AWRTA, P.O. Box 1353, Valdez, AK 99686

protection excludes the justifiable needs of natural-resource dependent recreational users and the tourism industry for the acquisition of lands on the basis of some non-habitat criteria.

We request that this definition be expanded to include these other needs. Perhaps the addition of the phrase "or areas related to injured resources or services" in item (3) of Proposed Threshold Criteria Set A (04/20/92) would be suitable if amended to "or areas related to injured resources (other than biological) and services (other than biological)."

3. AWRTA is concerned that the Acquisition of Equivalent Resources may be employed to change the nature of existing recreational and tourism activities. The construction of tent platforms would have an adverse impact on outdoor recreation schools which teach low-impact camping (Option 12). Option 12 is an excellent example of the type of restoration or enhancement project opposed by AWRTA because its effect is to further damage recreational users, outdoor education schools, and tourism businesses already hurt by the spill. More acceptable options would be: 1) acquisition of comparable lands from private landowners to be managed in an undeveloped manner; 2) development of a clean beaches program for removing garbage from beaches used by recreational boaters and the tourism industry (most of this garbage drifts ashore and is not left by recreational users and tourism companies); and 3) Option 6.

4. It is unclear to us how the monitoring of the effects of an action on other resources will be done. We are concerned that planning for the restoration of one resource may be done by resource experts in that field without adequate analysis of the effects of the proposed project on other resources. We are also concerned about how a project once it is undertaken will be monitored to determine the effects on other resources. For example, Agayuut Bay in Eaglek Inlet used to be a popular destination for recreational boaters and commercial outfitters. However, since the siting of a commercial shellfish operation in the bay, commercial tourism operators have ceased using this bay. How can the absence of a use be monitored especially if responsible resource agencies have not collected data on preexisting use? Or another example - the construction of hatcheries tends to lead to a reduction in watchable wildlife such as river otters, mink, deer, bear, harbor seals, etc. in the area. How will adverse effects on the recreation and tourism industry's ability to find watchable wildlife be monitored?

AWRTA requests that an analysis of the effects of any proposed action on another resource or resource user be included in the decision-making

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	100	3100

more studies needed clarity.

process and be an integral part of a required monitoring element of any project undertaken. It is possible that this could be achieved through the NEPA process, at least for the planning aspect.

5. AWRTA prefers concurrent consideration of the habitat and land acquisition alternative in the restoration process. Restoration of natural resources (scenic quality, wilderness, etc.) and services lost by recreational users and the tourism industry should not be postponed until after all resources lost by other groups are first satisfied.

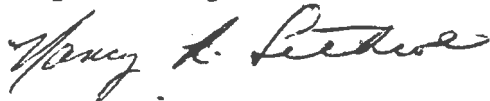
6. AWRTA prefers "Proposed Threshold Criteria Set A (04/20/92) version A with the following changes:

(3) The parcel contains key habitats ADD: "or areas related to injured resources (other than biological) and services (other than biological)"

In the explanation of (3) we are concerned about the meaning of the phrase "substantially similar service." There needs to be some criteria for determining what is a "substantially similar service." As noted above, AWRTA's members would regard additions to the Chugach National Forest's proposed wilderness area a "substantially similar service" whereas we would not regard the construction of tent platforms or cabins a "substantially similar service."

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Respectfully submitted,



Nancy R. Lethcoe, President

cc: Connell Murray, Division of Tourism  
Karen Cowart, Alaska Visitors Association  
Marilyn Hoeddel, Prince William Sound Tourism Coalition

Document ID Number
920602084
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

PAID TO  
P.O. BOX 1353  
Valley, AZ 89068

Mr. Daise Gibbons  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Overhays,  
Alaska 99501

JUN 02 REC'D





Document ID Number

920602085

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.



# Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

Date: 4/2/72

Time: 5:15 pm

Send to: EVOS TRUSTEE Council  
 Fax number: 276-7178  
 Phone number: 278-8012  
 Sent from: DAVID JANKA

Organization: EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION TEAM  
 ATTN: DAVID GIBSON

No. of pages including cover sheet: 4

Message:

Following are comments on the framework  
 + DRAFT work plan.

PLEASE give me a call if there is any  
 problem with the fax or if it needs  
 to be sent any other locations.

Thank you.

David  
 Janka



## Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

Document ID Number

9201602085

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

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

June 3, 1992

RE: Comments on Volume 1: Restoration Framework and Volume 2: 1992 Draft Work Plan.

Greetings,

### BACKGROUND:

Established in 1988 and incorporated in 1989 as a non-profit (501c3) membership and public advocacy group, the Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) promotes sound environmental policies for the Prince William Sound region of Alaska; advocating conservation of Pr. Wm. Sound's natural resources and engaging in educational activities concerning the Sound's natural history, environmental problems, and legislative issues.

Following the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, PWSCA was the primary non-government organization monitoring annual cleanup efforts. PWSCA served as the Volunteer Coordinating Center under a contract from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), represented environmentalists on the Inter-Agency Shoreline Cleanup Committee, a decision making advisory group to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and operated under contract from the City of Valdez and ADEC the Valdez Local Response Program from January 1990 through completion in September 1991.

Our membership is wide and varied having the common interest and concern being Prince William Sound.

### COMMENTS:

\* The impacted resources need to recover NOW and need to have protection from further damage. This is not possible if destructive activities such as clearcut logging, resort/subdivision or mineral development are allowed to take place.

The fish and wildlife as well as the people impacted and in turn the habitat they mutually depend on is diverse and interwoven. Because of this interrelationship of such things as water quality, nesting habitat, tidal influences, migration, seasonal usage and food sources the habitat ranges from the subtidal to the mountain tops.

Therefore Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance recommends that habitat protection be the priority of the Restoration Framework,

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3100

the 1992 Work Plan as well as future work plans. This should be accomplished through acquisitions including purchases of land, conservation easements, development rights and timber rights. Land classifications (Wilderness, National Recreation Area, Wildlife Refuge, etc.) and land trades could also be utilized.

We recommend that no less than 80% of the settlement funds be used for habitat acquisition to prevent the further destruction to the natural resources damaged by the spill as well as replacement and acquisition of equivalent resources.

The wilderness qualities of the impacted areas are being further damaged as this process crawls along. This is allowing further damage to take place to the fish and wildlife and the long term economic interests of commercial and sport fishing, tourism, subsistence and recreation. Therefore the Conservation Alliance stresses that habitat protection not only take a financial priority but a time priority as well. We ask that negotiations begin immediately, that acquisitions be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process and an imminent threat protection process be initiated.

\* ( Much of the wildlife and many of the impacted beaches need to be just left alone. To put further stress onto them would only continue the damage and postpone recovery. We recommend that any further studies, research or monitoring programs be of a nonintrusive/observational nature. To continue running down otters or ducks for capture to have teeth extracted, radio transmitters implanted, blood sampled, or out right killed for the sake of final detailing of damage or even worse to possibly assist an individual or agency to acquire better funding, or to have a better looking thesis is morally wrong and financially irresponsible.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3100

\* ( Until the information and data from ALL research and studies is put into a final form, evaluated and cross referenced it is next to impossible for anyone to know what is in need of further study, what is duplicated, inappropriate, or wasteful. Money and effort needs to be allocated to meet this need but new or costly continuation of research and studies is of questionable merit,

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	36	1000

\* ( The remaining oil would be difficult and impractical to recommend that very little effort or money be allocated for this purpose. The exception is to continue some support to the Chenega Bay Local Response Program to allow the people of Chenega Bay to actively work on their beaches, which have some of the worst remaining oil left on them. A very few other locations may need some direct work as well but in general little more can be done

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	40	2100

\* If the representation on the public advisory group is not held accountable to the interest she/he is representing, the group is not effective. We recommend that the public advisory group consist of designated seats for the identified interest groups.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	30	3100

\* ("Non-commercial" species need to be on an equal footing considered for a research or monitoring program.)

\* Roads, docks, airstrips, lodges, ferries, hatcheries, etc. are a completely inappropriate use of these monies.

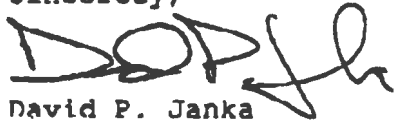
Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	30	3100

Document ID Number					
920602085					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

\* The public needs to understand what happened, what can be done to help recovery and how not to make things worse after the nations worst oil spill. Commercial and sport fishing interests, charter boat and cruise ship operators, recreationists, subsistence users, float plane and helicopter operators and the general public need to be made aware of not only the fragile nature of the recovering environment but of the coastal ecosystem in general. We all have the potential to do further damage by the way we live and work and by walking, boating, flying, fishing or whatever at the wrong place at the wrong time. We therefore feel that it would be appropriate to put some money and effort into education to help address these issues.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



David P. Janka  
Executive Director

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	30	310a

Document ID Number	
920602085	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

P.O. Box 2994  
Homer, AK 99603  
May 31, 1992

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G. St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

92-0602087		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92	WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93	WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-	RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-	PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-	MISC.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The primary use of the settlement funds should be the acquisition of lands in the spill affected areas. Animals were lost, the ecosystem sustained severe damage; hence the most effective action your group can perform is the purchase of land, timber rights, and conservation easements. We should not be altering the environment with construction projects. Further clean up is questionable and probably more damaging. The highest and best use of these funds is habitat acquisition.

I want to see the bulk of this money, 80% or more, go to preserving the old growth forests, saving the stream habitats, maintaining ecosystems in the central areas of some of Alaska's most beautiful parks. We stand to lose whole stretches of forest land in the Kenai Fjords National Park as well as in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Afognak and Chugach National Forest.

The number one priority for these settlement funds should be habitat acquisition with primary concern given to areas that are imminently threatened by logging. This process must begin now. We really cannot afford to put the money away in an endowment which would allow critical areas to be lost forever.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Nina Faust

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	30	3600

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	30	3100

NINA FAUST  
P O BOX 2994  
HOMER AK 99603



Document ID Number
<u>92-0602082</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

JUN 02 REC'D

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G. St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Jessica Brainard  
P.O. Box 2784  
Homer, Alaska  
99603

Document ID Number	920602088
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

May 27, 1992

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G St.  
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

As a resident of both Homer and Afognak Island, I am deeply concerned about the imminent threat of clear cut logging to these and other coastal communities in Alaska. Once clear cut, the biological diversity of these crucial habitats will be lost forever.

I truly believe that the most important and just use of the Exxon Valdez Oil spill settlement fund would be for habitat acquisition. While we have the financial opportunity, let's act now to save these precious forests that make Alaska unique. The wildlife was the true victim of the Exxon Valdez tragedy and should be justly compensated by saving its invaluable home.

There has been talk of using the Exxon money for schools. I can think of no gift as priceless and beneficial for our children than a healthy, intact forest environment in which to grow, learn, and play. These Alaskan coastal lands offer a

Issue	3/6/92
Top/Op	30
Com #	1

Issue	3/1/92
Top/Op	50
Com #	2

*Don't fund schools - we have to feed forest*

Wealth of education to those who are willing to take the time to study in nature's classroom. For the sake of future generations of all Alaskans, (whether they <sup>be</sup> human, fish, or fowl) buy back the land!

As for tucking settlement money away for future "enhancements" in the state, there appears to me nothing more beneficial for the local economies than unclearcut forests. This land, if protected, is useful for the fisherman and tourist alike.

Please use the restoration funds to acquire habitat before the coastline of Alaska resembles California subdivisions. Park lands are what still give America its majestic charm and the forests are what still make Alaska the "Last Frontier!" Let's save this land, if nothing else, for posterity.

Thank you for listening. It's time for action before it is too late and that action is simply preserving the forests!

Sincerely,

Jessica G. Brainard  
Jessica G. Brainard

Issue	3/02
Top/Top	30
Com #	3

P. don't fund settlement



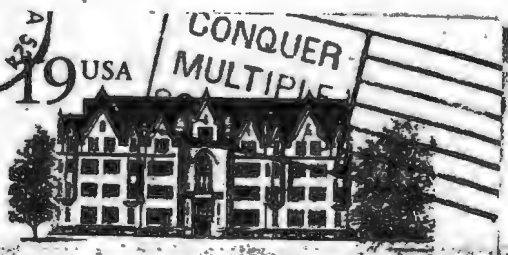
Document ID Number	920602088
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPMG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPMG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPMG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MSC.	

Dave Gibbons JUN 02 REC'D  
 Acting Administrative Director  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, AK 99501



Miss Velva J Osborn  
1434 Franklin St  
Iowa City IA 52240

30 MAY 1992



JUN 12 REC'D

Document ID Number  
920602089

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG Historic Centennial Year 1992

D-PAG

E-MISC.

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

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	36000 3/00

p. not 1 parts

Dear Council Members, May 28, 1992

I am deeply concerned that the restoration needs of the Kenai Fjords, the Katmai National Parks, and Aniakchak National Monument are being overlooked in your deliberations. They have yet to be allotted any restoration resources, and are being ignored in favor of commercial fishery projects. Herring bears suffer from ingested oil; impacted archaeological sites are increasingly vandalized, and pristine coasts are still affected by oil.

Please put me on your mailing list to receive the 1992 Work Plan, Framework Documents, and public meeting notices.

*Yours very truly*  
Velva Jean Osborn  
1434 Franklin St.  
Iowa City, IA 52240

10: The Restoration team  
c/o Mr Dave Gibbons

5111 Walker  
Box 3937  
501 dot na AK 99666  
5-30-92

The 'future' may look to Alaska  
it is time Alaska looks to the future.

It is time for us to have a 'use'  
'insite' and to use the settlement  
money to benefit Alaska & Alaskans of  
the present & future.

Com #	30
Top/Op	3600
Issue	

to stabilize our economy  
to responsibly and unselfishly  
(appropriate resources & the decisions  
thereof to future generations.)  
to recognize & protect what makes  
Alaska and in effect ~~with~~ Alaskans  
the unique & special place & people  
that we are and may continue to be.

Com #	N
Top/Op	3200
Issue	

Document ID Number	920600090
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC

Of the options you've seen, land (wilderness)  
acquisition is most justified by intelligent  
insite & reasoning.

After reasoning that construction & improvement  
projects sound good for now & perhaps one two  
generations - it seems obvious that  
as our present budget problems show, we  
may not be able to handle the maintenance  
costs of more roads, bridges, ports & schools.  
With oil revenues declining it is only  
realistic to expect a down cycle. In our  
boom bust history - and a down cycle is  
not a stable or smart time to build.

Com #	3
Top/Op	3100
Issue	3200

Com #	80
Top/Op	300
Issue	

When I see Land/Habitat acquisition as  
our best option:

over please

- \* - to see diminishing wilderness areas around the world, and, Alaska's increasing revenues from those paying to see & experience the sights & offering that we receive every day from our wilderness. should both make us appreciate what we have and how valuable it is & will be.
- \*\* - it use fish & responsibly gives future generations lands & resources to use & benefit from, as they choose.
- clear cut logging is scaring some of Alaska's prime wilderness by removing slow (50-500 years) re-growth trees that serve as habitat for animals that receive excess hunting pressure due to excessive road access (consult Kodak Feb on Atognak Isl. hunting). Profits from logging do not match the long term potentials for undeveloped lands. These slow re-growth areas should receive priority in acquisition considerations.
- our kids will hear less you should have seems & there used to be's
- land is a good investment for the private & public & can serve as an endowment fund of sorts.
- those who experienced the agony of the oil spill should feel a commitment to that which gave us the reason for such deep agony. We should commit to protecting the environment we (all citizens) use & love & acquisition will help.

Sincerely  
 Jim Johnson

Thank you for your time & attention

Jan E. Metzger  
Postmaster, No. 224 of  
Post Office, Anchorage, Alaska



29  
Black Heritage USA



JUN 02 REC'D

Tim Latimer  
Box 3937  
Soldotna, Ak.  
99664

Document ID Number	920002090
<input type="checkbox"/> A-82 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Admin. Director  
Restoration Team  
456 St.  
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

# TELECOPY INFORMATION

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

Telecopy Number: (202)778-2201

**TO:** Name: Dr. David R. Gibbons  
Firm: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team  
Location: Anchorage, Alaska  
Telecopy Number: 907-276-7178  
No. Pages 7 Including cover

Document ID Number	
920603092	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

---

**FROM:** Name: Craig S. Harrison, Esq.

Extension: 202-778-2240

Special Instructions: Hard Copy to follow by mail.

Operator: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 06/03/92

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Client/Matter Name: Personal

Client/Matter Number: 99999.000671

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

# Pacific Seabird Group



- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

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

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

June 3, 1992

BY FAX (hard copy to follow)

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

Re: Comments on Use of Restoration Trust Funds

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

This letter constitutes the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on the following:

- Restoration Framework (April 1992)
- 1992 Draft Work Plan (April 1992)
- Solicitation for suggestions for the 1993 Work Plan.

PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG qualifies as a nonprofit corporation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

As PSG enters its third decade, it draws its 500 members from the entire Pacific Basin, including Russia, Canada, Japan, China, Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand. A substantial portion of PSG's membership resides in Alaska. Among PSG's members are biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges, and individuals with interests in marine conservation. We believe that no other organization has comparable expertise concerning the biology of the seabirds in the North Pacific Ocean. We enclose a summary of PSG's annual meetings since 1973 that highlights our scientific and management expertise. PSG was host to symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species that

the Exxon Valdez oil spill affected. We also enclose a dated brochure that summarizes PSG's activities.

#### I. Restoration Framework (April 1992)

PSG generally supports the Trustees' approach to restoring the natural resources that the Exxon Valdez oil spill injured. We note that while \$1 billion in restoration trust funds is an enormous amount of money, it must be spent wisely if the immense job of restoration is to be accomplished. We urge the Trustees to restrict the amount of trust funds that they spend on overhead and to funds only projects that directly restore natural resources. We also urge the Trustees to ensure that the organizations and agencies that implement the restoration work do so at the least possible cost. For example, once the Trustees decide to support a project or group of projects, other organizations besides government agencies should have an opportunity to bid competitively on the work. Such an approach will enable the greatest restoration of natural resources.

PSG agrees with the Trustees that seabirds are particularly vulnerable to oil spills. The Trustees document that the spill killed some 300,000 to 645,000 seabirds. Murres were especially hard hit, but substantial losses of the following bird species also occurred: loons, cormorants, Pigeon Guillemots, Bald Eagles, grebes, Harlequin Ducks, goldeneyes, scoters, Marbled Murrelets, Kittlitz' Murrelets, Northern Pintails, Old Squaw, Bufflehead, Black Oystercatchers, Bonaparte's Gulls, Arctic Terns, Black-legged Kittiwakes, and Tufted Puffins.

Injury Criteria. PSG agrees with the Trustees' first criterion that evidence of injury to a natural resource is an important factor to be used in allocating the restoration trust funds. In principle, PSG endorses the Trustees' second criterion (the adequacy and rate of natural recovery). However, the mere immigration of seabirds from elsewhere cannot be deemed to be "natural recovery." Seabird biologists have long noted that most seabird species live relatively long lives and reproduce slowly. PSG would object to any determination that seabirds do not qualify for restoration work simply because pioneering birds may move into the oil spill area from the Aleutian Islands or elsewhere. In such a circumstance, the Trustees should enhance seabird populations in other parts of Alaska that were indirectly "depleted" by the spill.

Criteria for Evaluation of Restoration Options. PSG generally supports the Trustees' criteria for evaluating restoration options. The Trustees should use technical feasibility, potential to improve the rate or degree of recovery, and an analysis of benefit/cost to make decisions concerning the use of the restoration trust funds. PSG welcomes evaluating

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.



- A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

restoration options from the perspective of whether they benefit more than a single resource. PSG's preferred options generally would benefit an entire community of seabirds (and sometimes other organisms), not just a single species.

Potential Restoration Alternatives. PSG strongly agrees that federal and state management authorities should use their regulatory powers to modify human uses of resources or habitats that the spill injured. We note that such efforts would not exhaust any of the restoration trust fund but would merely require that the state and federal natural resource agencies enforce the laws or redirect their programs. For example, we agree that authorities should curtail the hunting seasons for sea ducks (Option 8) and that authorities should manage commercial fisheries to reduce the incidental mortality of Marbled Murrelets in drift gillnets (Option 9). We note that taking Marbled Murrelets without a permit violates the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Although not mentioned, PSG suggests that logging, both on government and private lands, be curtailed in uplands that are prime habitat for Marbled Murrelets or Harlequin Ducks. U.S. Forest Service lands that contain Marbled Murrelets should not be logged for at least a decade.

PSG also agrees that habitat acquisition could be a useful means of restoring the actual or equivalent resources that the spill injured. PSG strongly endorses Option 23 (acquisition of additional marine bird habitat). Because land acquisition can be extremely expensive, the Trustees should ensure that any lands purchased are valuable to seabirds and that the purchase passes muster under a cost/benefit analysis. PSG urges the Trustees to purchase the best seabird islands, not just "what's for sale." Moreover, the Trustees should consider the use of conservation easements rather than outright purchase. Often, restrictions on use and development will provide adequate protection at less cost, allowing more colonies to be protected.

PSG wishes to highlight several potential restoration options that seem to be especially promising. Increasing wildlife management in parks and refuges (Option 7) would be very useful for marine birds. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service, and state agencies should hire or redirect their staffs to manage parks and refuges to improve marine bird habitat. The USA-USSR (1976) and USA-Japan (1972) migratory bird treaties provide ample incentive for agencies to manage seabird colonies to remove alien predators such as foxes. Article VI(c) of the Japan treaty requires this nation to take measures to control the introduction of live animals that disturb the ecological balance of island ecosystems. Article II of the Soviet treaty provides similar protection. Article IV(1) of the Soviet treaty requires this nation to abate detrimental alteration of the environment of migratory birds.

- A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

4

Under the category "Manipulation of Resources," PSG cannot support attempting to enhance murre productivity by using decoys or recorded calls at colonies (Option 16). PSG doubts that any success this technique might have (which is questionable), will do much to improve murre populations in Alaska.

PSG strongly agrees that alien foxes should be eliminated from seabird colonies (Option 17). This activity would help the entire seabird community to recover, including island-nesting sea ducks, dabbling ducks and oystercatchers besides alcids and larids. Moreover, the techniques are proven and have an extremely high benefit/cost. FWS biologists G. Vernon Byrd and Edgar P. Bailey reported to the Alaska Bird Conference in November 1991 that dramatic increases in bird populations took place at Nizki-Alaid Island in the western Aleutians after foxes were removed. They found particularly impressive increases for loons, Pelagic Cormorants, Aleutian Green-winged Teal, Common Eiders, Glaucous-winged Gulls, and Tufted Puffins. We would expand this activity to include removing alien rats and other creatures that harm seabirds. PSG incorporates by reference its letters to each Trustee dated March 2, 1992 in which it identified (Table 2) specific islands where foxes should be removed.

With respect to habitat protection, PSG endorses Options 22-25. Option 22 (designate protected marine areas) could provide long-term, protection to seabirds by protecting areas where seabirds feed and loaf on the water. A marine sanctuary in the Pribiloff Islands or Bristol Bay would be especially welcome. PSG has previously endorsed acquiring additional marine bird habitats (Option 23) such as Afognak, East Amatuli and Gull islands. PSG incorporates by reference its list of appropriate acquisitions (Table 1) that it sent to each Trustee by letter dated March 2, 1992. PSG also endorses acquiring inholdings within parks and refuges (Option 24). PSG endorses the acquisition of uplands to protect Marbled Murrelets and Harlequin Ducks if there is sufficient information available to ensure that appropriate tracks of land are purchased.

Finally, PSG endorses developing a comprehensive monitoring program (Option 31).

## II. 1992 Draft Work Plan

PSG's opportunity to comment on the 1992 draft Work Plan has come so late in the year that the Trustees have funded the projects already. PSG recognizes the administrative and logistical problems that the Trustees have faced in establishing the restoration program and accepts this situation for 1992. However, if the public involvement called for in the settlement documents is to be meaningful, the draft work plan for 1993

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	6/1	1000

should be available for public comment by December 1992. PSG observes that the Trustees have not committed \$18.2 million in restoration trust funds that could be spent in 1992.

PSC supports all of the damage assessment projects that the Trustees have funded this year — boat surveys to determine the distribution and abundance of migratory birds in Prince William Sound (Bird Study No. 2); surveys of murre colonies in spill area (Bird Study No. 3); assessment of Marbled Murrelets sites, Fork-tailed Storm-petrels, Black-legged Kittiwakes, and Pigeon Guillemots (Bird Studies No. 6-9); assessment of injury to sea ducks by hydrocarbon uptake (Bird Study No. 11); and assessment of shorebird injuries (Bird Study No. 12). PSC believes that understanding the magnitude of harm is important to decide the types and extent of restoration activities that may be necessary.

The Trustees have asked for comment on several restoration projects that it has funded for 1992. PSC is primarily interested in four restoration projects: murre restoration (No. 11, funded at \$317 K); Marbled Murrelet restoration (No. 15, funded at \$419 K); Harlequin Duck restoration (No. 71, funded at \$425 K); and impacts of contaminated mussels on Harlequin Ducks and Black Oystercatchers (No. 103C, funded at \$176 K). PSC generally supports each of these projects. In particular, the studies on Marbled Murrelet and Harlequin Duck habitat requirements should prove to be very useful in assessing potential land acquisitions for these species. The Harlequin Duck study should assist federal and state forestry agencies in establishing the width of forested buffer strips that are necessary to protect their breeding sites.

PSG is disappointed that the Trustees have not funded Option 17 (removal of foxes and other alien predators from seabird colonies). The Trustees have funded four seabird projects at a cost of \$1,337,000 for 1992. While PSG cannot evaluate whether such large amounts are appropriate, it suggests that in future years the Trustees apply the cost/benefit criterion discussed above to these projects. PSG would have difficulty justifying any of these projects as a priority above the unfunded Option 17 (removal of alien predators from seabird colonies). As we have discussed above and in previous letters to the Trustees, predator removal has the highest yield of any action that the Trustees or the agencies might take to increase the populations of the marine birds that the oil spill killed. Option 17 can be implemented immediately, even during the 1992 field season using some of the \$18.2 million of unobligated trust funds.

PSG also urges the Trustees to persuade FWS (and, where appropriate, other federal and state agencies), to fund predator removal through the agencies' normal budgetary processes. FWS, for example, had budgeted \$50,000 for fiscal year 1992 to remove foxes from islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife

Document ID Number  
920603092

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Iss
23	10	2100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
34	10	2100

Com #	Top/op	Iss
AS	10	2100

3.2

Document ID Number  
920603092

- A-92 WPWS
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Refuge. FWS essentially reprogrammed those funds to start a new project in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta to shoot native foxes in an attempt to improve waterfowl production. Such priorities are questionable.

III. 1993 Work Plan

PSG suggests that the 1993 Work Plan include two additional projects to restore seabird populations. First, the Trustees should provide substantial funds to eliminate foxes, rats and other predators from present and former seabird colonies (Option 17). As noted above, PSG has already provided the Trustees with a list of colonies. Second, PSG suggests that the Trustees fund a project to evaluate PSC's list of candidates for acquiring habitat that is important to seabird colonies.

IV. Conclusion

Com #	Top/op	Issue
<del>30</del>	30	3600

(PSG supports the projects that the Trustees have proposed to date.) PSG urges the Trustees to fund immediately the only project that is certain to increase the populations of the twenty or so seabird species injured by the oil spill, namely, the removal of predators from seabird colonies. PSG also urges the Trustees to continue and expand work to evaluate land acquisition candidates for seabird colonies. Thank you for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues.

Sincerely,

Com #	Top/op	Issue
<del>30</del>	30	3600

*Craig S. Harrison*

Craig S. Harrison

Enclosures

*also  
changed  
into 92*

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Henry Kroll  
 P.O. Box 181  
 Seldovia, Alaska 99663

1/26/92

Dave Gibbons  
 Interm Administrative Director  
 645 G. Street  
 Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I have recently returned from a disastrous tanner crab fishing trip, the first ever in my forty year fishing career. I set forty tanner crab pots in Nuka Bay, rocky bay, and a few in other strategic places where we commercial fishermen have historically found crab.

The seven legal sized crab caught as a result of all this effort wouldn't feed two families. Mike Miller, owner of the eighty foot Independence, also fished these areas with similar results.

Their were a few under-sized crab in upper Nuka Bay but they were weak and didn't have any meat in them. They were starving to death.

We received reports that two boats from Seward tried to deliver some crab to Seward Fisheries but they were unacceptable because their was no meat in them.

Never before in my life have I had a fishing trip end in such utter failure. It's almost as if the outer coast between Seward and Homer has been sterilized. Has Hickle sold us out by settling the state's oil claim to cheaply?

We fishermen are beginning to wonder if the massive oil spill that inundated this area in March and April two years ago has somehow depleted the spring plankton bloom that occurs each year between February and May, killing off the majority of the eggs, seeds, and larvae that perpetuate this vital source of food for all marine life.

The problem is we don't know for sure and we are not in a position to argue the point. We have no data to back up such an assertion.

We have no environmental monitoring or long term water sampling data to determine if the ever increasing amounts of hydrocarbons on the water's surface are having a detrimental affect on plankton growth and the survival of shellfish spat.

Why has fishery management refused to let us fish tanner crab on the west side of Cook Inlet ans Shelikoff Strait? Is it because these areas have been killed by the Exxon spill? Why did fish and game let the herring seiners take three thousand tons of herring from Kamashak Bay? Is it because the plankton was doomed and the herring would starve to death anyway?

As little as twelve years ago we had a three and a half

Issue	2/10/92
Top/lop	30
Com #	1

- A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

million pound king crab fishery and a four million pound tanner fishery in lower Cook Inlet. If this fishery existed today, the money calculated at today's price to fishermen living in the towns of Homer and Seldovia would be somewhere around \$24,000,000.00. The processors profit on this product would be another \$24,000,000.00. Most of this money would have been spent in these communities.

Kodiak has a similar situation only the monetary figures would be considerably higher; in the neighborhood of a hundred million dollars.

Currently in upper Cook Inlet we have twenty year-old, leaking, oil pipelines, mountains of oil-contaminated radioactive underwater drill tailings, oil wells that leak around the drill pipes. Occasionally there is a gas blow-out like the one that occurred back in 1987 where the natural gas erupted next to the drill pipe and shot nine hundred feet into the air for two weeks finally settled down to five hundred feet for another twenty days. Does natural gas have oil in it? How does it mix with sea water? We don't know.

I distinctly remember a rig fire where six people lost their lives and a considerable amount of oil was spilled in the winter with no clean-up due to pack ice. A few months later the Glacier Bay hit a rock in Cook Inlet coating fisherman's nets during the peak of the July salmon season.

For twenty years ballast water was dumped without treatment into Cook Inlet. Ever increasing amounts of tanker and shipping traffic, add ever increasing amounts of oil to the surface of the water in lower Cook Inlet.

Cook Inlet has a unique situation where the water table is turned over by thirty foot tides and glacier mud causes such turbidity that small amounts of oil are visually undetectable.

The environmental trade-off's of drilling and pumping oil in such a place seem at first glance to be acceptable because there is very little sea life in upper Cook Inlet however the oil doesn't stop their. It eventually floats to the surface five to twenty-five miles off from Anchor Point where the currents aren't swift enough to turn over the water-table.

Currents carry contaminated water from upper Cook Inlet down the West side into Kameshak Bay and Southwest into Shelikoff Strait where it eventually winds up on the beaches and bays affecting the ecosystems of the mainland and Kodiak Island.

It should be obvious even to the uninformed that even a small sheen of oil on the surface of the water is going to suffocate and poison all surface feeding microorganisms because oil severely depletes the water's ability to pick up life giving oxygen and carbon dioxide. If there is not enough carbon dioxide then plant or phytoplankton cannot grow in sufficient quantities to feed the rest of the microcosm. If there is not enough oxygen zooplankton will suffocate; hence the bottom of the food chain is killed.

When shrimp and crab spat hatch out of their eggs in March

920603093

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

they go immediately to the surface of the water to feed on plankton. If the plankton has absorbed traces of hydrocarbons and other complex molecules not normally found in the ocean, these complex molecules build up in their digestive tracts. They cannot be eliminated, eventually accumulating in quantities enough to kill. The spat die from several causes, starvation, poison, suffocation and cancer.

Shellfish spat hatch two times each year, at the beginning of the two plankton blooms. The biggest bloom starts at the end of February and ends in may. A smaller bloom that produces approximately two thirds of the amount of sea life begins in August and ends in October. If even small traces of oil are present during these critical times it disrupts the food chains affecting all of us who live by the sea!.

Has the state made a bad environmental trade-off in Cook Inlet? The amount of revenue going into the state coffers from Cook Inlet Oil development not counting the state oil carried by tankers from Valdez to refineries in Kenai is approximately sixty million dollars each year. If we still had a crab fishery the hundred million plus in revenues derived from fishing would be going directly into the private sector.

Think of the millions of people that would have benefited from eating all that seafood.

We are twenty-five years overdue for long term hydrocarbon monitoring stations in Kodiak, Shelikoff, Cook Inlet, Tuxedni Bay and Seldovia Bay. Think of the benefits that such long term statistics would be to your Exxon litigation or environmental monitoring in general. Even just one data base such as the amount of hydrocarbons in the water would allow us to ascertain the magnitude and approximate location of a spill enabling us to help direct cleac-up crews toward the center of a spill.

Studies are currently under way to determine if Alaska's salmon contain harmful levels of PCB's. We all need to know rather or not we should eat the food harvested from the sea. Chances are increasing that some time during our lives we will eat something that will kill us. It probably won't kill us quickly but if nothing is done many people will die slow and agonizing deaths. Humans on this planet will die out from ignorance and apathy more than any other cause. We will have to be ever more conscience of what we eat or we will cease to exist.

The cost of a monitoring program is small compared to what is at stake. The approximately cost of one monitoring station handling six water samples a week is \$250,000.00 per year. The cost to process one sample is \$200. A boat should be sent out at low tide approximately fifteen miles from Anchor Point for the lower Cook Inlet samples. The samples taken in Tuxedni Bay could be taken from the cannery dock at high tide. In Seldovia the samples should be taken in the middle of the entrance of the bay using a skiff at or near high tide to eliminate chances of local contamination from the bay. The samples would be taken in sterilized jars at weekly intervals on the surface and one

Issue	2/10/72
Top/lop	30
Com #	2

920603093

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

meter deep. The jars could be sent to the University of Alaska or any independent laboratory for spectral analysis of hydrocarbons and other contaminates. We will keep and correlate all data on our computers. Printouts in graph and other form will be made available to the public.

Dr. Jere Murray and myself would be available to take the samples in Seldovia bay and lower Cook Inlet. We can form the independent environmental monitoring corporation or use my New Wave Seafood Corporation. If we decide to go non-profit, I have a non-profit corporation set up for educational purposes.

Seldovia is an ideal location for a permanent educational, environmental research and monitoring facility. In the future we envision purchasing an existing facility where the samples can be processed and the records stored. A two to five million-dollar grant would enable us to set up and operate this facility permanently by investing the principal and using a portion of the interest to operate the facility. Picture a marine institute with ocean science classes teaching people of all ages, fifty P.H.D.'s doing independent research for various firms leasing lab facilities, plankton biomass sampling to keep tabs on the recovery of Cook Inlet and Kodiak Island waters. Picture new and more efficient aquaculture and mariculture food production.

My phone number is (907) 234-7496. Dr. Jere Murray's phone is (907) 234-7646.

What better purpose could a small amount of the money received from the state of Alaska's nine hundred million dollar Exxon settlement be used for other than an independent environmental monitoring program?

We urge you to help secure the funding for this program out of the state Exxon settlement. We are also seeking funding from congress and other sources.

How would it look If the State of Alaska refused to fund this simple monitoring program out of the Exxon settlement and some other organization did so?

Sincerely,



Henry Kroll

P.S. Please help me by giving a copy to your local representative and endorsing my position on this.

CC Ted Stevens, Frank Murkowski, Larry Slone, Gail Phillips, Mike S. Navarre, Homer News, Alaska Commercial Fisherman,



Dear Mr. HERRFURTH, WHY KILL THIS VITAL FOOD PRODUCING AREA FOR THE SMALL AMOUNT OF OIL IT CONTAINS? DRILL IN ANWAR OR THE DESERT NOT HERE! CARL ROSIER IS WHOLEY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL KILL THAT IS TAKING PLACE IN COOK INLET.

# Feds may expand Cook Inlet lease sale area

By Hal Spence  
Staff Writer

Oil drillers may be shuttling platforms around a much bigger Monopoly board if a proposal to expand a Cook Inlet lease sale area is OK'd by the Department of the Interior.

The U. S. Mineral Management Service, a division of the interior department, recently issued a request for comments on new alternatives to the proposed five-year comprehensive Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Natural Gas and Oil Resource Management Program for 1992-1997. That is the same plan it sought comments on late last summer.

The alternative plan proposes to expand two areas in Cook Inlet collectively known as Oil and Gas Lease Sale 149. Currently, sale 149 covers 429,000 acres extending from just south of Kalgin Island to just below Anchor Point, plus another 738,000 acres northwest of Kodiak Island in the Shelikof Strait.

The oil industry apparently wants more space from which to choose.

According to the service, responses to calls for comments on the proposed five-year plan included "several industry commentators" who requested that the proposed Cook Inlet leasing area be enlarged, based on new geological and geophysical information.

The management service said it is considering the industry request and may enlarge Sale 149 to include approximately 761 blocks, consisting of 3.7 million acres. At the same time, it proposes keeping the original limit on the total number of leases in the area to no more than 250. (See map).

Asked what new information prompted the oil industry to request an expanded search area, John Schindler, chief of the service's Environmental Assessment Section in Anchorage, said he could not say for sure but believes it may have to do

with a new method of assessing oil and gas potential from geological data.

"There's a lot of hearsay," he said, "but the rumor is that the two wells recently discovered near Kalgin Island in Cook Inlet were the result of applying a new method of looking at the seismic work."

Schindler said it is hard to predict whether the area will be expanded or not, but that public reaction is likely to have an effect on the decision.

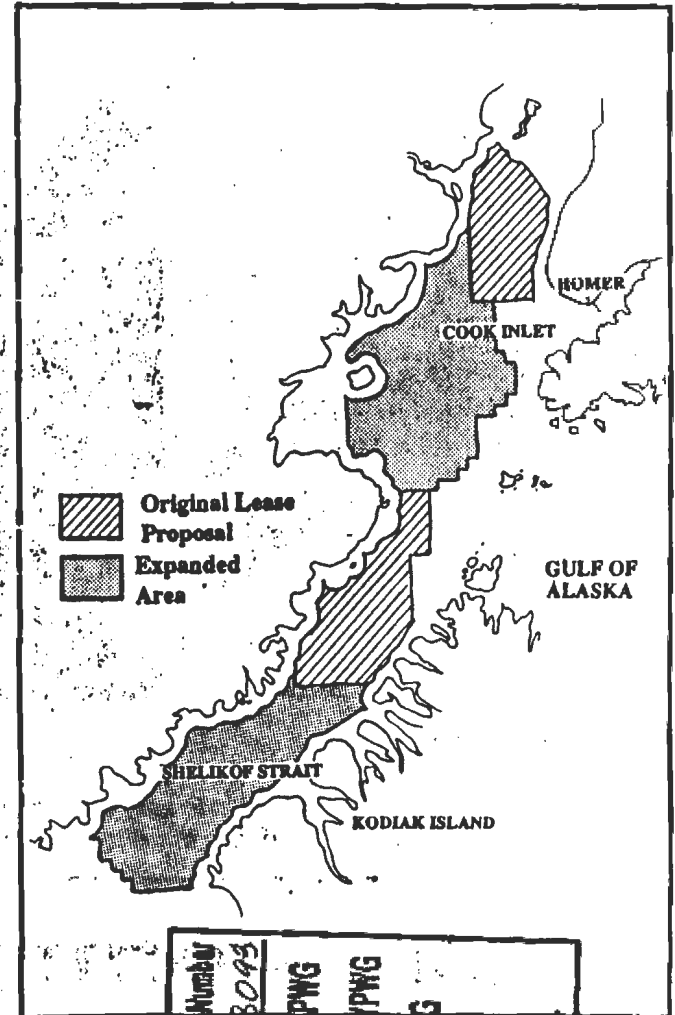
"If comment is heavily against it, I'm sure the secretary (Sec. of the Interior Manuel Lujan) won't do it," he said.

The management service said it is also considering a request by Cook Inlet area residents that Lease Sale 149 be renamed the Cook Inlet/Shelikof Strait lease sale to make it clear that Shelikof Strait is part of the planning area.

While it is considering expanding the Cook Inlet leasing region, the service said comments on the OCS comprehensive plan have led planners to consider reducing the size of proposed leasing areas elsewhere in Alaska. Five so-called "lower potential" planning areas — including Norton Basin, Navarin Basin, St. Matthew-Hall, Hope Basin and St. George Basin — would be reduced to two: Hope Basin and St. George Basin.

Comments are due by Jan. 31. They may be sent to Director, Minerals Management Service (MS-4230), 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240. Envelopes or packages should be marked "Comments on Proposed five-year Comprehensive Program—Cook Inlet, Hope Basin, St. George Basin Planning Areas."

For further information contact: Paul Stang or Jan Arbegast, Branch of Program Development and Planning at 202-208-3072, or Robert Brock, Regional Supervisor, Leasing and Environment, Alaska OCS Region at 271-6045.



TT 1 1

Decision Number	9206	08045	A-9	WPWG	B-9	VPWG	C-9	WPWG	D-9	WPWG	E-9	WPWG
-----------------	------	-------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------

# Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

Senate

3111 C STREET, SUITE 550  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
(907) 561-7615

While in Juneau  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99601-1182  
(907) 465-3818

June 3, 1992

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

Gentlemen:

Re: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration - Restoration Framework

During the three years since the grounding of the *Exxon Valdez*, the trustees and their associates have charted a course through previously un navigated waters. Much has been accomplished in cleaning the beaches and waters, determining the extent of resource damage, and stemming the tide of injury. The distribution for public comment of the Restoration Framework is another sign that the ultimate destination, the restoration of Alaska's coastal and marine environments, is nearer now, although much remains to be done.

The finished version of the Restoration Framework will map the work of the trustees through the culmination of the charge established the court settlement. As such, it must make manifest the trustees' vision of future programs and objectives, as shaped by experts and the public. As that vision coalesces over the next year, I hope that you will place strong emphasis on looking forward, past individual restoration projects, to a comprehensive view of the outcome of your efforts. That vision should include not only restoration, but also protection of Alaska's shoreline and seas. The physical protection of our injured environment will be difficult to achieve. The constraints on our abilities to foresee and influence the processes of nature, the vagaries of chance, and the limits on technological capabilities are too great. Protection can best become reality through acquiring and using more and better knowledge of Alaska's marine systems and resources. The more we know about those things, the better equipped we are to both restore and protect them.

Document ID Number
920603094
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Trustee Council  
6/3/92  
Page 3

Document ID Number

920603094

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

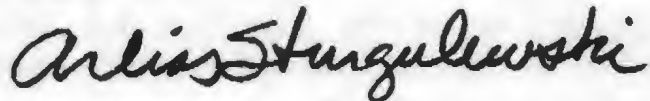
E-MISC.

*Valdez* Oil Spill Marine Sciences Endowment. This endowment would consist of portions of annual civil settlement payments set aside in a trust generating annual income. That income would be used to fund long-term baseline research into ecosystem status, resource recovery and enhancement, and equivalent resource enhancement and acquisition. Additionally, the entity established to administer the endowment would serve as a research coordinating mechanism. )

This proposal is a draft document. It is my intention to submit essentially the same proposal, with some refinements, as a suggestion for the 1993 Work Plan. It is my hope that over the next few months, I will be able to work with the trustee council and restoration teams to further focus this proposal into a shape determined appropriate by the trustees and that fulfills the conditions set by the court.

I look forward to working with the trustee council. We have the opportunity for significant achievements in reclaiming and preserving Alaska's marine and coastal environment. Please contact me or Richard Rainery of my staff if you have any questions concerning my proposal.

Sincerely,



Arliss Sturgulewski  
Alaska State Senator

Enclosure

Document ID Number  
920603094

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

I want to make some more specific comments on the process to date and in the future. These cover both the Restoration Framework process and those for the 1992 Work Plan and 1993 Work Plan:

- The compressed and overlapping timelines for these three efforts may not result in the best final products. The trustees and staff must simultaneously consider three separate works, each significant in its own right. That must certainly strain resources. (The public is likely to suffer some confusion between projects, at the least, and have insufficient time to develop reasoned and comprehensive comments, at worst.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	61	1000

- (Comments are due on the 1993 and future work plans before the 1992 Work Plan and the Restoration Plan are finalized.) This will surely lead to inefficiencies and duplications avoidable if interested parties had one or both of these documents available prior to submitting comments on future work plans. I understand there is pressure to get these plans in place and proceed accordingly, but the damage has been done, clean-up is essentially complete, and restoration can now generally assume a more considered pace reflective of conservative stewardship and long-term concerns.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	61	1000

- The final Restoration Plan should be final only in the sense that it establishes fundamental guidelines for format, programs, and objectives. It should be a living document, adaptable over time as goals are achieved, conditions change, and knowledge expands.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	1000

- Spending \$900 million in public funds is a heavy responsibility under any circumstances. I believe that while a share of the *Exxon Valdez* settlement may reasonably be spent on habitat acquisition and individual restoration projects, these should not be the exclusive focus of restoration efforts. The long-term health of injured ecosystems and ongoing management of their systems and resources should be accorded an equal priority.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	3100

In keeping with these comments and my broad concern that the trustees look to the future in a fashion that makes explicit how each facet of its program contributes to the overall goal, I am submitting a proposal for the Restoration Framework. As you know, some of my colleagues have been involved in this proposal and I am confident of their support as well. The proposal outlines the creation, mission, and administration of an *Exxon*

PROPOSED RESTORATION OPTION  
FOR RESTORATION FRAMEWORK

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Marine Sciences Endowment

920003094

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Submitted by:

State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
State Capitol, Room 427  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
465-3818

June 3, 1992

**Purpose**

The *Exxon Valdez* Marine Sciences Endowment would be created by diverting a portion of civil settlement funds due the State of Alaska and the United States beginning in December 1992 into a separate fund. The endowment will be dedicated to long-term baseline marine research necessary to:

- monitor and assess the status of ecosystems affected by the oil spill;
- determine how to best effect resource recovery and enhancement where necessary;
- identify needs and opportunities to enhance or acquire equivalent natural resources.

A final mission of the endowment would be to provide a mechanism to coordinate the research programs of the various research organizations active in Alaska's marine environment.

**Endowment Charter and Operations**

Endowment Administration: The trustee council will create a foundation directed by a board distinct from the council. The charter of the foundation will be based on principles established by the trustees.

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

Endowment Life: The endowment will be established as either a duration sinking fund which will spend itself out of existence by a certain or as a trust with a perpetual existence.

Board Composition: University of Alaska, University of Washington, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Alaska Region), Alaska Science and Technology Foundation and two public members.

Operations: Operations costs will be held to a minimum (target - 3% or less of funds available annually) by utilizing existing agency resources as much as possible. A small staff will screen proposals and administer grants. The board will make all funding decisions. The EVOS Trustee Council may have to initially administer the foundation until annual income is sufficient to support operations.

Endowment Management: Annual contributions to the endowment trust fund on a schedule based on the amount determined to be appropriate and the fund's structure (sinking fund or perpetual trust). Two alternatives (\$75 million and \$100 million) showing fund growth and income under a perpetual endowment are attached. The trust fund would be managed in a conservative fashion similar to that historically pursued by the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, the objects being to protect the principal from inflation and provide a predictable annual income stream.

### Research Grant Program

Proposal Eligibility: Research on the marine ecosystem as a whole, focussing on biota from the first link in the food chain to the last, oceanographic systems, and their interrelationships. The basic requirements for project eligibility are three:

- A proposal must demonstrate scientific merit and technical feasibility;
- The outcome of a proposal must directly benefit management of injured marine resources or systems or the equivalent of such injured resources or systems;

Restoration Option  
State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
June 3, 1992

Document ID Number

92-0603094

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

- A reasonable link between the civil settlement requirements restore, replace, enhance, rehabilitate, or acquire natural resources injured by the spill or their equivalents and the outcome of proposal must be established.

Any scientist or institution with a demonstrated record of achievement in marine research or equivalent qualifications may apply for grants, although a formula affording priority for Alaskan scientists and institutions, as indicated by the settlement conditions, will be developed.

Research Coordination: An additional function of the endowment board is as a mechanism to coordinate activities undertaken by the North Pacific marine research community. The intent is to ensure that limited research funding is directed in the most efficient, non-duplicative manner. Institutions and individuals would be required to include as a part of their grant proposals a synopsis of other, all current and planned research activities and the board would be required to use this information in its deliberations. The endowment board, composed of the major participants in Alaskan marine research, will be uniquely competent to ensure coordination and cooperation.

- A - 92 WPWG  
 B - 93 WPWG  
 C - RPWG  
 D - PAG  
 E - MISC.

**EVOS Marine Sciences Endowment**  
 (Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Beginning Balance	Deposit	Earnings	Inflation Proofing	Grants	Ending Balance
1992	0	25,000	2,250	1,000	1,250	26,000
1993	26,000	15,000	3,690	1,640	2,050	42,640
1994	42,640	5,000	4,288	1,906	2,382	49,546
1995	49,546	5,000	4,909	2,182	2,727	56,727
1996	56,727	5,000	5,555	2,469	3,086	64,197
1997	64,197	5,000	6,228	2,768	3,460	71,964
1998	71,964	5,000	6,927	3,079	3,848	80,043
1999	80,043	5,000	7,654	3,402	4,252	88,445
2000	88,445	5,000	8,410	3,738	4,672	97,182
2001	97,182	0	8,746	3,887	4,859	101,070
2002	101,070	0	9,096	4,043	5,053	105,113
2003	105,113	0	9,460	4,205	5,256	109,317
2004	109,317	0	9,839	4,373	5,466	113,690
2005	113,690	0	10,232	4,548	5,684	118,237
2006	118,237	0	10,641	4,729	5,912	122,967
2007	122,967	0	11,067	4,919	6,148	127,885
2008	127,885	0	11,510	5,115	6,394	133,001
2009	133,001	0	11,970	5,320	6,650	138,321
2010	138,321	0	12,449	5,533	6,916	143,854
2011	143,854	0	12,947	5,754	7,193	149,608
2012	149,608	0	13,465	5,984	7,480	155,592
2013	155,592	0	14,003	6,224	7,780	161,816
2014	161,816	0	14,563	6,473	8,091	168,289
2015	168,289	0	15,146	6,732	8,414	175,020
2016	175,020	0	15,752	7,001	8,751	182,021
2017	182,021	0	16,382	7,281	9,101	189,302
2018	189,302	0	17,037	7,572	9,465	196,874
2019	196,874	0	17,719	7,875	9,844	204,749
2020	204,749	0	18,427	8,190	10,237	212,939

Totals                                    75,000    310,362    137,939    172,423

Earnings = 9%

Inflation = 4%



- A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RFWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

**EVOS Marine Sciences Endowment**  
(Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Beginning Balance	Deposit	Earnings	Inflation Proofing	Grants	Ending Balance
1992	0	35,000	3,150	1,400	1,750	36,400
1993	36,400	25,000	5,526	2,456	3,070	63,856
1994	63,856	5,000	6,197	2,754	3,443	71,610
1995	71,610	5,000	6,895	3,064	3,831	79,675
1996	79,675	5,000	7,621	3,387	4,234	88,062
1997	88,062	5,000	8,376	3,722	4,653	96,784
1998	96,784	5,000	9,161	4,071	5,089	105,855
1999	105,855	5,000	9,977	4,434	5,543	115,290
2000	115,290	5,000	10,828	4,812	6,014	125,101
2001	125,101	5,000	11,709	5,204	6,505	135,305
2002	135,305	0	12,177	5,412	6,765	140,718
2003	140,718	0	12,665	5,629	7,036	146,346
2004	146,346	0	13,171	5,854	7,317	152,200
2005	152,200	0	13,698	6,088	7,610	158,288
2006	158,288	0	14,246	6,332	7,914	164,620
2007	164,620	0	14,816	6,585	8,231	171,204
2008	171,204	0	15,408	6,848	8,560	178,053
2009	178,053	0	16,025	7,122	8,903	185,175
2010	185,175	0	16,666	7,407	9,259	192,582
2011	192,582	0	17,332	7,703	9,629	200,285
2012	200,285	0	18,026	8,011	10,014	208,296
2013	208,296	0	18,747	8,332	10,415	216,628
2014	216,628	0	19,497	8,665	10,831	225,293
2015	225,293	0	20,276	9,012	11,265	234,305
2016	234,305	0	21,087	9,372	11,715	243,677
2017	243,677	0	21,931	9,747	12,184	253,424
2018	253,424	0	22,808	10,137	12,671	263,561
2019	263,561	0	23,721	10,542	13,178	274,104
2020	274,104	0	24,669	10,964	13,705	285,068
<b>Totals</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>416,403</b>	<b>185,068</b>	<b>231,325</b>	

Earnings = 9%

Inflation = 4%

11 C Street, Suite 350  
Attn: Richard Rainery  
465-3818

JUN 03 REC'D

EXXON UNDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEES COUNCIL  
ATTN: REBECCA WILKINS  
645 G Street, Suite 402  
278-8013

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93-MPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92-MPWG
Document ID Number: 92-0603094	

P.O. Box 100171  
Anchorage, AK 99510  
June 2, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Document ID Number 920603095	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
---------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	--	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

These are my comments on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration plan, Vol. 1: Restoration Framework.

I came to Alaska 21 years ago, primarily because I was, and still am, drawn to the wild, unspoiled open spaces. I have traveled throughout Alaska, including Prince William Sound, by kayak, canoe, foot, snowshoe and dogteam. Observation of and participation in the pristine wilderness of Alaska is where I recreate, where I feel joy, and where I get my spiritual sustenance. And Prince William Sound was/is part of that. I care about its future.

Prince William Sound has sustained, and continues to sustain, devastating damage. A few days ago I read in the newspaper that the young sea otters are experiencing an extremely low survival rate. This morning I read that the murrelets (300,000 killed directly by the spill) are having trouble reproducing and that their species continues to suffer. I expect that as the scientific studies are released that we will see many other instances where the devastation is continuing.

The spill has happened and its effects cannot be undone. But the Trustees can take steps to compensate for the damage. This can best be done through habitat protection and acquisition and this is how the bulk of the settlement funds should be spent. You may not be able to restore a beach to its pristine state or bring the sea otters and other wildlife back from the dead, but you can prevent other types of damage. For example, you can prevent logging by acquiring timber rights. This would not only protect wildlife habitat, but would also help promote stable local commercial and sport fishing, recreation, tourism and subsistence economies.

I would like to see the wilderness character of the Sound remain intact. This has been severely shaken, but there is still hope. The acquisition and protection of habitat should begin immediately, before any more damage (e.g., logging, construction projects, etc.) occurs.

Issue	3/6/92
Top/Op	3/7
Com #	1

Issue	3/6/92
Top/Op	3/7
Com #	2

NETWG 8-88

FROM: John Strassburg  
P.O. Box 100171  
Anchorage AK 99510

JUN 03 REC'D



NO POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

ATTN: REVERIFICATION



Document ID Number  
920603095

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Mr Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



P.O. Box 100171  
Anchorage, AK 99510  
June 2, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Document ID Number 920603095	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
---------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	--	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

These are my comments on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration plan, Vol. 1: Restoration Framework.

I came to Alaska 21 years ago, primarily because I was, and still am, drawn to the wild, unspoiled open spaces. I have traveled throughout Alaska, including Prince William Sound, by kayak, canoe, foot, snowshoe and dogteam. Observation of and participation in the pristine wilderness of Alaska is where I recreate, where I feel joy, and where I get my spiritual sustenance. And Prince William Sound was/is part of that. I care about its future.

Prince William Sound has sustained, and continues to sustain, devastating damage. A few days ago I read in the newspaper that the young sea otters are experiencing an extremely low survival rate. This morning I read that the murre (300,000 killed directly by the spill) are having trouble reproducing and that their species continues to suffer. I expect that as the scientific studies are released that we will see many other instances where the devastation is continuing.

The spill has happened and its effects cannot be undone. But the Trustees can take steps to compensate for the damage. This can best be done through habitat protection and acquisition and this is how the bulk of the settlement funds should be spent. You may not be able to restore a beach to its pristine state or bring the sea otters and other wildlife back from the dead, but you can prevent other types of damage. For example, you can prevent logging by acquiring timber rights. This would not only protect wildlife habitat, but would also help promote stable local commercial and sport fishing, recreation, tourism and subsistence economies.

I would like to see the wilderness character of the Sound remain intact. This has been severely shaken, but there is still hope. The acquisition and protection of habitat should begin immediately, before any more damage (e.g., logging, construction projects, etc.) occurs.

Com #	1
Top/Op	3
Issue	360

Com #	2
Top/Op	3
Issue	360

And just as a side note, your public advisory committee (or whatever it's called) should be representative of the various interested parties. In other words, one member of the committee should be an environmentalist, another a fisherman, another a recreation guide, and so on.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



John Strassenburgh

Document ID Number	
<u>920603095</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

*add* →

MEETING 0-88

FROM John Strasemburg  
P.O. Box 100171  
Anchorage AK 99510

JUN 03 REC'D



NO POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES



ATTN: REVERIFICATION

Document ID Number
<u>920603085</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Mr Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administration Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



Document ID Number
920603096
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Carl Rosier, 5-7

Please buy timber rights in  
this as part of restoration.  
Most people in Cordova want that.

Thank you.



MITCHELL NOWICKI  
P.O. BOX 2232  
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages	1
To	REBECCA WILLIAMS	From	NONICA WELLARD
Co.		Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	
Fax #	276-7178	Fax #	986-9612





UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99775-8060

**FAX COVER SHEET**

Document ID Number	
920604101	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

TO: EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustees

FAX Number: 276-7178

Telephone Number: 278-8012

FROM: President Jerome Komisar

Location: University of Alaska

FAX Number: 474-7570

Telephone Number: 474-7311

Number of Pages: 7 + cover page

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Jerome B. Komlear  
President

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM

202 BUTROVICH BLDG.  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99775-5560  
PHONE: 474-7311  
FAX: 474-7570

June 4, 1992

JUN 04 REC'D

Document ID Number
920604101
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

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

Re: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill "Restoration Framework" and "1992 Workplan"

Dear Trustees:

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3100

I have had a chance to review your reports, "Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Restoration Framework" and "Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: 1992 Workplan," and appreciate the hard work and thought that underlie your plans. I am, however, concerned that an eight-year program is too short, given coastal life cycles. A longer time is needed for the restoration of the coastal areas affected and in order to complete a comprehensive analysis of the spills' impact.)

The Trustee Council's and Restoration Team's dedication to early action focused on damaged species and habitats is commendable. Such action must be a major focus during the initial stages of recovery. Nevertheless, it appears to me that the recovery time, cost of restoration and monitoring need not be directly tied to damage settlement payments. Deriving a framework that matches restoration efforts with actual recovery, and one which grows in contrast to temporarily hiring expertise is a major challenge and I suggest it receive greater consideration in the Restoration Framework and the Work Plan. In order to lengthen the time available for restoration and research, you might want to consider two suggestions: 1

(First, provide for a portion of the settlement payments being placed into an endowment trust. The endowment need not be perpetual, but structured so funds are available for at least 20 - 30 years. A sinking fund structure, using increasing annual deposits during the period of Exxon payments and taking advantage of fund earnings, is outlined in the first attachment to this letter.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3100

Document ID Number  
920604101

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

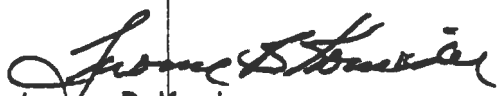
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
page two  
June 4, 1992

Second, provide for an institutional arrangement that ensures the availability of experts - marine scientists, ecologists, oceanographers, fisheries experts - for the time it will take for the habitat to heal and analyses to be completed. A possible approach is outlined in the second attachment.

I, of course, would be pleased to discuss these suggestions with you.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	3/00

Sincerely,

  
Jerome B. Komisar  
President

JBK:dfm  
Enclosures

A-92 WPWG B-93 WPWG C-RPWG D-PAG E-MISC.Proposed New "Potential Restoration Option"University of Alaska  
June 4, 1992

The University of Alaska proposes that the Trustee Council add another *Potential Restoration Option* to the *Restoration Framework*, within a new approach category called "Fiscal Management of Restoration." Adoption of this option will enhance the effectiveness of the overall restoration program by allowing the Trustees to match the restoration process to the needs of damaged systems, species and habitats beyond the period of settlement receipts.

The University believes maximal management of the restoration process requires that more attention be devoted to planned management of the Trustee's financial assets, and to long-term planning for restoration activities for at least 20-30 years.

Fiscal Management of Restoration

**OPTION 36:** Establish and endow a sinking fund and associated foundation for long-term restoration activities, including research, monitoring and capital projects.

**APPROACH CATEGORY:** Fiscal Management of Restoration

**INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES:** Habitats expected to exhibit chronic presence of hydrocarbons (eg: intertidal and subtidal), and long-lived organisms, including sea otters, harbor seals, killer whales, common and thick-billed murres, bald eagles and others.

**BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The Trustees to date have been unable to devote significant attention to assuring that the restoration process continues for a sufficient period to match the actual recovery time of damaged resources. The restoration needs of injured resources will not be fully met unless the entire restoration process is explicitly planned to occur over a longer period than the payments from Exxon. In addition, creation of a foundation-like institution will establish continuity throughout the restoration process, and will enforce coordination

among agencies and academic institutions participating in the foundation. Properly structured, the foundation would largely uncouple the long-term recovery of natural processes from shorter term political processes, to the benefit of injured resources. Finally, properly managed, a foundation/sinking fund, will provide significantly greater funds for restoration than would current spending of settlement proceeds.

**ACTION:**

- Establish a foundation with a specified management structure comprised of Trustees and representatives of academic and public-interest institutions. Determine and specify the method the foundation shall use to apply settlement funds to restoration options over time, the bylaws of the foundation, and the methods the foundation shall use to carry out restoration. The mission of the foundation will be completely integrated with the restoration plan, and will be focused upon completion of restoration research, monitoring and capital projects after cessation of settlement payments.

**INFORMATION NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT OPTION:**

Completion of the pending reviews and critical syntheses of the scientific literature on the recovery of marine mammals, marine birds, commercially important fish and shellfish, and invertebrates will provide the basic framework for designing this option. In addition, additional reviews and critical syntheses of scientific literature of affected natural systems may be necessary, insofar as the pending reviews are inadequate in this regard.

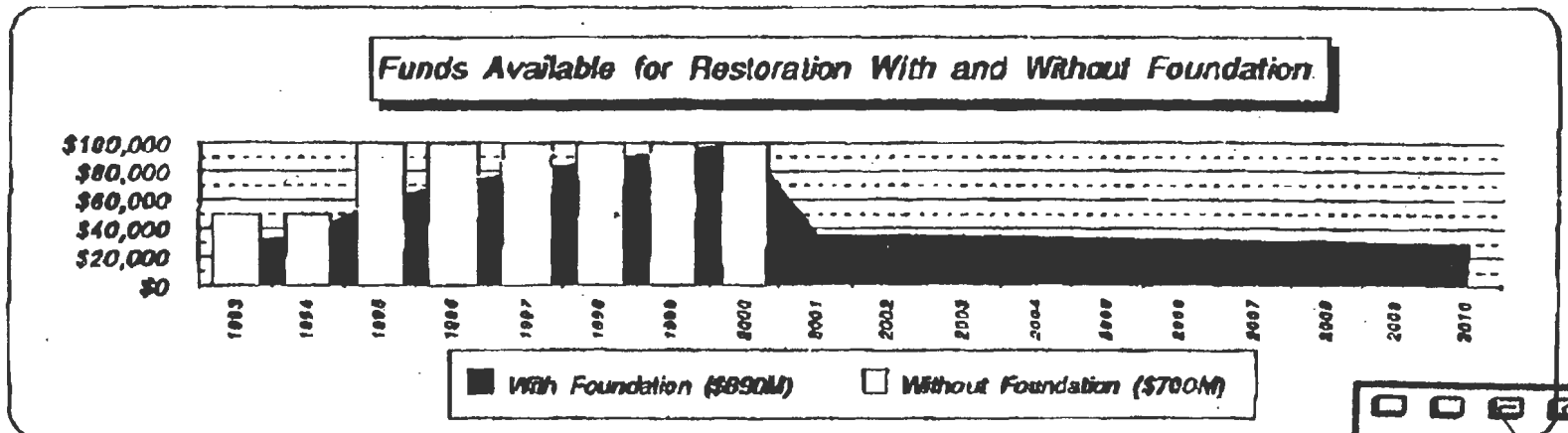
**Attachment:** Sample case describing extension of restoration investment over a 20-year period.

Document ID Number
<u>920604101</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

University of Alaska -- Sinking Fund Endowment Model/Sample Case

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Beginning Balance		\$20,900	\$38,561	\$84,834	\$123,934	\$158,975	\$184,894	\$208,485	\$228,420
Deposit	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
Earnings	\$1,550	\$3,170	\$8,883	\$10,450	\$13,480	\$18,041	\$18,204	\$20,039	\$17,703
Inflation Proofing	\$900	\$1,841	\$3,985	\$6,088	\$7,827	\$9,314	\$10,570	\$11,832	\$10,279
Net Available	\$450	\$1,329	\$2,878	\$4,382	\$5,853	\$8,727	\$7,634	\$8,401	\$7,424
Foundation Operations	\$7	\$13	\$29	\$44	\$57	\$67	\$78	\$84	\$74
Foundation Research	\$844	\$5,496	\$10,562	\$21,305	\$30,383	\$38,054	\$44,538	\$50,014	\$35,902
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$20,900</b>	<b>\$38,561</b>	<b>\$84,834</b>	<b>\$123,934</b>	<b>\$158,975</b>	<b>\$184,894</b>	<b>\$208,485</b>	<b>\$228,420</b>	<b>\$210,146</b>
With Foundation (\$890M)	\$30,844	\$35,498	\$60,582	\$71,305	\$80,389	\$88,054	\$94,536	\$100,014	\$35,902
Without Foundation (\$7)	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
Compensation	\$50,000	\$50,000							
Other Restoration	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	

<b>Assumptions:</b> (% of Fund Balance)	Earnings 7.75%	<i>E. w/ Fund</i>	<i>E. w/o Fund</i>	<i>End Balance</i>
	Infl. Proof. 4.50%	\$890,116	\$700,000	\$3,870
	Operations 1.00%	<i>years since</i>		
	Drawdown 20%	<i>year 2000</i>		
		8		



Document ID Number  
920607101

A-82 WPNIG  
 B-93 WPNIG  
 C-REWS  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

University of Alaska - Sinking Fund Endowment Model/Sample Case

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
\$210,146	\$191,050	\$171,085	\$150,242	\$128,450	\$105,678	\$81,881	\$57,013	\$31,028	\$340,000
\$16,288	\$14,808	\$13,260	\$11,644	\$9,955	\$8,190	\$6,346	\$4,419	\$2,405	\$194,003
\$9,457	\$8,597	\$7,899	\$6,761	\$5,780	\$4,756	\$3,685	\$2,586	\$1,396	\$113,111
\$6,830	\$6,209	\$5,561	\$4,883	\$4,175	\$3,435	\$2,661	\$1,853	\$1,008	\$81,892
\$68	\$62	\$56	\$49	\$42	\$34	\$27	\$19	\$10	\$817
\$35,314	\$34,700	\$34,057	\$33,387	\$32,685	\$31,953	\$31,187	\$30,387	\$29,551	\$530,116
\$191,050	\$171,085	\$150,242	\$128,450	\$105,678	\$81,881	\$57,013	\$31,028	\$3,870	
\$35,314	\$34,700	\$34,057	\$33,387	\$32,685	\$31,953	\$31,187	\$30,387	\$29,551	
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
									\$360,000

Document ID Number  
920604101

A-92 WPNG  
 B-93 WPNG  
 C-RPNG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

Document ID Number
920604101
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

**Proposed Institutional Structure of Restoration Foundation**  
**University of Alaska**  
**June 4, 1992**

**Directors:** Two Federal Restoration Trustees or their designees.  
 Two State of Alaska Restoration Trustees or their designees.  
 The President of the University of Alaska or his designee.  
 The President of the University of Washington or his designee.  
 A public member appointed by the President.  
 A public member appointed by the Governor.  
 A public member appointed by the National Academy of Sciences.

**Limitation of Foundation Staff/Operating Expenses:**  
 Two percent of foundation balance annually.

**Authorized Uses of Foundation Funds:**  
 Restricted to the uses authorized to the Restoration Trustees, to exclude habitat acquisition.  
 Funds must be applied according to the restoration plan in place when the last settlement payment is received.

**Investment and Draw-down of Sinking Fund Endowment:**  
 Funds to be transferred to foundation according to specified schedule determined by the Restoration Trustees when the foundation is created.  
 Funds to be applied to restoration projects on a sinking fund schedule similarly determined by the Trustees.  
 Funds to be invested in government securities and inflation proofed according to rules similarly determined by the Trustees and incorporated in the foundation by-laws.

**Authority of Foundation Directors:**  
 Foundation Directors shall provide for continuity in the restoration process through:  
 Annual revision of the restoration plan.  
 Contracting with agencies and institutions to accomplish restoration options, research and monitoring in a manner that insures continuity of individual and institutional expertise.





# NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

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

Document ID Number
920604103
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

June 3, 1992

JUN 04 REC'D

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

Dear Trustees:

The National Wildlife Federation (NWF) submits the following comments on Volumes I and II of the 1992 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration and asks that they be made part of the public record. NWF incorporates by reference its comments on the 1989, 1990, and 1991 damage assessment and restoration plans.

### Volume I: Restoration Framework

#### Public Participation

As a preliminary matter, NWF repeats its concern that meaningful public comment is impossible without unrestricted access to both the scientific and economic damage assessment studies. The MOA between the state and federal governments specifically states that the Trustees shall permit the public to participate in the injury assessment and restoration processes. Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree at 11. Accordingly, one of the goals of the 1992 restoration framework is to "provide the public with information and resources to evaluate proposals and programs independently." Framework at 11. Obviously, this objective cannot be achieved if the public has no access to economic data and only limited access to scientific data. As the Trustees themselves acknowledge, the proposals stated in Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration have been largely determined by the results of the undisclosed studies. NWF requests immediate release of all scientific and economic studies. (This would not preclude a formal presentation of information in a symposium as suggested by the Restoration Team.)

NWF recommends that a seat be reserved for each of the interest groups participating on the public advisory committee, not just for the representatives of local government and Native interests. All group members should be accountable to a particular constituency.

#### Summary of Injury

On page 35, you state:

In 1991 relatively high concentrations of oil were found

Trustee Council  
June 3, 1992  
Page 2

Document ID Number	
920604103	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

in mussels and in the dense underlying mat (byssal substrate) of certain oiled mussel beds. These beds were not cleaned or removed after the spill and are potential sources of fresh oil for harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, river otters and juvenile sea otters--all of which feed on mussels and show signs of continuing biological injury.

NWF understands that fresh oil is still found in certain mussel beds. (Why has the Trustee Council not insisted that the Coast Guard and Exxon return to clean these areas?) Tainted shellfish contribute to the decline of sea otter and waterfowl populations and pose a health hazard to subsistence users. We cannot simply ignore the problem.

Proposed Injury Criteria

On page 40, the Trustees assert that consequential injury (injury for which restoration should be undertaken) will be determined at the population level. If injury manifests itself only at the egg or juvenile stage, it will not be considered consequential. The Trustee Council needs to define "population." In particular, it should be clear that wild stocks of salmonids are distinct from populations of hatchery fish released in the same area. Restoration of wild populations should rely primarily on protecting or acquiring essential freshwater and intertidal habitat, not on the introduction of hatchery stock. Continued mixing of hatchery stock with wild stock will eventually result in the loss of genetic vigor that is characteristic of wild stock, creating a salmon population dependent on artificial enhancement for survival.

The Trustees contend that they should "consider the effects of natural recovery before investing restoration dollars." **Framework** at 41. (Maximizing restoration dollars is certainly a worthwhile objective; however, NWF cautions against waiting too long for the environment to heal itself. There are restoration projects that should be performed now. For instance, we may lose opportunities for habitat acquisition if we do not act quickly.)

Evaluation of Restoration Options

1. The effects of any other actual or planned response or restoration actions: Are there actions, such as additional clean-up work, that bear on the recovery targeted by the restoration option?

Yes, Exxon should be required to clean oiled mussel beds. These actions can proceed concurrently with Trustee Council restoration projects.

2. The relationship of the expected costs of the proposed actions

Document ID Number  
920604103  
 A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RFWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

Trustee Council  
June 3, 1992  
Page 3

to the expected benefits: Do benefits equal or exceed costs?

Although there is no direct relationship between costs and expected environmental benefits, NWF believes that economic analyses can be useful. This criterion underscores the importance of releasing all economic studies.

3. Potential for additional injury resulting from proposed actions, including long-term and indirect impacts: Will implementation of the restoration option result in additional injury to target or nontarget resources or services? Is the project of net environmental benefit?

In attempting to restore adversely affected wildlife populations, the Trustees need to guard against injuring wildlife populations that were not affected the spill. For instance, the construction of fish ladders around waterfalls may help oil-impacted salmonids at the expense of native populations of rainbow or lake trout.

4. Importance of starting the project within the year: Would delay in the project result in further injury to a resource or service or would we forego a restoration opportunity?

NWF considers this a critical criterion. It has been well over three years since the oil spill, and eight months since the settlement, yet the Trustee Council has not accomplished any significant restoration! Clearly, opportunities for restoration are slipping away.

Scope of Potential Restoration Alternatives

NWF supports the combined alternatives approach as a restoration strategy. However, special emphasis should be given to immediate habitat acquisition. The United States Congress, the Alaska State Legislature, and the citizens of Alaska have all expressed strong support for this form of restoration. NWF believes that 80% of settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for resources and services lost as a result of the oil spill. Since many forests are faced with the imminent threat of logging, acquisition efforts should begin now; settlement funds should not be hoarded in an endowment.

NWF strongly objects to the hierarchical approach to restoration depicted in Figure 6. That figure describes a sequential process for evaluating restoration alternatives. Short-term strategies such as management of human uses are given preference over long-term strategies such as habitat acquisition. The process outlined in Figure 7 is more consistent with public opinion and the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree.

Trustee Council  
June 3, 1992  
Page 4

Volume II: 1992 Draft Work Plan

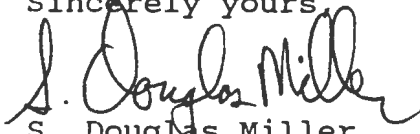
920604/03	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

NWF has attended most of the public meetings held by the Trustee Council since settlement in October 1991. We have frequently noted a degree of hostility and resentment on the part of some Trustees toward ongoing research and its proposed costs. To some extent, this attitude is understandable; there is no question scientists will find a use for every cent they are given. Unfortunately, the public was not permitted to review the research results in 1989, 1990, or 1991, so we were unable to judge the merits or quality of the research. The fact that Exxon reimbursed the governments for the \$100 million spent on research contributed to the problem of unsupervised research. Thus, NWF commends the Trustee Council for now taking a hard look at the science. Nevertheless, we fear that they may be rushing to close out important projects.

NWF recommends that some studies be reduced to a monitoring status through the year 2002, instead of being terminated. For instance, subtidal studies 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, and 4 provide essential baseline information for continuing subtidal studies 5 and 8 and proposed restoration projects 71 and 103A - 103D. Subtidal study 3A would also yield important data on the movement and nature of oil residue in mussel beds, a problem noted in the study summaries. NWF urges the Trustees to continue these studies, at least on a limited basis.)

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

  
S. Douglas Miller  
Director

HAND DEL

National Wildlife Federation  
Alaska Natural Resource Center  
750 West Second Avenue, Suite 200  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2163

JUN 04 REC'D

ENOS TRUSTEE Council  
445 G STR.  
ANCH, AK 99501



<input type="checkbox"/>	E - MISC.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D - PAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C - RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - 93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A - 92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920604103	



# Oil Reform Alliance

Document ID Number	920604104
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

June 4, 1992

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

JUN 04 REC'D

The Oil Reform Alliance<sup>1/</sup> would like to recommend that the Trustee Council incorporate the following two issues as part of the Restoration Framework.

Issue #1: "User Friendly" Synopsis of Oil Spill Data

The Oil Reform Alliance recommends that the Trustee Council develop a "user friendly" synopsis of its oil spill data that is oriented towards, and widely distributed to, the public.

The Trustee Council released in April 1992 the latest and most informative of a series of restoration documents. Most of the information compiled by the Trustee Council starkly contrasts information released by Exxon during the last three years, yet the public may be unaware of the importance of these data because the presentation is not oriented to the lay person. The Trustee Council's report is geared more for scientists and technical persons.

In contrast, Exxon's unending barrage of "spill science" is attractively laid out in short glossy brochures with color photographs and drawings: this misinformation campaign specifically targets the public<sup>2/</sup>.

Part of the goals and objectives of the public participation plan of the Trustee Council is to:

- \* provide the public with information and resources to evaluate proposals and programs independently; and

<sup>1/</sup>The Oil Reform Alliance is a coalition of environmental, recreational user and commercial fishing groups which formed after the Exxon Valdez oil spill to reform oil industry activities that can adversely impact communities on social, economic and environmental levels.

<sup>2/</sup>For example, refer to "Sea Otters Thrive in Prince William Sound, Alaska" (February 1991); "Water Quality In Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska" (March 1991); "Two Years After Conditions in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska" (October 1991).

Issue	10770
Top/Op	30
Com #	1

\* disseminate information to the public concerning the restoration process in a timely manner" (pg. 11 Vol. I)

Development of a "user friendly" synopsis of the Trustee's oil spill data on an annual basis is a justifiable expense of restoration funds to increase the public's independent comprehension of spill-related injuries and evaluation of restoration programs.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	1000

Issue #2: Long-Term Epidemiology Study of Clean Up Workers

The Oil Reform Alliance recommends that the Trustee Council develop and implement a long-term epidemiology study to monitor health of workers involved with oil spill clean up, including those who worked with the bioremediation compound Inipol.

In April 1992, the Boston Globe reported that "a handful" of Alaska oil-spill workers have filed lawsuits claiming latent health problems from exposure to crude oil vapor and Inipol (attached). Followup stories by the Boston Globe, the Anchorage Daily News and the Anchorage Times (attached) and extensive interviews by KCHU radio Valdez have revealed one confirmed death from Inipol and possibly "hundreds" more victims of petroleum- or Inipol-related poisonings from the oil spill clean up. According to the articles and interviews, Veco and Exxon are denying that Inipol is toxic and downplaying the importance of the pending toxic exposure lawsuits.

The settlement documents specify that the use of restoration trust funds must be linked to injuries resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. A study of latent health problems incurred by clean up workers relating to over exposure to crude oil vapors and clean up chemicals is clearly a justifiable use of restoration funds.

An epidemiology study would increase the public's understanding of spill-related injuries, specifically, the health risks associated with exposure to crude oil vapors and clean up compounds. Further, an epidemiology study could minimize such human health risks in future spills by leading to improvements in protective clothing and safety training, and to development of bioremediation compounds which do not contain carcinogens like Inipol.

The Oil Reform Alliance appreciates the opportunity to participate in the restoration process.

Sincerely,

*Riki Ott*

Riki Ott, President

Document ID Number	
920604104	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

# Illness tied to Exxon cleanup is cited in spate of lawsuits

By William P. Coughlin  
GLOBE STAFF

A handful of volunteer Alaska oil-spill workers and a tugboat captain, who have filed suits claiming they were poisoned by exposure to a combination of crude oil vapor and toxic cleanup agents after the Exxon Valdez spill, may constitute the tip of a legal iceberg.

Three suits seeking millions of dollars in damages have been filed in Alaska and federal courts. Environmentalists and people involved in the cleanup say many more such suits may be filed as potential victims trace illnesses back to their oil spill work.

Randall Scarlett, a partner in Melvin Belli's San Francisco law firm, is bringing one of the three suits, "and we are getting five calls a day on these types of cases. . . . We alone could end up with 200 to 300 of these cases."

Belli said his firm already has upwards of 1,500 suits stemming from the spill, most of them against Exxon Corp. on behalf of fishermen, canneries, and other businesses that had losses.

Named as defendants in the three personal injury suits are Exxon Corp. and two subsidiaries, Exxon Shipping Co. and Exxon Pipeline Co.; Veco Inc. of Anchorage, Exxon's hired supervisory cleanup firm, and Arctic Tug and Barge Co., also of Anchorage.

An Exxon spokesman in Houston declined comment, saying he wondered "why the toxic exposure lawsuits made news." However, officers for other firms explained their positions in interviews.

Scarlett and George M. Kapolchok, an Anchorage lawyer, have filed one suit on behalf of Timothy Jon Burt of Juneau and his wife, Laurie Anne. Burt worked for Murtech Inc., a firm employed by Exxon to assist in the cleanup, cleaning sludge inside large enclosed tanks with high pressure jet sprayers.

The complaint says Burt suffered "devastating permanent and totally disabling injuries" and "must rely on compressed or concentrated oxygen to sustain his life." In accusing Exxon of negligence in hiring an "incompetent firm," Burt's claim also says that his wife had to quit her job to care for him.

In a complaint filed against Veco, Carmen Olsen of Fairbanks says she became severely ill while she was working for Veco using chemical solvents to clean clothes used by workers who had used the chemical Inipol to help clean up the oil spill. She said she continues "to this day to suffer diminished lung capacity, dizziness, skin lesions, headaches and neurological disorders."

Veco's president, Pete Leathard, commenting on the suit, said, "We're in the process of working to determine if people really got sick as a result of Inipol." Leathard said the chemical is a fertilizer used to promote bacteria growth to break down the oil.

Leathard conceded that other suits have been filed by people who describe similar symptoms. "But whether it was caused by the fertilizer or some other reason, I don't know," Leathard said. He said Veco provided safeguards, protective clothing and breathing apparatus for its workers, and "our position is we don't see how it could have caused any problems."

In the third case, a federal suit filed against Arctic Tug and Barge Co., Thomas Pickworth of Anchorage, son of one of the owners of the company, makes claims similar to Olsen's. Pickworth's suit says that after "exposure to toxic compounds . . . he became extremely ill . . . and is

Jo Anne Pickworth said Thomas eventually was examined by a doctor who diagnosed his symptoms as those of chemical reaction, and he was sent to a Dallas clinic where he is under treatment.

"Everyone who sustained damage was injured by either aspiration of oil itself - that is, actually getting liquid into their lungs - or by inhalation of fumes evaporating from the product," Scarlett said.

He said the victims were poisoned by a "synergistic" combination of toxins - fumes, including benzene, toluene, xylene, and other components of crude oil, and by fumes from supposedly harmless cleaning agents the workers were given to scour away the oil itself.

"There is no doubt some of these individuals are going to die," he said.

He said only one treatment center in the nation, headed by Dr. William Rea in Dallas, specializes in these cases, and they now are getting "increasing numbers of calls from people who were exposed up there." Rea declined to comment.

David Driver of Augusta, Ga., said he became sick after he managed a Veco Co. barge that housed oil spill workers, but has recovered. He estimates that 12,000 people were "unnecessarily" exposed to toxins.

The crucial part of the story, he said, "is that these people volunteered and were trying to clean up the environment, and now they are getting very sick."

**We are getting five calls a day on these types of cases. . . . We alone could end up with 200 to 300 of these cases.'**

**RANDALL SCARLETT**  
San Francisco lawyer

completely disabled from duty as a seaman in any capacity."

His tugboat and barge were leased by Exxon for the cleanup.

Jo Anne Pickworth, secretary treasurer of the firm and Thomas Pickworth's stepmother, said he became sick after Exxon sprayed some chemical from a helicopter.

"They thought it was flu," Jo Anne Pickworth said, and later ar-

Document ID Number

920604104

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

Oil Reform Alliance  
211 4th Street, Suite 112  
Juneau, Alaska 99801



ANC TIMES 4/16/92

# Workers allege illnesses tied to Exxon

By ROSANNE PAGANO  
ASSOCIATED PRESS

A group of Exxon Valdez cleanup workers is seeking millions of dollars in compensation for illnesses they say are linked to exposure to crude oil fumes and cleaning agents.

The suits filed in federal and state courts name Exxon Corp.,

Exxon Shipping Corp. and Exxon Pipeline Co., as well as two local contractors that supplied cleanup help following the nearly 11 million gallon spill in 1989. It was the worst oil spill in U.S. history.

An Exxon spokesman in Anchorage declined comment Wednesday on the pending lawsuits, except to say that throughout the

cleanup — which is entering its fourth year — the company believed it and its contractors had complied with safety regulations.

One of the lawsuits is set for trial in state court here next month. It asks unspecified damages for an Augusta, Ga., man who came north to manage a barge that housed oil spill work-

ers.

Anchorage-based George M. Kapold met with his client,

who has lingering sickness caused by exposure to a chok says violated Safety and Health

rules. Dr. ver's suit na

# Valdez

## Doctor blames ex

By William P. Cough  
GLOBE STAFF

A doctor who specializes in treating petroleum-related poisonings says one death and he expects a group of those who cleaned up the Exxon

The cardiovascular surgeon has six serious cases and expects "hundreds" suffering from the bomb oil and toxic cleanup agents used

In a telephone interview, Fred J. Rea of Dallas, said he could not say "This is extremely serious. People up here." Rea's Texas clinic is the nation's largest specializing in treating victims of toxins from crude oil and cleaning

The Globe reported last month that people who participated in the cleanup came ill, and that their illnesses were linked to the combined toxic effect of crude oil and chemicals used in the cleanup

Rea said two more persons, a woman and her 20-year-old son, were diagnosed by him, in addition to the 11 named in the earlier report.

The two new patients, Jacquie Kenai, Alaska, and her son, Jack Kenai, Alaska, contacted the Globe and the paper publicize the problem. Both believe there has been an oil industry link to their illnesses.

Both mother and son were on the Exxon cleanup barge, and say they did not wear protective masks or respirat

# Cleanup

Continued from page A1

dent, said Wednesday the company tested its workers, and provided protective clothing and gear to guard against toxic exposure.

"To my knowledge, everything was deemed safe," Leathard said.

Driver told Valdez radio KCHU he was captain of a barge that housed workers clearing oily beaches with a chemical known as Inipol.

Although the crew was told it was safe, Driver said he refused to work anywhere near an Inipol site after he found out the chemical occasionally caused blood to show up in workers' urine.

Kapolchok said he also was representing Timothy Burt of Juneau who claims he got sick

two years ago while working at a cleanup site in Seldovia, about 160 miles southwest of Anchorage or Kachemak Bay.

The suit asks for compensation for pain and suffering for Burt and his wife, Laurie Ann, as well as the costs of medical care and rehabilitation.

"I believe Tim is worse off than a quadriplegic," Kapoldchok said.

"We've got a guy who is permanently disabled at 32 years old, who's got a wife and child. He has severe headaches, he's got to drag around an oxygen tank and he's got a whole host of other problems," Kapoldchok said.

Burt says he was working for Anchorage-based Martech Inc. in June 1989 when he was given only a rain suit and a paper filter mask as he was sent in to clean crude oil residue collected in two tanks.

The lawsuit says one of the

tanks was 14-foot-tall and had a hatch in the roof for ventilation. Burt says he spent about three hours in one tank and about 30 minutes in the other. He used a high-pressure steam hose that Kapoldchok claims, forced toxic vapors into the air for Burt to inhale.

The Boston Globe reported Sunday that Melvin Belli's San Francisco law firm was receiving calls daily from former cleanup workers and had taken at least one of the lawsuits.

Complaints about improper gear and safety procedures date to the earliest phases of cleanup when crews returning from oil Prince William Sound beaches said crude oil fumes were making them sick.

Ernie Piper, who was assigned to monitor the cleanup as an aide to then-Gov. Steve Cowper, said Wednesday the first six weeks fo

Document ID Number  
920604104

E-MISC.

D-PAG

C-RPWG

B-93 WPMG

A-92 WPMG



# Alaska Center for the Environment

519 West 8th Ave. #201 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • (907) 274-3621

June 4, 1992

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

JUN 04 REC'D  
....

Document ID Number	
920604105	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Re: Restoration Framework

Dear Trustee Council:

The Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the above referenced document. ACE is a private, non-profit environmental advocacy and education organization with approximately 1500 members, most of whom live in Southcentral Alaska. ACE has had a long-standing interest in the Gulf coast region of Southcentral Alaska, which our members use and enjoy.

We offer the following general comments for your consideration:

1. We believe strongly that acquisition of upland fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites, both in areas immediately adjacent to oiled shorelines and areas beyond oiled shorelines, is well within the letter and intent of the Settlement. Per the MOA, "'restoration' means any action...which endeavors to restore to their prespill condition any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill and the services provided by that resource or which replaces or substitutes for the injured lost, or destroyed resource and affected services." "Natural resources" are defined as "land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources"; since these are all components of functioning natural coastal marine and forest ecosystems, any injury or damage to any single "resource" will also injure or damage other resources and the ecosystem, due to the interrelationship of all elements within an ecosystem and the interrelationship between ecosystems. Therefore, not only were the coastal forest and marine ecosystems impacted by the oil spill, but additional impacts to the forest ecosystem from activities such as logging will also impact the marine ecosystem and the fish, wildlife, and biota which utilize these ecosystems. Since all the components of the coastal forest and marine ecosystems are considered as "natural resources" by the Settlement, these ecosystems should also be considered as natural resources damaged by the Spill.

There are numerous studies which document the negative impacts of development activities such as logging on fish and

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

wildlife habitat. Acquisition of upland fish and wildlife habitat, therefore, is an action which endeavors to restore injured, lost, or destroyed resources. Moreover, there is no language in the Settlement which limits restoration to the oiled shorelines or the uplands immediately adjacent to the oiled shorelines.

Because the ecosystem as a whole was damaged by the spill, it is important that restoration activities be considered at the ecosystem level, and not just focus on single species. Restoration activities should also not be limited to species of "commercial" importance, especially as wildlife viewing becomes increasingly important to the recreation and tourism industry.

2. Given the immediate threats to the coastal marine and forest ecosystem from logging activities; the importance of pristine "undeveloped" areas for recreation, tourism, and subsistence; and the limited value of additional clean-up and many scientific studies to the actual purpose of restoration, 80% of the restoration funds should be utilized for acquisition and protection of upland areas important for fish and wildlife habitat, dispersed recreation, and subsistence. Mechanisms for acquisition include purchase of fee simple title, conservation easements, timber rights, or moratoria, from willing sellers.

Acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites should begin immediately. Certain areas are immediately threatened. And while a certain amount of study may be necessary over time, there are certain areas which have consensus support for acquisition and should be pursued now. In addition, this will show private landowners that there will be money invested in acquisition. In other words, targeted areas should be immediately acquired as a show of good faith by the Trustees to the public and the willing sellers. Otherwise, there will be little faith in the intentions of the Trustees to actually pursue restoration through acquisition of habitat.

There are economic benefits to habitat and recreation site acquisition as well. Since most private landowners are ANCSA corporations whose shareholders live in the local communities which were most impacted by the spill, investment in acquisitions will be an investment in the local economy. Also, since local communities depend on functioning coastal forest and marine ecosystems to sustain local jobs in commercial fishing, tourism, recreation, and subsistence, the protection of coastal forest habitat from the negative impacts of activities such as logging will have long term positive impacts on the economy. These jobs will be supported by the coastal forest and marine ecosystems in perpetuity, while logging jobs will be provided only on a very short term basis.

An additional benefit to acquisition of habitat and recreation sites is the potential for consolidation of management of areas which are currently being managed under a checkerboard pattern of state, federal, and private ownership.

3. The document fails to recognize the need to protect the coastal forest and marine ecosystems, and the impacted fish and

Issue	3/00
Top/op	30
Com #	1

Issue	3/00
Top/op	30
Com #	2

Issue	3/00
Top/op	30
Com #	2

57

- A-92 WPWK
- B-93 WPW
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

wildlife which rely on functioning ecosystems for their survival, from additional impacts in order to achieve the goals of restoration. Although certain species, or entire ecosystems, may be to some degree "recovering", this recovery over the long term will depend on the continued existence of the ecosystem elements needed for survival. For instance, as stated on page A-20, "most marbled murrelets nest in mature forests". Therefore, any recovery of this species will depend on the continuing presence of mature forests. If these forests are threatened by logging activities, acquisition of areas proposed for logging will be necessary to ensure restoration. Moreover, acquisition of habitat can enhance the viability of impacted species.

Services were also impacted. Prior to the spill, there was very little logging occurring, which was one reason why the economic activities of recreation, tourism, and subsistence were so successful. In order to ensure the recovery, and enhancement, of these activities, acquisition of areas threatened by logging will be necessary.

4. Habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process, not merely utilized as a last resort. Moreover, the imminent threat protection process for acquisition should be used, in order to prevent logging on lands prior to their consideration for acquisition. It is important that the restoration process not be used as an excuse for not pursuing restoration actions that are needed immediately

Issue	1000
Top/op	50
Com #	4

5. We oppose locking up the settlement money into an endowment. Given the immediate threats of logging and other development activities, these funds are needed now for habitat acquisition and other restoration activities. Putting large sums of money into an endowment fails to meet the intent of the Settlement to provide funds immediately for restoration.

6. Wilderness qualities of the region were negatively impacted. These qualities are important to recreationists, the tourism industry, and subsistence users. The restoration plan should address the protection and restoration of wilderness values, including replacement of lost wilderness values.

7. The Public Advisory Group format fails to adequately provide for public representation in the restoration process. The Public Advisory Group as proposed does not provide for designated seats for designated interests; does not allow for selection of the Group members by the interests they represent; does not provide adequate funding or staffing; and does not provide for adequate interaction with the Trustee Council or the Restoration team. For instance, it is essential that the Public Advisory Group have an independent staff person who works full time for the Group, and who has access to all RPWG and Restoration Team meetings in order to monitor the progress of the restoration effort and report to the Group. This staff, however, is not provided in the current proposal. We incorporate herein by reference our letters to the Trustee Council dated December 3, 1991 and February 13,

Issue	
Top/op	
Com #	

1992.

8. Given the ongoing nature of the restoration process, the changing needs of society, and the additional information which will become available over time, the restoration framework and subsequent restoration plan should not preclude at this time the future opportunity to restore or protect any values or uses not currently anticipated by this framework.

9. Much of the area impacted by the spill is managed by federal agencies. Most notably, most of Prince William Sound is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Due to the impacts from the spill on the coastal forest and marine ecosystems of Chugach National Forest, the need to protect the area from additional impacts, the economic and cultural value of recreation, tourism, and subsistence, and the very limited value of the timber, there should be a moratorium on logging in the Prince William Sound portion of Chugach National Forest until the Sound has recovered.

Management of Chugach National Forest will have major impacts on the restoration effort. We hereby incorporate by reference our letter to Chugach National Forest dated February 26, 1992 regarding the Chugach Land Management Plan Amendment.

10. While we appreciate the fact that the scientific studies have been released to the public, we object to the state's failure to release the economic damage studies, and urge the state to make this information available to the public.

11. The document fails to recognize that some resources may have been damaged but were not studied, such as harbor and Dall porpoises.

12. It is essential that restoration funds not be used to enlarge or replace agency budgets currently supported through general funds.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	90	1000

We also offer the following specific comments. Please note that we consider the first full paragraph of each page as paragraph 1:

Page 1, paragraph 3 - We object to the proposed limitation of restoration to "the areas affected" by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We have found no language in the Settlement which creates this limitation. This language fails to recognize the potential need for restoration activities, such as habitat acquisition, in areas connected biologically, ecologically, culturally, socially, or economically to the "area affected by the spill"; it also fails to recognize the potential need for replacement or substitution of injured, lost, or destroyed resources and services by acquisition or enhancement of, or other actions relating to, equivalent resources and services in areas not "affected" by the spill. Moreover, it is important, and should be stressed in this document, that the area "affected" is not limited to oiled shorelines.

Document ID Number  
920604105

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	30	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	73	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	51	4400 2100

A-92 WPI B-93 WP C-RPWG D-PAG E-MISC.

We recommend, therefore, that the phrase "in the areas" be deleted.

We also recommend the addition of the following sentence: "Due to the life histories of the fish and wildlife impacted by the spill, there is an intricate web of essential interactions between marine, estuarine, intertidal, instream, riparian, and upland habitats necessary to support the recovery of injured fish and wildlife. Therefore, the impacts of the oil spill go beyond the impacts to the oiled shores, and restoration activities will therefore also go beyond mere restoration of oiled shorelines."

P. 2, para. 1 - In the next to last sentence, please add Kachemak Bay State Park and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park as specific areas which were oiled.

P. 18 - We support habitat protection, primarily through acquisition of habitat, as the best way to ensure recovery from the Spill.

P. 19, para. 3 - We agree with the last sentence. However, it is also true that injuries to populations of any species may not be fully understood, appreciated, or anticipated at this time. A sentence should be added that recognizes this limitation in our knowledge and understanding, and the possibility that the restoration framework and plan may need to change accordingly in the future based on additional information.

Pp. 36-38 - We agree that the spill impacted archaeological, subsistence, recreation, wilderness, aesthetic, and other uses. We suggest the addition of tourism as an impacted use.

P. 38, para. 1 - Wilderness uses also have economic value.

P. 39, para. 2 - "Services" should also include wilderness values and uses, and aesthetics.

P. 39, para. 3 - The proposed criteria should be expanded with an additional "bullet" which states: "potential threat to recovery due to additional impacts".

P. 40, para. 3 - Who's "best professional judgment" will be used to make this determination? Many of the values and uses, and the injury to these values and uses, are not quantifiable by scientific studies, and those that are quantifiable and subject to "professional judgment" will undoubtedly be subject to disagreements between professionals. Therefore, public input and involvement will be essential, including public expressions of values and "best public judgement".

P. 41. para. 2 - The "particular concern" here should be expanded to Wilderness Study Areas and de facto wilderness which could provide "replacement" wilderness.

P. 41, para. 4 - Even if recovery is "nearly complete", it may be

necessary to pursue habitat acquisition in order to protect the opportunity for full and ongoing recovery in the face of impacts from development activities such as logging.

P. 43 - To the list of "objective criteria", add the following: "Prevention of additional negative impacts to the ecosystem."

P. 44, bullet 1 - We disagree that restoration must comply with agency "directives and policies". This is not a provision of the settlement. It also fails to recognize that this is a unique court-directed process in response to an environmental catastrophe of unprecedented proportions.

P. 45, para. 1 - Add a "bullet" that states: "opportunities to maintain the rate of recovery by preventing additional negative impacts."

P. 45, para. 4 - It is critical that the steps for acquisition of habitat and recreation sites takes into account the timing of the imminent threat being addressed, and action is taken to prevent the negative impact while the steps are being taken to protect the habitat and recreation sites; or that the acquisition occur in a timely manner prior to the initiation of the impact activity.

Pp. 47-49 - The list of possible restoration alternatives seems to minimize the option for acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites from willing sellers, as discussed for example at options 24 and 25. Alternative D should provide for and emphasize acquisition of habitat and recreation sites. Also, as currently worded, the opportunity for fee simple acquisition is not discussed. This should be added.

Moreover, acquisition of habitat and recreation sites should be included as an example under Alternative E. For instance, acquisition of cutthroat trout habitat in Southeast Alaska could be considered as a means of providing an equivalent resource and service for lost cutthroat habitat in the Prince William Sound area.

Under Alternative E, add a "bullet" which states: "acquire fish and wildlife habitats and recreation sites."

P. 49 - A combination of alternatives as anticipated in Alternative F is a likely outcome of this process. We support the development of a combination alternative which provides for 80% of the funds being invested in acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites.

P. 50, Figure 6 - We oppose the use of the hierarchical analysis as depicted in Figure 6. This proposed approach inappropriately considers habitat acquisition as an option of last resort. Public comment, however, has overwhelmingly emphasized acquisition of habitat and recreation sites as the primary means of restoration. Also, since many areas potentially available for acquisition are threatened by development activities such as

<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

- A-92 WPI
- B-93 WP
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

logging in the immediate future, use of this approach will render much of the process moot, since areas being considered may already be developed by the time the process is completed. We therefore, propose that acquisition of habitat and recreation sites be considered as the first alternative for action under this scheme.

P. 51, Figure 7 - We support the use of a concurrent process as depicted here, with certain changes. If recovery is assessed and deemed "adequate", there should also be the option (beyond the "no further action" option) of preventing additional negative impacts. For instance, even if a species is recovering, that recovery may be dependent on the existence of upland habitat for breeding and rearing. This habitat may be threatened by logging or other development activity. It would therefore be essential to acquire the habitat in order to ensure the continued recovery of the species.

P. B-7, Option 2 - The main goal here should be to protect wild stocks.

P. B-11, Option 6 - We support this option. Both designated and de facto wilderness were impacted by the spill. Consideration for wilderness should include designation of wilderness to provide for equivalent resources and services to replace wilderness values lost due to the spill and subsequent clean-up.

P. B-17, Option 12 - Creation of new recreation facilities is appropriate only if limited to very small scale dispersed recreation type facilities, and should not include floating lodges, new boat docks, etc. Facilities should also not be constructed in locations where wilderness values will be compromised.

Pp. B-28, B-29, Options 23, 24, - We especially support these options.

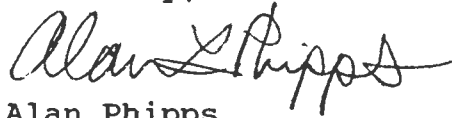
P. B-30, Option 25 - We also especially support this option. However, the Action opportunities given are much too limited. For instance, habitat protection and acquisition should be considered for all uplands, not just where adjacent to anadromous streams.

P. B-37, Option 32 - We oppose the establishment of an endowment except possibly very small amounts of money for specific limited purposes such as environmental education. The money available over the next ten years is needed immediately, primarily for the acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites, since these areas are threatened by imminent development activities such as logging and are essential to the recovery of the ecosystem. Locking the money up in an endowment is contrary to the purposes of the settlement.



ACE appreciates your careful consideration of our comments. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Alan Phipps  
State Lands Specialist

Document ID Num

920604105

- A-92 WPM
- B-93 WPM
- C-RFWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

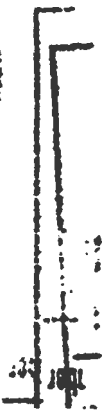
AVENUE 8<sup>TH</sup> AVE #201  
519 N. 8<sup>TH</sup> AVE  
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

JUN 04 REC'D

EXOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPMG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPMG
Document ID Number 920604105

PRINTED MATTER



Hans U. Tschersich, M.D.  
1423 Baranof St.  
Kodiak, AK 99615

JUN 04 REC'D

2 June, 1992

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director, Restauration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re.: Use Exxon Money for Acquisition of Lands in the Spill Area

Dear Mr. Gibbons and Trustees:

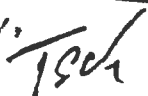
The negative impact of the massive oil spill can still be seen in Prince William Sound and the Kodiak archipelago. There seems to be a remarkable reduction in sea birds in our area and current newspaper reports describe poor survival rates of sea otters and other animals in the West Prince William Sound area.

I feel a deep sense of loss about this decline of the natural diversity and abundance. Restauration in our life time is questionable. The best prospects for improvement of this sad situation are through acquisition of still undamaged lands in the vicinity of the oil spill before these still unspoiled areas undergo degradation from development and exploitation.

The settlement funds should be used for the purchase of lands and timber rights, in a way outlined in Rep. Cliff Davidson's bill. In order to prevent the loss of critical habitat and forest lands, like on Afognak Island, a process should be used to provide immediate protection until a final settlement can be worked out. We cannot procrastinate - the matter is urgent because of imminent logging in some of the areas.

The public advisory group has to include representatives of all interest groups, including ecologists and environmentalists. The economic benefits from the use of the Exxon money should not be the only or predominant concern.

Sincerely,



Hans U. Tschersich

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Document ID Number	
920604107	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Hans U. Tschersich, M.D.  
1423 Baranof  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

JUN 04 REC'D

<input type="checkbox"/>	A-52 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
Document ID Number 920604107	

Mr. Joe Gibbons  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



Document ID Number		
920604106		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92	WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93	WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-	RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-	PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-	MISC.

June 1, 1992

JUN 04 REC'D

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
 Acting Administrative Director, Restoration Team  
 645 G. street  
 Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter offers testimony for possible use for the Restoration Framework - Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

I am a property owner on Shuyak Island where, oil from the spill did touch my property with minimal damage, if any.

After a lifetime in the Kodiak Island group and activity on Shuyak Island since 1928, it wasn't hard to observe the flight patterns of birds coming of the great arc of the Gulf of Alaska, stopping in Shuyak near my place, then at other times observed at Kiziuyak Bay or other areas on their way to the south end of Kodiak where they cross the Shelikof Straits and find the pass to Becharoff Lake and beyond.

My concern is with the diminishing returns of these flights after the spill resulting in a smaller percentage available along the route for subsistence users and the building of a program to scout and catalog and possibly propagate this chain of life for a ten year period which would involve biologists, ornithologists and the like. The results of such a program should be aimed at recovery of the species affected by the spill along the route and continued good use for all Alaskans from the chain of life.

I consider the acquisition of land secondary unless it directly helps to advance the promotion of the species involved.

Sincerely,

*Neil A. Sargent*  
 Neil A. Sargent  
 303 Wilson Street  
 Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3600

CC: Alaska Federation of Natives

Neil A. Sargent  
303 Wilson Street  
Kodiak AK 99615

JUN 04 REC'D



<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920604106	

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director, Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



JUN 04 REC'D

Sam Booher  
4387 Roswell Rd  
Augusta, Ga 30907  
22 May, 1992

Mr Dave Gibbons  
Restoration Team RE: Framework Doc.

Dear Mr Gibbons

After watching Wally Hinkle on the TV show 60 Minutes and now that the Oil Spill Settlement is behind us I am concerned as to how the funds will be spent.

Do plans call for the restoring and preserving of the coastal ecosystem or will it be spent to develop the area to facilitate man's exploitation of the coastal ecosystem?


I offer that Wally Hinkle has no compunction as to how he would use these funds to support his building programs. I offer that his proposed uses are in conflict with the original intent in obtaining these funds.

My first concern is the preservation of wildlife habitat that depend on Ancient Forests. In the lower 48 we have destroyed virtually all of ours. That which is left must be saved.

My second concern is the selling of Kodiak Island by its owners (Native Americans) for development. I offer that any funds used to preserve this Island network and the Kodiak Bear is critical to the bears survival.

My last concern and I am sure it is shared my most Americans is the preservation of Wilderness shorelines. If this money is not used to fund the protection of forested coastline habitat, Alaska's coastline is going to resemble the timbered areas of Oregon and Washington state - a disgrace that we must all share the blame.

Any thing you can do to support the above ideas will be appreciated.

  
Sam Booher

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	36010

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	36117

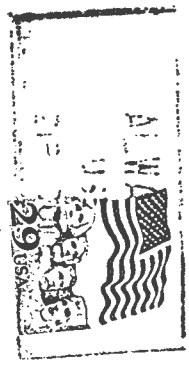
Document ID Number	
920604109	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Sam Barber  
4387 Roswell Rd  
Augusta GA 30907

JUN 04 REC'D

Document ID Number	920604109
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Dave Gibbons  
Restoration Team  
645 G. St  
Anchorage AK 99501





Dear Trustees; JUN 04 REC'D 6/2/92

I feel strongly that the

Exxon settlement monies from

the oil spill should be spent

on habitat acquisition;

including purchase of land,

conservation easements &

timber rights. At least 80%

of settlement funds should

be used for habitat acquisition

My reasoning is this:

1) Many of the areas damaged

by oil spill are now at further

risk of habitat degradation

from intensive logging &

subdivisor development.

Ancient forests provide nesting

sites for birds harmed by

the oil spill. In intact forest

provides permanent jobs

& strong tourist & subsistence

hunting opportunities rather

Com #	1
Top/Op	30
Issue	367

Document ID Number	92-0604110
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920604110	

than been a bust. This is especially important to the fisheries industry. And last, there is little that can be done to clean up the oil. Unseen effects (e.g. pollution) will remain & affect animals & people for many years to come. Acquisition should begin immediately as many critical funds are under imminent threat. Construction projects are not an appropriate use of these funds. The monitoring program should consider all affected species & not be dominated by species of commercial interest. The public advisory group should have a seat designate for each interest group (common interests, etc.) or group

Com # 2	Top/op 51	Issue 3302
---------	-----------	------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 92-0104110	

Copper Center, Alaska

Sincerely,  
 Karin Koye  
 Bill Foster  
 Linda Peller

members cannot be held  
 accountable to their  
 interests.

344-99573

JUN 04 REC'D

<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Document ID Number 920604110

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration  
 Dave Gibbons  
 Acting Admin Director  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage AK  
 99501



**ADLER, JAMESON & CLARAVAL**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
500 L STREET, SUITE 502  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE  
(907) 272-9377  
FAX  
(907) 272-9319

125, 128 - 130 LOCUST STREET  
P.O. BOX 11933  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1933

TEL: (717) 236-7999  
FAX: (717) 232-6606

320 SECOND STREET  
P.O. BOX 1829  
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

TEL: (907) 424-7410  
FAX: (907) 424-7454

VIA FACSIMILE - 276-7178

June 4, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, 4th Floor  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RE: Restoration Framework and 1992 Draft Work Plan

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have reviewed the above volumes in behalf of the Alaska Sport Fishing Association and Trout Unlimited.

(It seems to me that the chief problem with the Framework and Work Plan is the lack of linkage that exists between loss of services (e.g., passive uses including existence and option values) and active uses such as recreation, including non-consumptive recreation). Most of the restoration proposals seek to restore resources rather than services. To the degree to which the trustees conclude that the settlement is for loss of services rather injury to resources then this lack of linkage is detrimental and the restoration projects should be reoriented.)

(Another major flaw is that the Framework document and the Work Plan are oriented overwhelmingly toward restoration activities adjacent to where oil went. There is no requirement in CERCLA, CWA, the NRDA process or any other law that limits the location of where restoration monies, particularly acquisition monies must be spent. The whole notion of acquiring replacement resources implies that such acquisitions will most likely be outside of the area where oil went.

(A third problem with the restoration plan is that a number of projects, such as commercial fishing stock separation projects, are really conventional management functions of the Department of Fish and Game. The trustees should be very careful about spending settlement monies on such purposes.)

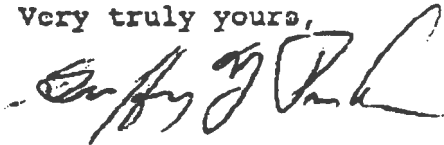
With respect to the Framework document the Alaska Sport Fishing Association and Trout Unlimited support the second (non-hierarchical) method of deciding among restoration options. We think it will generally be most useful to pursue land acquisition for replacement of services rather than other options.

Document ID Number
920604111
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
June 4, 1992  
Page Two

(Another general problem with the Framework and the Work Plan is that land acquisitions are overly focused on injuries to animal life as opposed to injuries to services. It is more appropriate to protect high value replacement habitat for animal life having high passive use value and active use value under the rubric of "lost services" than it is to protect such habitat as restoration of an injury to wildlife, where the linkage is weaker.)

Very truly yours,



Geoffrey Y. Parker

GYP:slt

Document ID Number	
020604111	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.



Natural Resources  
Defense Council

40 West 20th Street  
New York, New York 10011  
212 727-2700  
Fax 212 727-1773

COMMENTS  
OF  
THE NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL  
ON  
THE RESTORATION FRAMEWORK  
FOR THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Document ID Number
920604112
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

June 4, 1992

Prepared by:

Sarah Chasis  
Senior Attorney

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Restoration Framework for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This framework is set out in a document entitled Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration, Volume I: Restoration Framework dated April 1992. Comments have been requested by June 4 by the Trustee Council.

NRDC has been carefully monitoring the damage assessment and restoration planning process for the Exxon Valdez oil spill for the last three years. We believe that it is essential that this process be carried out with the utmost care since what happens with respect to this spill will serve as a model for oil spills everywhere. The full range of impacts resulting from this spill must continue to be explored so that the long-term, subtletial effects, as well as the immediate impacts of this massive oil spill are well documented.

We are pleased that the scientific data from the studies carried out to date by the federal and state governments are finally to be made available so that the public will have full access to the findings so far. However, we strenuously object to the state's failure to release the economic studies that indicate the valuation of the natural resource damages of the spill. (Without this information, it is impossible to assess the full ramifications of the spill.)

(At the same time that it is important that the assessment and restoration process be carried out carefully, the process should not be used as an excuse for foregoing key restoration options in the interim. There are a number of proposed timber sales, for example, on lands which provide important habitat for species such as marbled murrelets and harlequin ducks which were adversely affected by the spill. Timber harvesting could subject these species to further environmental insult and could also harm other spill-impacted species, such as wild salmon and cutthroat trout which utilize streams adjacent to such lands. Preventing this timber harvesting is crucial for the restoration of these important species. Rather than allow the opportunity to acquire such rights to slip by, the Trustees should identify and immediately undertake interim actions to acquire such rights.) The framework document is inadequate in that it fails to provide for such interim actions or to establish a process for carrying out such actions before the final restoration plan is finalized.

Our comments on the specific sections of Volume I are set out below.

#### COMMENTS ON CHAPTER II (PUBLIC PARTICIPATION)

(For the public to participate meaningfully in the damage assessment and restoration planning process, it is essential that they have access to the scientific data (including summaries, reports, scientific interpretation and conclusions) showing the extent of injury to date, the continued availability of oil for uptake by marine and terrestrial organisms, etc. To facilitate the public's access to that data, a notice should be issued to all interested parties (e.g., all those who have commented on the damage assessment and/or restoration framework as new information is filed with the Oil Spill Information Center -- informing people of the title of the report(s), the form(s) the data are in, the period of time the study covers, etc.) This will

Document ID Number	92-060412
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	



alert people to the availability of this information in a timely way and in a way that will allow them to obtain the information they most want in the form they can handle.

We believe that it is very important that the public advisory committee be given a substantial role in the damage assessment and restoration planning process. The only way this will be accomplished is if it has some real independence from the Trustee Council and has the capability to review and assess different restoration options. In the long run, a strong and independent advisory committee will stand the process and the Trustees in much better stead than a committee that merely rubber-stamps what the Trustees do or that has no clear role greater than the role provided the general public through participation in the restoration process.

To make the public advisory committee effective, we recommend: An independent staff and a separate budget for the advisory committee sufficient to permit independent review and analysis of the damage assessment and of the restoration proposals; and an important and concrete role for the advisory committee, for example each year formulating a proposed set of restoration projects to the Trustee Council that the Council would have to consider and either accept or reject. To make the advisory committee credible, the individual named to serve on the committee should be someone nominated by the interests he/she is selected to represent and each of the identified interests should have a representative on the committee.

### CHAPTER III (RESTORATION PLANNING TO DATE)

Reference is made to the fact that the rate and adequacy of natural recovery may be considered when evaluating restoration measures.(p. 17) However, there is great uncertainty in most cases concerning the timing and completeness of natural recovery. Therefore we urge that such consideration not be used as a reason against undertaking restoration actions which will clearly benefit the affected species. The potential for natural recovery should not be used as an excuse for no action.

### CHAPTER V (PROPOSED INJURY CRITERIA)

The definition of injury to natural resources is too constrained. A loss which may be due to exposure to oil spilled by the T/V Exxon Valdez should be considered a consequential injury. Certainty should not be required. Particularly important, the words "significant" should be eliminated from the definition of loss. Declines in productivity or populations, for example, should be considered a loss whether they can be characterized as significant or not. The data may not be available as yet to determine whether the injury is significant; or the data may be ambiguous about the significance of the injury. It would be counterproductive to require a showing of significance before restoration could be undertaken.

Similarly, the definition of natural resource services should not turn on a showing of significance.

Document ID Number	92 06 04112
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Because of our concerns about factoring natural recovery into the restoration planning process, we recommend that the document state in the last sentence of page 41 that: "it would be worth considering" rather than "may be worth considering" restoration options.

## CHAPTER VII (SCOPE OF POTENTIAL RESTORATION ALTERNATIVES)

Under D (Habitat Protection and Acquisition), explicit emphasis should be given to the option of acquiring land conservation easement or timber rights upland or outside of the spill impacted area in order to protect the habitat of wildlife and fisheries harmed by the spill.

We strongly recommend that the conceptual approach to the analysis of restoration options be that set forth in Figure 7 rather than in Figure 6. Habitat protection and acquisition should not be the restoration option of last resort, but one considered simultaneously with other options. There is no reason that this option should be treated last when in our view it will be the most valuable and effective option of all.

We also believe that natural recovery should be considered simultaneously with other options rather than considered first. Natural recovery may not prove as rapid or effective as restoration and should be compared to other options rather than set on a different plane.

We are very concerned about one of the options proposed for consideration--Option 32, to establish a restoration endowment using all of the available proceeds from Exxon.(p. B-37) To put all the settlement money into an endowment would mean that very little would be available in the initial years for any significant acquisition of important habitat. This option would essentially be foreclosed--a terrible mistake, which would remove from the Trustees' restoration options one of the most valuable possible uses of the money.

Document ID Number
920604117
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



Natural Resources  
Defense Council

PLEASE  
DELIVER  
FAX TO:

Dave Gibbons

ORGANIZATION: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

THIS TRANSMISSION IS 6 PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET.

FAX IS  
FROM:

Sarah Chasis

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.  
40 West 20th Street  
New York, New York 10011

IF THERE ARE PROBLEMS WITH THIS TRANSMISSION

PLEASE CONTACT: Ashley McLean AT (212) 727-4424

NRDC'S NEW YORK OFFICE FAX NUMBER: (212) 727-1773

Document ID Number
<u>920604112</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Department of Anthropology  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85287  
June 1, 1992

JUN 04 REC'D

Document ID Number	
920604113	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Attn: Restoration Framework

Dear Trustee Council:

When I was visiting the Anthropology Department at Arizona State University (ASU) the other day, I happened upon Volumes 1 and 2 of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework and decided to make some comments on them. I am a MA student in Bioarchaeology at ASU and am somewhat familiar with cultural resource management on Federal lands. I am writing to you as a member of the public. My main concern is the restoration framework put together for the cultural resources that were damaged either directly or indirectly by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I will deal specifically on those issues first, then get into more general issues as I close this letter.

VOLUME I, APPENDIX B: POTENTIAL RESTORATION OPTIONS

OPTION 1: Creation of a Site Steward Program to watch over threatened Archaeological sites (Also Volume II, "Restoration Procedures" in this particular case).

While a Site Steward Program would be helpful in educating the public about archaeology and the existing Legislation that protects these unrenueable resources, it also has many drawbacks. (First, if the function of Site Stewards is to watch over threatened archaeological sites, then the result may be more headaches to land managers than it is worth to start the a program. There is potential for some of the Site Stewards or their associates to loot the archaeological sites they claim to watch over, and it is nearly impossible to screen out or catch such individual(s).

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3712

(Second, in Arizona, Site Stewards mainly function to let the land managing agency know of vandalism that has already occurred rather than prevent vandalism. Site Stewards cannot be expected to turn in vandals, especially if Alaska is like Arizona which has gun-touting looters who are serious about their looting. To deal with such individuals is too dangerous and should be handled only by experienced law enforcement personnel.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
		2

Third, notifying the land managing agency about previous vandalism creates headaches for the agency archaeologist who has deadlines and has to push projects through her/his office. Such an individual usually does not have the time to

Com #	Top/op	Issue
	30	3712

do one damage assessment after another for a particular site or sites. Even if Trust money is appropriated for assessing looted sites, a full-time specialist is needed to carry out these activities.)

Fourth, it is important to cut off the vandalism at the source. As mentioned above, Site Stewards cannot be expected to interfere directly with vandals, especially if their lives are threatened. Even if they are able turn a vandal in and the vandal goes to court, it does not necessarily mean that the vandal will be prosecuted and that the site will be saved from future vandalism. Current ARPA legislation makes it difficult to prosecute anyone, and if they are prosecuted the sentence is less than what the actual artifacts and damaged context are worth monetarily and scientifically. I have heard of instances here in Arizona where individuals were caught looting sites "red handed" but were determined not guilty and never served time. It is also possible that the vandal could go back out after being released and continue to loot archaeological sites.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
		<i>mt</i>

The only way in which looting can be prevented is to have readily available Special Agents and Level IV law enforcement personnel who specialize in ARPA. It may be expensive and time consuming, but it is much more effective. Here in Arizona, there are few archaeological sites that have not been looted at one time or another, and is really disheartening to come upon a site that has been looted to such an extent that very little integrity left.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
		3712

Fifth, there is also the problem of training the Site Steward. Many Site Stewards in Arizona have pursued archaeology as an interest, but they do not have any formal training in the subject and fail to understand some of the basic concepts and language. It can also be frustrating when Site Stewards report recent vandalism which turns out to be and insignificant.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
		<i>mt</i>

Sixth, another problem with Site Stewards has to do with injuries. If a site steward gets injured while inspecting a site, who pays for it? What happens if a Site Steward has a heart attack or gets shot by a looter? If the Site Steward program is the option chosen, it is important to deal directly with this problem so no surprises such as a lawsuit or two come up later.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue

To sum, the best thing to do is to educate the public, hire on specialized law enforcement personnel and toughen up ARPA. Though Site Stewards are useful in their function, they cannot prevent more looting.

Declass ID Number	92-06-04113
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WFWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WFWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-94 WFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

**OPTION 10: Excavation and documentation of damaged archaeological sites.**

First, the terms, "injured 'artifacts'" are not too appealing. Artifacts do not have value in themselves; it is the data/information that they provide archaeologists that is valuable. (That is, after all, what some people say makes archaeologists different from looters). Also, what about damaged features or ecofacts? Does "artifacts" mean "isolated finds"? If so, say so. If not, please use a less painful word in terms of damaged data.

Second, data recovery is probably the best option for the problem at hand. In the long run, it is cheaper because once the site is removed from management, land managers do not have to worry about looters or erosion. Nor do they have to worry about law enforcement or continual looting.

I am not an expert on Alaskan archaeology, but if C14 dating is the only way that the damaged sites can be dated, then I encourage the development of new cleaning techniques or even new dating methods to aid in determining the age of sites. I would think, however, that stylistic attributes of artifacts could serve as a relative dating method. For those sites that are damaged by oil, are they damaged in their entirety? If not, it may prove useful to sample those sites and recover only that which has not been damaged by the oil. Another option would be to excavate both areas of the site and cross-date the materials. Features that are damaged by the oil spill may have to be written off unless there are other dating methods that can be used, but some data recovery is better than allowing the sites to be looted even more.

**OPTION 35: Replacement of archaeological artifacts by purchasing "specific pieces for public institutions".**

The purchase of artifacts from private individuals absurd and will do nothing but encourage more looting. To the best of my knowledge, it is not the role of the land managing agency to go around and purchase artifacts which may have been stolen from the very land it manages. This option reminds me of a little museum where I did some volunteer work as an undergraduate. The museum purchased some artifacts from a private individual for quite a sum of money only to find out that many of them had been stolen from the very same museum some years prior to their purchase. Another analogy would be to find artifacts at an antique dealer that were supposed to be repatriated. If anything, private collectors should be educated and encouraged to either donate or loan

Document Number	920604113
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-12 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Document ID N	9-20-02	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWC	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
---------------	---------	---	---	--	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

their artifacts, and/or notes to public institutions so they can be studied. As for actively tracking down illegally collected artifacts, I do, and always will, support such an endeavor.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS/QUESTIONS ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY

When I reviewed Volume II of the Draft Work Plan, (I got the impression that archaeological surveys were not conducted until two years after the occurrence of the oil spill. I hope that my impressions are wrong. However, if my impressions are correct, I am curious to know why it took two years, since earlier surveys and knowledge about the danger the damaged sites could have helped reduce looting. Some stabilization could also have been done to help reduce erosion.)

Com #	20
Top/op	50
Issue	2202

I was disturbed by the fact that Volume I only briefly mentions damage done to Native sacred and burial grounds, and (Volume II only briefly mentions working with Native Corporations. Current legislation (i.e. NAGPRA) requires that Federal land managers work closely with Native Americans with repatriation of human skeletal remains and associated grave furniture. It is important to emphasize cooperation especially when it comes to restoring the damaged sacred lands and burial grounds.)

Com #	23	Top/op	30	Issue	3712
-------	----	--------	----	-------	------

(No mention is made about potential data recovery or relocation of the damaged burials.) Perhaps this oversight is on purpose, since the subject of managing aboriginal sacred lands and burial grounds is a sensitive issue, but if that is the case, then why was it even mentioned? If data recovery is feasible, it should be conducted in the most sensitive manner. It should also be as complete as possible and by an experienced and qualified paleopathologist and/or bioarchaeologist.)

Com #	24	Top/op	30	Issue	3712
-------	----	--------	----	-------	------

Since most archaeologists from ASU are anti-contractor academicians and it has worn off on me somewhat, especially when I do thesis research. I have become wary about any kind of contractor, whether it be environmental or archaeological, because very few standards have been developed where direct comparisons can be made (it can be very expensive tracking down and re-analyzing materials from contract reports--if they can be found). Contractors are businessmen first and foremost, meaning that profit replaces caring. As a result many contractors seem to have become insensitive to the issues at hand. (Instead of relying heavily on contracts, I would like to see more schools get involved and I would like to see grants given to graduate students who study the effects of the oil spill on cultural resources and the ecosystem.)

Com #	50	Top/op	30	Issue	3712
-------	----	--------	----	-------	------

Though I am no expert, (I feel that the estimated budget for cultural resources (and general environmental recovery) is lower than what the actual cost will be. Since such an extensive and damaging oil spill has never happened before in U.S. history, it

Decentral ID N	920604	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWW	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
----------------	--------	---	---	--	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

is difficult to be accurate in estimating such a cost. It is hoped that money will be set aside for potential underestimation of project costs.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
56	40	372

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Nature seems to have a way of healing herself in terms of natural disaster. Mount St. Helens and even Yellowstone National Park are prime examples. In terms of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, however, no action is not the answer. Because actions to clean up the oil spill did not happen as quickly as it should, I am doubtful that the pre-spill ecosystem will ever come back to its pre-existing condition. I also think that Exxon got away with Ecological Murder and should be paying a larger fine than \$1 billion over the next ten years. Listed below are some general comments on the two volumes.

1) After reviewing the options in Volume I, I found that most, if not all, listed for the injured plant and animal life will have to be enforced to some extent, especially the manipulation of the various resources and the protection and acquisition of habitats. I support the idea of replacing the harvest of animals injured by the oil spill by establishing alternative areas of harvest (i.e. salmon runs), but I am curious about the possibility of overharvesting the undamaged areas to the point where genetic variability and/or reproduction is threatened. I also support that attempts will be made in re-establishing injured animals in situ rather than importing other stock. (I was surprised, however, to find that only a minor amount of data recovery on coastal habitats in the Prince William Sound area have been obtained prior to the oil spill. As a result, extensive data recovery, perhaps more than that addressed in Volume II, will have to be carried out.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
Xb	AWP	1000

2) Though the Restoration Framework mentions how the oil absorbed through the food chain will affect wildlife, it does not emphasize the effects as much as it should. I doubt that scientists have yet to fully understand how the minutest living organism consumed by a gastropod or any other creature can affect animals on a higher trophic level. (Thus, more emphasis should be made on the effects of the oil on different trophic levels and more studies should be carried out on this subject than is prescribed.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	30	2/00

3) (We know that the oil spill has definitely affected marine plantlife, but will it affect terrestrial plant life? If so, how? Will the oil act like fertilizer, or will it kill? This subject was not addressed in either volume.) What happens if the terrestrial plant life begins to die? How will it affect the rest of the environment? How will it affect the wildlife and subsistence? How will the oil affect the local insect populations? Will insects become a problem in the future?

Com #	Top/op	Issue
9	30	2100



Com #	Top/op	Issue

4) It is sad to see that introduced foxes may need to be eliminated from islands that are important to nesting marine birds, especially when humans placed them on the islands in the first place. I agree that the foxes may have to be removed, but is there an alternative to outright slaughter? Can they be re-introduced into their original habitat or be taken elsewhere?

5) I noticed in Volume II that the majority of the project personnel are male. What happened to equal opportunity employment?

Com #	Top/op	Issue
40	40	1,000

Though I have questions and comments on many other subjects, time and postal rates do not allow me to cover them, and perhaps they should be left to the experts. (I do think, however, that timber and wildlife harvests and any other activity that may upset the delicate balance even more should be halted in and surrounding the damaged area until the ecosystem is able to recover to a good extent) Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Com #	Top/op	Issue
41	30	3650

Esther Morgan

Document ID Number	
20604113	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

**Additional Comments:**

----- (fold here) -----

**Return Address:**

ESTHER HUNTER  
DEPT OF METROLOGY  
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
TAMPE, AZ 85287

Place  
Stamp  
Here

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

**Attn: 1992 Draft Work Plan**

<b>Document ID Number</b>
920604113
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

RECIPIENT

The sender has requested notification upon delivery. Immediately upon receipt, please telephone:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. No.: \_\_\_\_\_



# EXPRESS MAIL

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

JUN 04 REC'D

Document ID Number  
920404113

A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

## POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE EXPRESS MAIL NEXT DAY SERVICE

For Postal Use

<b>ORIGIN</b>	Date of Mailing	Postage
Post Office ZIP Code	Time of Mailing	Return Receipt
Initials of Receiving Clerk	Weight lbs. oz.	FEES
<b>ACCEPTANCE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> International Country Code	Total Postage & Fees
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next Day Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Day Delivery	
<input type="checkbox"/> By 12 Noon	<input type="checkbox"/> By 3:00 P.M.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Military 2nd Day	<input type="checkbox"/> Military 3rd Day	
Express Mail Corporate Account No.	Federal Agency Account No.	

For Customer Use

**FROM:**

LEONARD HODMAN  
DEPT OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, AZ 85721

For Postal Use

<b>DESTINATION</b>	Date of Delivery	Time of Delivery
Signature of Addressee or Agent		
<b>DELIVERY WAS ATTEMPTED</b>	Date	Time
Signature of Delivery Employee		
<b>Waiver of Signature and Indemnity (Domestic Only)</b>	I wish delivery to be made without obtaining the signature of the addressee or the addressee's agent (if in the judgment of the delivery employee, the article can be left in a secure location) and I authorize the delivery employee to sign that the shipment was delivered and understand that the signature of the delivery employee will constitute valid proof of delivery.	
	SIGNED: _____	

For Customer Use

**ADDRESSEE'S COPY**

**TO:** \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, AZ 85721

JUN 04 REC'D

Document ID Number
920604114
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

4780 Cambridge Way  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
June 4, 1992

JUN 04 REC'D

EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Comments on the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Restoration Framework and 1992 Draft Work Plan, Vols. I and II, date April 1992.

Restoration activities funded from the joint trust fund are limited to:

- \* Restoring
- \* Replacing
- \* Enhancing
- \* Rehabilitating
- \* Acquiring equivalent natural resources injured as a result of the spill and for reduced or lost services provided by such resources

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	65	2/00

Available data (until recently) indicates baseline information of injured resources in the spill area are limited and in some cases, completely absent. To this extent, it is difficult to determine the naturally operating relationships of the ecosystems within the area. Further, it is suggested that the impacts of the oil spill have been identified for at least 500 miles away from Bligh Reef (pollack, p. 36 Vol I). Conversely, song birds were not documented as being injured and bald eagles were not "measurably affected"- "in Prince William Sound" (p. 30 and 27 respectively). The impact to other bald eagle populations was not discussed.)

Com #	Top/op	Issu
2	51	2/0

Recommendation 1: The area of concern, or impact area, attributable to the EXXON VALDEZ be identified for each resource or services impacted.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue

Rationale: This will assist the public in understanding the importance of the various resources and their habitats and potential impacts from subsequent restoration plans and for proposed federal and state resource development, protection, or enhancement programs. For example, would a resource development program, such as timber harvest or a new resort, in an oiled area add to already stressed conditions attributable to the Spill? Would the same resource development program in an unoiled area affect the rate of recovery of damaged resources in an oiled area? Would the same resource development program in either an oiled or unoiled area impact the biodiversity of the spill area as a whole or a significant part? Better public understanding of the impacted resources and its distribution is needed. This would facilitate public input to federal and state plans and for subsequent permits to use public resources in the Spill area.

Rec 2

Recommendation 2: Use consistent descriptors for describing resource impacts associated with the Spill.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	53	1000

Rationale: This will assist the public in understanding the degree of impact so that an independent assessment can be made of the proposed restoration activity or proposed federal or state land use authorization/plan. Most of Vol. I describes impacts between oiled and unoiled area in terms of percent change of a life stage. Cutthroat trout, however, discusses mortality in term of percent difference between oiled and unoiled streams (p. 32). Since the overall population of cutthroat trout is small, the rate of mortality can not be judged on the same basis as sea otters or Orcas. These descriptors should be used consistently by all resource planners in the Spill area to facilitate public understanding.

NEPA compliance documents prepared before the Spill and those prepared before the complete damage studies are available need to be re-evaluated to determine whether the proposed action would cause an unexpected cumulative impact to resources or uses damaged by the Spill.

Recommendation 3: Each federal action agency should review its pending actions in the light of the recently released information. This can best be done through a professional review of the cumulative impacts analysis originally prepared (see CEQ 40 CFR 1508.8 and 1502.14, 1502.15, 1502.16, and 1508.9.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
30	30	1000

Rationale: Public input to existing, approved plans for federal and state lands in the Spill area were without benefit of the knowledge just now becoming public. Prior NEPA compliance is, therefore, potentially incomplete since there may not have been a rigorous discussion of the potential impacts of biodiversity or on the rate of recovery of impacted or stressed environmental components in the Spill area. This Recommendation would include describing and evaluating cumulative impacts on resources and uses, in inter-relationships of oiled and unoiled areas associated with the Spill for potential impacts to the rate of recovery. Do unoiled areas act as reservoirs for natural recovery? Are there especially sensitive areas, such as sheltered bays, in the oiled and unoiled areas that act as basic genetic reservoirs for the ecosystems in the Spill area?

Recommendation 4: Each state agency should develop a review process for pending actions similar to that suggested in Recommendation 3 for federal actions.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	30	1000

Recommendation 5: A specific, coordinated public involvement process should be developed for Recommendations 4 and 5.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	30	1000

Acquisition of private lands creates polarized controversy. Restricting uses of public resources on state or federal lands also creates controversy. Unless condemnation authority exists, acquisitions of private lands takes funding and a willing seller and a willing buyer. Restriction of uses on public lands, except for limited emergency conditions, requires a lengthy

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	50	3600

Document ID Number	920604114
<input type="checkbox"/> A-S2 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-S3 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

public involvement process. Frequently federal or state enabling legislation is required. Courts are increasingly asked to intervene, further delaying the final decision and ultimate implementation. Resource development programs (timber harvest, hatchery operations, lodges, subdivisions, roads, airports, marinas, anchor buoys, etc.) create a variety of primary and secondary economic assets and liabilities. These economic changes extend throughout and well beyond the Spill area.)

There is an opportunity to reduce, or eliminate controversy through about resource development/preservation/use in the Spill by prudent use of the Restoration funds.

Recommendation 6: Explore the option of acquiring timber rights for the period that it would take for a cut-over area to return naturally to its present existing condition)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	30	3600

Rationale: Lands are not removed from the tax roles and other uses, such as marinas and specified term lease subdivisions, could generate income. This also leaves to the future the decision on the proper role of timber resources in the natural ecosystem and in the state and local economy.

Recommendation 7: Acquisition of resources with Restoration funds should identify and compensate for net secondary economic gains that would have been realized if the resource were not purchased.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	30	3600

Rationale: In addition to the in-place value of a resource (such as timber, hatchery site, or a commercial recreation use) there are secondary economic gains that are impacted when a proposed use is foregone. These include tax revenues from the operation of a local sawmill and local suppliers, taxes paid by workers, sales taxes generated by suppliers, etc. The Forest Service has developed economic models to display the economic impact to local communities from timber operations in Alaska. This methodology should be used in determining the extent of secondary impact to the local communities. These modeled secondary economic gains should be paid directly to the concerned local community to assure that there are no cumulative economic losses resulting from the Spill as a result of a Restoration action. Payment for secondary economic losses to the local community should be on a "net" basis. This takes into account the fact that local utilities, schools, or other public services would not be stressed, upgraded, or expanded.

Recommendation 8: Restoration funds should be used as matching funds for state and federal grants in the Spill area. These sources should be identified immediately.)

Rationale: The Restoration fund has been created from a non-public source. Therefore, these monies may be used for matching existing programs. Potential sources of federal matching monies include the Land and Water Conservation Fund for state programs to acquire private

Com #	Top/op	Issue
10	30	3600

Document ID Number	92-0604 114
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

lands and resources for public outdoor recreation purposes. Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funds also may apply to state wildlife and fishery programs associated with the Spill.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund also is available for federal land and resource inholding acquisition. The National Science Foundation supports good science.

Desires for research and monitoring funding expands to exceed the amount of funding available. Examples of research programs and monitoring programs in Alaska that lacked good planning and follow through are studies for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), and NPRA. Scientists and state and federal land managers in both cases insisted there were important and substantial gaps in the knowledge needed to make good land use decisions. Numerous studies were generated and initiated. When the special funding for research or monitoring dried-up there was little effort to obtain regular state or federal or scientific institutional funding from within an agencies' or researcher's normal budget. This was very apparent when Alyeska, after the pipeline was in operation, started asking why a particular research program designed to answer construction issues was still underway. Similarly, studies on NPRA largely stopped when special Congressional funding ended. Sometimes there is an attitude "if not mine, data are not useable". This leads to duplication of effort. Often, publication takes years to become available and has only limited distribution. In the meantime, land management decisions continue without benefit of the data. One example was the discovery of dinosaur fossils in NPRA and federal oil and gas leasing decisions.

Recommendation 9: Research and monitoring programs should be within the framework of pending management decisions associated with expenditure of the Restoration fund for restoration.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
11	80	3100

Rationale: Each research and monitoring proposal should be within an approved scientific design that clearly shows--

- \* how the proposed expenditure supplies missing data;
- \* how that missing data would be used in restoring, enhancing, replacing, rehabilitation, or acquisition of natural resources or services reduced or lost as a result of the Spill;
- \* other missing data that must be collected or evaluated before the proposal can be used in decision making;
- \* why the proposed research or monitoring proposal can not be funded from existing fund sources and programs; and
- \* when and where data and results will be available.

Recommendation 10: Research and monitoring programs should generally be funded from existing federal, state, and private sources rather than from the Restoration funding.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
12	90	3100

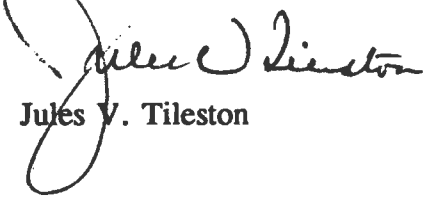
Recommendation 11: Research and monitoring programs requiring several phases over a period of time should not be approved for subsequent funding without data and progress reports being subject to peer review and available to the general public.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
13	66	3100

Document ID Number	92-06-04-114
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Rationale: There is a perception that research and monitoring are used by state and federal agencies and researchers as a means to meet shortfalls in their normal operating budgets or by researchers for collection of esoteric data that has no value for land management decisions. Recommendations 9, 10, and 11 will help provide better public input and understanding of research and monitoring programs paid for by the Restoration fund.

Sincerely,



Jules V. Tileston

Document ID Number
920604114
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

JUN 04 REC'D

Document ID Number
920604115
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Title of Project: Kitoi Bay Hatchery Oil Spill Equipment Storage

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Oil Spill response equipment was slow to arrive at Kitoi Bay in 1989. One shipment was released to another area. On site storage would allow immediate response to protect fry.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Goal: Storage of oil spill response equipment on site.

Objective: Construction of a metal building 24' X 20' with 2 levels. The upper level would store all deployment booms, absorbant pads, oil snares, lines, anchors, bouys, and other miscellaneous oil spill response equipment. The lower level would store

larger equipment such as deploment skiffs and outboards.

Location: Kitoi Bay Hatchery near the main dock.

Rational: Oil spills can occur in areas closer to Kitoi Bay than what occurred in 1989

Oil shipments to and from Cook Inlet pass within 100 miles of Kitoi Bay Hatchery.

If a spill occurred in one of those shipments the oil could reach Kitoi Bay in a matter of days instead of weeks. The response in 1989 was slow and confused. The first shipment of dfflection boom was sent to Port Lions instead of its original destination of Kitpi Bay. Larger fishing vessels were chartered making transportation of supplies and equipment to the hatchery extremely difficult. Response equipment must be on site for a timely respose. The location of the hatchery makes low profile storage impossible as flat area is at a premium. A two story building would allow oil spill storage without reducing the existing uses of the hatchery grounds.

Technical Approach: A contract would be drawn up and the project would be put out to bid for the actual construction. Estimated cost for the completed building; \$100,000 - \$150,000.

Estimated Duration of Project: 2 month construction. 20 year life.

Estimated Cost per Year: One time expense of \$100,000 - \$150,000

Other Comments:

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	13/00

Name, Address, Telephone:

Timothy L. Joyce

P.O. Box KKE

Kitoi Bay

Kodiak, Alaska 99697-0029

(907) 486-6559

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.



JUN 04 REC'D

Document ID Number	920604116
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

# THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

June 4, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons,  
 Acting Administrative Director  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: Vol II. 1992 Restoration Work Plan

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The Wilderness Society will provide limited comments on the proposed 1992 Restoration Work Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill, as we have commented directly to the Trustees throughout the planning process and have provided extensive comment on the Framework document. As well, we could provide more meaningful comment on the Work Plans if the many volumes of information from the Natural Resource Damage Assessment studies had been released sooner.

(The priority of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that protects threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. We recommend that 80% of the Spill Settlement funds be used to acquire habitat. Unfortunately, this year's plan contains no projects for actual habitat acquisition.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	36a

(We are disappointed that the Trustee Council has already approved more than three times the funding for restoration management action than for habitat protection planning in the 1992 Work Plan.) (Ironically, the habitat acquisition projects could provide restoration for species in which serious injury is well documented, whereas of the fisheries management action projects and the Red Lake sockeye restoration manipulation project are justified using only speculative damages.) Yet, the Trustee Council approved restoration manipulation/enhancement and management action projects in this year's planning but funded NO actual habitat protection or acquisition projects despite the fact that the public had expressed acquisition as a high priority and the Trustee Council had received specific proposals for imminently threatened lands.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	83	350l

(Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Especially in this year's proposed work plan, monitoring and restoration work

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

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	30	1000

focuses on commercially-harvested and sport fish species. Birds, marine mammals, invertebrates, and other "non-game" species need to be monitored as a significant part of the entire ecosystem.) Furthermore, relatively little attention has been given to the effects on National Park resources. We believe long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and are supportive of an integrated-ecosystem approach. (We are generally supportive of damage assessment closeout projects because we believe it is important for the public to have the most complete information possible about the immediate and long-term effects of the oil spill.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	10	3100

(We support restoration projects that maintain or restore the natural diversity and populations of fish, wildlife, and habitats and the scenic beauty of the wilderness environment. In particular, we strongly support the Habitat Protection Planning Projects: R15, Marbled Murrelets; R47, Stream Habitat Survey; and R71, Harlequin Ducks.) We also believe these projects labelled Management Actions are important: R73, Harbor seals; R103, Oiled mussels; and R104A, Site Stewardship. (Of all the projects, the Oiled mussels project seems to be the most integrated ecological study, and we favor such an approach in the future. We support projects R 104A, Site Stewardship and R92, GIS mapping, but we believe that the National Park Service should be funded for involvement in the efforts.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	10	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	10	3707

(We are especially concerned that restoration projects for fisheries may be dominated by projects to develop artificial populations whereas the emphasis should be on protecting the genetic diversity of wild salmon stocks.) We strongly oppose the Manipulation/Enhancement Project R113, Red Lake Restoration because we believe that it may cause problems with wild stocks. We also oppose Management Action projects R53, Kenai Sockeye; R59, Genetic Stock ID; and R60AB, Pink Salmon because these involve problems with hatchery stock management that are not necessarily due to the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill--although it has compounded the need for better management--because they substantially overlap with on-going agency work, and because they are so expensive. We also oppose many manipulation/enhancement projects that were fortunately dropped from this year's Work Plan: R37, Paulson Lake Fish Ladder; R41, Otter Creek Fish Pass; R45, Montague Island Chum rehabilitation; R114, Mitigation for Red Lake sockeye fishery; R115, Coghill Lake Sockeye; R116, Fry rearing; R117, Cook Inlet sport fish enhancement.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	89	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8/10	20	3500

Com #	Top/op	Issue
9	20	3700

Com #	Top/op	Issue
10/12	20	3500

Many projects were dropped from this year's work plan with the understanding that the loss of data would not severely affect the scientists' ability to understand continued oil spill impacts or the extent of recovery. (We believe that the comprehensive ecological monitoring program that begins next year should include important components of these projects as an integral part of the whole monitoring program: R13, Boat surveys to determine distribution and abundance of migratory birds and sea otters; R82, Killer whale monitoring (possibly also including dolphin and humpback whale monitoring); and continued murre monitoring.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4/3	30	3100

*p. modify to make more comprehensive* →

Document ID Number	920604116
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

We look forward to using the wealth of data the government agencies have collected during the damage assessment process. We especially want to use maps created with the GIS data bases, such as locations used by marbled murrelets, as well as overlays of information, such as land ownership and bird nesting sites. While we know that many maps must already exist (and we trust will soon be in the Oil Spill Information Center), we also hope that there will be a mechanism for the public to request the creation of new overlays that might not yet exist but could facilitate the restoration planning process.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
17	30	3201

The Wilderness Society is a national environmental organization with 350,000 members nationwide, nearly 1,500 of whom live in Alaska and many who reside along or use the shorelines of areas affected by the spill. The Wilderness Society has had a longstanding commitment to protection of the natural values and integrity of Alaska's parks, refuges, forests, and other public lands and was influential in passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. We appreciate this opportunity to comment and look forward to continued involvement in the Restoration Planning process.

Sincerely,

Pamela A. Miller  
Asst. Regional Director

Document ID Number	
920604110	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

P. Miller



ALASKA REGION

# THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 (907) 272-9453

Dave Gibbons  
Restoration Team  
645 G. St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

POSTMASTER: Return postage guaranteed. This parcel may be opened for postal inspection.

JUN 04 REC'D

Declared ID Number	
220124972	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPKG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPKG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPKG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PKG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

ADLER, JAMESON & CLARAVAL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

500 L STREET, SUITE 502

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE

(907) 272-9377

FAX

(907) 272-9319

520 SECOND STREET

P.O. BOX 1829

CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

TEL: (907) 424-7410

FAX: (907) 424-7454

125, 128 - 130 LOCUST STREET  
P.O. BOX 11933  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1933

TEL: (717) 236-7999

FAX: (717) 232-6606

VIA FACSIMILE - 276-7178

June 4, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, 4th Floor  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RE: Restoration Framework and 1992 Draft Work Plan

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have reviewed the above volumes in behalf of the Alaska Sport Fishing Association and Trout Unlimited.

It seems to me that the chief problem with the Framework and Work Plan is the lack of linkage that exists between loss of services (e.g., passive uses including existence and option values and active uses such as recreation, including non-consumptive recreation). Most of the restoration proposals seek to restore resources rather than services. To the degree to which the trustees conclude that the settlement is for loss of services rather injury to resources then this lack of linkage is detrimental and the restoration projects should be reoriented.

Another major flaw is that the Framework document and the Work Plan are oriented overwhelmingly toward restoration activities adjacent to where oil went. There is no requirement in CERCLA, CWA, the NRDA process or any other law that limits the location of where restoration monies, particularly acquisition monies must be spent. The whole notion of acquiring replacement resources implies that such acquisitions will most likely be outside of the area where oil went.

A third problem with the restoration plan is that a number of projects, such as commercial fishing stock separation projects, are really conventional management functions of the Department of Fish and Game. The trustees should be very careful about spending settlement monies on such purposes.

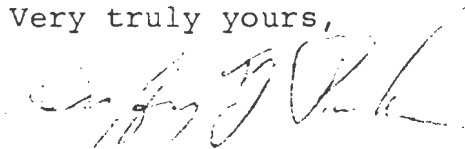
With respect to the Framework document the Alaska Sport Fishing Association and Trout Unlimited support the second (non-hierarchical) method of deciding among restoration options. We think it will generally be most useful to pursue land acquisition for replacement of services rather than other options.

Document ID Number
920605125
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
June 4, 1992  
Page Two

Another general problem with the Framework and the Work Plan is that land acquisitions are overly focused on injuries to animal life as opposed to injuries to services. It is more appropriate to protect high value replacement habitat for animal life having high passive use value and active use value under the rubric of "lost services" than it is to protect such habitat as restoration of an injury to wildlife, where the linkage is weaker.

Very truly yours,



Geoffrey Y. Parker

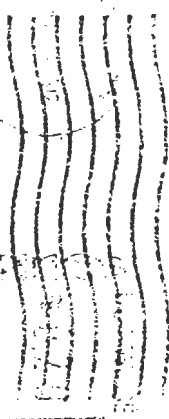
GYP:slt

Document ID Number	
426665125	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

ADLER, JAMESON & CLARAVALL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
500 L STREET, SUITE 502  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, 4th Floor  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



<input type="checkbox"/>	E - MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - PAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C - RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - 93 WFWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A - 92 WFWG
Document ID Number 920605125	

JUN 05 REC'D



2608 Lingonberry Lane, Apt. A  
 Fairbanks, AK 99709  
 June 2, 1992

Restoration Team  
 645 6 Street  
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Document ID Number		
920605126		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92	WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93	WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-	RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-	PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-	MISC.

Dear Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director:

As a person who has worked in Prince William Sound for the past two summers, I am deeply concerned about the future of such a breathtakingly unique place. I have seen and studied the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and I sincerely hope that from such a tragedy we have learned the most important lesson of all -- that such an enormously important and beautiful area such as the Sound should be preserved in perpetuity.

I strongly urge that habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process, with the notion that purchase of land, conservation easements, and timber rights will receive priority in the use of settlement funds. At least 80% of the settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for lost resources and services on an equivalent resource basis. In addition, the imminent threat protection process should be used, otherwise critical forest lands may be logged before they are considered for acquisition. Negotiations should begin immediately.

With the rapidly changing world that we currently live in, the restoration process must begin now -- (funds should not be locked in an endowment) (nor are construction projects an appropriate use of the funds). Strive to protect the wilderness qualities of the region, and restore our important archaeological

Issue	5/6/92
Top/lop	2
Com #	1

Issue	7/3/92
Top/lop	20
Com #	2

Com #	3	Top/lop	80	Issue	7/1/92
-------	---	---------	----	-------	--------

Com #	4	Top/lop	30	Issue	7/10
-------	---	---------	----	-------	------

resources, especially in our national parks.

Prince William Sound is truly a treasured area for a variety of reasons, from its invertebrate covered beaches to its mysterious ancient forests to its glaciated wonders. Keeping these ideas in mind, I would urge you to give equal consideration to all species in the monitoring program (not just commercially valuable species), so that a comprehensive study can be performed that evaluates the long-term effects of the spill on the entire coastal ecosystem.

In these times, we are truly faced with many difficult environmental decisions. May you choose the path of protection and conservation (instead of short-term economic gain) so that I and future generations may thank you.

Sincerely,  
Karen R. Rock

Document ID Number
920605125
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

5 30, 3/00  
71

KAMIN Book  
2402 Livingston Lane, Apt. A  
Fairbanks, AK 99709

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920605125	

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
615 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



JUN 05 RECD

Document ID Number	
920605127	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

PO Box 905  
 Sana, AK 99586  
 May 31, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons  
 Acting Administrative Director  
 Restoration Team  
 645 G Street  
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

I am writing to you regarding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, Vol. 1: Restoration Framework. As I understand it, the Hickey Administration would like to put the settlement funds in an endowment or use them for "enhancements" such as docks, roads, hatcheries and tourist developments. There is little interest in acquiring coastal forests threatened by logging.

Prince William Sound is a LONG way from being recovered after the damage caused by the spill. As a commercial fisherman, I depend on a clean, healthy environment, and am especially aware of how uncertain the future really is for this region, despite Exxon's conclusions that the recovery effort has been "successful." It is my opinion that the wilderness qualities of Prince William Sound should be protected at all costs, and that business should not simply go on as usual.

I am concerned that clearcut logging in the region is causing further damage to fish and wildlife habitats and to the entire wilderness ecosystem. The coastal forests of Prince William Sound are critical for protecting the quality of streams and rivers in the region, and consequently the health of certain fish populations, and provide habitat for a web of wildlife that was hit hard by the spill. These forests sustain life as we know it, in all its diversity. I am a firm believer that old growth forests are crucial for our own survival: we are a part of that web of diverse life on the planet.

Logging communities everywhere are making a desperate effort to get what's left of ancient forests. The point is there simply isn't much left at all, and once the trees are gone, everything goes with them. We need to keep our remaining old growth forests intact, and create sustainable local economies rather than devour one resource after another, then move on. Protected coastal forests can support a variety of economic opportunities which last, such as commercial and sport fishing, subsistence, recreational use and tourism.

The best way to use the settlement fund is to protect habitat, and this means acquiring habitat that is threatened. I feel that this should be a priority use of these funds, and be considered concurrently in the restoration process, not be left as a last resort. To prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for lost resources, 80% of the funds should be used for habitat acquisition. This includes purchase of land, conservation easements and timber rights. To prevent critical lands from being logged

Cont # 1  
 Issue 3600  
 30

before they are even considered, the imminent threat protection process should be used. Begin negotiating NOW.

We must look toward the future and how our actions will pan out in the long run. The Prince William Sound region's wilderness qualities should be protected for future generations--of people and ALL living things that make up the coastal ecosystem. If we don't act now to protect Prince William Sound, we will be responsible for the destruction of a unique, diverse and extraordinary place in our state.

I recently had a visitor from Holland express his delight and amazement as he walked through a "natural forest" where I live. His comments seemed funny to me at first, as he pointed out an old stump, a rotten log, and the chaotic profusion in general of branches, shrubs, weeds and seedlings. "In Holland," he said, "we have nothing like this. Every inch of land is accounted for, manicured....If a tree falls, it is immediately whisked away." And with the trees, he continued, the birds, the larger animals, everything disappears. The trees are planted in neat rows and are harvested in an orderly fashion. The last beaver in Holland was taken over a hundred years ago. There is simply no more wildness.

It's wildness that so many Alaskans treasure, and it's the chance to glimpse wildness that brings visitors to the state year after year. Please protect this fundamental resource.

Sincerely,



Rebecca A. Hammer

Document ID Number
926605127
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Rebecca Hammer  
PO Box 905  
Sana, Alaska 99586

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Document ID Number
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	92D605127
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons  
Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501



JUN 05 REC'D

# National Parks

PO Box 202045  
Anchorage, AK 99520  
June 3, 1992

Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Volume 11  
1992 Draft Work Plan

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

I am writing on behalf of the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), America's only national, non-profit citizens organization that focuses on park concerns. Our over 285,000 members nationally, including over 2,300 in Alaska, promote the protection, preservation and public understanding of our Nation's national park system through diverse activities. NPCA appreciates this opportunity to comment.

NPCA notes that the long-promised studies were not released until Monday, June 1st. Comments for this document are due Thursday, June 4th. The Exxon-Valdez oil spill touched lands and waters belonging to all Americans. Yet, the actions of the Trustees regarding the studies precludes nearly all living outside of Alaska from reviewing public information. Certainly such a short timeline makes it nearly impossible for those in Alaska to review these newly released studies before the comment deadline. (The continued withholding of economic studies keeps the public from understanding.) How is the public to offer informed comments about their resources? This withholding of information, printing few copies of documents and short timelines need to stop. The public expects to participate fully and with full information in the decision making process for restoration of their damaged resources.

In general, this Draft Work Plan is quite biased toward studies and activities focused on commercial and sport fish species. Additionally, this Plan is biased toward management and manipulation activities, not habitat protection and acquisition. As stated in our comments for the Restoration Framework document,

Document ID Number
920605129
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	61	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	73	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	1010

Com #	Top/op	Issu
4	30	3100

Help ↑ ?

use P.

Document ID Number
920605129
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Draft Work Plan  
page 2

Issue	3521
Top/Op	20
Com #	6

NPCA recommends that habitat protection and acquisition be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process. NPCA shares concerns about funding closeouts of studies. (All closeouts need to justify future use of the particular study before funding is allocated.)

Com #	5
Top/Op	30
Issue	2100

NPCA reminds the Trustees that natural resources damaged include far more than fish. In particular, NPCA does not support Restoration Project #113, Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration. This project sounds much like the one at Tustamena Lake, Kenai Wildlife Refuge. Restocking a wild lake with hatchery salmon creates more problems and does not provide the commercial fish expected. Quite frankly, NPCA generally does not support using settlement money for habitat manipulation for the benefit of commercial users. This project needs to be shelved.

Issue	3500
Top/Op	30
Com #	7

Fish/Shellfish Study #27, Sockeye Salmon Overescapement is also of concern as it ties to the above mentioned project. While studying and monitoring are of value, NPCA remains concerned about the focus on commercial fish.

Issue	2301
Top/Op	30
Com #	8

NPCA is pleased to see projects focused on cultural/archeological resources, Archeology Study # 1, Archeological Survey and Restoration Project #104A, Archeological Resources Protection: Site Stewardship. (NPCA however is quite amazed to find that the National Park Service is not involved in the either of these projects.) NPCA wants to know why. It is our understanding that many of the sites damaged are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Not funding a agency does not preclude that agency's legal responsibilities for management of public resources. For the Trustees to ignore or even choose to not fund a particular agency's involvement, does not lessen the Trustees' legal responsibilities for restoration of all public resources that were and continue to be damaged.

Issue	72
Top/Op	30
Com #	9

p. involve NPS

In addition, Restoration Project #92, Geographic Information System Technical Support, does not list the National Park Service. Over 900 miles of national park coastline were effected by the oil spill and wildlife, wilderness and other resources were and continue to be damaged. Again, NPCA wants to know why the National Park Service is not listed with this project. The NPS must be included and allocated adequate funding.

Issue	3201
Top/Op	30
Com #	10

p. involve NPS

NPCA does not support Restoration Project #102, Coastal Habitat Restoration because there is no information provided. NPCA is concerned about funding projects without sufficient and adequate information provided from which to make a reasoned decision.

NPCA understands that some projects were put on hold and may be

Com #	10
Top/Op	61
Issue	3304



Draft Work Plan  
page 3

Com #	Top/op	Issue
PR2	53	1070

discussed later this spring. (NPCA is concerned about the timelines for public participation in project choice and funding decisions. The Trustees need to establish clear, published guidelines (with timelines) for project selection, review and funding. (NPCA reminds the Trustees that the public outside of the State of Alaska expects their participation to be meaningful.)

Com #	Top/op	Issue
13	53	1070

Thank you for your consideration of our comments. I look forward to a timely response to my questions regarding the involvement of the National Park Service. If I can provide additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

  
Mary Grisco  
Alaska Regional Director

Document ID Number	
920605129	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

National Parks  
and Conservation

Mary Grisot  
NPCA  
P. O. Box 202045  
Anchorage, AK 99520



Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director  
Restoration Team  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920605129	

JUN 05 REC'D



**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SCOPING MEETINGS  
SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS, COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS**

May 4, 1992 2:00 p.m.  
Multi-Purpose Room, City Building  
Seldovia, Alaska

**Questions:**

Marty provided answers to the following questions posed by members of the public:

What is the deadline for responding to the draft restoration plan? Dick Wyland

Is there still damage assessment being done on the sea lion? Alix Chartier

What are the current guidelines for proposed projects? Dick Wyland

How much input will the Public Advisory Group have TO the Trustees? Walt Sonen

**Oral or Written Statements Presented:**

Dick Wyland

- concerned about building monuments to the spill and not having anything viable that would give benefit to the people from now on, such as a science school
- if another spill occurred a lot of the damage could be stopped by using a diversion and accessing public lands
- community-wise more input is needed and additional meetings would help
- this is a busy season and may account for the lack of participation
- the cannery's closing could be attributed to the Exxon oil spill
- Seldovia is looking for a means to help their community to be viable

Alix Chartier

- considerable damage was done to the sea lions ✓ 1, 50, 210°
- there should be some concentration on their food supply
- concerned that the money goes toward restoration of species and not recreational areas 3, 30, 5161
- there has not been enough time to do the required study 2, 4, 1000
- future prevention should be addressed also so that another spill could be dealt with more readily ~~2, 50, 1000~~

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	2100

1

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	64	1000

Expend ID Number	920504153
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Walt Sonen

- came into this meeting cold without any prior information and would like more prior notification publicizing meetings and suggested more lead time
- suggested developing a first class research facility; this is an area where there is a lax in research on the damage done by the oil platforms to the crab supply; poor monitoring has also added to this problem; a marine research center could perform this type of monitoring; it may appear as a pork barrel project because Seldovia would be a beneficiary economically, but it also is an ideal area for such a facility; the Trustees should consider a research facility of some sort which could be funded with government and university monies as a universal project; Homer and Seldovia are very accessible by boat for the lower Cook Inlet area, which makes this area idea for a research facility
- concerned about where prevention fits in with restoration
- seems to be a lot of paper being used for reproducing these documents

Mary Malchoff

- pointed out that the village needs are different from the city needs

It was stressed that public comments such as these will drive this process. LJ asked for suggestions on what she could do to provide more advance publicity. The public's attention was also directed to the charts in the habitat protection and acquisition document. Marty thanked members of the public for attending this scoping meeting and asked that they share the restoration framework document with others in the community. Additional copies will be provided to the library for distribution to the public. Mary Malchoff requested that Port Graham be connected to the Tatitlek teleconference or possibly have someone come there. LJ will mail copies of the handout packet to Port Graham. The three volumes will be mailed later. Marty stressed the need for participation in nominations to the Public Advisory Group.

✓ 53  
B, 40 +  
mailing for  
M

Meeting adjourned at 3:30.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

Document ID Number
920504154
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Walt Sonen

- came into this meeting cold without any prior information and would like more prior notification publicizing meetings and suggested more lead time
- suggested developing a first class research facility; this is an area where there is a lax in research on the damage done by the oil platforms to the crab supply; poor monitoring has also added to this problem; a marine research center could perform this type of monitoring; it may appear as a pork barrel project because Seldovia would be a beneficiary economically, but it also is an ideal area for such a facility; the Trustees should consider a research facility of some sort which could be funded with government and university monies as a universal project; Homer and Seldovia are very accessible by boat for the lower Cook Inlet area, which makes this area ideal for a research facility
- concerned about where prevention fits in with restoration
- seems to be a lot of paper being used for reproducing these documents

Mary Malchoff

- pointed out that the village's needs are different from the city's needs

1, ~~10~~, 1000  
55

May 4, 1992 7:00 p.m.  
City Council Chambers  
Homer, Alaska

Com #	Top/op	Issue

**Questions:**

Marty and John provided answers to the following questions posed by members of the public:

Is the lead agency for the projects indicated? Hal Spence

How are the actual people doing the work hired? Is it by bid? Hal Spence

Is there anything precluding private enterprise people from getting some of these jobs? Hal Spence

Once the restoration plan is finished, do you foresee a public participation period every year? David Webster

Will there be turnover in the Public Advisory Group in the 10-year period? David Webster

What about a turnover in the Trustees themselves? David Webster

Does the settlement language indicate that the Trustees have to reach unanimous decision on spending and are the Trustees bound to what is in the restoration plan? David Webster

Do you foresee some change in the ruling which sets up the Trustee Council? Hal Spence

Who defends against a court challenge? David Webster

Once the Public Advisory Group is established, does that mean there will not be public participation meetings in the communities? Ginger Tornes

How often can you expect to get feedback from the communities? Ginger Tornes

Does the Summary of Injury contain the information from NRDA studies? Hal Spence

Was it an option to use these different criteria? Ken Castner

When you arrive at a final plan, how fluid will the plan be to address issues down the road and will it be adaptable? Hal Spence

Will the plan be adaptable enough to attack a problem you did not even know existed? Hal Spence

Is there a mechanism for providing compensation for user groups? David Webster

Have any comments been received on the Public Advisory Group? Hal Spence

Will the Trustees be governed by the Alaska open meetings act? Hal Spence

**Oral or Written Statements Presented:**

Larry Smith

- none of the concerns seem to be reflected in the Public Advisory Group charter
- appears that the Public Advisory Group's power will rest with the Trustee Council
- the public will not rely on a group that is not empowered to do anything
- the Public Advisory Group will not attract much attention from the public and will be just another indication of the Trustees ignoring the public
- there appears to be reluctant acceptance of what Judge

Document ID Number
920504155
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Holland said should be established  
 -the public will see the Public Advisory Group as not functional, which may cause more distrust  
 -suspects that the whole thing looks more like a federal and state agency pork barrel without even a shadow of a really effective Public Advisory Group

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	61	1070

Ken Castner

wrote extensive comments in response to last year's restoration projects

-felt he was asked for comments without being given scientific information

-he is a commercial seiner and there appears to be no recommendation for restoration in this area

-feels no one has pushed for projects

-somebody has made the decision that there is no restoration work to be done in the outer coast

-need some chum salmon work done on the outer coast but won't know until next year if they were drastically affected

-doesn't see putting one commercial fisherman on the Public Advisory Group as a good idea; one fisherman with all the provincial interests just will not be enough

-would like a different system to have direct access to the Trustees

-this process should be approached in a rational manner

-need to determine what the road map will be and schedule the money

-people want to put money directly back into restoration as quickly as possible

-appears to be a lot of willingness to put money into things which have a greater urgency

-one seat on the Public Advisory Group is not a rational way things should occur

-the Seiners Association did some very early work with absorbent materials two weeks after the spill; this project was abandoned because it was not an issue that oil had impacted the area

-scientific release of information will tell a) if anyone did the analysis and b) what the analysis said

-the point is if no work is done, then there is no recommendation for this area, which is a Catch 22 situation;

-most people who shot down his arguments were agency types

-one fear was that we would end up with 100 PhD's out there

-must focus on the fact that the outer coast was heavily hit and there is a significant impact to the economy

-thinks there is a huge hole in the restoration document

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	2218

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	40	1070

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	62	1070

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	30	3100

Outer-coast

1, 30, 3100  
 2, 30, 3100  
 3, 30, 2218

4, 62, 1070  
 ?

Ginger Tornes - Bristol Bay Driftnetters

- Bristol Bay's marketability of their fish was affected; how will this be addressed as far as restoration?
- funding is needed for ASME for marketing salmon as a whole
- the only way to salvage this situation is through marketing

May 5, 1992 7:00 p.m.  
 Borough Assembly Chambers  
 Kodiak, Alaska

Questions:

A toll free number was provided for those in the villages to call in comments or questions at 1-800-478-5736.

Is acquisition of equivalent resources referring to land? Greg Petrich

Oral or Written Statements Presented:

Mark Donoghue submitted the following written proposals:

Assessment and Quality Assurance of Shellfish Resources  
 Enhancement of the Pacific Herring in Uyak Bay

Document ID Number	920505156
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Com # 1  
 Top/op 50  
 Issue 1175  
 Milligan

would like to file some complaints; the documents are very hard to understand; the public will be unable to grasp what is going on

Com # 2  
 Top/op 40  
 Issue 1000

concern was expressed about where the money is going  
 would like more issues addressed on the ongoing health of the environment and populations

Com # 3  
 Top/op 51  
 Issue 1000

inquired if the villages in Kodiak are being addressed  
 concerned about how traditional clam areas are being assessed

Com # 4  
 Top/op 51  
 Issue 2202

concerned about cultural artifacts which are irreplaceable and the damage from the spill  
 feels more comfortable with the horizontal matrix and it is more accessible to the communities  
 a suggestion was made to index the document with areas of concern alphabetically and regionally  
 another suggestion is information should be sent to areas where projects will take place  
 presented a concept by Dr. Sylvia Earl - not much has changed in scientific techniques; there is a lot of potential for the money to change the course of knowledge and do some unconventional things; would like to see some input

1, 50, 1000  
 [40]  
 2, 5, 2000  
 3, 4, 2202



Document ID Numl.  
 920505156  
 A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

- into new ways of collecting information
- wants more digestible documents that the public can grasp
- would like more emphasis on cultural artifacts
- an important concern is fecundity of all resources ✓

Jerome Selby - Mayor Kodiak Island Borough

Issue 3/00  
 Top/Op 30  
 Com # 1

- thinks the Restoration Framework document is off to a real good start, but there is one glaring omission, the impact on human resources
- need to look at what will preclude these things from happening in the future; we are not in much better shape today than in 1989 as far as dealing with a large scale oil spill; some response capability needs to be developed
- part of the Restoration Framework has to have some preparation for mitigation that gets us in a better prepared state
- was disappointed that a couple of high priority projects such as the Kitoi project and Red Lake Mitigation program were deleted; would like to see these two projects funded out of the 1992 funds *1, 30, 300*
- a good case can be made over the ten-year period for spending millions of the settlement funds in the Kodiak Island Borough due to the impact by the oil spill; \$100 million could be put into an endowment fund to continue scientific work and projects proposed on an ongoing basis
- have put together a list of projects which will come to \$2 million over the ten-year restoration effort
- a committee was formed with representation from the Alaska Departments of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation, Federal Fish and Wildlife, Native associations, National Marine Fisheries Service, state and federal parks, Kodiak Island Borough, Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association, Area K Seiners, and Alyeska Regional Citizens Advisory Council; have taken the shore line committee from the spill and are working to identify where the mitigation can be most effective and where most good can be done in terms of positive restoration for public resources
- working closely with Fish and Wildlife for acquisition on Afognak Island; most projects fit within the options in Appendix B
- need to look at some preparedness options
- worked with federal parks on inholdings on the Catmai coast
- the regional citizens advisory council is working on preparedness in the event of another spill
- some baseline data in terms of natural loss is needed to compare to the future; could build off existing systems and increase capabilities to do monitoring; need a laboratory locally for capability to do analysis of clam and fish to determine oil contamination; \$1 million was spent to get answers on the clams
- construction of the KANA (Kodiak Area Native Association) Museum would aid archaeological research; archaeologist

Document ID Number  
 920505157  
 A-92 WPWG  
 B-93 WPWG  
 C-RPWG  
 D-PAG  
 E-MISC.

Document ID Num	92050515
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWI
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PNG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

- could excavate the artifacts
- some analysis of herring and clam resources is needed
- further analysis on protection of artifacts needs to be examined
- a learning center at the Kodiak Community College where the data could be available to mitigate another oil spill would be helpful
- the committee held a meeting this afternoon and a presentation will be available in a couple of days; have some ideas for mitigating and building back from the oil spill
- KANA has had offers from the Smithsonian and Russia of collections taken from the island in the past and returning them to Kodiak
- wants to know what has happened to the \$50 million in criminal restitution; has not been able to get information on the \$50 million
- human resources cannot be ignored and the settlement language needs to be fixed to expand a certain percentage to offset the human mitigation factor
- concerned that it is May 1992 and we are in no better position to deal with a large scale oil spill
- would like a report from the Federal Trustees regarding the \$50 million which went to the federal government

Document ID Nu	920505158
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WP	<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WI
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Dolly Raft

- applauds and agrees with Jerome Selby
- current technology does not allow an accurate assessment
- resources and environment died
- more local control of environment will give better results and assurance if another oil spill happened
- a local laboratory is needed
- the KANA museum is the least that is deserved
- a lot of people are still affected by the spill; people are concerned about how to get involved in restoration
- the amount of information is intimidating
- feels at the mercy of everyone else because they are an island; fearful that Kodiak will be forgotten again
- need tools to respond on a local level; there are dedicated people here
- does not feel this is an issue of money but one of responsibility
- hasn't read all the information but wants to say don't forget about Kodiak
- no amount of money can fix this but they can be reassured by having some local control

Issue	27/5
Top/Op	40
Com #	1

Mark Donoghue

- there is an impression that they did not get oil which is still out there
- there is still a question of the health of clams and the

- system in general
- people are looking for restoration of the health of every thing; thinks the jury is still out on this
  - should look at what could have been done better; thinks a lot has been left out
  - need more confidentiality of archaeological sites

50, 2202

Greg Petrich - Kodiak Audubon

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	50	2202

1, 30, 3600

- focus on criminal restoration money in the legislature has tried to highlight what are important issues for the public such as habitat acquisition on Afognak Island and weir site management
- need funding for a tech center and long-term planning for that facility
- there is a need for archaeological assessment and protection
- need money for education programs to communicate and make sure this doesn't happen again; human resources are extremely important
- in Chapter 7 the definition of habitat acquisition is too narrow
- more comfortable with the concurrent approach to restoration
- focus should be on doing something with a resource that can be helped
- there should be extreme public scrutiny of these projects with no expenditure on dead areas
- House Bill 411 contains points that are important to his group
- prevention in the future and education of youth are important issues; resource materials for the schools could be obtained for pennies

Document ID Number
920505159
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

May 7, 1992 7:00 p.m.  
 Assembly Chambers, Municipal Building  
 155 South Seward Street  
 Juneau, Alaska

Oral Statements Presented:

Chip Thoma

- read the books and testified by teleconference in Anchorage
- doesn't think that there is anything for the Trustees to do in the area of restoration
- was the author of the Oil Disaster Media newsletter for a year and a half

Document ID Number
920507160
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3100

-supports Section 209 of the House Interior Energy Bill which states:

notwithstanding any provision of law, no less than 80% of any amounts received by the U.S. pursuant to Section 207 of Public Law 102-229 shall be utilized to acquire land and conservation easements including timber rights within the Chugach National Forest and the other Gulf of Alaska areas including the Kenai Fiords National Park, Afognak Islands and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

*p. 80% and appropriate lands*

Issue 1000  
Top/op 53  
Com # 3

-disagree with the fighting over money by scientific groups and agencies  
-appalled at the public process; there has been no public notice in the newspapers or public radio; public process did not work as is obvious by the attendance here; his intention is to bring this to Judge Holland's attention to take some very sharp action

Issue 1000  
Top/op 74  
Com # 5

-will recommend that the Trustee Council be dissolved  
-80% should be spent on habitat acquisition  
-restoration ideas are nothing more than verbiage and won't do anything for the islands or birds destroyed  
-The State of Alaska has been remiss in not addressing the habitat acquisition needs, such as House Bill 411

Issue 1000  
Top/op 2  
Com # 4

-combination of Mr. Sandor, Mr. Barton and Mr. Gibbons being involved with the Trustee Council runs counter to the proper use of the dedication of funds  
-having the Forest Service involved is wrong because their disciplines are not geared toward conservation, preservation or wildlife enhancement or protection

Issue 1000  
Top/op 50  
Com # 7

-thinks the science done by NOAA is very valuable but no one knows exactly what they got  
-thinks the damages have been in magnitudes of 3 to 10 times what was admitted  
-thinks we settled far too cheaply  
-wants money spent for habitat acquisition

Issue 3600  
Top/op 30  
Com # 6

-he will fight this process all the way and will dissolve this process because he doesn't think it is working  
-thinks the Trustee Council can decide this year what lands to purchase and the House Interior Committee knows what the price tag is; the Trustee Council should just sign off

-thinks on the state's part there is an anti-conservation bias; Mr. Rosier is being co-opted by the other council members; Mr. Sandor doesn't have those disciplines; Mr. Cole may have these sensitivities but does not have the disciplines

-Trustees have been given their marching orders, no habitat acquisition  
-hopes Rep. Miller has enough following to get this pushed through

-objects to Dave Gibbons being appointed interim executive director as he is too closely allied to Mr. Barton and Mr.

Document ID Number	920507160
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Document ID Num	920507161
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Sandor

- he is getting jaded by this whole process; every comment has said to buy habitat; that is what the public wants; the people in the oil-affected areas know that is the only proper response
- does not want to set up more science; doesn't think wild-life and fisheries will benefit from any more contact with scientist; the Sound will repair at its own rate and time
- oil has been driven into the substrate with hoses; there is nothing we can do that will help such as adding chemicals or people to the beaches
- \$50 million worth of science done already is sufficient
- would like to see the Trustee Council redesigned so that its only charge is habitat acquisition
- there is a full-length movie coming out on the oil spill and how the feds blew the response
- Trustees need to be more responsive and if not he will use the Congress to do it; some people are actively working to go in this direction
- hopeful that the habitat acquisition group does more work but the areas have already been identified
- Judge Holland made public participation a very strong part of the settlement decision
- meeting room in Anchorage and sound system is atrocious; he attended two meetings where the sound system went out; the Trustees should not have to share mikes; should be able to spend \$50,000 on a sound system that works
- feels he lost at this meeting

Issue	1000
Top/Op	20
Com #	8

Issue	1000
Top/Op	30
Com #	7

Issue	1000
Top/Op	53
Com #	10

Richard Rainery

- is here to just get a briefing
- interested in getting an overview of what is going on
- there have been some problems in getting information out to the public; has been getting other things on the mailing list but has not had time to devote to getting everything that goes out; received the notice for this meeting a week ago; notification is an area which needs attention
- feels that all the interest groups will think they are important enough to have a seat; there will be a problem with just two extra seats and all those interests; he attended the meeting where this was discussed and there was some concern about principal interests overlapping
- seems there are a couple of deadlines coming up in June which are tight; the period for comment on the written volumes is June 4th and he doesn't think that is enough; then the June 15th deadline will make it difficult for the public to have time to comment; recommends that more time be allowed; thinks 45 days would be sufficient if there weren't two deadlines in that time period; people need extra time to devote some serious effort; the time is too compressed; doesn't know if there has been enough time to

Document ID Number
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Issue	1000
Top/Op	53
Com #	1

Issue	1000
Top/Op	61
Com #	2

Document ID Number	920507161
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

know what has been done; has not been plugged into the system very long but a historical perspective is needed to make sure that everything is understood to make responsible comments and do a good job; suggests that the handouts be sent to those on the mailing list to get public comment

-there will be a lot of criticism for going ahead with projects which may be canceled later; he is not suggesting it could have been done different but others will

-appreciated that the Public Participation group stuck around just for him

Document ID:	920507161
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 W
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 W
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-RPW
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	66	1000

May 11, 1992 2:00 p.m.  
Tatitlek, Alaska

**Questions:**

Ken provided answers to the following questions posed by members of the public:

Have the corporations in this area been approached to buy back their land or timber rights? Gary Kompkoff

**Oral Statements Presented:**

Gary Kompkoff

-the most important issue in this area is subsistence

-wants to know if the Trustee Council is aware that subsistence users have been impacted more strongly than any other group in the state

-new reports show that the damage to subsistence resources has been a lot heavier than was previously realized

-has a memo written by the Subsistence Division requesting funding for a project titled Subsistence Information and Response; on January 23, the people at the Subsistence Division stated that no more projects were to be funded through that budget; they were told the project was worth while but was too late to get funded; they were told that the money is there but the Trustees want to appear cost conscience and that puts a lot of pressure on the project director to cut costs to the bone

-concerned that every new study shows that the subsistence resources were damaged more than they were led to believe

-they depend on the resources for their livelihood

-a letter will be drafted addressing each subsistence issue

-doesn't think the Trustee Council is aware of how important subsistence resources are to this community

-can't figure out if the studies being kept from the public show that the resources are contaminated more than they are being told; would like to know what is dangerous now and

Issue	1000
Top/op	40
Com #	1

Issue	1000
Top/op	30
Com #	2

Issue	2102
Top/op	85
Com #	3

Document ID Number	92051162
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

- long term
- read a statement that new releases of studies back up what the health task force has been saying; statements like this make it hard for them to believe what is being said by the task force; they aren't able to trust anything
  - thinks each member of the Public Advisory Group should be specifically assigned to one user group rather than 15 in general; wonders if there has been any thought to having members from each impacted area on the group; subcommittees from each user group with teleconference capabilities were suggested
  - would not be comfortable with one representative from the Native community as the issues and concerns may be different
  - will make copies of the comments form and try to get as much feedback from the community as possible; then will write a letter with their concerns
  - subsistence does not appear very much in the framework document
  - wild deer studies should be considered
  - one problem is that they have not had time to review the reports and most of the people have not even seen them
  - would like to talk with members of the Trustee Council regarding his concerns

Issue	2100
Top/op	30
Com #	4

Document ID N:	92051162
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WP
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WI
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Issue	1000
Top/op	6
Com #	5

May 11, 1992 7:00 p.m.  
City Council Chambers  
Valdez, Alaska

**Questions:**

Ken answered the following questions posed by the public:

Is the environmental impact statement meant to address all problems? Nancy Lethcoe

Where are the guidelines and decisionmaking criteria for writing up proposals? Nancy Lethcoe

Regarding the Public Advisory Group, will local government and Native interests have seats? Nancy Lethcoe

**Written Statements/Proposals Received:**

Judy Kitagawa

-Oily Bilge Water and Oily Solid Waste Treatment *could be 93*

Doug Griffin - City of Valdez

Document ID Number	92051163
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Document	9205111	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92	<input type="checkbox"/> B-93	<input type="checkbox"/> C-R	<input type="checkbox"/> D-P	<input type="checkbox"/> E-M
----------	---------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

-Resolution No. 92-45  
 -Testimony on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Restoration Framework

Issue	3/02
Top/Op	30
Com #	1

**Oral Statements Presented:**

Judy Kitagawa

-works at the DEC office but is here representing herself  
 -has a proposal that would provide the infrastructure for pollution prevention at boat harbors that send boats into Exxon Valdez-impacted waters; thinks dealing with the continuous oiling of these sites would be a good first step; there is an argument that we shouldn't be using the money for prevention but for restoration

93?

Issue	3/00
Top/Op	53
Com #	1

Doug Griffin

-thought Judy's idea was good; there seems to be some buck passing because she was told prevention could not be dealt with under criminal funds  
 -here as a local government advocate; concerned about being put in the same category as an interest group  
 -trying to have a representative of local government would be very difficult because of the different interests of different areas; local government is affected by decisions in ways that interest groups are not; local government has interests beyond themselves such as tourism; thinks there is a process by way of local governments that they have a legitimacy that goes beyond narrow focuses; because of its various interests, local government must do a balancing act; each local government should have a representative; no one person will be able to represent everyone; it is frustrating to try to be effective by its very nature  
 -need to look at broader representation  
 -there is a question of can we survive the process that comes in after the oil spill to try to help the oil spill was looked upon as a bonanza  
 -local government needs to be at the table because there are immense pressures which affect them; very concerned about House Bill 411

153/1000

Document ID Number	920511164
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPM	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPM	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Document ID Number	920511165
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Nancy Lethcoe

-doesn't know if Judy's project would have to be considered as a prevention proposal but maybe as a preservation proposal

Issue	3/02
Top/Op	30
Com #	1

Nancy Lethcoe

-not all resources studied are listed in the summary of injury

Com #	1	Top/Op	50	Issue	1000
-------	---	--------	----	-------	------

Document ID Number	920511166
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	



Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	62	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	2100

-concerned that they got left off in 1989 because of lack of knowledge regarding making a case for what has to be studied

-dalls porpoise is not being studied on a regular basis; those who have a charter business have noticed some porpoises are missing; from a tourism and recreation point of view, a picture of the porpoise is worth money; feels left out on this resource

-understands from the Trustees that they were not doing any more damage assessment

The Nature Conservancy study talks about various ways of evaluating the land and use and trying to come up with some solution; this information is almost non-existent there were no economic studies done after the Exxon Valdez spill in regard to tourism; she did a survey of disbursed recreation and the tourism businesses in Prince William Sound; none of them were contacted for any economic survey

-some people are very concerned about enhancement to recreation; concerned that the level of recreation will be changed in the name of enhancement

-wants public input into EIS's; not quite sure how to feed this into the comment process

option 12 deals with creation of recreational services; concerned about creating new recreation sites

wanted some guidance on whether advocacy types should be on the Public Advisory Group; concerned because she has been caught in some difficult situations where she was representing several resources as an advocate; doesn't see much of a budget for the Public Advisory Group if the nominees represent several constituencies

-what is expected of the Public Advisory Group is as important as who should be on it

-has tried to get out flyers on how to prevent oil spills on a boat

-has drafted a Prince William Sound conservation act but hasn't had time to finish it

-has put out a proposal for a brochure to go to charter boat operators for minimizing the disturbance to wildlife, which would not cost much

-Glacier Bay has a study to look at impacts on harbor seals from disturbance

-has put together a committee to work on proposals for a Prince William Sound marine sanctuary



93 / 2,500, 1000

3,54, 1000

4,51, 1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	54	2100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	51	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	51	1000

Com #	7
Top/op	50
Issue	3100

Com #	8
Top/op	30
Issue	3700

Document ID Number  
920511166

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

Jim Lethcoe

-requested clarification of what is meant by enhancement as it applies to services

Vince Kelly

-some kind of coordinated management is needed

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	40	1000

Document ID Number  
920511167

A-92 WPWG

B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

May 13, 1992 7:00 p.m.  
Kenai Fjords Visitors Center  
Seward, Alaska

Questions:

Pamela and Ray answered the following questions posed by the public:

Has the makeup for the Public Advisory Group been decided?  
Chris Gates

What is the difference between environmental and conservation as defined in the interests groups? Anne Castellina

What is the Secretary of the Interior's role in the recommendation for nominations to the Public Advisory Group? Chris Gates

What is the target of this process? Is this the total settlement share on an annual basis? Are these proposal requests for several years? Willard Dunham

Would decisions for funding be bound for several years?  
Willard Dunham

In relationship to this process, is this a call for RFP's?  
Willard Dunham

What if a project is thrown out in this round? Does it have to wait until the next year? Sharon Anderson

How does this process relate to the first payment made in December 1991? Has that money already been delegated? Willard Dunham

Was there a discussion about what studies would continue?  
Willard Dunham

When will the final decisions be made on the 1992 Work Plan?  
Chris Gates

Who will filter the public comments? Chris Gates

Is the working group process open to the public? Chris Gates

Is there an appeal process? Chris Gates

How does this process fit with the scientific review committee? Willard Dunham