



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

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January 29, 1992

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

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To	Dave Guens	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.



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. Otto,
Facility Director

cc: Gary Stauffer F/AKC1
RACE Reading file

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SOCKEYE SALMON ESCAPEMENT EVALUATION
 AYAKULIK RIVER
 OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUNDS

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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

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Justification:

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

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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.

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

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND STUDY PROPOSAL

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.

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SEA OTTERS IN THE KODIAK ARCHIPELAGO:
POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND STUDY PROPOSAL

OBJECTIVE:

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge proposes development of 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 enviromental catastrophies that may impact the coastline of the Kodiak Archipelago.

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 compatable 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
 TOTAL	 \$145

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. Enviromentally 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.

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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.

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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.

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

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Kodiak State Parks Citizens' Advisory Board

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

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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.

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

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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.

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Page two - draft list of recreational access points on Kodiak road system

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.

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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, 2100
- there should be some concentration on their food supply
- concerned that the money goes toward restoration of species and not recreational areas 30200 5101
- there has not been enough time to do the required study 2, 64, 1000
- future prevention should be addressed also so that another spill could be dealt with more readily ~~3, 50, 1000~~

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
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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 1-40-1000

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.

Meeting adjourned at 3:30.

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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
53

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

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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

Ken Castner

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	61	1000

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 ✓ 1, 30, 3100

-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 2, 30, 3100

-need some chum salmon work done on the outer coast but won't know until next year if they were drastically affected 3, 30, 2218

-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 Seinners 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 4, 62, 100

-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	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	62	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	30	3100

outer coast

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

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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 500

-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 2100

-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

Document ID Number
920505156
 A-92 WPWG
 B-93 WPWG
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- 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

- 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 *1,300,2100*
- 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

Issue 5100
 Top/Op 30
 Com # 1

Document ID Number
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- 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

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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

Com #	1
Top/Op	40
Issue	3100

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

Greg Petrich - Kodiak Audubon

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	50	2202

- 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

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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

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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

Com # 2
Top/op 330
Issue 360
P. 80% and appropriate lands

-disagree with the fighting over money by scientific groups and agencies

Com # 3
Top/op 53
Issue 1000

✓ 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

✓ 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

-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

-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

-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.

Com # 4
Top/op 24
Issue 1000

Com # 5
Top/op 74
Issue 1000

Com # 6
Top/op 30
Issue 360

Com # 7
Top/op 50
Issue 1000

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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

Com #	8
Top/Op	20
Issue	1/17/70

Com #	7
Top/Op	30
Issue	1/17/70

Com #	10
Top/Op	33
Issue	1/17/70

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

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Com #	1
Top/Op	33
Issue	1/17/70

Com #	61
Top/Op	61
Issue	1/17/70

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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

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	2100
Top/op	85
Com #	3

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- 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

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A-92 WP

B-93 WF

C-RPWG

D-PAG

E-MISC.

Issue 2012

Top/lop 30

Com # 4

Issue 1000

Top/lop 1

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 920511163

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9205111					

-Resolution No. 92-45
 -Testimony on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Restoration Framework

Issue	3/00
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

453,1000

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Jerry Lethcoe

doesn't know if Judy's project would have to be considered as a prevention proposal but maybe as a preservation proposal

Nancy Lethcoe

Issue	3/00
Top/op	30
Com #	1

-not all resources studied are listed in the summary of injury

Com #	1	Top/op	50	Issue	1000
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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

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	54	2100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	51	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	51	1000

93
2,50,1000
3,54,1000

4,51,1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	50	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	30	3200

Document ID Number
920511166

A-92 WPWG
 B-93 WPWG
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 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
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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

Have all the scientific studies now been released? Chris Gates

Is it the schedule now that the 1992 work program will be put to bed before the damage assessment data is available? Chris Gates

When will the social and economic impacts data be released? Chris Gates

Are social and economic impacts appropriate under restoration? Chris Gates

Has there been a decision made on the hierarchial and concurrent approaches? Chris Gates

Is habitat acquisition an appropriate use of settlement funds? Chris Gates

If this is an assessment of oil spill contact and damage, why is there no map which tracks the flow of the spill? Willard Dunham

Can we suggest that there be an evaluation of the human impact of the communities with respect to economic effects in the environmental impact statement? Chris Gates

Oral Statements Presented:

Chris Gates

- the working group process should be open to the public per the open meeting concept adopted by the Trustee Council; would like to know the logic of decisions because this is such an important role
- is very concerned about the stellar sea lions; wants a better job done on the results from these studies; there is very little mentioned in the framework document regarding this species
- this area is looking hard at activities in Prince William Sound with respect to its economy; thinks there is room for good timber harvest and habitat protection as well
- would like to see more work done on assessing the stellar sea lions and why this species is being given up on so soon
- a symposium will be very helpful to get questions answered about why decisions were made the way they were; it is necessary to get up to speed; the reports will generate questions to the professionals regarding process and substance; would like one symposium per month to focus on disciplines
- his first impression is that he agreed with the comments made by Bill Walker from Valdez that there should be more community representation on the Public Advisory Group; the

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om #	Top/op	Issue
1	82	7100

82, 2100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	2100

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affected regions should each have a seat because each community was affected in a myriad of ways; suggested one seat each for Valdez, Homer, Seward, and Kodiak

- statements on stellar sea lions are not accurate
- social and economic impacts need to be examined more closely and are appropriate for discussion and remediation
- human impacts of potential decisions should be included in the EIS

Willard Dunham

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	2103

- there should be a fold out map which traces the flow of the oil spill; the framework document contains some excellent coverage, but more information is needed on locations
- the lines showing oiling need to be modified to be more accurate; it is misleading
- the threatened species that were affected by the oil spill should be looked at; Fish and Wildlife has gotten close to identifying these species, four mammals and three birds
- everyone has liked the Sea Life Center project and feel it fits in with the settlement criteria; this is the first field group that a presentation has been made to

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Anne Castellina

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	2103

- a lot of people were not involved in the process from the beginning; there is still the idea that this was just a Prince William Sound spill
- Seward is fighting a battle to be included with respect to oil spill responsibility
- would like to compliment the Public Participation team on the work being done in this process
- would take money from her budget to have a representative attend the symposium
- the affected areas could be divided into four spill zones as far as representation on the Public Advisory Group
- a big plus for having the Sea Life Center in Seward is accessibility
- need to spread the word to the community of how far this process has gone
- Seward's two main focuses are the Alaska Sea Life Center and land acquisition; supports SAAMS as a great educational tie

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Sharon Stone

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	2103

- feels the proposed Sea Life Center will bring in dollars to the state instead of just spending settlement dollars
- marine transportation should be included in the principal interests on the Public Advisory Group
- so far all funds for the center have come from donations

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May 14, 1992 6:00 p.m.
Whittier Fire Department
Whittier, Alaska

Questions:

Ken and Stan answered the following questions posed by the public:

When does the advisory group begin functioning? Floyd Heimbuch

Is there a ratio of how much money the state and federal governments get each year? Floyd Heimbuch

Is \$70 million going to be deposited yearly? Pete Petram

Who prepared the framework document? Floyd Heimbuch

Are the salaries for agency people preparing the framework document coming from the settlement fund? Floyd Heimbuch

Which commissioner does this work group report to? Floyd Heimbuch

What does the term "scoping" mean in the framework document? Floyd Heimbuch

What are indirect uses and why is this a particular concern? Floyd Heimbuch

Did the options in the framework document come from the public or agency staff? Floyd Heimbuch

What is the definition and scope of restoration? Ken Miller

Can she put in a request for a nomination from her coalition to the Public Advisory Group? Marilyn Heddell

Oral Statements Presented:

Floyd Heimbuch

-wants a strong adherence that there was some damage here due to the spill; tying the injury to the spill should be a strong criteria

Pete Heddell

-wasn't sure where the meeting was being held
-has a day charter operation
-the problem now is not the oil spill but management; dead

- otters can't be replaced
- human nature is such that every one will try to get a chunk of the money on the table; has seen some things in the past that indicate that management of funds is questionable
- marine operator coverage is marginal; the issue of a repeater system was discussed; communications could be improved

Marilyn Heddell

- concerned that money not be spent on one study after another
- from a tourism aspect, she would like a better communication system where people could get the weather prior to going out

Pete Petram

- has watched far out uses of the oil and hazardous substances response fund; the Trustee Council will come under pressure in defining injury criteria; they should find some very tight spending criteria that fits injury criteria; this should be dealt with up front

June Miller

- there was not a lot on shellfish, particularly spot shrimp, discussed in the framework document
- bioremediation did not help
- the feeding grounds have changed and they are seeing more aggressive fish

Ken Miller

- there was no money appropriated to study shellfish in the Sound; would like some restoration money put into this study
- it seems to be very quiet in the Sound

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	2221

Tom Lakosh

- area is still subject to major oil impact; in order to restore property, the oil has to still be removed; there has been no restoration process approved to remove subsurface oil; the berm relocation program was a disaster; it polluted more previously unimpacted area; it is not appropriate to have a policy which allows the oil to remain; techniques need to be developed that are approved for use in removing subsurface oil; vessels could be adapted for this technique; did a shoreline survey for VECO; found that where there was fresh water or wave action, the oil was removed by cold water; could put together a small system that

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	1000

Document ID
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could do 500 to 1,000 square feet at a time, costing about \$5,000 in hosing equipment; there needs to be some injection method that will get the hydrocarbons out of the beaches; if necessary he would get in his boat and do the work himself; he could not do recovery and disposal with the budget he could get; he would like some support from a government agency; nobody is supporting application of the resources to cope with the oil pollution problem

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	40	1000

May 15, 1992 11:00 a.m.
Chenega Bay, Alaska

Questions:

Ken answered the following questions posed by the public:

Does the settlement language include equivalent resource replacement? Charles W. Totemoff

What does purchasing timber rights have to do with restoration? Michael Kompkoff

Who owns the land when timber rights are sold? Michael Kompkoff

If timber rights are sold, would payments come to the corporation? Mike Eleshansky

If Chenega says they want to keep their timber as it is, does the government buy it? Doug Bruck

What would stop the government from once they own the timber coming in later and cutting it down? Doug Bruck

How soon will the Restoration Plan be completed? Charles Totemoff

Regarding the timeline, are all of these actions necessary? Charles Totemoff

What can assure us that we will have the representation to keep on top of the acquisition process? Charles Totemoff

Was there an appropriated grant for the settlement? If the money is not used or it is impossible to do the work, what becomes of the money? Does it collect interest? Mike Eleshansky

When is the next Trustee Council meeting? Charles Totemoff

Is there any way to contact the agencies in charge of contracting for projects in the 1993 Work Plan? Charles Totemoff

When will the comments be reviewed by the Trustee Council?
Charles Totemoff

Oral Statements Presented:

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	53	3600

Issue	Top/op	Com #
3600	30	3

Charles Totemoff

- thinks buying timber rights is a bad idea
- the habitat acquisition process is somewhat confusing; would like time to review the flow charts on acquisition)
- is very disappointed that their timber is not being looked at as much as Kodiak's timber; damage has already been done and what is left should be preserved; the Trustees have to know that there are a lot of habitat areas that need to be protected, either through the acquisition process or some other agreement; seems a lot of attention is being paid to whoever has the squeakiest wheel
- Chenega Bay is the most severely impacted area; they need to be involved in all the acquisition processes; would like a provision by the Trustee Council to have a staff person to keep an eye on their acquisition interests; there should be a provision in the Restoration Plan providing for someone to pay special attention to how their resources are manipulated and to keep them informed)
- has a proposal for replacement of subsistence resources; would like to have this proposal included in the 1992 and 1993 Work Plans)
- interested in being a subcontractor in the monitoring activities; sent a letter in March to the Trustee Council regarding this but has not received a response
- if any agencies need logistical help or services, they should contact his office at 573-5118 or fax 573-5135; there seems to be a lot of money appropriated for these projects and this is what he means by being involved in all phases of this process; would like to be included on the bidder's list for any activities

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	40	360

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	30	3600

Michael Kompkoff

- suggested that the school children could attend future public participation meetings to get an idea of how this process works

Written Proposals Received:

Charles Totemoff

- Chenega Bay Replacement Subsistence Resource Project

May 18, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Trustee Council Meeting Room
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Questions:

Ken and Stan answered the following questions posed by the public:

Regarding the Restoration Plan and the identification of alternatives, will the plan offer a preferred alternative?
Alan Phipps

In terms of resources and services, is wilderness considered a resource or service? Alan Phipps

In the introduction to the plan, is the amount listed only for the plan or for the work? Can we expect the costs to go up or down? Donna Mix

In noting that the budgets do not include audit processes, what kind of audits will be done and what kind of accountability can the public expect? Donna Mix

Will this audit information be available to the public in one document? Donna Mix

What happens if money is not spent at the rate it comes in?
John Humke

In Chapter VII under the restoration options, is fee simple acquisition not an option? Alan Phipps

Similar alternatives will surface again in the draft document. Do you foresee a lot of blocking out of options? Steve Planchon

When will the public know about responses to comments? Steve Planchon

Besides comments, what direct influence will the Public Advisory Group have? John Grames

How does the supplement to the framework document on habitat protection work? Steve Planchon

Since money has gone to both state and federal agencies, who does ownership of land go to and who will administer habitat? Will it depend on which pot the money is pulled from? Donna Mix

Could you explain restoration options rejected under Appendix B, potential restoration options? Alan Phipps

When is the deadline for the Public Advisory Group? Alan Phipps

Is this just a bunch of paper work or is there a check on the progress of the environment? Is there any restoration going on now? Peter Schwar

Will the Public Advisory Group be involved in fine tuning the development of the restoration plan? Steve Planchon

Where is the support for the Public Advisory Group going to come from? Will this be a set group of people working seven days a week? Donna Mix

Oral Statements Presented:

John Humke

-seems the plan doesn't come close to covering expenditure costs

John Grames

-this process seems undemocratic in appointments so that the citizen has been excluded; it doesn't behoove citizens to digest all these volumes of material; the people on the advisory group have their own agendas and they will play politics with all of this just by the very nature of the group; this will make people cynical about the whole process in that they cannot affect their own affairs; this process is reverse from what we are governed by; public participation is not talking to committees; made a recommendation that issues be accepted about restoration from political platforms

Peter Schwar

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	100-0

-has gone out in his boat and seen oil still pouring out; wants to know if any more removal and cleanup will be done

Written Proposals and Comments Submitted:

John Grames

-nomination to the Public Advisory Group
-Primary Election '92 proposal

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May 19, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Council Chambers, Cordova Public Library
Cordova, Alaska

Questions:

Ken and Sandy provided answers to the following questions posed by members of the public:

Is it possible to resubmit projects that were rejected? Will they be reconsidered for 1993? Mary McBurney

What is the definition of the Work Plan? Why is it distinguished from the Restoration Plan? Nancy Bird

When will the Work Plan be finalized? Will this be after the bulk of the work has already been done? Rick Steiner

What part of the Work Plan will be subjected to the EIS process? Mary McBurney

Regarding the habitat protection supplement, why was option three not put out as a proposal? Rick Steiner

Have people had enough time to review the framework document? Dan Logan

Does the interim protection issue show up anywhere? How quickly can interim protection be implemented? Rick Steiner

Where are the contingent valuation studies? What is the reason they are still being held confidential? Nancy Bird

What are the Trustees' leanings toward lost services? Sam Sharr

When will the decision be made on the designated seats for the Public Advisory Group? Nancy Bird

Has the Trustee Council already approved the charter for the Public Advisory Group? Nancy Bird

In filling the Public Advisory Group slots, the Attorney General wanted to be sure that no interests were overlapped. Will that be an overriding concern in filling the Public Advisory Group seats? Mary McBurney

Does the criteria for the advisory group disqualify anyone? Nancy Bird

Will the Public Advisory Group be listened to? Rick Steiner

Is there any requirement that the Trustee Council respond in writing to the Public Advisory Group if there is a strong consensus or disagreement? Nancy Bird

Are the comments available to the public? Rick Steiner

Can the public see the products the Trustee Council has declined? Dan Torgerson

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Oral Statements Presented:

Mary McBurney - Cordova Fishermen United

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	87	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	51	2100

-concerned about what was in the Work Plan for funding and that they are only getting a small snapshot of the total; seems they are rather arbitrarily sorted through; not sure there was any real peer review; (there were a number of commercial fisheries projects which had merit); the public has not been presented with a full range of possibilities and has been given a distilled version; (a small part of the resource injury has been addressed); (there are a number of herring projects which she doesn't feel will be revisited) -concerned that the Attorney General will impose a certain amount of orthodoxy to the nomination process for the advisory group

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	3700

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	50	2000

Rick Steiner

Comments on

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	40	1000

seems like the 1993 work should be started on now) the 1992 Work Plan seems almost futile -thinks there is a profound paradox in that the Trustees are slowing the process down -the public is pissed; something needs to be done; they have been told privately that the Trustee Council has no intention of following through on habitat protection

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	50	1000

contingent valuation was not mentioned in the habitat protection section; seems unnecessarily restrictive; surprised the Attorney General had to bring up the contingent valuation idea -the single most important issue that the public was bringing up, habitat protection, was omitted from the framework suggested scheduling a meeting when the fisheries are closed

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	40	3700

(there is nothing really imminent four years after the fact) -doesn't see any projects having to do with identification or replacing injured services; nothing categorizes what resource services were injured and what the options are for replacing these services

-requested that contingent valuation of economic studies be released -extended an invitation for the Trustee Council to visit this area

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	83	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	62	1000

-comments from API and Exxon regarding damages were similar and seem to attempt to dismiss financial liability of the spill; Trustees are opening themselves up to huge political liability by playing into Exxon's hands

Dan Torgerson

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	20	1000

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-has worked in the fishing industry a long time
 -it was brought up in several meetings that the departments have to work together to get full use of the community
 -it is ironic that there was a fishing opener and a public participation meeting scheduled on the same night; there should be more planning so that the majority of the public can come and give their comments; there should be some flexibility to change the meeting schedule
 -Trustee Council needs to visit this area before they can make any real decisions
 -senior high school classes should be encouraged to attend these meetings because they will be the ones dealing with these issues in the future; this is a good resource to tap into
 -the public needs to see what the Trustee Council has rejected to make them accountable to the public

Document ID Nu
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Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	82	1000

Nancy Bird

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

-there is so much paperwork involved in this process and people are being overwhelmed with NEPA
 -not opposed to planning but thinks we need to do something habitat acquisition is what the vast majority of the public wants; hasn't seen anything from the Trustee Council in this direction
 -was very disappointed with paying back state and federal agencies; money should be used for more critical things, such as herring studies and habitat acquisition
 -encouraged the public participation group to keep coming out to the communities to explain materials

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 D-PAG
 E-MISC.

Sam Sharr

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	61	1000

-asked for a framework document three weeks ago and still hasn't received one
 -all proposals on lost resource services were rejected by the Trustees
 -acquisition is not the only option; every public testimony meeting has had strong support for resource research

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	10	1000

Document ID Number
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 E-MISC.

C.K. Weaverling - Mayor of Cordova

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	51	1000

-The only thing that has any hope for success will be the acquisition of equivalent resources; we cannot restore or replace the lost resources; money received as a result of

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 D-PAG
 E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

natural resource damages should go to natural resources;
this idea is broadly supported within this community

May 21, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Gruening Bldg., Room 310
Fairbanks, Alaska

Questions:

Jerome and Carol answered the following questions posed by Mr. Waters:

Will there be concentration on estuaries? William Waters

Would a permit be needed to block or remove streams? William Waters

Is there anyone that coordinates volunteer efforts?

Oral or Written Statements Presented:

William Waters

- worked on clean-up crews; some crews thought eel grasses would be transplanted; others thought groups would concentrate on estuaries; didn't agree with the steam cleaning which was killing some of the survivors
- will do some work on the technique of planting eggs to maintain wild stock
- a grass roots effort should be organized for volunteer efforts
- will get some of his advisors to come up with ideas

natural resource damages should go to natural resources;
this idea is broadly supported within this community

May 21, 1992 7:00 p.m.
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Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	1070

May 28, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Centennial Hall
Juneau, Alaska

Questions:

Tim and John answered the following questions posed by the public:

Who counts as "public" in nominations to the Public Advisory Group? Marsal Kendziorek

Are there some legal guidelines being followed such as the Federal Advisory Committee Act in the nomination process for the Public Advisory Group? Peg

factor of acquisition from willing sellers; the public attitude of Trustees has been to lobby long and hard against SB 483; Mr. Cole and Mr. Sandor do not have a proper conservation ethic

- will submit to this group the list of projects in amendment 1 of SB 483; this bill has been passed and sent to the Governor; is also submitting this bill to the habitat and process team for inclusion in the 1992 and 1993 projects
- wants the US house energy bill passed
- there are some valuable fisheries projects that could occur

The Restoration Team and replacement team should concentrate on acquiring land from willing sellers throughout the Gulf of Alaska; the Trustees should not hold out the argument that timber harvest is some kind of benefit to the region

- personal interest is to see that Chugach Forest be put in willing seller status

Com #	Top/op	Issue
14	50	3600 4000

Marshal Kendziorek

Issue	1070
Top/op	30
Com #	1

agrees that the mapping products have not been distributed through this process, which is a subject close to his heart; DEC did most of the mapping; a number of mapping documents are available to the public; some books of those maps have been done, one of which is The Recreational Users Guide to PWS; there is also a three volume set mapping of the beaches which shows the degree of oiling and oil concentration; these documents have not been kicked out through this process

one method of distributing the damage assessment information would be to have copies left at major copy centers and advising the public

Written Proposals Received:

Chip Thoma

Com #	Top/op	Issue
15		

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Coded in dividually

Amendment No. 1 to SB 483 (Capital Budget)

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Would the final 15 members of the Public Advisory Group need unanimous approval of the Trustee Council? Chip Thoma

Have the charter and the habitat acquisition documents been approved to go forward? Chip Thoma

What is the difference between the Trustees and the Trustee Council? Chip Thoma

Has the Council made a policy decision to only acquire resources within the spill area? Chip Thoma

Has the Trustee Council defined the oil spill area? Peg Kehrer

Could you explain the hierarchial approach? Peg Kehrer

Oral Statements Presented: - *numbers are continuation of first Juneau meeting*

Chip Thoma

-disagrees with having unanimous approval of the six Trustee Council for the final 15 members of the Public Advisory Group; a 4-member approval would be sufficient; getting different disciplines involved is necessary; assignment of seats is the proper method may cause a lot of controversy which may become political; the decisions that need to be unanimous are the ones laid out in the settlement agreement
-has been very critical in the past of the public meeting notice; there were a couple of display ads in the Juneau Empire; would recommend having meeting notices in the calendar of the Juneau Empire to inform people about the teleconference; emphasis should be placed on noticing papers a week in advance

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
11	53	1000

it is very disturbing that through this entire process there have been no maps; DNR and the Forest Service are negligent in not providing maps for the meetings; a booklet of maps should accompany the handouts; the maps in the framework are totally inadequate; has yet to see a good set of maps come out of the entire process

Com #	Top/op	Issue
12	53	1000

-there was very little notice on the Public Advisory Group the transcripts of these meetings should be made available to the public with a monthly update of meetings held, attendance and a general reflection of the meeting; DNR and the Forest Service should be the source of more information;

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	90	1000

-has given a lot of comment on restoration activities but would like to reiterate overall that (continued emphasis on scientific study and monitoring is unnecessary; any further study on wildlife and bird species is unnecessary); foxes should be eliminated; there should be continued emphasis on the acquisition and replacement of lands, which will be the thrust of the next five years

-the definition of oil spill area should not be a limiting

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

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5/12/92

R
JJ

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.

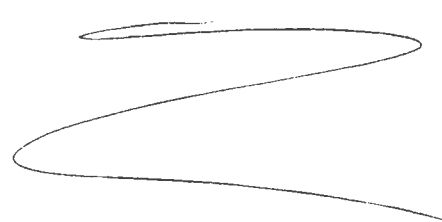
We respectfully request that you impart our wishes to the Restoration Team and encourage them to make land acquisition one of their priorities.

Com #	Top/Op	Issue
1	30	3600

Sincerely Yours,

Nancy DeBusman
Nancy DeBusman

Richard DeBusman



Richard DeBumac
930 Lar 1st St
Anchorage, AK 99501

59



Document ID Number
920514002

A-92 WPWG

B-98 WPWG

C-RPWG ^{58m}

D-PAG

E-MISC.

David R. Gibbons, Ph.D.
 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Res.
 645 - Gth St.
 Anchorage, Ak. 99521

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

R
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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 Inipol 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
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
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Estimated Duration of Project: UNKNOWN

Estimated Cost per Year: cheaper than mechanical clean ups

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

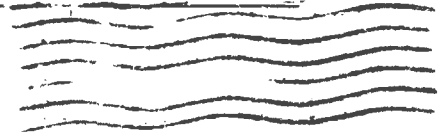
Steve Karcz
 OSEJ
 PO Box 190151
 Anch AK
 99579

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 140151
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 Plus & Southcentral areas 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 or South Central as possible for animal habitat and human enjoyment.

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

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 Afognak and tourists. Healthy habitats will do Afognak more good in the long run than quick profits from logging.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Document ID Number	920514010
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<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 99709
 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.

fold here

David van den Berg
2682 Gold Hill Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

MAY 08 REC'D



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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
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<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> 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 MINILCHIK - ANCHOR POINT AND
 CLAM GUKCH, 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
 MINILCHIK 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

920514011

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

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS.

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<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
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Title of Project:

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

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Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments:

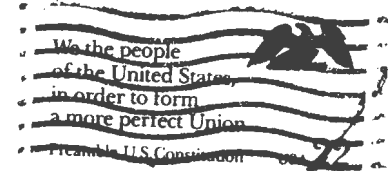
Don't pay any more lawyers.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	20	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 2178
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

Account ID Number <i>92051404</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
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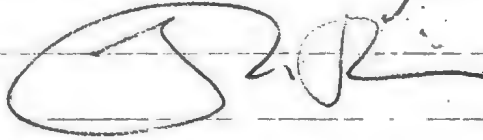
CNF-Ken Rice

5-7

Mike Barter,

Pls buy back timber rights in Pass as part of restoration. Most people in Cordova agree.

Thank you,



Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

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

Document ID Number	
920526017	
<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.

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1992
REGIONAL FORESTER
FOREST SERVICE
JUNEAU, ALASKA

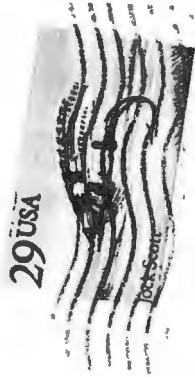
Ken Rice
5/18/92

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

Document ID Number

92-0526017

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



USDA - Forest Service

Mike Barton

Box 21628

Juneau, Ak. 99802

AB

Thomas Proenza
5000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd
N Tonawanda NY 14120-9538

May 10'92.

Dear Sirs,
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 work plan & Framework Document so that we can offer comments & be part of the mailing list for notification of public meetings.

Thank you.
Theresa M. Proenza

Copn #	Top/Op	Issue
1	30	3/07

Document ID Number	92052609
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

Theresa Provenzo
5000 N Torawanda Creek Rd
N Torawanda NY 14120-9536



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.I.I.
Exxon - Valley Oil Spill Incident
645 G Street
Auchincloss Ave 97501

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

Mr. Gilson,

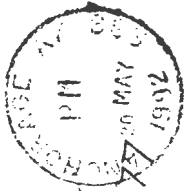
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPM	
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55P

invaluable wildlife habitat. It's been 3 yrs +
 still 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.
 (Endowment is not restoration, its 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, lets use this money to
 guarantee the future for our grandchildren and
 beyond. Thankyou for your time.
 Cindy Frick
 1247 Crested Butte Dr. Eagle River 99567
 (907-5140)

Com #	3	Top/lop	9/0	Issue	3/02
Com #	2	Top/lop	8/0	Issue	3/02
Com #	1	Top/lop	3/0	Issue	3/02

C. Frick
12247 Crested Butte Ave
Eagle River, AK 99587



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

DAVE GIBBONS
645 G ST
Anchorage, AK
99501

May 18, 1992

Sally: Pierce William Sound
Settlement Funds

Dear Dave:

Dave Gibbons:

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As my opinion holds protection and acquisition should be the priority use of settlement funds. No sense locking them up in an endorsement or getting into construction.

(Best wishes)

My friend

34 year resident of Kodiak

Com #	1
Top/op	30
Issue	3617

Com #	2
Top/op	30
Issue	3617

Com #	3
Top/op	30
Issue	3617

monies should not be paid or disbursed

Powell
PO Box 2285
Kodiak AK 99615

55



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

Document ID Number

920526026

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



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

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Document ID Number
920526029
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<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 Hickel's plans for an "improved" Sound are representative of most Alaskan's concerns or interests. I believe that scientific studies concerning the impact of the Oil Spill on the coastal

Issue	B6
Top/op	24
Com #	1

Issue	340
Top/op	340
Com #	20

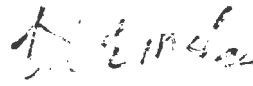
Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	1000

3100
3100

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

Document ID Number
920526029
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McNey
Box 8168
Niles, Ill. 60135

Dave Gibson
Administration Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Avalon, Ark. 99501



Document ID Number
920526029

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

20 May 1992

Document ID Number	
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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/Op	30
Issue	3600

Com #	2
Top/Op	30
Issue	3600

P. 802

Com #	3
Top/Op	30
Issue	3600

2012-11-15
2100

Sincerely,

Marcus Olson
Box 185
Barrett, MN 56311

Marcus Olson
Box 185
Barrett, MN 56311

MAY 26 REC'D

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



Document ID Number

920526035

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

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<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

R
JJ

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.

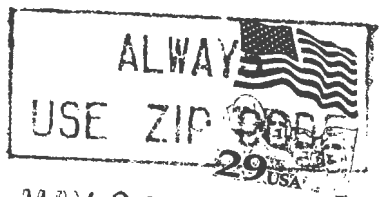
My second concern is the selling of Kodiak Island by its owners (Native Americans) for development. I offer that any funds used to preserve this Island network and the Kodiak Bear is critical to the bears survival

My last concern and I am sure it is shared by 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 Roswell Road
Augusta, GA 30907



MAY 26 REC'D

Document ID Number
920526036

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

Dave Hibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 "H" St
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

R
55

Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, 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 Ridencour, Director NPS

Document ID Number	
920526037	
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Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	36

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.

5/1

Epson Valley Del Spelle
District Council
645 E. Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

MAY 26 REC'D



Com #	30	3600
Top/Op	Issue	

Document ID Number
920526038

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12
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Dear Mr. Collins,

I believe the 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 the parties very eager to develop something, somewhere that I can see similar problems in Prince William Sound of Kachemak Bay. A lot of

<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.
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<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920526038	

Rene Murray
 BX 2181
 Kodiak, AK. 99615

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 without any major developments such as roads, docks or lodges.

2	30	3600
Com #	Top/Do	Issue

Murray
BK 2181
Kodak, AK.
99615

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



MAY 26 REC'D



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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
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Unique — even in Alaska!

May 23, 1991

THE CITY OF WHITTIER

Document ID Number

920528045

- also coded into 92*
- A-92 WPWG
 - B-93 WPWG
 - C-RPWG
 - D-PAG
 - E-MISC.

R
55

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	(red)
Toplop	53
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.

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

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

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.

Com # Top/Op Issue
3 53

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 # Top/Op Issue
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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
Acting City Manager

c.c. Mayor Kelly Carlisle

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER:
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D-PAG

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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 #	Toprop	Issue
4	30	1000

p. do bearing

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

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MAY 28 REC'D

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





**HUGHES THORSNESS
GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN**

Est. 1939

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JOE M. HUDDLESTON
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WILLIAM M. WALKER
PAUL H. CRAGAN*
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OF COUNSEL
JOHN C. HUGHES
RICHARD O. GANTZ

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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.

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

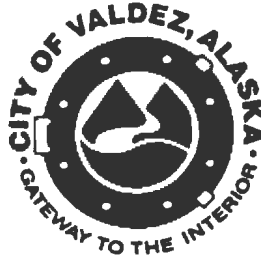
By: *William M. Walker*
William M. Walker

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Enc.

cc: Doug Griffin
Mayor John Harris
City Council Members

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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.

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Top/Op	30

Number comments

Mr. William Walker
January 27, 1992
Page 2

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- 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.

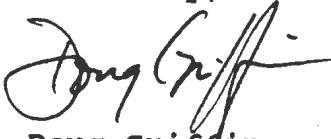
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Mr. William Walker
January 27, 1992
Page 3

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

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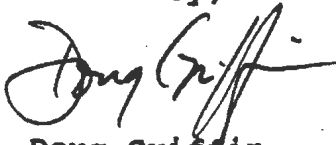
Mr. William Walker
January 27, 1992
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Mr. William Walker
January 27, 1992
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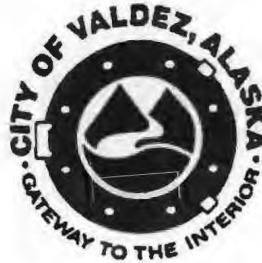
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January 27, 1992

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 HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ,
 POWELL & BRUNDIN
 509 West 3rd Avenue
 Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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HUGHES THORSNESS GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dave Gibbons
February 7, 1992
Page 2

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Very truly yours,

HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ,
POWELL & BRUNDIN

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

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Enc.

cc: Doug Griffin
Mayor John Harris
City Council Members

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**HUGHES THORSNESS
 GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN**

Est. 1939

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OF COUNSEL
 JOHN C. HUGHES
 RICHARD O. GANTZ

Reply to: ANCHORAGE

Direct Dial:
 (907) 263-8251

February 7, 1992

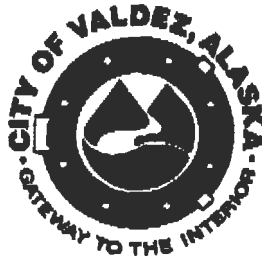
Mr. Dave Gibbons
 Interim Executive Director
 Resource Restoration Coordination Group
 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council
 645 G Street
 Anchorage, AK 99501

VIA FAX
 276-7178

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

Dear Dave:

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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:

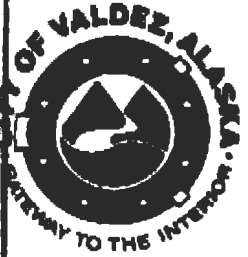
Bill Wilcox *Bill*

DATE:
SUBJECT:

MAR 1992

Exxon Settlement
Suggestion Costs

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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:

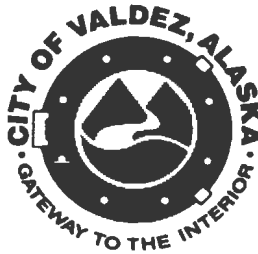
	<u>PROJECT COST</u>	<u>ANNUAL COSTS</u>
<u>Project</u>		
Oil & Grease Separator/Small Boat Harbor	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 500.00
Oil & Grease Separator/Fidalgo	150,000.00	5,000.00
Oil & Grease Separator/Hazelet	150,000.00	5,000.00
Valdez Landfill Upgrade	250,000.00	100,000.00
Recycling	100,000.00	50,000.00
Sewage 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
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c: Bill Walker, Esq.



Document ID Number

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- 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:

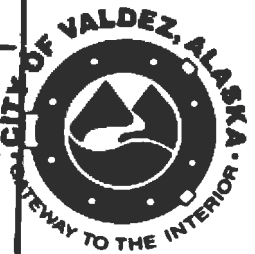
Bill Wilcox *B.W.*

DATE:
SUBJECT:

March 9, 1992

Exxon Settlement
Suggestion Costs

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<input type="checkbox"/> 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.

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c: Bill Walker, Esq.

RESOLUTION

Document ID Number 920601053	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
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- 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

John McMullin by TBN

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

2/5/92
Date

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

CITY OF CORDOVA



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January 30, 1991

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

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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:

Com #	1
Top/Top	10
Issue	3700

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 #	3

P. don't close out prematurely

2

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C.

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

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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

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B-93 WPWG

C-RPWG

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E-MISC.

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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 Ruffis, Mayor

ATTEST:


Jeanne Donald, City Clerk, CMC

1420:XKAH
1-20-92

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5-26-92

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Dear Mr. DeBona & the Restoration Trustees,

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	20	3604

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. Denotative total lands, precise showlines 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,
 Dale W. Dandner

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PO Box 2-KT12 JUDEAU, ALASKA 99802

49802-2712

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



JUN 01 REC'D



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16 May 1992

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

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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

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	50	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3600

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

JUN 01 REC'D



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GERALD R. BROOKMAN
715 MUIR AVENUE
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

May 29, 1992

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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 3602
Top/lop 30
Com # 1

Issue 3602
Top/lop 30
Com # 1

Issue 3100
Top/lop 30
Com # 5

Issue 3100
Top/lop 30
Com # 3

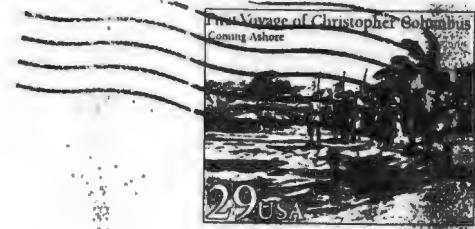
Com # 5
Top/lop 30
Issue 3100

Issue 3300
Top/lop 51
Com # 6

50 - endowment

HERALD R. BROOKMAN
715 MUIR AVENUE
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

30 MAY 1992



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



REMEMBER
THE ALAMO
PEARL HARBOR
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

endowment

Com #	5
Top/op	30
Issue	3/10

Com #	6
Top/op	30
Issue	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 spill, 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	40 38	3300

See last page or first pg.

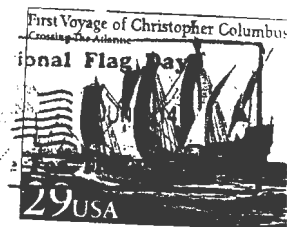
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David A. Brunetti
102 Arthur's Way
Pascoag, RI 02859

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

PRDIA R211 401904# 05/27/92



JUN 01 REC'D

|||||

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



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G. William Frick
Vice President and
General Counsel

June 1, 1992

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 expresses the comments which have been submitted to the Trustee Council by Exxon Company, U.S.A.

Com #	Top/op	Issue

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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	Issue
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

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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.

Com #	1
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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.

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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.

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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.

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.

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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

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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.

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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.

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.

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Comments on Restoration Options for Manipulation of Resources

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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 administer 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.

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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 the 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 unoled 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 Institute, 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).

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NANCY CHARLES DOTTI

BOX KEB

KODIAK ALASKA 99697

4/26/92

DEAR MR. GIBBONS -

PLEASE PURCHASE PRIME HABITAT WITH

THE EXON VALDEZ MONEY. AFOGNAC ISLAND

HAS SOME LAND FOR SALE RIGHT NOW WHICH

IF IT IS NOT SOLD WILL BE LOGGED AND

SOME OF THE MOST DIVERSE HEALTHY

NORTHERN RAIN FOREST WILL BE LOST.

WE WERE VERY HARD HIT HERE IN

MIND BODY AND SOUL. THE CLEAR CUTTING

OF AFOGNAC IS ALMOST LIKE ANOTHER

OIL SPILL OF SORTS. DESTRUCTION OF

HABITAT ... PRIME 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 AGAIN. (WITH A BLINK OF AN EYE THIS MONEY

WILL BE GONE TOO SO BE CAREFUL

WE NEED TO BUY WATERFOWL BEAK

DEER & BEK 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. OUR

BEAUTIFUL PERSISTENT LAND AND

ABUNDANT WILDLIFE.

WHAT A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE

P. Habitat acquisition is long term habitat
 P. opp. Habitat

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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.

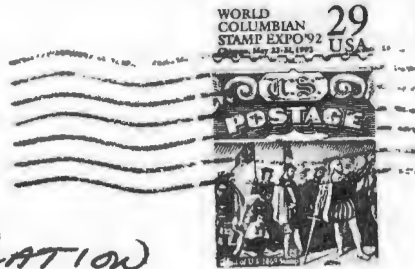
THANK-YOU FOR YOUR CONCERNS AND CONSIDERATION. YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY FOR THIS DECISION OF PURCHASING OUR MOST PRECIOUS ASSET.

WITH SINCERE THANKS
Nancy Charles Martin

THIS LAND WILL REMIND US ALL OF WHAT WE AND OUR CHILDREN AND THEIR GRANDCHILDREN ARE LOSING MONEY WHICH WILL ENRICH MY A TRIBUTE, SAD, AND DESTRUCTIVE FORCE MAN CAN BE WHEN HE'S CARELESS AND THOUGHTLESS.



NANCY CHARLES DOTTIK
BOX KKB
KODIAK, ALASKA
99697



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EXXON VALOEL RESTORATION
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR
RESTORATION TEAM
645 G STREET,
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

JUN 02 REC'D

ATTN: DAVE GIBBONS

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Money Hill Strand
 P.O. Box 674
 Homer, Alaska 99603
 May 29th 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
 unfragmented habitat which

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P. Sp. Kaper

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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
others and sea others a?
which were seriously impacted
by the spill.
Aogmate Island horses all
these species along with many
others such as eagles, for,
martin, etc. This is a rainforest.
This may provide a very
prominent 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 all.

1

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

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770 74th Street
 P.O. Box 634
 Homer, Alaska
 99603



Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

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Board of Directors

Nancy Lethcoe
President
Alaskan Wilderness
Sailing Safaris

Carol Kasza
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Arctic Treks

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Secretary
Alaska Wilderness Studies
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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

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.

also coded into 42

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

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.

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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 framework secured

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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	10	300

monitoring status more clearly.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	3300

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.

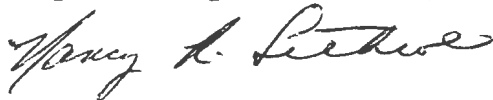
6. AWRTA prefers "Proposed Threshold Criteria Set A (04/20/92) version A with the following changes:

(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

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AURETH 1353
P.O. Box
Valley, Ar 99182

Mr. Dave Ribbons
Rational Team
645 G Street
Overkamp,
Alaska 99501

JUN 02 REC'D





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Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

Date: 4/2/92

Time: 5:15 pm

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

Organization: EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION TEAM
 ATTN: DAVE GIBBONS

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

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Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, Alaska 99686
(907) 835-2799
Fax (907) 835-3395

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- 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	1000

* (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	80	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 when being considered for a research or monitoring program.)

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

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6	30	3100

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* 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,



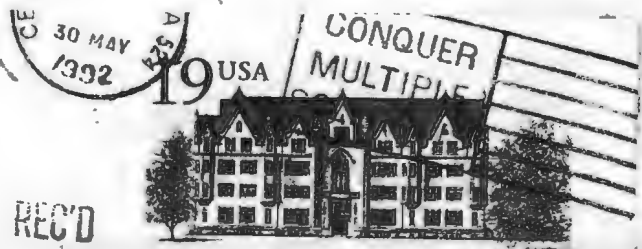
David P. Janka
Executive Director

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Miss Velva J Osborn
1434 Franklin St
Iowa City IA 52240



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

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

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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. Grizzly 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

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To: The Restoration Team
c/o Mr Dave Gibbons

111 Laminer
Box 3937
Soldotna AK 99661

5-30-92
The future may look to Alaska
it is time Alaska looks to the future.

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

Com # 1
Top/ Issue 30 3600

Com # 2
Top/ Issue 30 3600

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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 ^{and} Alaskans
the unique & special place & people
that we are and may continue to be.

Com # 3
Top/ Issue 30 3600

Of the options we'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 # 2
Top/ Issue 30 3600

Why 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 ^{to see} how valuable it ~~is~~ is & will be.
- ** - it unselfishly & 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 ~~extensive~~ ^{extensive} road access (consult Kodiak Feb on Atognak Isl. hunting). Profits from logging do not match the long term potentials for undisturbed lands. These slow re-growth areas should receive priority in acquisition considerations.
- our kids will hear less 'you should have seen's' & '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 critters) use & love & acquisition will help.

Thank you for your time & attention

Sincerely

Jim Latimer





JUN 02 REC'D

Dave Gibbons
Acting Admin. Director
Restoration Team
245 6 St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Jim Latimer
Box 3937
Soldotna, AK.
99669

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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

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 Issue 2/10/92



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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.

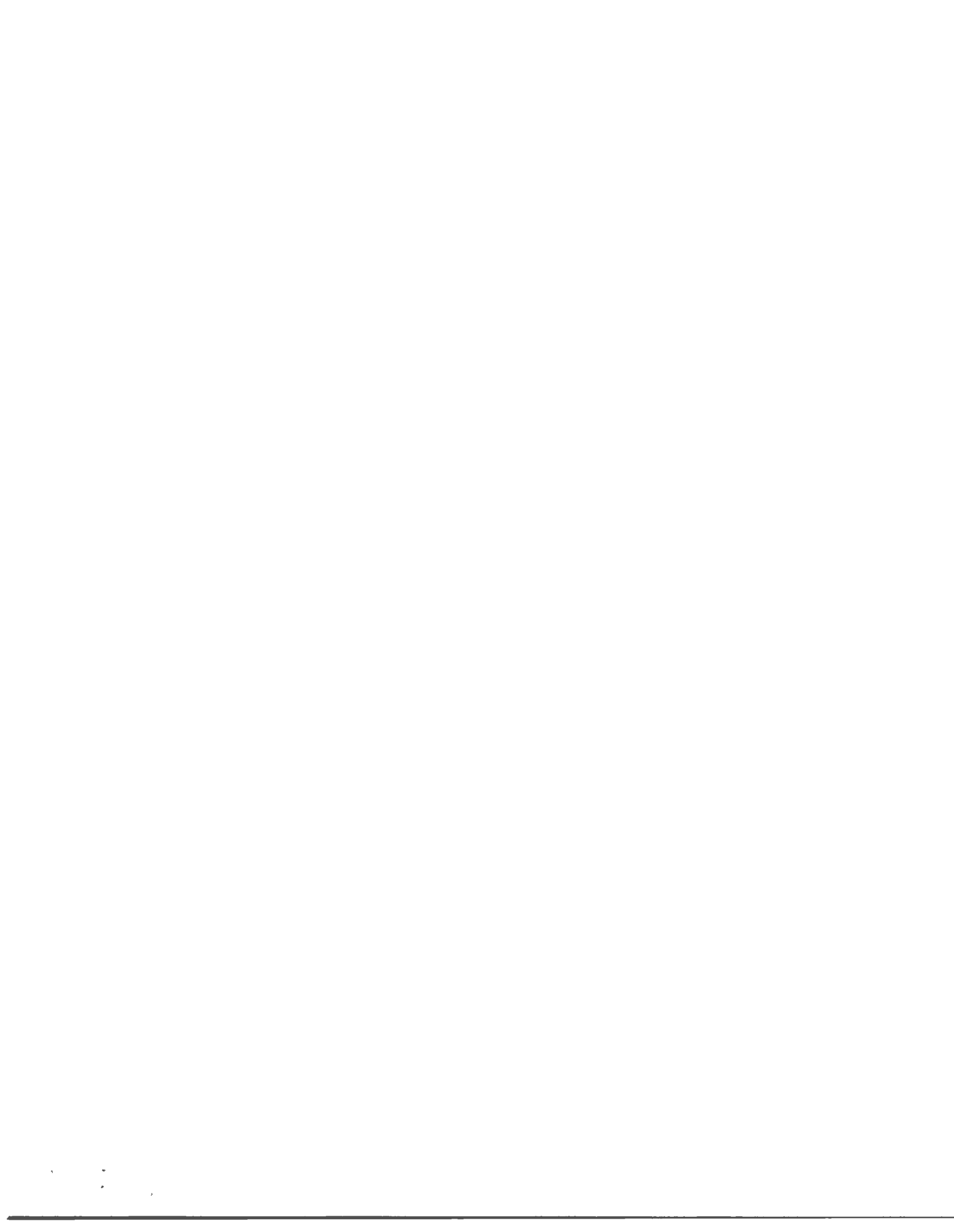
Cook Inlet has a unique situation where the water table is turned over by thirty foot tides and glacier mud causes such turbidity that small amounts of oil are visually undetectable.

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



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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 clean-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

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meter deep. The jars could be sent to the University of Alaska or any independent laboratory for spectral analysis of hydrocarbons and other contaminants. 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 Kröll

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.

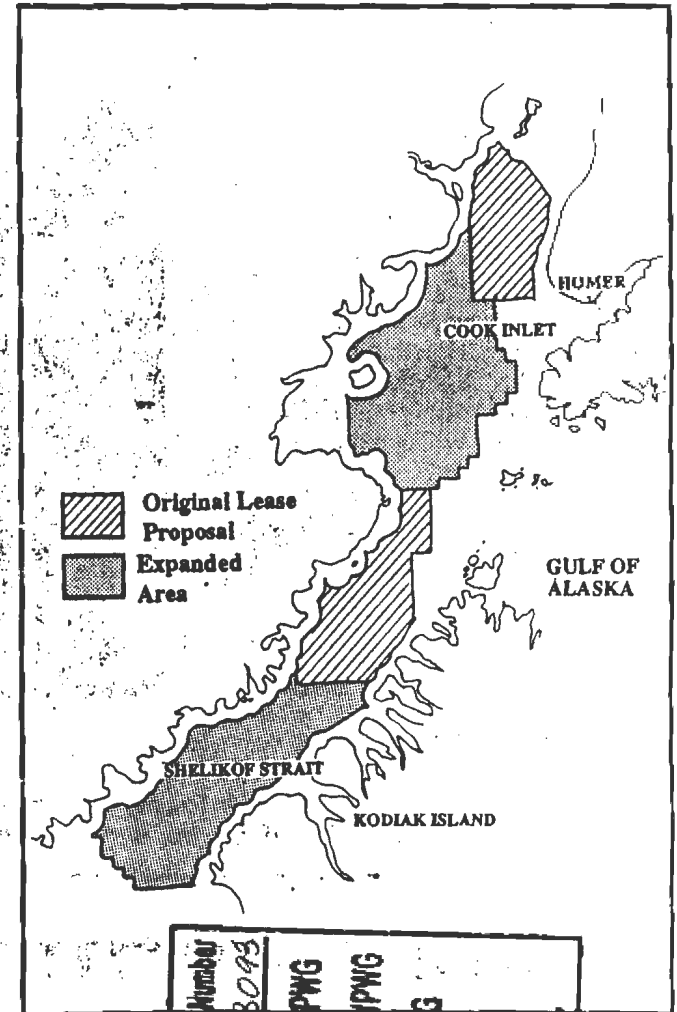
"If comment is heavily against it, I'm sure the secretary (Sec. of the Interior Manuel Lujan) won't do it," he said.

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.



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Alaska State Legislature

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



Senate

SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

While in Juneau
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
(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

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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.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, and who have taken the oath of office and qualification for their respective offices. The names are given in alphabetical order of their last names.

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f 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

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I want to make some more specific comments on the process to date and in the future. These cover both the Restoration Framework process 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*

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**PROPOSED RESTORATION OPTION
FOR RESTORATION FRAMEWORK**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Marine Sciences Endowment

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.



Restoration Option
State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
June 3, 1992

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;

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Restoration Option
State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
June 3, 1992

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

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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%



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(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
Totals		100,000	416,403	185,068	231,335	

Earnings = 9%

Inflation = 4%



11 C Street, Suite 550
Attn: Richard Rainery
465-3818

JUN 03 RECD

EXXON UNDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEES COUNCIL
ATTN: REBECCA WILKINS
645 G Street, Suite 402
278-8012

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