

Public Comments on Alternatives
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan
September 14, 1993

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LETTERS FROM ORGANIZATIONS . . . following page 698
(Copies of letters and general brochure comments from organizations)

How to use this document

This volume contains all comments received on Alternatives of the Draft Restoration Plan. The four-month comment period extended from April 1993 through August 6, 1993. All comments made or postmarked on or before that date are included in this volume: letters, public meeting comments, and comments made on questionnaires of the newspaper brochure.

There are two types of comments in this report. **Question-specific comments** include what people wrote below each question in the newspaper brochure questionnaire. **General comments** -- from letters, general brochure comments, and public meetings -- were coded and organized by issue. (General brochure comments are those comments written on the "Comment area" block of the newspaper brochure questionnaire). These comments were coded by issue and typed into a computer database. The table of contents for this report shows the issues. General comments that addressed more than one issue were divided up. In some cases where the comment could not be divided without robbing it of some meaning, the comment (or part of the comment) was coded to multiple issues. You may see parts of letters or general brochure comments more than once (though the duplicates will not be under the same issue). There is approximately 20% duplication.

The question-specific comments and the general comments are formatted differently. The footer at the bottom of the page will tell you which it is. In addition, for question-specific comment, the question the comment refers to and the answer that the person marked are reproduced in the page header.

For example, the question "Should restoration actions take place in the spill area only...?" prompted some people to mark the box "☐ *Limit restoration actions to the spill area only*" and to write a comment in the space below that question. Their comment will be on a page with the footer that reads, "Question-specific comment" and a header which reads as below:

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

Finally, the last part of this document reproduces the letters received from organizations.

There is an index number that we assigned to each letter and brochure that we received. Index numbers 1-799 are brochures. Numbers 1000-1792 are letters. Those greater than 5000 are public meeting comments. Each brochure and letter represents a single person's comments. Fifteen separate numbers represent fifteen different people. However, many people made multiple comments at public meetings. Thus, fifteen public meeting comments may represent somewhat fewer than fifteen people.



ISSUE: 1.0 XX ; General comments about policies

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5834

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

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Not all resources were studied sufficiently to be sure adverse impacts were detected.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

LOCATION: Juneau

Immediate or short-term monitoring may be insufficient.

Impossible to truly measure decline of some species--no baseline research had been done.

Not all damage has been identified or measured. Adjustments may be needed.

Some resources were not studied such as interior nesting sea ducks

Target restoration activities to all injured resources and services in the Southern Region of Alaska

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Even the little services should be helped...fishing guides got hit hard by the spill and lost a lot of money.

Give priority to resources; human uses will rebound in response

I believe some resources might show decline at a later date.

I think if you are going to restore something, you might as well restore the whole thing.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

If we only tried to restore those majorly affected then the slightly affected would become more affected with time and die.

Keep tabs on long-term effect of herring, crab stocks; salmon effects

Seabirds

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

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Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

LOCATION: Chignik Lagoon

Sockeye study's

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Chances for effective restoration must define priorities because some highly injured resources cannot be effectively restored but some biological resources who suffered but did not decline in population can be enhanced. Money would be best directed at projects which will result in the most benefit to injured species whether or not these species actually declined in population or simply suffered.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

It's important to spread the \$ around, there's alot of work to be done.

Take the ecosystem view - loss or damage to a part of the system always has some effect on the whole though our science may be too unsophisticated to detect, measure, or understand it

LOCATION: Kenai

Limit to resources - not services. Select indicator species at all levels of food chain

No! Buying of any Native land. NO! NO! NO!

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Resources only.

LOCATION: Port Graham

If it's known what the population were they need to be back to that.

Subsistence resources must be restored to pre-spill quality

Subsistence resources must be restored to pre-spill quality

Subsistence resources must be restored to pre-spill quality

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INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Subsistence resources must be restored to pre-spill quality

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Subsistence resources must be restored to pre-spill quality

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources should be restored to pre-spill quality

LOCATION: Seldovia

Don't use any funds to acquire land or timber. Get the oiled beaches back to original condition before spill.

LOCATION: Seward

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Even though a species was not directly affected by the oil spill at the time of the spill, the food web relationship affects all species.

Resources should be a higher priority than services.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Habitat acquisition is the restoration activity.

Possibly proportion restoration to focus on declined species but dedicate a portion to "Unaffected" as well.

Since many injured species had no pre-spill data, & only those who had pre-spill data could be confirmed as population decline (as stated by Dr. Spies), to only restore those which could be confirmed decline would be bias.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

All the resources are interconnected, so restoration should be integrated. Declines may be subtle, slow to emerge.

Cover all. We still have much to learn regarding long-term effects

Given that restoration actions include factors such as habitat protection, it is appropriate that all species that may have suffered whether hard data exists to demonstrate such an effect or not. With respect to active, manipulative, restoration measures, efforts should be directed only at species where measurable declines can be detected, and in those cases only under certain circumstances

Information is often difficult to obtain re: "causes" of declines.

Restore ecosystem as a whole - not just individual species/populations.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

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Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

There is always the possibility that those animals & resources that were not immediately effected could experience other long-term damage.

We should target ecosystems not just individual organisms affected by the spill

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

But only if restoration will reasonably "work."

Continue research/monitoring of marine ecosystem. Treat the whole in balance

Emphasize fishery restoration

I don't feel that enough info is available to confirm that all species did not decline, such as pink salmon & pacific herring in particular.

In many instances, monitoring of natural recovery may be the only effective restoration activity.

Measurably decline? Yet?

Prorate restoration with degree of damage sustained. If damage assessment is found to change (ie: new data reveal more extensive impacts) alter restoration appropriately.

Subsistence food

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Target all biological communities (not just "resources") that were affected!

Target efforts on those species most apt to respond--not just those most severely damaged

Target efforts on those species most apt to respond--not just to those most severely damaged

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Do more to help fish stock, sea bird stock, ducks, seals, deer, mink otters land and sea.

Subsistence game & fish should have priority in spill affected areas.

Subsistence resources must be restored to pre-spill quality!

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality!

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

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INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Target restoration activities to ALL INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

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Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

Subsistence resources must be restored.

Subsistence resources to be restored to prespill quality.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality.

LOCATION: Valdez

Not known how long a time before population decline shows up-long term damage will not show up for years after spill because of continued toxicity or residue left in beaches.

Put most of your effort into services

Species are interrelated in the ecosystem.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Target all injured resources and services EXCEPT THOSE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES WHOSE POPULATIONS DID NOT MEASURABLY DECLINE because of the spill

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Emphasize species that are not showing natural recovery, e.g. species other than sea otters

Natural recovery in most cases will be more effective.

LOCATION: Juneau

Target those resources which have a reasonably good chance of reacting favorably to our efforts.

Too few data are available to show actual declines in populations of many species.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Do what is necessary for natural recovery

Focus efforts where injuries were greatest. Let natural recovery tend to marginally affected resources. Save money for habitat protection!

Restoring all populations may spread funds too thinly.

So long as consequent effects on other (non-targeted) resources are monitored.

Some biological resources that received measurable declines may be helped by restoration projects, but much of the biological recovery in the spill affected area will heal with time if left undisturbed.

Unless improving a resource not measurably damaged will improve resource that was injured

You shouldn't spend time on things that aren't badly hurting by the spill.

You shouldn't waste time on species that will recover by themselves.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Target all injured resources and services EXCEPT THOSE BIOLOGICAL
RESOURCES WHOSE POPULATIONS DID NOT MEASURABLY DECLINE because of the spill

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

But how restoration of services is achieved must be carefully weighed to avoid damaging the area through promotion of human use.

Do not increase human use of the area as this ultimately leads to more damage.

Don't spend \$ for stupid ideas such as "murre dummies" or "moving Murre chicks." Removing introduced predators from island is a good idea.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Target habitat restoration

LOCATION: Seward

If it isn't broke, don't fix it.

Target those resources hit the hardest but monitor the progress of all in order to catch any new problems that arise.

There are injured resources that can not be helped by humans.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

There will not be enough \$ to target everything.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Target all injured resources and services EXCEPT THOSE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES WHOSE POPULATIONS DID NOT MEASURABLY DECLINE because of the spill

If you target the resources that declined, those that did not decline will benefit because of the ecological relationship.

Resources should have priority over services.

Target only biological resources whose populations measurably declined because of spill (not any services).

Target restoration activities to those populations and natural habitats that are most critical and have some possibility for success.

The first choice would be difficult to quantify and address. Who would decide what extent of injury would qualify? This would be a nightmare to administer & would absorb much funding.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

All of the biological resources were affected even if the expert say they were not.

All segments of the ecosystem are important

Comprehensive evaluation and research of resources is important

Direct restoration efforts where they will do the most good. We don't need restoration for restoration's sake.

LOCATION: Valdez

Do not aid sea otter population-let it recover by itself.

Establish a fund to continue research and monitoring of the ecosystem

I'm in favor of Alternative 2.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
No Preference

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Nature will restore itself; also wildlife will reproduce

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

I feel habitat acquisition will act as a restorative measure.

Use for things that protect PWS in the long term. Populations fluctuate naturally

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

I believe natural recovery system will work best in this case. It will be less disruptive to other components.

Natural recovery is probably the best route to ecosystem recovery.

Natural recovery is usually more effective than managed recovery. Also is less disruptive to ecosystem.

LOCATION: Juneau

Let natural recovery occur

None of the above: Restoration actions should consider the ecosystem as a whole.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Buy habitat

Do not address injuries

I believe that restoration actions should be even more limited than #2 above

Most restoration is bogus, humans cannot restore most of the injured population

The law is that you target residual injury remaining after cleanup. See 43 CFR 11.84(c)(2) for resources and services

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

The word "all" should be deleted

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

None of the above allow for natural recovery.

LOCATION: Seward

No restoration-let it happen naturally!

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Protect all injured and potentially injured resources through habitat acquisition/protection only.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Commercially important species that were injured, measurably or not, deserve the greatest restoration effort because of their importance to the people who depend upon them.

See comment attached. Cannot simplify to this point. You will never achieve this.

The question is not this black and white and if questions like this is all the further you have gotten, the process is lost

LOCATION: Valdez

Don't do anything!

Neither. Natural recovery
No action should be taken

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Target injured resources that have important human uses and where restoration activities have a reasonable chance of meaningful results.

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5487

A big alternative is addressing no injured resources.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5052

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

Anchorage # 5050

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

Anchorage # 745

General restoration should focus on severely affected species.

Anchorage # 621

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

Anchorage # 220

I believe that most of the resources identified by the Trustees as having been negatively impacted by the spill are questionable at best.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5430

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

Homer # 196

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

Kenai # 291

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

Seward # 5927

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

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6161

Put all the resources together and they've been really damaged. Not all, but some. We've had a lot of fur bearing animals injured, like seals, but now we don't see them anymore. Also we know scientifically that the sea lions have declined because we know what's happening to that. Maybe the primary part of it we understand, but ducks and stuff like that, there's still a high percentage missing, they've been taken also. And as far as the animals like deer, we still have some but maybe we lost some to the effects of the spill. But these animals that live in the water, they've been pretty well decimated. Like you say it takes many years for restoration, I think nature takes that course on its own.

Ouzinkie # 5737

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

Ouzinkie # 5704

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 189

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 6137

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

Valdez # 6032

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

ISSUE: 1.1 POP ; Injuries to address: POPULATION DECLINE only
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REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5861

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

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

Whittier # 6060

For population declines, what can we do? You can study it. I fail to see how you are going to restore them.

ISSUE: 1.1 ALL ; Injuries to address: ALL injured resources and services

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 1620

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 271

I believe you should work with EVERYTHING that needs help!

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5860

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

Seward # 1091

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

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1244

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 278

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

Valdez # 6027

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

ISSUE: 1.1 ECO ; Injuries to address: ecosystem / food chain

REGION: Anchorage**Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment**

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

REGION: Kenai**Other Kenai Borough# 204**

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

Seldovia # 5858

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

REGION: Kodiak**Kodiak # 5550**

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

Kodiak # 5537

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

Kodiak # 5536

I prefer to see an ecosystem type approach. Let's use the example of the murre. Maybe we could

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

Kodiak # 5533

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

Kodiak # 5529

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

Old Harbor # 5657

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5338

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

Cordova # 1020

I believe it is time to shift gears, step back and view the expenditure of the settlement funds in a

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

Cordova # 433

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

Cordova # 278

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

Tatitlek # 5982

The more man interjects himself into nature the more chances there are to foul it up. I believe it would naturally come back itself, but we're in a global pollution situation now where the whole world

has to get involved. The oceans are getting affected, it's a slow cancer. Everything is really impacted by everything else.

Valdez **# 6014**

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

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CEASE RESTORATION actions once a resource recovers

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Some biological resources should continue to be studied and monitored after recovery

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Enhancement is a never ending endeavor. Natural population size is best to attain the "Natural balance".

Restoration should take place only in areas directly affected by the spill

LOCATION: Juneau

Dangerous concept--enhancing one resource is often at the cost of another. Also contributes to conflict between resource user groups.

Of course, this depends on how recovery is measured.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Again a waste on a recovered species. Take the people working on them and move to a species that needs support.

Balance

Cease when totally recovered.

Do not waste this settlement money paying for pork in areas not effected by the spill

Dollars will soon dwindle! Put resource dollars where they will be most effective. Get the biggest bang per buck. Do not squander this opportunity and resource.

I do not believe we should go beyond restoration to enhancement, and much if not most of the restoration should be left to time & nature to heal.

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CEASE RESTORATION actions once a resource recovers

I think once a resource recovers, it will be able to produce again on its own.

In fact, some resources(e.g., sea otters) may have been above carrying capacity prior to spill -- in which case, restoration goal may not equal pre-spill numbers, but an optimum number, in terms of habitat

Let nature take its course-nature adapts best as nature reacts.

or cease before! and let time and nature restore

Restoration does not belong in the political realm of "enhancement."

Restoration should occur in areas directly impacted by the spill

See 43 CFR 11.81 (f)(1) and 43 CFR 11.82 (d)(2)(i)

We should try not to spend too much money on restoration actions.

When I say cease I mean when it is far enough to survive by themselves again.

With limited funds, do only what is necessary. Enhancement would cost far more than what is available

You enhance one resource at the expense of others. This is usually an economic not a biological determination

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Do not over enhance as that could change the environment.

Except long term monitoring

Money should be used for habitat acquisition

The enhancement of a resource could effectively change the environment and upset what should be the normal balance.

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CEASE RESTORATION actions once a resource recovers

LOCATION: Kenai

Don't buy any land in Kachemak Bay. NO!

Except areas "deep" damage prevents rapid recovery.

Mother nature will take care of the rest.

No long term "restoration".

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Don't enhance human use. We have enough tourist attractions 'already

Goal: Natural ecosystem restoration allowing normal fluctuations.

No more development

LOCATION: Seldovia

Once any area resource recovers concentrate on another area of spill.

LOCATION: Seward

Continued restoration might throw things out of balance and do more harm than good.

I strongly oppose enhancement.

Please don't "enhance" our resources. What you mean is develop which we don't need.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Although man means well, well enough left alone is always the best response to nature.

I such a level is specifically known. In most cases this level is unattainable (unknown).

Target resources which contribute to economy of Alaska

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CEASE RESTORATION actions once a resource recovers

This is only fair to your company. It was a tragic accident, but once its restored you shouldn't be responsible thereafter.

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Enhanced resources beyond current or natural levels do more damage because of enviromental competition for survival, e.g., (salmon farms, hatcheries vs. wild stock)

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Enhancement may have unforeseen undesirable consequences.

Enhancement of one resource may come at the expense

Enhancement of the resource is not included in the purpose of the settlement fund. Greedy agencies would abuse this. This alternative would encourage unhealthy competition among agencies for funding, & would not encourage realistic allocation of resources.

Have resource maintained once it has recovered. Would need to be monitored

I feel any enhancement would be again influencing the Sound artificially. Such influence could have negative effects eventually.

If funds could increase effectiveness of other programs

Limited funds should be expended to restore all damaged resources.

Nice to ask for resources after a recovery but where is funding coming from? Also will continued restoration be more harmful than helpful?

Save money for habitat acquisition.

Some form of natural recovery monitoring (as part of restoration) should be continued through time for the benefit of baseline knowledge, given the large variability of the communities in the affected areas.

The ecosystem was balanced and should be returned to that state. Boosting one organism higher will impair others.

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CEASE RESTORATION actions once a resource recovers

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Actually this should be answered on a species by species basis

Actually, this needs to be answered on a species-by-species basis

Again, we shouldn't be concentrating on restoration for restoration's sake

I am a little leery of the concept of enhancement. (Is it to the detriment of another resource?)
Research!

I do not believe in "enhancement" - who are we fooling (ourselves!) Nature is the ultimate - humans cannot "enhance" it!!!

Just restore it back to the pre-spill status

Man cannot fool with mother nature.

No enhanced tourism. Increasing human traffic will only decrease impaired populations in the long run

Once a resource recovers, emphasis should shift to long-term ecosystem monitoring

Recognize that if the creator had wanted to build a better mouse trap, she would have done so. In addition, extreme caution should be exercised with restoration actions to avoid collateral injuries to other resources or services.

Restoration funds are limited and so enhancement beyond pre-spill levels is inappropriate to the funding.

Return resource to pre-spill levels and in the case of salmon anadromous streams enhance to offset lost fishing access since the spill

The objective of restoration should be to assist damaged resources to recover to pre-spill conditions, not to improve on nature

Unless there is a clearly compelling reason to enhance a resource after restoration, this shouldn't be a priority.

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CEASE RESTORATION actions once a resource recovers

No "Greenie" lock up of resources!

LOCATION: Valdez

A realistic cost ratio benefit must be part of the decision.

Continued restoration could lead to problems similar to those experienced with protected species in California & Washington (ie: Sea Lions)

If you continue action after recovery, the natural balance of the ecosystem may be disturbed - which could cause problems.

In order to accomplish the most with limited funds, work with a resource until it shows signs of recovery, then let it go on its own.

My preference is to put emphasis on habitat acquisition, but if any restoration is done, I would like it to be limited and intensely focused rather than spread out over a variety of projects of undetermined effectiveness

No additional enhancement should be allowed - you'd probably screw it up worse

Provided continued monitoring & research activities go on.

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

However, an intensified level of management might be necessary or desirable following recovery of resources important to humans in general or, specifically, the local economy.

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CONTINUE RESTORATION actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Only if the species was in decline before spill, then "enhance" to acceptable.

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

There are upper limits to this discovered case by case

LOCATION: Juneau

How can we judge unequivocally that a resource has recovered?

Insure that later year classes do not have damage.

The endowment would fund this

The enhancement provision offers a research teaching potential that could be carried on by the University in perpetuity.

This should be handled on a case-by-case basis

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Because use has increased in PWS since EVOS pressure will continue in all resources. To ensure continued health of resources & services, resources should be enhanced

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

I don't understand what you mean by "recovery". I don't know if you mean "stabilizes" or "grows to pre-spill levels" or "disappears" -- NEWSPEAK.

I think we should enhance all resources to their fullest extent.

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:

CONTINUE RESTORATION actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource

If a public benefit (e.g: enconomic, recreational etc.) can be identified.

If you cut off help to one area when it seems ready, it can go back to the eay it was without extra help.

Must continue restoration at all costs.

Seabirds were declining prior to the spill. Why?

Should be helped after recovery but not too much.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

It is very important to continue restoration provisions after initial recovery, especially in the case of habitat acquisition. Acquired land should be dedicated to perpetual protection through the state park or refuge status. Acquired lands should not be sold or developed after biological resources rebound.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

...in order to PROTECT resource

Restoration would be ongoing if habitat acquisition is given high priority

LOCATION: Port Graham

Cease after data supports recovery

for at least 2-3 years after

LOCATION: Seward

Intensive management should cease. However, monitoring should continue, and any research directed at learning ecosystem parameters should continue.

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:

CONTINUE RESTORATION actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource

Many resources are difficult or impossible to measure. Many problems will probably not show up for many years. In addition, humans continue to pollute these waters with oil, gas, deisel & much more so we have a long term obligation. I do question what you mean by "enhancement". I do not want Gov. Hickel's pork-barrel projects.

Restoration action should continue in the form of monitoring the resource after the resource has recovered from the spill.

With use of endowment the resources with commercial value could continue to be enhanced.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Enhancement should occur on selective basis where there is a "payback" from enhancement.

To a point where nature evolution or sustainment is assured.

LOCATION: Old Harbor

There's still oil and tar balls all over the beaches around Old Harbor and Sitkalidak Island.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Especially fish

Get it going and keep it going.

However, a time limit should be established and agreed upon

Some level of monitoring needs to be done.

Think long term; think organisms; think ecosystems; do not think solely of natural resources

REGION: Prince William Sound

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
CONTINUE RESTORATION actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource

LOCATION: Cordova

"Recovery" is a subjective term. Those people that depend upon a resource that has been injured may take longer to recover than the resource.

Due to the complex nature of a resource such as salmon, it will be difficult to tell when it has recovered

Humans, wildlife, towns, economy should all be considered.

Limited to monitoring the resource to see if it will flourish on its own after deemed recovered.

Recognize humans as an affected resource and seek to enhance their habitat too

Resource may have continued to improve had the spill not occurred.

Since no adequate baseline of prespill resources existed, there should be over compensation to address this situation. If you listen to Exxon flak things are already better than ever

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

We need to enhance all resources. We can not have too much wildlife!

LOCATION: Valdez

Enhance salmon spawning habitat

Enhance the human use section

If the moneys were used to set up a trust fund, the ongoing interest should fund continued enhancement.

Restoration should continue until resources recover and then stabilize naturally. In other words beyond pre-spill population, where populations were declining already.

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:

CONTINUE RESTORATION actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource

Excluding fish enhancement, which with all the aquaculture projects does not need enhancement of stocked fish, but habitat protection and commercial fisheries regulations to protect wild stocks. Big difference between those in wild and those stocked fish in survivability, health and such.

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
No Preference

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Depends on the resource. Action can cease upon recovery of some, but should continue to assure healthy recovery of others.

It depends on the resource.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Research and public information combined with vast habitat acquisition - should be used to restore and maintain resources.

Sometimes systems can take care of themselves

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Juneau

None of the above- these options do not make sense when applied to monitoring research activities, which I believe should be the main focus of "restoration" efforts.

There is no such thing as "enhancement." Don't kid yourself.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Because the face of the spill areas will never be the same with ever changing conditions, recovered resources is an ambiguous goal to reach. The recreational resources and services in existence at the time of the spill, is not suitable for the use now occurring in spill area. Bringing injured resources & services to appropriate levels would involve some enhancement.

Buy habitat

Cease restoration now.

Depends on what they are doing. Generally no enhancement

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Recovery is a continuous issue. I doubt that anyone really knows enough to determine what constitutes recovery. Whose arbitrary definition will guide you? Since in my opinion habitat protection should be the major focus. Your efforts should continue until the maximum has been done to protect the most habitat

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES:
Nothing Checked

None of the above allow for natural recovery.

LOCATION: Seward

Same-No restoration

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Allow restoration and enhancement only through habitat protection/acquisition - no human manipulation/intervention

Complete restoration is impossible because damage is irrevocable.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

No enhancement. Too expensive. Doesn't work. We should continue a low level monitoring plan on key indication species once baseline data is established.

LOCATION: Valdez

Neither. Natural recovery

No restoration should be done

ISSUE: 1.2 XX ; Restoration for recovered resources: GENERAL COMMENTS
--

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 1078

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

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

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5862

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

Seldovia # 5833

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

Seward # 1091

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

ISSUE: 1.2 RCV ; Restoration for recovered resources: CEASE RESTORATION once a resource has recovered

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5209

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 481

No salmon enhancement!

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5437

For habitat enhancement, you could end up with overescapement.

Homer # 5435

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

Seldovia # 5869

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

Seward # 265

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

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5539

The statements that have been made here about restoring everything to before the oil spill is, I think, an unrealistic goal. Not only is it unrealistic, it also deludes the public into thinking we can even do that. If we try to go on beyond what the natural environment and the Gulf of Alaska has ,

provided in the past we're playing God, and I think with that philosophically we're coming from the wrong point of view. There's big questions about whether the number of pinks we've pumped up with hatcheries is the right way to go. If we can come up with some more types of proposals maybe we should just protect habitat the way it is. There is enough history over the last 20 years of people trying to enhance things and then screwing it up. I want to be real careful that we don't try to enhance things too far.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1244

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

Restoration actions should cease once a resource recovers.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 663

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

Cordova # 649

I oppose "enhancement" and increased human use.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

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

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

ISSUE: 1.2 ENH ; Restoration for recovered resources: ENHANCE (continue restoration in order to enhance the resource)

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5210

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 1620

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5436

I would only enhance to replace.

Nanwalek # 5643

Enhancement would benefit the subsistence users.

Nanwalek # 5617

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

Port Graham # 5776

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1303

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 6030

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

Whittier # 6057

Why spend money on good stuff that is already okay?

Whittier # 6056

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

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

We doubt that a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

If you try to do everything for everybody, you won't accomplish much. Focus on the spill area

LOCATION: Juneau

Provided "the spill area" is very broadly interpreted.

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Here first, only then fix elsewhere - link to spill

Target the most damaged areas first! Then, perhaps go afield as necessary

We doubt that a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

And include Perryville & Oceanside Loop land.

Bring back conditions as it was prior to the spill if possible.

Get real! Concentrate only where the primary damage was. There is not enough \$ for anything else.

How can you justify spending Exxon settlement money outside of the spill impact zone?

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

I was led to believe the court order limits spending settlement monies to spill-injured resources which with few exceptions would be spill area only.

I was under the belief that Judge Holland's decision limited some of the far out & tenuous proposals being promoted by Gov Hickel & others.

Linking to injured resources is easy, if tenuous. Do only what is necessary

Most restoration activity should occur in spill area. Some incidental actions, such as public information, may need to occur in Anchorage or other areas. Projects such as fishery enhancement or habitat acquisition should be limited to spill area.

or habitat enhancement to migratory species using area outside the spill area.

Primarily in the spill area, but also in other parts of Alaska for the most severely-affected species; definitely not outside Alaska!

Restoration effort would be diluted if undertaken everywhere. Best to focus on areas directly impacted by spill

Some areas may be adjacent to or near the spill area and should be considered

There is plenty to do in the spill-affected area, and it should take priority for settlement dollars without question.

There should be separate restoration plans for each area. But I think this area should just be treated by the oil spill restoration plan.

This should be on a case by case basis. Depending on amount of injury to the big picture. Otherwise limit to spill area.

To include Perryville

Very bad precedent to expead this beyond spill area.

We doubt that a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

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To include Perryville

Very bad precedent to expand this beyond spill area.

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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

LOCATION: Perryville

Include Perryville

To include Perryville.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

The "greed factor" would be a real fight for \$

Unless 100% put in annuities.

LOCATION: Kenai

Spill area only!

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

This should be over by now. Any good that could come of it has been done. End it now!

LOCATION: Port Graham

If areas have been restored then money can be used to care for areas where birds nest etc. Buying of land.

There is not enough money to fund other areas of state. Plenty to do in spill area.

We doubt a well-founded link to injured resources or services

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We doubt that a well-founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside pre-spill area

We doubt that a well-founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill

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LOCATION: Seldovia

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

If these actions are allowed outside these areas the funds will be subject to outside political and economic motives which will diffuse their original intent

There should be no money spent outside the contaminated area.

LOCATION: Seward

Although the restoration activities should preferentially take place in spill affected areas--many areas within the state face the same problems and help should be given there as well.

If the endowment grows greatly, the restoration fund could be expanded to other areas of the state. This wouldn't be for at least 10 years never include U.S. as a whole.

If you insist on restoration.

Provide clean habitat & the species has a better chance of sustained recovery.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Even a large sum of money such as this can be diluted pretty quickly by trying to spread it too thin.

Of course they should take place ONLY in SPILL AREA.

Restoration may require assistance from other areas, in which case they should be funded.

There is enough to do in the spill area. The sockeye restoration on Kenai project is illogical!!!

LOCATION: Ouzinkie

It will probably take a long time to restore the food chain or habitat of the water fowl and sea mammals therefore the area affected should be targeted.

LOCATION: Port Lions

Fish ladders to increase salmon run to our lakes.

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Again, to expand the use of the fund to projects and areas outside spill area would provide opportunity for abuse & minimal real benefits.

I interpret "spill area" to include all adjacent areas subject to chemical or biological alteration as a result of the spill.

Limit restoration to spill area or nearby spill area linked to injured resources

Spill area includes forest and rivers next to spill area and islands.

We doubt that a well founded link injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

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REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

Funding should be sought for enhancing injured resources or services whose recovery within the spill area could be significantly enhanced through work outside the spill area, but "restoration" fund should be used.

In many instances linkages to injured resources and services may be subtle at best. This will be even more the case as distances from the spill affected areas increase.

Limit to spill area ecosystem, which is beyond lines of oiled areas.

Money should only be spent in the regions where oil was actually present

Only PWS, Kodiak & those communities within that area-not interior AK, Anc, SE, etc.

Or those people who were impacted; ie, Cordova, Valdez

Plenty to do in spill area.

Settlement monies are not unlimited. Use what's available for the damaged areas

Settlement monies are not unlimited. Use what's available for the damaged areas

Should be used where actually affected environment or economy.

Spend the money where there was damage

The intent of these monies was clearly directed at oil-impacted areas

The most toxic part of the spill affected the PWS to the greatest extent. Thus the activities should focus there primarily

The settlement is to mitigate spill damaged resources. We need to take care of the spill impacted area first and foremost.

The settlement should be used to address restoration needs in the spill-impacted area only.

We doubt that a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

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LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
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LOCATION: Chenega Bay

I doubt that a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

Only Spill Area!!

The fund was for the spill and that is what it will be used for!

This money was provided to restore the area damaged by the spill. It is unjust and down right crooked to use the money for anything else.

We doubt a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

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You don't have enough money to cover the whole state.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

We doubt that a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

LOCATION: Valdez

Boundaries are too large. Focus on worst areas of PWS.

Helping Murres in the Pribilofs does not help PWS.

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Limit restoration actions to the SPILL AREA ONLY

Please acquire habitat in the spill area to forestall logging.

This isn't a pork barrel; it's a restoration fund for a damaged ecosystem

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Undertake restoration actions ANYWHERE IN ALASKA there is a link to injured resources and services

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

ie: Yakataga Coastal Forests

LOCATION: Juneau

Effects of the spill were felt beyond the spill area

Seabirds/Stellar sealion

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Nothing in the law requires replacement actions to be limited to spill area. The concept of acquiring equivalent resources implies that they are uninjured and outside the spill area

Restoration should concentrate on area near spill. Wildlife cannot recover quickly from man-made accidents.

The "link to injured resources" reference is not clear; would funding a solid waste facility at Unalaska, reducing marine waste disposal, qualify?

There should be a strict set of criteria for doing this, otherwise abuse will occur.

These dollars should be used in Alaska only

Work with Fish & Wildlife in Maritime Refuge to kill "alien predators."

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Undertake restoration actions ANYWHERE IN ALASKA there is a link to injured resources and services

Mitigation can occur by benefitting seabirds outside the spill affected area. Supporting the removal of alien species from islands would benefit seabirds overall for more than any other restoration techniques. See the long term data on this at the Maritime refuge in Homer.

Mitigation does not necessarily best occur in the spill area. Murres are a good example since many of them were on the way to breeding grounds. Island fox removal projects would be a good mitigation activity, for example.

The link to the injured resources must be defensible and not hypothetical.

This is only in reference to wildlife resources.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Keep the funds activities localized in Alaska, economic enhancements should be limited to Alaska during restoration.

LOCATION: Seward

Although the restoration activities should preferentially take place in spill affected areas--many areas within the state face the same problems and help should be given there as well.

If none of the truly affected bred outside, then all efforts should be Alaska only.

The "link" should have to be very strong & direct which would restrict most restoration activities to the spill area.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Alaska is the main area hurt by it. For you to cover AK alone is substantial enough.

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Some species especially migrant sea mammals & birds continue to decline not because of one local, but from interaction all along their life's travels & instincts.

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Undertake restoration actions ANYWHERE IN ALASKA there is a link to injured resources and services

Such as Old Harbor on Kodiak Is.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Focus on the area that was most directly affected.

Need to treat the entire chain, especially with migratory species.

Oil affecting the "affected" area came from Prudhoe Bay. Thus, the entire state should potentially receive some benefit (i.e., out-of-kind mitigation/restoration) if spending meets established criteria approved by TC.

provided there is a close link

The spill area cannot be precisely defined and it is not isolated. Animal populations can and do shift to some extent.

We doubt that a well founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Limit to spill area ecosystem, which is beyond lines of oiled areas.

Restoration should apply to anywhere that there were affected biological communities, i.e., the longshoreman and refinery in Lower 48 should not be compensated because the tanker did not show up!!

Single species don't live in a vacuum.

South Coastal Alaska

LOCATION: Valdez

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Undertake restoration actions ANYWHERE IN ALASKA there is a link to injured resources and services

Hard for me to believe a realistic link could be established to resources/services outside, that aren't rape & plunder- Absentee owner based any way.

In many cases, species live both in the spill area and migrate to non-spill areas close by. Their habitat should be included.

Only if it will help the population in the affected area.

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Undertake restoration actions ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES there is a link to injured resources or services

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

for a valid cause-effect link.

I think restoration actions should be taken anywhere because you don't know where exactly the oil spill spread to.

If the spill happens up here, and there is damage in the lower 48, the responsible company, or the state should clean it up or fix it.

Since we made it we should undo it, wherever it is.

This should be on a case by case basis. Depending on amount of injury to the big picture. Otherwise limit to spill area.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Activities should be primarily conducted in the spill area, but projects should be considered on a case by case basis to determine what is best for the injured species. If it can be shown that an activity outside the spill area will significantly benefit an affected resource, then that project should be implemented, especially if it would result in more benefit than others within the spill area.

The spill killed migrating wildlife that spends most of its time outside the "spill area." Critical habitats outside the "spill area" deserve protection.

LOCATION: Seward

The objective is to restore the resources. If that means going elsewhere to restore the injured species-fine The objective is not & should not be to necessarily spend \$ just here in AK

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Undertake restoration actions ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES there is a link to injured resources or services

LOCATION: Other State

What about the Canadian coast? Are there effects there? If so, what is being done and by whom

Canada should be included also.

Example - protecting migratory bird habitat (Injured species do not recognize State boundaries!)

It it would aid injured resources by undertaking activities in Siberia, so be it.

My choice is based on the belief that arbitrary geographical boundaries (i.e., the spill area, AK) are meaningless with respect to the biology of many of the species populations of concern

Restoration means restoration, not delimited restoration.

Visitor center outside spill area would be important in informing people of nature of spill and restoration

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

This is on enlightened approach finally recognized that ecosystem links cross human made boundaries. It is all interconnected!

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Assist injured resources during sensitive life stages. If that occurs outside Alaska, then work with it.

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

No Preference

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Actions should be taken outside the spill area only if they will enhance recovery of animals actually within the spill area

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Limit restoration actions to the spill area only, unless it goes to a parcel which will help restoration of a population of species or service which were damaged.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Buy habitat

Include Susitna Drainage in blue line!

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

None of the above allow for natural recovery

LOCATION: Port Graham

We doubt that a well-founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Certainly Alaskan knowledge can be applied elsewhere, but the Exxon Valdez monies should be mainly spent in Alaska

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Nothing Checked

LOCATION: Cordova

If you were truly interested in restoring impaired wildlife populations, you would leave the politics out of this and work on population restoration in what ever area was most affected.

LOCATION: Valdez

No restoration action. Natural recovery

ISSUE: 1.3 XX ; Location of Restoration: GENERAL COMMENTS
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5214

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 1078

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

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

islands is an appropriate and highly effective way to replace bird habitat. Land acquisition outside the spill zone is also appropriate if habitat values are high. Many of the birds and fish in the oil spill are migratory.

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

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

Anchorage # 745

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5460

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

Homer # 5441

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

Homer # 5440

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

Nanwalek # 5642

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

Port Graham # 5742

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

Seldovia # 5835

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

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 6121

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5101

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

Valdez # 6018

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

ISSUE: 1.3 IN ; Location of Restoration: SPILL AREA ONLY

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lake # 5253

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Mat-Su Borough # 682

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1464 Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.

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

Anchorage # 621

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

Anchorage # 620

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

Anchorage # 299

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

Anchorage # 263

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 196

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

Other Kenai Borough# 513

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

Port Graham # 5775

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

Seldovia # 5882

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

Seldovia # 5867

I would caution the Council to be very aware of dealing with proposals coming from agencies and municipalities outside the spill area. That big pot of money must be very tempting for agency budgets. My eyes fell out of my head when I saw the proposal for the Fort Richardson Pipeline. I would not like to give carte blanche to proposals. If there is nothing that can be done in the spill-affected area, only then should you look at proposals outside the spill-affected area. The scientists should be able to sort out the flim-flam from the real projects.

Seward # 326

Money should not be spent outside the affected area.

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REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

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

Ouzinkie # 5717

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1318

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1032

I strongly believe that the best option would be plan II, Habitat Protection. I feel that the best way for the environment to recover is to let nature heal itself with limited human intervention. Some restoration actions should be taken to help those organisms hit hard by the spill, while those that were not directly affected by the accident should be left alone. Funds should be used for

actions in spill area only unless it is discovered that being active in other areas has a direct link to the recovery of a species located an affected by the Sound.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5154

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

Chenega Bay # 5153

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

Chenega Bay # 5152

The money should be spent in Chenega Bay.

Cordova # 1497

Spend monies on oil impacted areas and communities.

Cordova # 750

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

Cordova # 690

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

Cordova # 280

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

Tatitlek # 6002

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

Valdez # 6019

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

or consider anything outside the area that had oil? Please explain how the oil spill regions that are on this map were defined.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

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

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

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

Valdez # 245

This is the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Fund. As such, all monies from this fund should be used only in those areas directly affected by the spill and its subsequent clean up activities. It is incumbent upon the Trustees to avoid politics and to assure that restoration plans are directed only toward area of Prince William Sound, the lower Cook Inlet and the Cordova and Kodiak areas. It would be absolutely ludicrous to include other area (ie. Anchorage, Fairbanks, the Interior or Southeast) in restoration activities.

Valdez # 31

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

ISSUE: 1.3 AK ; Location of Restoration: ANYWHERE IN ALASKA
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5215

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5507

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

Juneau # 5506

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

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

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1244

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

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5364

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

Fairbanks # 1620

The responsibility is to ALL land/accountability for 100% of the damage. The catastrophic damage has to be rebuilt at any cost. We are destroying our very life support system. We need sanctuaries. This cost reflects the ignorance of the oil giants ignoring the studies before the pipeline. Unfortunately, we need watchdog groups over "corporate misbehavior". 85% recovery = 85% preventative maintenance to protect the Alaskan ecosystem. I have taught a presentation re: oil and hazardous spill awareness and educate the public (schools, etc --) and am recommended by S.E.R.C., to the Dept. of Education. We sent a bad message to our YOUTH. About Natural Recovery, Alternative 1: Absolutely NOT. This is corporate misbehavior -- unacceptable.

Fairbanks # 1620
Include all areas (in restoration).

Juneau # 5495

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5096

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

Anchorage # 5084

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

Anchorage # 5078

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 314

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

Seward # 1091

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1398

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

ISSUE: 1.3 PVL ; Boundary of spill area - Perryville

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5193

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5191

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5190

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5189

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

Chignik Lagoon # 1023 Chignik Lagoon Village Council

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

Chignik Lake # 5268

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

Chignik Lake # 5254

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

Chignik Lake # 5237

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5060

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

Anchorage # 5059

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

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5873

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

ISSUE: 1.3 NOR ; Boundary of spill area - Susitna River Drainage

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5094

I made a connection of the inter-relationship because of where the species go. I think the Susitna

drainage area has to be considered. Is that line a firm line by Trustee Council action? Every time you see a line it takes on its own validity. I hope there will be a serious look at that.

Anchorage # 5093

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

Anchorage # 5092

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5156

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

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct only those restoration actions that provide **SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT** over natural recovery

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Natural recovery is probably the best route to ecosystem recovery.

LOCATION: Juneau

Also, conduct only those monitoring & research activities that are very likely to produce useful results.

Don't waste the money.

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

We believe that projects which have dramatic results on species and services are fine, that long term restoration rests in allowing nature restore itself.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Be careful of wasteful spending

Do not waste money on trying to make the original state of nature in the spill area "better" than it was before the spill--"better" varies depending on who you talk with

I don't think we should spend excessive amounts of money on things that don't help very much.

Limited funds dictate doing what is necessary, not what may be desirable

Must be cost effective. See 43 CFR 11.81(f)(1)

Resources that help the economy should get most after-recovery help.

Restoration efforts should be concentrated on those resources with highest potential for substantial recovery

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct only those restoration actions that provide **SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT** over natural recovery

Restoring natural habitat is tricky at best

See previous comments. Use restoration dollars for "sure-fire" improvements or protect habitat.

Target resources for best, most effective uses.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Money is limited so it should be allocated to where we get the most out of the activity.

Money is very limited and the best use is habitat acquisition. Allocate money only where we will get a substantial return for the investment.

We have to take care of the problem before we worry about anything else.

LOCATION: Kenai

Leave mother nature alone. She really is her own best doctor.

No! Land Buying!

LOCATION: Seldovia

Both seem possible

Don't use any funds to acquire land or timber. Get beaches back to original condition before spill.

LOCATION: Seward

Both restoration actions should be evaluated species by species/resource.

There isn't enough money to do it all.

REGION: Kodiak

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct only those restoration actions that provide **SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT** over natural recovery

LOCATION: Kodiak

There is no such thing as man improving on nature -- keep man out of the improvement scene.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Minimize human intervention (ie disturbance) Enhance recovery by protecting habitat.

Natural Recovery should be considered the ideal case, and only tampered with if it is unlikely to occur over a measurable time span (i.e., ten years)

Practice minimum intervention, less restoration efforts cause more damage than the original insult.

Save money for habitat acquisition.

Who would decide, using what criteria, what was "substantial" & what was "some" improvement?

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

But also as necessary, try some new things that may be less effective

If restoration actions do not produce substantial improvements, the money is better spent on protecting habitat

Just do the best projects. Experimental projects could do damage. Most resources will recover if left alone

Pursue those that might work but have never been tried, if thought to have merit by "experts."

Recognize that natural recovery of injured resources & services is the preferred means of restoration in all cases. Restoration activities should only be conducted when residual effects from spill are clearly limiting the rate of natural restoration.

Somehow nature always knows best humans never understand how complex & interrelated nature is.

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct only those restoration actions that provide **SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT** over natural recovery

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Most all the birds are dead and the small fish and land animals like mink and land otters.

Prioritize actions by: 1: removal of stranded oil 2: Dev. restoration technique.

LOCATION: Valdez

Money would be spread too thin to be effective otherwise

Those that improve the restoration of human use resources

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Again, sometimes an intensified level of management is an appropriate restoration activity.

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct restoration actions that provide AT LEAST SOME IMPROVEMENT over natural recovery

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Concentrate on providing projects that cover large areas

Following the first rationale has already been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil remains in beaches which still damages subsistence resources by leaking out.

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Evaluation of these actions is mandatory. Are actions doing anything at all.

LOCATION: Juneau

Need to consider some sort of cost benefit to any specific activity.

Priorities may dictate that some resources do not receive restoration actions

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Following the first rationale has already been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil remains in beaches which still damages subsistence resources by leaking out.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Following the first rationale has already been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil remains in beaches which still damages subsistence by leaking out.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct restoration actions that provide AT LEAST SOME IMPROVEMENT over natural recovery

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Give priority to more effective actions

If a resource is scarce or unusual

If there's at least some improvement then you know you've helped.

Just because you can't completely improve and/or restore something, doesn't mean you shouldn't try at all.

Should not waste money on species that can recover quicker without us.

Start with most effective. If funds remain, move on to lesser.

We shouldn't restore actions that don't provide any improvement over natural recovery.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Kenai

In the area where "deep" damage is still effecting recovery. Spill damage area only!

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct restoration actions that provide AT LEAST SOME IMPROVEMENT over natural recovery

When needed to restore natural habitat (20 year goal)

LOCATION: Port Graham

Following the first rationale has already been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil remains and leaks out and damages the land

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Conduct restoration actions that provide AT LEAST SOME IMPROVEMENT over natural recovery

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EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct restoration actions that provide AT LEAST SOME IMPROVEMENT over natural recovery

Following the first rationale has been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil still remains in beaches which damages subsistence resources by leaking out

LOCATION: Seldovia

Both seem possible

LOCATION: Seward

Both restoration actions should be evaluated species by species/resource.

Hard to predict outcome of any action, especially as it is magnified through the food chain.

I'm sure, every little bit will help.

Sometimes just positive support of natural recovery (eg: reducing the human pressures) can result in a higher quality restoration.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

For although initially an action may seem to be small it may help considerably later.

Its all worth a try!

Use on a selective basis.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Don't lose any parts. All species deserve assistance. Even modest improvement may suffice to enable natural recovery.

Following the first rationale has already been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil remains in beaches which still damages subsistence resources by leaking out.

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct restoration actions that provide AT LEAST SOME IMPROVEMENT over natural recovery

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Maximize the effectiveness of the effort, however.

Our efforts to "speed up" recovery should be guided by the damage we might unwittingly do to another resource

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

"Some" improvement should be weighed with issues such as an endangered species, etc., but not with fad issues like spending millions to help a few cute animals.

Depends on the damage to the resource

Each resource will respond differently - some rapidly, some more slowly.

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Help the whole system where possible

This would allow for different rates and degrees of recovery between species

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

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Natural recovery could cost nothing and take years. The funds are for restoration so use them accordingly.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:

Conduct restoration actions that provide **AT LEAST SOME IMPROVEMENT** over natural recovery

Following the first rationale has already been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil remains in beaches which still damages the subsistence resources by leaking out.

LOCATION: Valdez

Limited by shortfalls in funding. Only improvement over natural recovery should be utilized when possible.

Substantial improvement is, of course, ideal, but those that would provide some improvement should not be left out.

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Some improvement over multiple species

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
No Preference

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Do the most effective things first, then try some of the other approaches (experimental)

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Conduct restoration that help nature restore itself naturally.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Case-by-case basis - let people know what's going on and help make decisions on projects

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Juneau

Let natural recovery occur

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Buy habitat

Does anyone understand "Natural recovery" enough to judge.

Natural recovery

There is no blanket opinion on this because the response varies with resource. Many resources should be left to natural recovery. Others may need substantial improvement over the natural recovery. There is a risk of going too far in this direction as with overstocking fish.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Both depending on project

I am not convinced that human intervention can improve upon natural recovery at this point. The possible exception might be any actions which result in a reduction of stress from human activities in the areas in question. I would support that kind of restoration action

On an case by case basis injured species, priority should be given to restoration activities which provide the best chance for improvement over natural recovery because there will be more ideas than money to fund them. Let's try to do the best we can with the available funds.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Just leave it alone!

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS:
Nothing Checked

None of the above allow for natural recovery

LOCATION: Seward

No restoration

This should be addressed in a case by case basis depending on the resource and cost and degree of projected improvement.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Allow for natural recovery to dominate picture. Invasive repairs can also traumatize

Allow nature to restore itself.

None of the above. Allow natural recovery enhanced by habitat protection/acquisition only. Allow no human intervention.

Plan should overwhelmingly protect habitat on a permanent basis

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

No restoration measures directly. Use natural recovery for all species.

Who defines substantial? You have not even been able to define the parameter of impairment 2 years and 1/3 of the money later

LOCATION: Valdez

Conduct improvements for humans

Conduct no restoration

Neither. Natural recovery

ISSUE: 1.4 XX ; Effectiveness of Restoration: GENERAL COMMENTS

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

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

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5458

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

Homer # 5443

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

Seward # 1091

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

ISSUE: 1.4 HI ; Effectiveness of Restoration: conduct only actions that provide SUBSTANTIAL improvement over natural recovery

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska # 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

PSG understands that the restoration team is working on a draft Restoration Plan that will soon be available for public review. PSG intends to be as involved with that process as possible. PSG supports using restoration funds for options that are technically feasible, have a high potential to improve the recovery of injured resources and pass muster under a benefit/cost test. PSG believes

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1244

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

4. Conduct restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.

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

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 1620

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

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5864

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

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

DO NOT conduct restoration actions that **CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE**

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Agencies that are responsible to land areas involved should fund human use environments.

Under increased human impact the management agencies should conduct appropriate research.

LOCATION: Juneau

Do not feel this is proper use of settlement funds.

Increasing human use of PWS will not help the recovery of the natural systems

Unless you include research and education in opportunities for humans.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Anything else opens it up for boomer sooners

Concentrate on conservation and reversal of pollution damage.

Do not use EVOS funds to supplant this normal state/federal and private responsibility. It has nothing to do with oil spill restoration

Humans will gravitate toward healthy and abundant resources, so concentrate on resources. Also human pressures may cause setbacks in resource recovery

Lets keep PWS as beautiful as it was before the spill

Other than through land acquisition

This was predominantly a wildlife issue. Avoid sidetracking.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

DO NOT conduct restoration actions that **CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE**

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

But protecting the environment from damages caused by overuse is good. Creating more opportunities for human use could damage the environment. This is not an appropriate use of restoration funds.

I believe mental health and women's services would be the only human expenses

In many cases, the biological resources damaged by the spill need protection from human activity. Human use will occur and expand without spending limited settlement money, in any event

Protecting overused areas is a good idea. Otherwise use NO funds to promote human activities in the spill affected areas as human use is potentially damaging. Let it occur naturally without promoting more.

The spill was caused by humans, we don't need to pay them for what they did.

LOCATION: Kenai

John Q. Public can ruin an outhouse - Lord, what damage they can do to virgin areas!

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

This just means more tourist facilities in PWS and Cook Inlet

Too much use now. The use hurts the restoration process

LOCATION: Seldovia

Don't use any funds to acquire land or timber. Get oiled beaches back to original condition before spill.

LOCATION: Seward

I strongly oppose any action that will encourage or restore human use.

Increase non-consumptive human use- ie: Sealife Center, visitor center, interpretive displays or opportunities.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

DO NOT conduct restoration actions that CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE

More human use means more development. Development does not restore the spill area.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Don't build trails, outhouses and cabins

No new human use opportunities should result from restoration. That is inappropriate use of the money.

The best habitat is the least improved. Its best to leave it in its natural state.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Human "use" is what created the spill. We warned you people time after time--bad ears. Let's not do it again

I feel that restoration should give back the beauty that was lost. If it ain't broke, don't fix it.

Need facilities to prevent over-use. Should be part of normal agency responsibilities/expenditures.

No more human use than already there.

Other budgets should be able to enhance human use. This could potentially inflate use of spill money in park areas without resulting in "measurable" benefits.

Other funds should be used to enhance human uses.

Protection of existing human use is desirable but it is a separate issue from restoration of the natural habitat and wildlife. Use these funds for restoration activities.

Save money for habitat acquisition.

The key to healthy fish and wildlife populations is not to open up new areas for easy hunting and fishing, but to keep many large areas remote and wild to allow for strong breeding and natural populations.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

DO NOT conduct restoration actions that **CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE**

The money needs to go to the envt. that was injured, not to showy human-oriented projects.

This money should only be used to address the effects from the spill, & not to fund agency & group dreams that are not funded elsewhere & are not supported by anyone other than those who would profit from the associated business. The Forest Service has a history of ignoring the best interests of the land & public sentiment. No intensive recreational use of forest around PWS.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Increased human use will exacerbate spill damage.

Increasing human use is simply another way of enhancing economic benefits to local communities. Such funds should come from sources linked to economic development.

Leave area the way it was originally.

No. Maybe in Valdez a few interpretation signs could be erected giving naturalist information about the oil spill & its affects.

Spend funds on land acquisition not information centers, etc.

This money is for those creatures that have no voice in court; use it to help them.

LOCATION: Valdez

Again this fund is for a damaged ecosystem. The humans affected have had their own damage settlements

See Comments on Wilderness. On attached letter.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

Conduct restoration actions to PROTECT EXISTING HUMAN USE

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Protect existing human use without increasing the pressure on the resources. That's why the Sound & spill area were so attractive... there was little human use.

LOCATION: Juneau

No hatcheries; we need to restore the area to its original natural integrity. I also support subsistence use by Alaska Natives.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Area must be preserved as a natural asset--much of value comes from undeveloped state.

Do not fund any aquaculture projects--nature's natural fish runs should be adequate as continued source of income.

Don't spend too much money!

Increased human use would increase environmental stresses in an already severely stressed environment. Better maintain existing facilities but do not add infrastructure.

The area has considerable potential for many uses. Eventually the FS and other land managers may wish to expand opportunities. For the present, existing use should be restored. Future users will define what they need

There is no need to speculate on human use of an area for investment of oil spill monies.

To use restoration funds to increase user traffic would be a fraud more readily attributed to the State Tourism Bureau.

We should give the species places to live. It's even better if no one is fighting over it.

You did not show continuing restoration of traditional human use such as current fishing (commercial) harvests. No plans to shove out fisheries except for hatcheries is there?

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:
Conduct restoration actions to PROTECT EXISTING HUMAN USE

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Goal is to protect resources damaged by the spill, not to increase human impact on habitats utilized by the injured resources.

LOCATION: Kenai

Humans contaminate as bad as crude oil. Some area of more delicate balance do not need humans.

No new fish runs. We will end up subsidizing commercial fishing.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Protect and limit damage by human use.

LOCATION: Port Graham

New uses for old residents of spill areas.

LOCATION: Seldovia

Unless we can comprehensively see the effects of our actions it might be good policy not to go beyond restoring resources to their natural state.

LOCATION: Seward

Additional, above normal human use might be more harmful to recovery.

however, improving or creating new fish runs can be appropriate if needed to mitigate or replace lost resources that can't be directly restored.

The 1st response is not worded appropriately. There are opportunities of a high quality for human use in the least developed & less "enhanced" areas of Alaska. That is what makes Alaska special. The more "developed" these areas become, the more degraded they seem to become.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:
Conduct restoration actions to PROTECT EXISTING HUMAN USE

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Restoring human use won't mean much unless there's something left to use. This is a chance to save something good. Resource \$ for resources!

The spill money should not be used to enhance, but restore.

With education/ interpretation component. Also user fees that go toward maintaining these amenities.

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Retain existing uses and only allow growing uses at a slowed pace to allow recovery and prevent future damage or conflict of resources.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Don't increase commercial fish runs. If anything, decrease. I wonder how many caught fish are actually used or eaten?

Efforts to minimize the impact of human use should be the top priority, given that human use is a factor already

Human use is inevitable. Let's do it responsibly.

Increasing opportunities for human use injures the land! It's counter productive to restoration goals.

It doesn't need anymore impact from humans than it already has.

New profit making activities should be funded by those who will make the profit.

Options 3 and 4 will have the opposite effect of restoring the spill region to its pre-spill conditions and should therefore not even be considered under the terms of the Restoration Plan

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:
Conduct restoration actions to PROTECT EXISTING HUMAN USE

Restoration should mainly be for the benefit of the animals and organisms affected. Increased human use creates more pollution, more problems.

Subsistence, sport and commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill.

The environment must come first & human use only if compatible with habitat.

The goal should be to restore within reason, prespill conditions.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Don't create more impacts with more human use.

I would not promote spending restoration on new human uses that are consumptive.

I'd like to see some maintenance and facilities development in the State's marine park system

I'd like to see improvements made to existing facilities such as the marine park system in PWS. Tent pads, outhouses, trail improvements, etc.

Increasing human uses should not be a goal of restoration

Our concern is to protect as far as possible the wilderness character of PWS and not encourage additional development which would detract from this character. Commercial fisheries projects are consistent with maintenance of wilderness character

Our concern is to protect as far as possible the wilderness character of PWS and not encourage additional development which would detract from this character. Commercial fisheries prospects are consistent with maintenance of wilderness character

Restoration of human uses should only be implemented where direct damages from the spill have occurred. If human use is limiting the recovery of injured resources & services, new methods of managing that use should be implemented. Examples: educational materials directed at increasing public awareness of the impacts of human uses on natural recovery.

The settlement funds should not be used to increase human recreational use. This would be a subsidy to the tourism industry.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:
Conduct restoration actions to PROTECT EXISTING HUMAN USE

This money should be used to protect habitat not enhance its destruction through increased human use and economic development schemes

This money will not cover the damaged opportunities. We have no business spending it on new opportunities

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

More local restoration in PWS & GOA

LOCATION: Valdez

Do not make it more attractive for human use.

I would not want new opportunities for human use, as this would seem to erode the reasons to restore the damage in the first place.

New uses are ok, but should exist close to towns and villages that encourage use close by and would not create disturbances in pristine areas of the sound and coast.

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Keep what is there. Oil spill money should not be used creating/supporting human use increased activity. In such cases may further damage/reduce injured resources

Obviously, humans were the most injured species but this should not be used as an excuse to enlarge programs or bureaucracies.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

In addition to restoration actions that protect existing human use, also conduct actions that INCREASE EXISTING HUMAN USE

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Subsistence, sport and commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill.

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Subsistence, sport and commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

I think we should try to create more jobs without damaging the environment.

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REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Port Graham

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LOCATION: Seward

Public awareness is extremely important.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Port Lions

Establish more tourist facilities on Kodiak Island to keep overuse on Kenai area

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

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REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

I advocate some increase in existing commercial fish runs. I am less interested in seeing an increase in recreation in the area

Protect & increase existing use. Also, encourage appropriate new uses.

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LOCATION: Chenega Bay

An enhanced recreational industry can benefit Chenega Bay residents whose lifestyle has drastically been altered by the spill.

Subsistence, sport & commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

In addition to restoration actions that protect existing human use, also conduct actions that INCREASE EXISTING HUMAN USE

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The land that we live off and the subsistence food are first in order.

The spill changed our subsistence lifestyle to a cash and carry lifestyle. It can't return to subsistence because the game and fish are not in abundance as they once were. Of course help should be offered. We didn't spill the Damn oil.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

Subsistence, sport and commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill.

LOCATION: Valdez

Am in favor of public facilities like cabins and fish run enhancement.

This is the best use of the funds.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that **ENCOURAGE APPROPRIATE NEW USES**

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Make Prince William Sound more accessible--great recreation and tourism opportunities

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

The key word is appropriate. Existing use should be protected, but use has increased as result of EVOS publicity. Therefore, appropriate management of human use may entail increasing use in some areas to decrease impact on others. In this event, increasing use projects are appropriate. We should not actively seek to increase use in the spill area in general through projects.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Bias this endeavor to high quality use, e.g., education, research, human improvement.

Human use should include commercial and personal use of forest products, i.e., timber harvest

It is essential to include restoration action for human use. This should be taken to the extent of encouraging **APPROPRIATE** new uses. The key word being appropriate. A new fish run or lodge may be appropriate in one area but not in all areas. Appropriate management of human use may entail increasing use in some areas to decrease impact in others.

Prince William Sound holds great potential for human recreation and tourism. Action should be taken to make the Sound more accessible and allow for new visitor opportunities

Subsistence, sport and commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill.

The focus should be multiple use as the original forest service land use plan was worded.

This choice would help the economy more than other choices.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that **ENCOURAGE APPROPRIATE NEW USES**

To be contained to local people only.

Tourists can greatly help economy.

We should do as much as we can to make the area more prosperous, and clean.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Kenai

But archeological sites must be protected.

LOCATION: Port Graham

Subsistence, sport and commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill

LOCATION: Seward

This would be a great way to help the Sealife Center in Seward.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

I favor establishing some new public facilities, however the main goal should be to acquire critical habitat for protection of wildlife.

These new places (commercial facilities and visitor centers) will let the people know just how much restoration you are doing. Most people today view you as the bad guys. This would give you a chance to redeem your image.

LOCATION: Port Lions

Establish more tourist facilities on Kodiak Island to keep overuse on Kenai area

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:

In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that ENCOURAGE APPROPRIATE NEW USES

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Dependent upon area, local responses (community responses)

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

But object to large commercial facilities, e.g., water parks

Protect & increase existing use. Also, encourage appropriate new uses.

LOCATION: Valdez

Limit the resource work; let nature do the job over time

This is the best use of the funds.

We should have a net improvement from human use after all monies are spent.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:
No Preference

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Leave land "as it is."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Restoration should be limited to impacted services. The term "Human Use" is too broad & this question gives only two choices: more human use or no restoration. We believe that money should be spent on restoring lost service, that new services should not be subsidized by restoration money.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Buy habitat

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Creating opportunities for human use should be a low priority. Acquiring habitat for wildlife will provide sufficient opportunities for human use. There is no necessity to look for new uses or enhance existing opportunities; this will happen all too quickly on its own. Habitat acquisition and direct wildlife restoration will require more funds than are available, without other drains on funds.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

none of the above

LOCATION: Port Graham

Subsistence, sport, commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been harmfully altered by the spill

LOCATION: Seward

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE:
Nothing Checked

Seward Sea Life Center for rehabilitation and increased awareness for environment-education.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

NEW services should not be subsidized by this money.

Restoration of the resource such as fish should have the same priority as all wildlife impacted by the spill.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

I think the money should be used to restore the PWS to its natural state. And do not condemn land

Spend funds on habitat acquisition - humans can use the land without elaborate watch towers and information centers.

LOCATION: Valdez

No restoration action. Natural recovery

ISSUE: 1.5 XX ; Opportunities for human use: GENERAL COMMENTS
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REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

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

use and disturb recovering species.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 1036 Silver Eagle Charters

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

Nanwalek # 5640

You need to define human use.

Other Kenai Borough# 513

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

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

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 574

I do not think it would be appropriate to use restoration funds to facilitate or encourage additional human use of the area. PWS is already accessible by boat, airplane, roads, ferry, etc. More people

in the area will do nothing to restore the area. In fact it would very likely have the reverse effect and degrade the environment.

Juneau # 6117

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

Juneau # 5496

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

Juneau # 479

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

Mat-Su Borough # 1152

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement. As well, we believe that wetland restoration projects such as have been proposed in the past for Montague Island or hazardous waste cleanups, are regular agency programs that, even if they have merit should not receive any settlement funds. Furthermore, we do not believe it is appropriate for the Minerals Management Service to seek any funds from the criminal or civil settlement in order to conduct research or its environmental study, assessments, or other pre-lease work for Outer Continental Shelf

sales in the spill region or elsewhere in Alaska.

Anchorage # 745

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

Anchorage # 620

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

Anchorage # 465

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

Anchorage # 213

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 196

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

Seward # 316

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

Seward # 265

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1184

Recently I made my first trip to Alaska and the Prince William Sound area. I spent over a month kayaking and camping with a few friends and had a wonderful time experiencing the beauty and solitude. While in Anchorage, I became aware of the money Exxon has allotted to the areas affected by oil spill in 1989. I grew up near the Great Smokey National Park, and I fear that Prince William Sound area will someday become this commercialized. After reading over the draft, I am in favor of Alternative 2 because I feel as much land should be protected as possible. Hopefully this alternative in the future will not allow for ANY future development because we all need a place as natural as possible without roads, floating fuel stations, cruise lines, etc. disturbing our views. Please consider this letter and consider the impact of increasing tourism will have on the sound. Thank you for your time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1101

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1011

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1005

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1005

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1003

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1002

My name is Annie Steinbart. I am a student on a NOLS course. For the past 31/2 weeks I have been ,

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

US, Outside Alaska# 795

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

US, Outside Alaska# 793

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

US, Outside Alaska# 626

Do not use these monies for tourist development or roads.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5315

One of the things that scares me is the yellow pie in your brochure, labeled 'general restoration.' Particularly the last box, 'use restoration actions to encourage new use of the spill area.' One of the worst things you can do to something that is damaged is make new and undue demands on it. We know that our governor would like to have new docks and facilities and general movement about Prince William Sound on quite a large scale. How do we know that that's not going to turn into a road all around Prince William Sound with mega docks and cruise ship docking facilities and not any stream enhancement?

Cordova # 649

I oppose 'enhancement' and increased human use.

Cordova # 306

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

Valdez # 6023

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

Valdez # 66

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

ISSUE: 1.5 USE ; Opportunities for human use: PROTECT existing use

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1017 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 168

Restoration implies that you are to return something, to as close as possible, to its original state.

If these are intended to restore the effects of the 89 oil spill, then I see no connection between using these funds to enhance public use, or purchase of areas not directly affected by the spill.

Seward # 1091

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

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1065

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1061

Having just completed a three week kayaking tour in the northern sections of Prince William Sound I find myself compelled to write you regarding the oil spill restoration plan. My observations of cleaned beaches and uncleaned but affected beaches and as well as slightly and unimpacted areas deepened my concern for the health of this unique land and priceless resource. Of the 5 alternatives

listed in the public draft of the restoration plans, I most support Alternative 3. I am concerned about the potential in other plans for increasing human use too greatly.

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1032

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1030

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1002

I would like the Sound to remain as pristine as possible--maybe some of the money could be used for education--some kind of set up where people could be briefed on minimum impact techniques before getting on the water. This is only an idea--all people would need to be a part of the plan (Kayak rental shops) overall, I would like to be able to visit the Sound again and have the same feelings I do now. Cabins, visitor centers, etc., would take away the feeling of solitude. This is essentially what makes the Sound so inviting.

US, Outside Alaska# 412

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

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

ISSUE: 1.5 INC ; Opportunities for human use: PROTECT and INCREASE existing use
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1244

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

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

Anchorage # 352

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 1697

This letter is in support of the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center. Prince William Sound plays an important part of the Valdez community as a place of beauty, recreation and livelihood to many residents and visitors. The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill had a serious effect on the entire Prince William Sound area and it is felt that some of the funds available from that event should be used to help restore an economic base that the center would afford us. The cultural center would be an ideal facility to allow visitors and residents alike to relive the history of our community and surrounding area. It would also be an educational aspect for use by Prince William Sound Community College and the Valdez School District. It is important that students understand the development of this area. I strongly urge you to give this cultural center your utmost consideration.

Valdez # 235

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

ISSUE: 2.0 XX ; Categories of restoration activities

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5075

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

Anchorage # 5064

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

Anchorage # 5043

Will the Coast Guard be coordinating any of these efforts?

Anchorage # 5041

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5449

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

Nanwalek # 5650

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

Nanwalek # 5613

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

Seldovia # 5871

Some of the restoration will be easy to do.

Seward # 5926

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

REGION: Kodiak

Ouzinkie # 5734

The people in the villages aren't looking for a handout, they want the resources to be restored. Use whatever research it takes to do that. There ought to be more involvement from the local people because it's their livelihood, it's their life. I'm sure you'll find in all the villages they'll say the same thing. They don't want a handout. They want restoration.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 447

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

US, Outside Alaska# 445

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5329

I don't think that we should have to choose between research and enhancement. I think they could

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

Whittier # 6081

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

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION: Should it be a part of the plan?
NO

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

LOCATION: Juneau

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

It should not be necessary to acquire land to protect habitat. There is very little private land in the area, and it may be needed for visitor bases

PROTECTION IS TOO LATE. Let's work on solutions.

Tough one; present buybacks lead to blackmail. Buy or I will clearcut, not very attractive.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Acquisition has been political. Yes if 100% biological for remainder of funds

Too much Govt. land in Alaska no enough privately owned.

LOCATION: Kenai

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION: Should it be a part of the plan?
NO

~~NO! Land buying!~~

State government doesn't need to buy any more land.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Alaska is land poor, and every Native Corp. will be glad to sell you the swamps in their land allotments.

LOCATION: Seldovia

Exxon got off the hook by convincing Cole & Hickel that the beaches were clean. The oil spill didn't harm any trees in the Kachemak State Park. (don't buy any land)

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Don't need to purchase logging lands. Work on fixing up habitat.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

LOCATION: Valdez

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION: Should it be a part of the plan?
YES (but no choice checked)

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Buy forest habitat from willing sellers -- identify important marine habitat for rockfish impacted by spill and consider setting them aside as research areas off limits to fishing.

This may well be the most important aspect of restoration. Since many of the resources can recover over time w/out active restoration, a key element is to protect the spill areas from additional adverse pressures. This may involve stopping logging in some areas where nesting or prime recreation is located. Merely acquiring the land will not always accomplish the purpose intended. Managing that land in the appropriate ways will aid the restoration.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Port Graham

We agree to land purchase only by willing sellers and opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence

LOCATION: Seward

1) Kenai Fjords National Park -lands-preserve wilderness. 2) other purchases.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Perserve timber but allow recreational use.

Preservation of wilderness area for recreation use

Preserve lumber but allow recreational use.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION: Should it be a part of the plan?
YES (but no choice checked)

Preserve the timber and allow recreational use.

Preserve timber & allow recreational use but don't specify more importance just because of human use. Remember the secluded areas as well.

Preserve timber but allow recreational use.

Preserve timber but allow recreational use.

Preserve timber but allow recreational use.

Purchase old growth forests that provide essential habitat for fish and wildlife.

Recreation use is fine. NO LOGGING

Stipulations to preserve timber

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Again this money was not awarded so we could build cabins, tourist centers and scenic turnouts. Get real!

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Pineped haulout areas, nesting area, anadromous streams, clam bed areas.

Protect habitat for subsistence

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation we recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

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HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION: Should it be a part of the plan?
YES (but no choice checked)

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

It is not necessary to acquire actual title to injured areas - just protection in the event of another spill.

Only from willing sellers--strongly oppose to land condemnation-strongly recomend protecting habitat for subsistence.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:
Emphasize acquiring and protecting HABITAT IMPORTANT TO INJURED RESOURCES

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Don't give in to groups who look at the restoration fund as a chance to buy land. Acquire only absolutely essential parcels.

Rather than acquiring by purchase, rent the property for 5-10 years to allow recovery and then return to owner.

LOCATION: Juneau

Habitat would be for injured resources

Limit this category! If we (the public) owned all of PWS that would still not prevent oil spills or help us respond to them.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

After critical habitat needs are met, then consider human uses. When choosing between similar habitat acquisitions, factor in the human use value to help make the choice

I think it's more important to help the animals than having a scenic area for people.

Isn't this the whole purpose of creating the fund???

Protection YES! Acquisition NO!

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Acquiring & protecting habitat is critical to species (all species) health.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Emphasize acquiring and protecting HABITAT IMPORTANT TO INJURED RESOURCES

Habitat acquisition is the most important priority and at least 75% of the funds should be dedicated to this purpose. Important scenic and human use area are less critical than protecting habitat for injured resources. Habitat acquisition will protect species in decline and also enhance populations of species affected but not decimated by the oil spill--populations which might not survive due to increasing threats to their environment while they are in a weakened state.

Quickly acquire habitats that will be damaged by human use and reduce availability to injured resources.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Direct resources to areas where funding will recover lost natural resources and retain natural ecosystems.

Do not emphasize human use in acquisition choices

LOCATION: Seward

Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park should be high on your list of habitat acquisition. I support the Kachemak Bay State Park lands buy-back, also.

Target some areas of human as well-but not too many. Protect & purchase the land for the critters.

To use the restoration funds for human profit & commercialism is WRONG!

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Once again not enhancement but restoration and maybe protection.

The point is resource restoration the process is for that- not for people's pleasure.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Emphasize acquiring and protecting HABITAT IMPORTANT TO INJURED RESOURCES

Buy timber land and "inholdings" and islands in spill area and along shore lines with 97% of all money.

Concentrate on natural habitats for all forms of wildlife. The human uses are secondary, and will succeed if the natural habitats are secure.

Habitat acquisition must be the priority!

Habitat protection is the most important element in maintaining the long term health of organisms. Buy all the key habitat that you can, large blocks of undeveloped and healthy habitat is the key! BUY! BUY! BUY! DO IT!

Human use was not severely impacted. Wildlife & habitats were. (It was a Natural Resource - not a human use - Damage Assessment - that this money was awarded for.

I do not believe that acquisition/protection of habitat for additional human use (other than subsistence use) should be part of the plan. The purpose of the fund should be to address injury to activities & populations at the time of spill, not to create more than would reasonably have been expected if there were no spill. The purpose of the civil penalty is to address areas damaged in spill & cleanup not to enhance recreation.

May wish to coordinate with the Nature Conservancy

Priority is for the species/resources damaged - not for bureaucratic use.

What are humans going to view, if restoration has not been emphasized?

Wildlife needs a place to live & the most important issue should be guaranteeing a quality habitat for recovered and recovering wildlife to live in and on.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

A program which emphasized the acquisition of habitats critical to fish and wildlife resources would provide the best information on those resources.

Acquire habitat areas to protect them from human abuse (ex: acquire an area to prevent clearcutting.)

Emphasis should be on injured resources, not human uses.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Emphasize acquiring and protecting HABITAT IMPORTANT TO INJURED RESOURCES

Habitat acquisition is the best use for settlement money. This should be the highest priority.

Habitat acquisition is the best way to protect resources in perpetuity

Habitat acquisition should be highest priority

Humans are an injured resource, especially in "oil spill" communities like Cordova!

In view of the amount of threatened land in private ownership, efforts should be made to acquire critical habitats as first priority--for example these may be enlarged stream buffer strips

In view of the amount of threatened land in private ownership, efforts should be made to acquire critical habitats as first priority--these may be enlarged stream buffer strips for example.

It may prove necessary to protect essential habitat from further damage to effect full recovery of a species or ecosystem element. Funds from restoration monies should be accessible for this. Human use should not play a role in restoration funds.

Lets focus on damaged resources. Keep out the pork!

Only in the spill area.

Protect the hillsides from erosion. Protect the watersheds. Protect salmon streams

Protecting habitat is the best and highest use for the money.

The spill has hazards; lets not plunder more, stop clear cutting in PWS, thus the habitat will be restored before destroyed!

While Prince William Sound may be currently off the "beaten path" of the majority of human use - acquisition should be here. Prince William Sound will soon be a tremendous focus of human use provided it is protected from devastation.

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

What of fishermen, hunters and sightseeing.

LOCATION: Valdez

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Emphasize acquiring and protecting HABITAT IMPORTANT TO INJURED RESOURCES

Fairly broad guidelines should be used as to the importance to injured resources. In my opinion very little is known and even less is used as criteria to control the present policy of clearcutting huge blocks of old growth forests. This practice should be stopped by acquisition of these tracts when possible.

Funding for human development which was not present pre spill would be opportunistic, greedy carpetbagging.

Without strict control, this could be abused by vocal special interest.

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Habitat for increased human use does not need to be acquired. FS and state parks land offer ample opportunity for human recreation (some may need additional development). Money should be for species injured.

If you succumb to the Kachemak syndrome, then it becomes something other than a restoration activity.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:
Emphasize acquiring and protecting HABITAT IMPORTANT FOR HUMAN USE

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

The only areas considered should be in the direct watershed to the Sound

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

What of fishermen, hunters and sightseeing.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Place equal emphasis on acquiring THE MOST IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR INJURED SPECIES AND ON THE MOST IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR HUMAN USE (scenic and human use areas)

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Buy land--stop clear cutting PWS. Most important!

Question very well posed. "Protection" should be limited to prevention of loss of habitat, upland or tidal, to development. Oil companies should still pay for installation of protection measures against future spills. Protection from new spills in the same area is not what this \$ is all about.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Again maximize effectiveness of remaining funds, but do not overlook impacts to human needs for high quality recreational habitat.

Habitat protection and acquisition should be the major part of restoration plan.

Habitat protection is about the only "restoration" that one can hope to do.

Pay particular attention to comments from people who live in the spill-affected areas

Since human recreation was a highly injured service, there is no real contradiction to be resolved here.

The acquisition of human a scenic use areas should be geared toward protection of environment.

We should provide as much service as we can to all the area in need of help.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

As stated in previous answers, this is what I want to see you focus on. Spend the bulk of the remaining settlement money on this

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Place equal emphasis on acquiring THE MOST IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR INJURED SPECIES AND ON THE MOST IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR HUMAN USE (scenic and human use areas)

Old growth forest areas should be top priority.

This is where \$ should go -- too much has already been used in "bureaucracy".

LOCATION: Seward

Very little land acquisition should be made with this money. Owning land will not help to prevent other spills or help injured resources by itself. Land should be bought only when it is very important to resource--to prevent clear cutting near salmon runs. To prevent extinction of a species.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Mainly the injured damaged species should be protected and restored. Allocate only 5% to habitat protection and acquisition because this shouldn't only be Exxon's job, but the fishermen's too.

Protect and acquire the habitat but don't "lock it up" like is the case with so much of Alaska's land.

LOCATION: Ouzinkie

Don't include scenic areas.

LOCATION: Port Lions

Does land have to be acquired just to fix the land or beaches no matter who owns it.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Place equal emphasis on acquiring **THE MOST IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR INJURED SPECIES AND ON THE MOST IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR HUMAN USE** (scenic and human use areas)

Fisheries, tourism, subsistence users, and recreationists depend on the integrity of the coastal forest/marine ecosystem. Protecting as much of that ecosystem as possible is the biggest bang for our oil spill settlement buck. Habitat acquisition must occur on the scale of entire watersheds or larger areas in order to protect & restore as many of the EVOS injured resources & services.

Highest priority

Humans are an injured resource, especially in "oil spill" communities like Cordova!

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

What of fishermen, hunters and sightseeing.

LOCATION: Valdez

Put emphasis on areas that will benefit injured species - if it can also be used by people, then allow that also.

Stop the logging!

Yes, give equal weight to biologically important and scientifically important habitat.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:
Other

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Emphasize acquisition of habitats important to injured species. Without the habitat there will be no critters for humans to use.

LOCATION: Juneau

Emphasize protecting habitat important to subsistence users.

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

In our experience many areas which have high value as habitat also are highly valued by the user seeking wilderness values. Thus many parcels could meet both criteria. There should be stipulations to preserve wilderness values (ie: timber) & allow recreation access.

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Acquire habitat that has high passive use value for wildlife. Question A-6, A-20 and A-20A in the Hanemann/Corson lots show that passive use injury was altered overwhelmingly (14:1) to wildlife generally

Acquire habitat wherever available in the "spill zone", ie Afognak Is., Kodiak Island, etc.

Designate PWS as a National Park.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Other

Do not spend funds to buy timber, parks etc. Help find ways to protect resources.

No land or resource acquisition is necessary. Don't waste monies on Native buyouts.

Protect by education & placing special habitats in the care of public trust groups -- volunteer or other.

Protection Only

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

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While habitat critical to the recovery of a specific injured species may need protection for limited time, there should be no acquisition

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:
Other

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

How about enhancement

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Alaska is land poor, and every Native Corp. will be glad to sell you the swamps in their land allotments.

LOCATION: Port Graham

Only after areas affected by Exxon are restored.

We agree to land purchase only by willing sellers and opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitats for subsistence

We agree to land purchase only from willing seller and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence

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HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

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We agree to land purchase only to willing sellers and opposed to land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:
Other

We agree to land purchase to only willing sellers and opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence

We agree to land purchases only by willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitats for subsistence.

We agree to land purchases only by willing sellers and opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitats for subsistence

We agree to land purchases only to willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence

We agree to purchase land from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence

We agree to purchase land only from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitats for subsistence

LOCATION: Seward

Limited acquisition- instead of purchase, condemnation or forced lease for a limited time or until restoration is complete. Then, land to revert back to original owner.

Very little land acquisition should be made with this money. Owning land will not help to prevent other spills or help injured resources by itself. Land should be bought only when it is very important to resource--to prevent clear cutting near salmon runs. To prevent extinction of a species.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Ouzinkie

Don't use money on areas not affected by Exxon oil spill.

Often the most important habitat needing protection is in very remote areas far from human use. Acquiring important duck fly ways, feeding grounds are very important.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:
Other

I would choose an alternative between two and three of those presented. Some human use helps the public awareness of the area but it should be limited in terms of access

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

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We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Emphasize acquiring all private lands within PWS to prevent logging and mining activity. Whether easily viewed is not important.

Habitat important for injured and other species (we have not adequately identified all injured species and that will be altered otherwise.

No land condemnation. We agree to land purchase from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

Protect only habitat that greatly affects Fish and Game, i.e., salmon stream, not blanket buy backs

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Other

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

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LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Don't condemn our land and steal it on paper. Clean it up and help protect it. We don't need PWS locked up for a bunch of environmentalists to study for years--and spend money that could be used to protect and clean the area.

Don't take our land. Protect our grave sites and old village sites.

Protect subsistence habitat

We agree to land purchase from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

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HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

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We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

What of fishermen, hunters and sightseeing.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

We agree the land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely opposed land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:

Other

LOCATION: Valdez

Scenic areas and human use areas not spill connected should not be considered.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION:
Nothing Checked

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

I think that the habitat should be protected, but don't agree that acquisition is required to do so.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Seward

The marine habitat was most affected. The State and Feds own it all already.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Limit habitat acquisition to 50% of funds

Only damaged and critical areas--watersheds

This should be the primary objective for using the settlement money. This will insure the long-term protection of damaged fish and wildlife resources

ISSUE: 2.1 XX ; Habitat Protection and Acquisition: GENERAL COMMENTS

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5506

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

Juneau # 5505

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

Juneau # 5482

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

Juneau # 5481

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

Juneau # 5476

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

Juneau # 5471

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 6102

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

Anchorage # 5066

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

Anchorage # 5053

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

Anchorage # 5030

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

Anchorage # 5029

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

Anchorage # 5026

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

Anchorage # 5025

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

Anchorage # 5022

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

Anchorage # 5014

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

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Options for the Habitat Acquisition Process. The Restoration Plan must work from the recognition that the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the spill and approach restoration efforts from the premise that ecosystems need to be restored. Just as repairing the individual homes of stores flooded out by the Mississippi will not restore the devastated communities, we should not rate the effectiveness of habitat acquisition by judging how well a particular parcel of land might help increase (or sustain) the bald eagle population alone, for example. While we must try to protect and acquire where threatened, important habitat that serve critical functions for species injured by the spill--we must not look just at the pieces, but at the

whole fabric of life that is sustained by intact ecosystems. A comprehensive approach to acquisition on a large-scale should be taken with a new approach to negotiations. If the criteria developed earlier in the Restoration Framework Supplement from 1992 are to be used, ecosystems will have the best chance for restoration using the options: Concurrent Analysis, Imminent Threat Protection process, Threshold Set A. We believe the concurrent analysis with a imminent threat protection process, using the threshold criteria in Set A is the only realistic option for the Trustees in light of the kinds of biological information available and the limitations of existing fisheries and wildlife management programs. Quite simply, the kind of scientific information available about the pre- and post-spill distribution and populations for many fish and wildlife species is inadequate to draw precise conclusions about the effectiveness of most specific management actions. Throughout the world, limitations in our knowledge of ecological systems has led fisheries and wildlife managers to chose protection of wildlife habitat as the best means of protecting wildlife populations. We support use of the "Imminent threat protection process" described in Fig. 2, not the "Evaluation Process" shown in Fig. 1 of the additional handouts to the Framework Document. Based on the information we have at this time, we prefer Threshold Criteria Set A. We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be at the top of a hierarchy of restoration options. Considering the options given in the Restoration Framework, we strongly prefer concurrent analysis (Fig. 7--we prefer revised Fig. 7 from handout that shows habitat acquisition on same level as management and manipulation) and are opposed to the hierarchical analysis (Fig. 6) where habitat acquisition may only be considered as a last resort. On both Figs. 6 & 7, the "adequate" rate and degree of recovery that leads to "no further action" should be changed to reflect that monitoring will continue to assure that further injury wasn't detected or arise later as a result of latent injury or complex ecological interactions.

Anchorage # 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd

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

Anchorage # 745

You should consider habitat acquisition and protection in areas outside the spill area ONLY IF those areas are part of the range of severely affected populations that use the spill area, or if those areas could provide stocks for recolonization of the spill area. The state's use of the spill money

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

Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

To be precise, it is not appropriate for anyone to recommend an acquisition without a basis for cost-effectiveness or the trade-off involved in conserving one set of resources having passive use value versus another set of resources having another passive use value. However, it is appropriate to recommend candidates for evaluation. We recommend that private lands in the Bristol Bay drainages, such as around Iliamna Lake, in the Copper River, Gibraltar River, Dream Creek, and Kaskanak Flats (outlet of Iliamna Lake) and in the Karluk River drainage be evaluated as candidate for Acquisitions. The link to the spill is loss passive use of wildlife generally. Passive use is the area of greatest residual injury in this spill. Its continuing loss arises predominantly from the front end mortalities to birds and some marine mammals. These lands have some of the highest wildlife values in the state. They have such values for wildlife species that most likely have high passive use value, such as brown bear, eagles, caribou, moose, salmon, and trout. They also contain in the Iliamna Lake area some of the only inland marine bird and harbor seal populations in the world. Conservation of such lands could be extremely cost-effective, because they lack commercial timber resources and could effectively create great conservation benefits because surrounding lands are already conserved under the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Kodiak Refuge Plan. These lands also have high values for resources important to commercial fishing, recreation, subsistence and tourism, though we view such values as not nearly as important as restoration of passive use. We also recommend conservation easements along Anchor River, Deep Creek, and Ninilchik Rivers and support such easements along the Kenai River. Obviously, we recommend lands that are riparian in character because they have such high value for wildlife and fishery resources. We recommend against acquisitions that involve only timber and little threat to wildlife. We recommend against putting much value on merely scenic resources that lack wildlife.

Anchorage # 300

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5457

Saying purchase, scares me.

Homer # 5434

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

Homer # 5420

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

Homer # 5411

Regarding habitat protection, where does the 91% go?

Homer # 5393

I would like to comment to the Trustees that I would hope their decision for spending the funds weighs heavily in favor of habitat and protection of habitat in the areas affected by the spill and that they give the lowest priority to construction projects, especially roads to Whittier and those kinds of make-work projects that really take the emphasis off the habitat preservation and protection in the area impacted by the spill.

Homer # 5389

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

Homer # 683

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

Nanwalek # 5612

Are you talking about Native allotments?

Nanwalek # 5611

Does the protection include mineral rights?

Seldovia # 5884

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

Seldovia # 5877

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

Seldovia # 5850

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

Seldovia # 5849

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

Seldovia # 5839

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

Seldovia # 5838

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

Seldovia # 5837

What does acquisition include?

Seward # 5971

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

Seward # 5970

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

Seward # 5948

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

Seward # 5933

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

Seward # 5920

What is the process for imminently threatened land?

Seward # 5916

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

Seward # 5914

How does Kachemak become the number one priority for buyback?

Seward # 5911

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

Seward # 5910

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

Seward # 5909

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

Seward # 5908

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

Seward # 5902

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

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 6125

Our position (Afognak Joint Venture) is that we are willing to work with habitat acquisition. We have not been part of the imminent threat part to pursue the opportunity lands or imminent threat lands. We're presently somewhat skeptical of the imminent threat process. We're skeptical that one can carry on a meaningful negotiation under the threat of a running chain saw. The agencies need to communicate to the taxpayers so that they're not being held to ransom and that they're getting value to money from some process. We as the seller must engage in a process that is credible to our shareholders. If we were to sell at less than market value then we as organizations would spend the rest of our lives in court defending ourselves in court against our shareholders. We are never the less tasked with the responsibility of obtaining a return on those assets. There are probably a number of different schools of thought as to what logging does to water quality. We would not argue that clear cuts are pretty but we would argue that the trees do come back. They also do take a long time to come back. We must leave buffer strips along streams, there are regulations that we have to work with. We are supportive of using funds to acquire habitat and I would argue that perhaps as buyer and seller that is the path that should be chosen as a matter of public policy. We do need to be somewhat careful or at least less directly vocal because of conflict of interest.

Larsen Bay # 5584

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

Old Harbor # 5692

Who do we negotiate with to talk about habitat acquisition?

Old Harbor # 5691

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

Old Harbor # 5690

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

Old Harbor # 5688

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

Old Harbor # 5687

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

Ouzinkie # 240

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

Port Lions # 5813

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 6090

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

Chenega Bay # 5168

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

Chenega Bay # 5143

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

Chenega Bay # 5135

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

Chenega Bay # 5134

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

Chenega Bay # 5105
Where does land condemnation fit in?

Cordova # 5346

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

Cordova # 5344

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

Cordova # 691

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

Cordova # 676

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

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

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

Whittier # 6069

In your property issues, are you basically trying to buy fee simple title or timber or mining rights? Many places in the country buy development rights and the landowner still owns the rights. Can you buy strictly timber or mining rights leaving the owner with the ability to use the land for tourism? That is probably more expensive.

Whittier # 6067

The land sellers want to double their money.

Whittier # 6045

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

Whittier # 6043

Is the Kachemak Bay purchase coming out of this money?

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1090

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 706

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

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 664

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

ISSUE: 2.1 EQU ; When purchasing habitat, give EQUAL EMPHASIS to habitat important to injured resources and important human use areas

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Habitat Acquisition Priorities. We favor the placing of equal emphasis on acquiring important habitats for injured species, and important habitats for human use. If important habitat for either

purpose has been altered, we would still favor consideration of the parcel. Over the long term, much of the visual quality and surface resources of the land will have been restored. For lands managed by the Chugach National Forest, current Forest Plan Direction provides a high degree of protection.

Anchorage # 1213

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

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 281

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1437

Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing. Research and rehabilitation for commercial fisheries should be funded. The only people in Cordova against buying Eyak lands are the loggers, who would profit by not having the land bought. The loggers are a minority in the town and most people, maybe 90%, want the land protected.

Cordova # 1410

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

Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

ISSUE: 2.1 PRO ; SUPPORT Habitat Protection and Acquisition
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5361

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

Fairbanks # 5360

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

Fairbanks # 1676

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

Fairbanks # 1635 Rep. John Davies

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

Fairbanks # 176

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

Juneau # 5497

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

Juneau # 5493

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

Juneau # 5484

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

don't see the need for anything other than acquisition.

Juneau # 1404

You have a decision before you on what to do with money from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement. I am writing to express my desire that these monies be spent to acquire uplands. In particular, I favor the acquisition of private lands of high scenic and habitat value. I have worked with the logging industry here in Southeast Alaska, and have seen areas of high value exploited for short term gain. Lake Florence on Admiralty Island was one of the premiere cutthroat fishing lakes in the world. Sheeatika Native Corporation owns land around this lake. A move in Congress to trade Federal Land for Sheeatika's holdings around Lake Florence was started by citizens interested in preserving Lake Florence. However, SheeAtika claimed the Forest Service and Congress were moving too slow and proceeded with developing a road adjacent to the lake. The idea of a land trade was dropped. Sheeatika is now clearcutting its land around Lake Florence. No buffers are required between logging units and the lake because Lake Florence is not anadromous. Streams feeding into Lake Florence also do not have buffers because they do not support anadromous fish. The health of Lake Florence is questionable. We cannot predict the extent of negative impacts from logging adjacent to Lake Florence, however, we can say the biological diversity found in old growth forests is lost around Lake Florence. Finally, visitation to Forest Service cabins at the Lake has dropped off sharply. This jewel of Admiralty was plundered for short term profits from old growth stands. This must not happen to lands within Prince William Sound. We cannot rely (rely) on State and Federal laws to protect private lands that are scheduled for clearcutting. Under the State of Alaska Forest Practices Act of 1990, private timber operators are required to retain a buffer of 66 feet along anadromous streams. New studies out in the Pacific Northwest and Southeast Alaska watersheds demonstrate that buffer strips of 100 feet and greater are necessary to fully protect stream ecosystems and water quality. These studies were so compelling that Congress passed the Tongass Timber Reform Act mandating a 100 foot buffer. State requirements for stream buffer on anadromous streams are not based on sound science nor has a 66 foot buffer been proven to provide protection for fisheries. Relying on the State Forest Practices Act to protect fisheries of Prince William Sound makes little sense. I encourage the Trustee Council to protect, by acquisition, the watersheds that have been identified as having high resource values. Thank you for your efforts in meeting the concerns of the public.

Juneau # 1297

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

Juneau # 481

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

Juneau # 273

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

Mat-Su Borough # 1665

Please use settlement funds for habitat acquisition. I believe this is the best use for the money.

Mat-Su Borough # 1546

In response to your solicitation for public comment on how to spend the civil *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement funds, I would like to express my STRONG SUPPORT FOR USING FUNDS FROM THE SETTLEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF HABITAT PROTECTION. While fee simple purchase of land would be preferred as a means to ensure enduring protection for the lands acquired, I recognize that less than fee simple acquisitions may also be effective in achieving the objective of protecting injured wildlife populations and other resources values. In general, I would like to express my particular support for efforts to protect large, contiguous areas of the spill zone (for example entire watersheds as opposed to narrow buffer strips). Of the alternative scenarios described in the Draft Restoration Plan brochure, Alternative 2 appears to offer the most appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses. I appreciate this opportunity to comment.

Mat-Su Borough # 1152

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

Mat-Su Borough # 1146 Alaska Survival

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

Other Alaska # 1519

This letter is to express my interest in the funds that will come into Alaska from the settlement from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I want it known on record that I would like to see the funds go for the purchases of habitat in Alaska. I feel it is very important to Alaska for habitats be maintained and established for wildlife, forests, and even fisheries. Please use this letter as you see fit in helping to use the funds in this matter. Thank you for your time from a resident of Alaska.

Other Alaska # 1182

We don't live in the Prince William Sound Area but we have resided in Alaska for 33 years and feel a strong attachment for a region where we have many friends and which we have visited quite often. So it is that we are writing to request you do you level best for our now despoiled Sound by voting for

habitat purchases which we feel is the cornerstone for any rational restoration of the region. As others do, we also believe that buying wildlife habitat is the best way to secure recovery of the Exxon spill-impacted area and to protect these ecosystems from further devastation. In addition, we believe you should purchase habitat over very large areas using the integrated watershed concept.

Other Alaska # 1056

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

Other Alaska # 1033

Though we live in Interior Alaska, I've been lucky enough to see much of the Sound and some of the Kenai Fjords. Logging or other development in those areas would destroy not only wildlife habitat, but vital marine habitat, spectacular scenery, and enjoyment of many people who fish or tour in the area for recreation, as well as the livelihoods of those who support tourism and commercial or sport fishing there. If you can prevent such destruction by spending these funds, please do so!

Other Alaska # 294

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

Southeast Alaska # 1106

I would like to see at least 80% of your remaining funds spent on habitat restoration and protection. I would like to see clear cutting avoided. I would also like to see funding for fisheries studies and management.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5084

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

Anchorage # 5080

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

Anchorage # 1684

These are my comments on your "Restoration Plan" for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies.

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

Anchorage # 1669

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

Anchorage # 1659

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

you for considering public comment on this subject.

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Petition in Support of Habitat Acquisition: We urge the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the \$900 million civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rain forest habitat threatened by logging. Acquisition and protection of habitat will help ensure that the damaged ecosystem will recover, thereby also helping to ensure a sustainable economic future for residents of the Alaska coastal rain forest. (153-signature petition attached)

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

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

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

The Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan "Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment" (hereafter referred to as the Draft Restoration Plan. These comments are divided into an initial Summary/General Comments section, followed by detailed responses to specific questions and issues raised in the Draft Restoration Plan. Summary/General Comments - While there are many worthwhile restoration research projects and activities that will receive deserved support from the Trustee Council, ACE continues to believe that acquisition and protection of fish and wildlife habitat generally represents the best opportunity available to advance overall restoration objectives. ACE especially appreciates the continuing habitat acquisition efforts of the Trustee Council that have culminated, to date, with protections for lands at Seal Bay and in Kachemak Bay State Park. Ecosystem Approach Needed: The .

priority of the Restoration Plan should be to provide an ecosystem approach that protects threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, and/or conservation easements on a willing-seller basis. There are very few (if any) meaningful remaining opportunities to further "clean up" the spill. Moreover, as noted in the Draft Restoration Plan: "For many resources and services, there is no known restoration approach that will effectively accelerate recovery." (Source: 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives, Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan, EVOS Trustee Council, p. B3.) In many cases, habitat protection and acquisition that prevents further impacts to injured resources and services, and allows recovery to occur as a result of natural processes, offers the best opportunity to advance restoration objectives. Habitat protection efforts should emphasize acquisition and/or protection of large blocks of contiguous, intact habitat, complemented by protective management policies on public lands. Habitat manipulation and/or construction projects advocated in the name of restoration purposes should be considered only as a last recourse, in extremely limited circumstances. In general, projects such as roads, ports, visitor centers or other commercial development proposals are regular agency responsibilities and, as such, are inappropriate and/or should be considered an extremely low priority for use of Settlement funds. Habitat Acquisition Serves Multiple Restoration Objectives: It is essential to recognize that numerous, multifaceted and complementary restoration objectives can be served simultaneously through fish and wildlife habitat acquisition and/or protection. Old-growth forests, in particular, provide nesting sites for some of the bird species most harmed by the spill (including marbled murrelets and bald eagles). Pristine riparian and upland old-growth forests also provide crucial habitats for other spill-injured species as well (such as mink, river otter, salmon and other anadromous fish). Watershed protection also serves to safeguard water quality. Additionally, comprehensive habitat acquisition and protection efforts under the Settlement will serve to protect and enhance local community economic opportunities that are dependent upon healthy and productive coastal forest ecosystems, including commercial and sport fishing, guided hunting, tourism, wilderness recreation and subsistence.

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Habitat Protection and Acquisition should be based on Widely Accepted Ecological Concepts. Habitat protection and acquisition should generally occur on a broad scale in order to achieve settlement goals. As Trustees, you have the rare opportunity to protect still intact expanses of habitat used by a diversity of species and that support a range of services which were injured by the spill. Elsewhere, resource managers are left with crumb-sized pieces of habitat for designing nature reserves and from which to decide acquisition priorities. Here, we have the opportunity to apply our finite financial resources creatively and maximize habitat protection on an ecosystem-scale instead of simply biting off a few prime chunks. The first step is for the state and federal agencies to recognize their role is a double one and that for their Trustee obligations to be most meaningful, they will commit on-going agency management activities to be compatible with restoration goals. For agencies to use settlement funds to augment existing management actions under the rationale that these are spill-related, and to not work toward the restoration goals in other aspects of its program, thwarts the public interest and commitments made in the settlement. The public should not be asked to pay from one pocket (restoration funds) to study and restore populations and to protect habitat, while at the same time the government has its hand in another pocket to promote activities that would complicate management or destroy or degrade habitats in this same region -- it is the same wallet, the public's. Since public land managers should already be doing all that they can to restore the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, habitat protection efforts

should focus on acquisition of large blocks of intact habitat on private lands. In the spill-affected region, we are blessed with the opportunity to do more than just protect isolated pieces such as nesting sites or streamside buffers. Acquisition of especially rich sites is important, but the integrity of these areas cannot be maintained in isolation from the adjacent habitats, nor is their value independent of the quality of the larger watershed or ecosystem. It is well known that habitat loss causes population declines and can facilitate extinction by transforming large populations into smaller, more isolated ones through the process of habitat fragmentation. Consensus exists among biologists that, all else being equal, continuous suitable habitat supports more individuals of a species targeted for conservation than does fragmented (discontinuous) habitat (Thomas et al. 1990). Certain concepts of conservation strategy widely accepted by specialists in the fields of ecology and conservation biology (Den Boer 1981, Harris 1984, Thomas et al. 1990, Wilcover et al. 1986) that are applicable to *Exxon Valdez* restoration include: "Bigger is better." Large blocks of habitat are better than small ones. Blocks of contiguous habitat are better than loose aggregations of fragmented blocks due to problems associated with fragmentation and edge effects including increased predation and susceptibility to blow-down, reduce wildlife dispersal and altered movements, erosion, and others. Protected habitats should be distributed across a species' complete geographic distribution.

Anchorage # 1607

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

Anchorage # 1598

I attended the public meeting in Anchorage on April 26 and am writing to reiterate my comments of that evening. I believe that the best use of the remaining *Exxon Valdez* settlement dollars is habitat acquisition. I was one of those who thought that the settlement was too low and that Exxon should only be allowed to pay in installments if they also paid interest. That they should also be reimbursed by their own settlement is outrageous. These things, however appalling, have already been decided. I think that if you look at the opportunities carefully, you too will reach to conclusion that the best use of the money is to protect the wildlife and subsistence lifestyles that were jeopardized with the spill. Yours is an extremely huge pot of money that will serve to generate idea after idea after ideas of ways to spend it. When I look at the categories of restoration actions that you have identified, however, habitat acquisition stands far above the others. Building fish passes and public-use cabins, as suggested under General Restoration, is not even in the same league. The projects mentioned under Monitoring and Research Program are not necessary and will do nothing to enhance recovery. Of course funds to be allocated to Administration and Public Information, but they should be minimized and used efficiently. THEREFORE, I WOULD LIKE TO SEE 90% OF THE REMAINING DOLLARS SPENT ON HABITAT PROTECTION AND URGE YOU TO WORK WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY IN IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES.

Anchorage # 1548

Please support the use of the settlement funds for the purchase of habitat. In purchasing habitat,

please put first priority on acquiring integral ecosystems and shorelines. Thank you for giving your full consideration and support to these objectives.

Anchorage # 1545

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

Anchorage # 1516

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

Anchorage # 1511

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

Anchorage # 1471

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

Anchorage # 1468

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

Anchorage # 1458

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

Anchorage # 1454

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

landowners and good for the public interest as well.

Anchorage # 1424

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

Anchorage # 1417

I am writing to urge that the Trustee Council target the remaining spill settlement monies to upland habitat acquisition. The recent acquisition of Seldovia Native Corporation forest lands and those at Seal Bay on Afognak are wise investments. From what I have gleaned from the news reports on the science of the spill impacts, most seem to agree that there is little prescriptive action that can be taken to speed recovery and that recovery will occur naturally, although the extent of recovery will vary by species. Whether or not the health of the ecosystem will ultimately be restored is problematic. Therefore, the "doctor's orders" ought to be to prevent any more injury to the ecosystem during the multi-decade healing process. Since the Council cannot unilaterally prohibit transport of oil and other hazardous material near or on waters of the spill affected area during the recovery period, its options to prevent further injury to the waters of the spill-affected area appear limited to protecting upland habitat and watersheds from deforestation. Following this logic, the Council should also support whatever measures can be taken to protect critical marine habitat in the spill-affected area, although I am not sure about how such protection can be secured. Acquisition of habitat should therefore, be the highest priority. Funding of further studies from remaining settlement can be justified only if they are integral to the habitat acquisition process, or will result in a preventive health care regimen for the spill-affected region. We can always engage in study, but we can't create old-growth habitat.

Anchorage # 1415

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

Anchorage # 1414

I am writing this letter to express my concern over the use of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies. The money available needs to be spent responsibly. I believe the Restoration Plan should be based on the acquisition of threatened habitat. Wildlife habitat still intact should be protected to help aid the spill impacted areas. Large areas should be bought to preserve natural systems such as watersheds. Logging the coastal forests should be stopped to preserve water quality and land habitat. Please take these concerns into consideration and help the recovery of the spill impacted area.

Anchorage # 1409

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

Anchorage # 1358

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

Anchorage # 1250

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustee should buy any and protect at least seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision". Protect Mother Earth!

Anchorage # 1158

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

Anchorage # 1099

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

Anchorage # 1084

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

Anchorage # 1041

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

Anchorage # 1034

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

Anchorage # 1028

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

Anchorage # 1009

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

Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

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

Anchorage # 694

Buy forest habitat.

Anchorage # 620

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

Anchorage # 478

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

Anchorage # 372 Koniag, Inc.

I believe that the bulk of both the criminal and civil settlements should go to habitat acquisition.

Acquisition would at least be a permanent accomplishment for the E-V Trust Funds as opposed to pumping the respective agencies with funds for a plethora of studies of dubious value.

Anchorage # 371

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

Anchorage # 365

Protect areas with lots of animals.

Anchorage # 352

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

Anchorage # 230

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

Anchorage # 220

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

Anchorage # 213

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

Anchorage # 183

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

Anchorage # 116

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5463

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

Homer # 5423

Money for parks might be for damaged resources. The opportunity to repair a damaged resource is there. It seems that any dollar spent on habitat acquisition is worth more than another \$100 million spent on planning and reimbursement.

Homer # 5397

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

dedicated to acquisition.

Homer # 1760

1. The alternatives presented in the draft do not represent my position. I believe that the remaining civil penalty money should be used to acquire threatened habitat either as fee simple, or if that is not feasible, then conservation easements and/or timber rights should be acquired. Habitat acquisitions should be the main focus of your efforts, utilizing comprehensive negotiation processes. 2. The parcels being sought should not be narrowly limited by permits currently in hand. The Trustee Council should actively seek out all interested potential sellers of valuable habitat for injured resources and maximize opportunities.

Homer # 1057

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

Homer # 796

I believe the best use of the funds would be to acquire habitat that is home or breeding and spawning areas to species affected by the spill. In addition the spill clean up has introduced many people to a part of Alaska that was unknown and not visited often by recreational users. This will change because of the exposure received by this area during the clean up. Habitat acquisition would be advisable to preserve the scenic and recreational values of the area and to put ownership and management into state or federal hands, i.e., state parks. Primarily, however, habitat should be acquired for the benefit of the flora and fauna that live there.

Homer # 324

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

Homer # 320

"Monitoring and Research" and "Habitat Protection and Acquisition" are the two most important categories the money should be used for, and the endowment (40%) should be set up to ensure these categories receive support and funding for some time to come. Habitat protection/acquisition is currently very popular and it is important and should be emphasized, but not at the expense of losing the opportunity to learn more about the resources before another spill happens. (and it will!) Little or no support for research monitoring would be a classic case of short-sightedness (but in

keeping with some of the ridiculous proposals floating around out there to spend the \$). Conducting research on many of the resources that will actually answer questions about them is expensive because of the environment and difficulty of working on them. This is an opportunity to actually do work that can answer long-standing questions!

Homer # 253

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

Homer # 197

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

Kenai # 1472

Please use the money from the *Exxon Valdez* Settlement for wildlife habitat acquisition.

Other Kenai Borough# 1142

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

Other Kenai Borough# 513

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

Other Kenai Borough# 432

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

Seldovia # 5881

I think nothing will be better than habitat acquisition.

Seward # 6108

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

Seward # 5969

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

Seward # 5968

I have a problem with the process. The timing is very bad for Kenai Fiords National Park. This money will evaporate very quickly by the time the land becomes more threatened than it is. The money,

will be gone and the opportunity to protect the habitat will be gone. It will be too late. It should be high on the list. We should not wait till the money is all gone, and we won't have an opportunity to do anything.

Seward # 5966

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

Seward # 5965

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

Seward # 5964

I wanted to draw attention to page 6 and item #115. If you are not opposed to habitat protection, why is the Kenai Fiords only funded at \$20,000? If you compare that to some of the others, you are talking about a small percentage. If you support habitat acquisition, be sure and write it on the comment form.

Seward # 5956

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

Seward # 5952

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

Seward # 5937

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

Seward # 5929

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

didn't come here to argue about specifics of categories or to give you a general idea of what I think an endowment should be. The one thing I would like you to record and the one thing that I'd like for you to understand is that I believe that habitat acquisition is the best way to go.

Seward # 1091

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

Seward # 327

While I recognize wildlife and the areas of habitat have been affected, it observes that natural recovery is possible and will take time, but it is happening and will continue to do so. Protection of habitat area, prevention of further spills, that is where our focus should be. We cannot humanly correct what the Valdez oil spill did. It unfortunately made a lot of greedy people a lot of money. But we can prevent this from happening again. Money should be used to fight the oil companies and any other agency a politician that trust block safer and more strict laws regarding the process involved in piping and moving the oil.

Seward # 281

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

Seward # 276

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

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5008

The Corporation's position is this. In your 1993 plan in November you asked for interested parties to submit to you what you think should be in your 1993 plan. What AKI did was respond to the Trustees inquiry in November and we asked them to consider AKI's lands for acquisition. We got on their list for the imminently threatened lands for Seal Bay. They gave us a score of 30. We joined with Chenega, Shuyak and Afognak Island, and they listed us as Alitak Bay. We are reiterating now to the Trustee council that we remain interested. A copy of this letter dated April 18 went to Marty Rutherford. For those different reasons listed there we would like to have our score increased.

Akhiok # 5007

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

Kodiak # 5561

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

Kodiak # 5555

I was born and raised here in Kodiak and I've been all over the north Afognak area all my life. My stepson has a cabin up there also, and I've paid attention as I've heard the comments and as I've read them in the paper. I'm a lawyer and I've handled in my career primarily personal injury cases where a lot of money was given to someone who really had no familiarity with how to use the money. By the time they got around to learning how to use it, it was all gone. It goes pretty quickly and it will never be replaced. As I've watched this program here since the spill, I don't see people taking the time now to spend this money to invest so we can be prepared for another disaster. I think when you spend the money you should do the very best you can. You can never have the thing that you had before it happened, but now you have the money instead. Here is an opportunity to pick up some of this land that is in pristine condition, and that same land turns out to be the very same land that was damaged by the oil spill. If that land could be picked up at a reasonable price I think you should do it. I don't recommend squandering the money, but if it is a reasonable price it would give the state a buffer zone to protect the land in all of Kodiak. In that sense we would have the land near Shuyak, and it would allow that land to be a buffer zone. In addition it would be an investment that 20 years from now if there was another spill and we needed resources to respond, it could be selectively logged. That's why there is a lot of value and that is why it is being logged now and it will be logged almost down to the coastline. Between what the oil spill did to us and what the loggers will do to us we're going to lose a very significant part of the environment. I think that is what should be done with the money. I think the people from Anchorage will keep studying this problem until they're blue in the face. It misses the point that the people that should pay for the restoration should be the oil companies and that is why we got this money. Is it adequate? I can't say just now; I don't really know. That money is to pay for what we might lose in the future, too.

Kodiak # 5544

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

Kodiak # 1249 Kodiak Audubon Society

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

Kodiak # 179

Buy fish counting locations (weir sites) on Kodiak Is. from natives.

Kodiak # 179

Purchase recreational access sites but build NO cabins; boat launch areas are Okay.

Kodiak # 21

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

Kodiak # 21

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

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

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

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

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

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

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

Port Lions # 5811

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

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1777

This letter is in regard to the management of the \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. I am very concerned about the recovery of the area and urge you to apply at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If the settlement monies are not used for such protection hundreds of thousands of acres

of private forest land will be clear cut. This would be an additional tragedy to the already devastating consequences for the spill. I hope to see Alaska some day. Please do what you can, in your position of extreme influence to keep Alaska pristine.

US, Outside Alaska# 1775

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1770

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1768 National Wildlife Federation

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1763

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1759

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1754

I will be in Alaska in September as one of a tour group. I am looking forward to seeing something of this beautiful state for the first time, and I expect to be awed by the grand and pristine environment there. What will future generations of people be able to see in Alaska? The trustees of the Exxon settlement have an unparalleled opportunity to wring some benefit from the disaster of the oil spill in Prince William Sound (which can never really be restored) by spending the major portion of the remaining uncommitted funds for habitat protection. I urge you to devote 80% (about \$480 million) of those funds to habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1753

As a former resident of Southeast Alaska, I have a great feeling for the beauty and the natural resources to be found along the coast. Flying back "home" during the past few years I have been deeply saddened to see the scars left by clear-cutting all the way from California to Juneau. So much is being lost - soil, fish and animal habitat and a biodiversity that will not be seen again during our lifetime or that of our children. With the settlement from the *Exxon Valdez* disaster we have a chance to protect some of the last vestiges of "wild Alaska". Let us not add insult to injury. I urge you to use the settlement funds to buy and protect large areas of habitat; entire watershed areas should be protected, such as those proposed by the "citizens vision". Chief Seattle once said that everything we do should take into consideration the Seventh Generation. If we

continue to strip mine our minerals, forests and fisheries, there will be nothing left for the next generation let alone the Seventh Generation.

US, Outside Alaska# 1747

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1745

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1739

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1737

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1734

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill Trustees have roughly 600 million left uncommitted from the 900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound. At least 80% of the funds should be used for habitat protection. If settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Prince William Sound has suffered enough. It is time to heal the wounds.

US, Outside Alaska# 1733

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1720

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1719

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1715

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1714

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1713

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1712

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1692

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1677

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1675 (10 people signed this letter)

We recommend adoption of the conservationists sixth alternative. We feel that it is very important that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. Petition with 10 signatures.

US, Outside Alaska# 1674

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1670

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1667

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1662

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1658

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1652

As a very concerned citizen for our wilderness and wildlife, I am writing to ask you as "trustees" to support use of the settlement funds for the purchase of wildlife habitat. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Settlement funds should also be used to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please use this money wisely for the continued protection and preservation of wilderness habitat. We are only "keeping" this wilderness for the enjoyment of our future generations of American's - we are in trust of it. If we allow it to be devastated and

raped "today" - there will be no more "tomorrow" for it. You have the opportunity to make the difference. Please use this money wisely - to buy critical areas and to protect and preserve them. Don't waste this money to further ruin beautiful areas in a splendid state like Alaska. Thanking you for your valuable time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1650

I am writing to express my concerns and to recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the settlement reached with Exxon be used for habitat protection. If the settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

US, Outside Alaska# 1648

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1643 Crusade 2000

We at Crusade 2000 have reviewed a brief summary of the alternatives set forth by the trustees in charge of allocating funds for the restoration of Prince William Sound, which was severely damaged by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. We have come to the conclusion that none of the alternatives presented are acceptable to the American people. The reason is that each alternative which seems to allocate the necessary funds also has certain drawbacks to conservationists and those who believe that the money allocated should ONLY be spent on restoration of the sound. Instead, we urge you to adopt a plan in which at least 80% of the remaining funds garnered after the massive spill is used for habitat restoration, and for that purpose only. We believe that this approach will benefit everyone, including the residents of Alaska and of the rest of the world.

US, Outside Alaska# 1638

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

PSG supports habitat acquisition. Our March 19, 1993 testimony to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries concerning the restoration of Prince William Sound (copy enclosed) identified the islands that should be purchased. The Trustee Council solicits comment on whether 35%, 50%, 75% .

or 91% is an appropriate percentage of funds that should be spent to purchase habitat. There is insufficient information in the April 1993 document to consider intelligently the trade-offs that these funding levels would entail. For example, would the 91% level preclude endowing chairs in marine ornithology? Would the 75% level preclude a comprehensive predator-control program? PSG objects to setting funding levels at this time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

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

Kodiak Island Vicinity: Flat, Tugidak, Triplets, Cathedral, Ladder, Sheep, Cub, Amee, Nut, Puffin, John, Chinak Island and Rocks, Utesistol, Suitlak, Middle, Kekur. Bering Sea: King, Fairway Rock, Egg (Norton Sound). Gulf of Alaska: Sand, Gull, Middleton.

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

Because protecting habitat benefits seabirds and all other wildlife species, PSG supports habitat acquisition as a means of restoring the actual or equivalent resources that the spill injured.

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1614

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1601

If anything has become clear, it is that there is really no such thing as oil-spill restoration. We simply cannot fix a broken ecosystem like we can a broken machine. As for the Exxon oil spill, some beaches still have patches of asphalt-like oil that will probably take decades to degrade in the cold. Sometimes the oil still sheens into the water. Many creatures have not rebounded. Particularly striking is the death of sea otters, harlequin ducks, murres and oystercatchers. Murre populations are not expected to recover for up to 75 years. In the inter-tidal zones, mussel mats retain oil trapped four years ago. Not only is that bad news for mussels, but also for the many animals that eat them. State and federal scientists have found the effects of the oil in organisms from fish to whales - in such forms as brain damage, reproductive failure, genetic damage, structural deformities such as curved spines, lethargy, lowered growth rates and body weights, changed feeding

habits, reduced egg volume, eye tumors, increased number of parasites, liver damage and behavioral abnormalities. In 1990, Congress unanimously passed the Oil Pollution Act, which includes a \$1 billion response fund, tougher civil and criminal penalties and more thorough contingency planning. As far as the out-of-court settlement of civil and criminal charges against Exxon, several environmental groups pointed out last fall that "not one penny has yet been spent on substantive restoration". Therefore, restoration awaits development of a plan to be ready by early 1994. Despite safeguards, tankers still collide, ground and explode, spilling an estimated 3 million barrels of their toxic cargo into the world's oceans every year. Seldom is more than ten percent recovered. I am deeply concerned. I adamantly recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1595

I request your support and approval for the "citizens' vision" for use of the vast majority of remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds for the protection of critical wildlife habitats. The Exxon Valdez spill was a major environmental disaster. Unfortunately, Settlement funds cannot bring back dead, oil-soaked wildlife. However, another foreseeable environmental tragedy of potentially equal or greater proportion is the massive logging and fragmentation of this region's forests. Ultimately, this logging and associated road building may do more to reduce the long-term productivity and sustainability of fisheries and wildlife than the spill itself. Thus, it is logical to spend the Settlement funds where they can help avoid future environmental problems, rather than the largely unmitigateable impact from the spill. The scientists working under the relatively new disciplines of landscape ecology and conservation biology are teaching us that future conservation and management programs must shift to become proactive, preventive, ecosystem-based, and at a watershed or larger level. In other words, most existing protected habitat for fisheries and wildlife may not sustain healthy viable populations over time, if surrounding habitats are increasingly converted and/or fragmented. These recent lessons should be applied in spending the remaining Settlement funds to acquire private lands and timber rights in a manner which will protect the natural productivity and connectivity of at least watershed scale habitats.

US, Outside Alaska# 1582

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1577

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1561

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1560

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1556

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1555

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1554

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1541

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1527

I understand that *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees are seeking public comments on various recovery alternatives. I also understand that there are five alternatives listed that would possibly be employed in this situation: 1. essentially do nothing actively to restore wildlife; 2. about 90 percent of available money would be used to protect public and private land, but there are some drawbacks to this plan; 3. about 75 percent of funds would be used to protect and acquire habitats for wildlife species; 4. about 75 percent would be used to protect wildlife; 5. about 35 percent would be used to protect wildlife. I think that at least 80 to 85 percent of the remaining funds should be used to protect the habitats of various wildlife. Wildlife preservation is essential for the lives and lifestyle of those who live along these waters. Moreover, if the company invests this amount of money to recover these habitations, it will be a deterrent to the possibility of future accidents. Our lives, our future, and possibly the future of this land depend on restoration to the maximum capability possible.

US, Outside Alaska# 1513

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1510

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1509

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1508

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1506

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1503

In response to public comment on the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I would like to say 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection. If not, I am afraid hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill.

US, Outside Alaska# 1501

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1486

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1483

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1480

I am writing to express my concern for the fate of Alaska's wilderness on the wake of the Valdez spill. It is my understanding that you are considering what use to make of the remaining Valdez

settlement funds. The wildlife, and adjoining lands and water have suffered greatly from the spill and it is my request that you direct funds to protect remaining habitat identified as critical for the survival of that devastated ecosystem. Clearcut logging proposed for private lands with in Alaska's most important habitat areas, can only lead to further degradation initiated by the spill. Please designate funds for the purpose of private lands with timber sales especially important and delicate watershed lands. I am most concerned about acquisition of the seven areas identified as the "citizens' vision" area. Alaska is our last wilderness and should remain free from the ravages of unchecked development like clearcut logging and the irresponsible actions of companies like Exxon. Please use your assignment to protect the best of the last.

US, Outside Alaska# 1459

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1451

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1450

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1439

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1438

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1423

I beg you to spend the entire \$600 million to provide security for the wonderful plants and animals in the areas devastated by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Those plants and animals have relied upon this

area of the world long before humans decided to start taking more and more of the natural resources. This may be the only opportunity humans have to pay back to the environment some measure of the resources that humans have taken for many, many years. I am sure humans will continue to take and take and take. Buying this land places future decisions in the hands of those committed to protecting these areas for their own sake, rather than for that of humans. Please maximize the impact of your decision making by spending this money in the wisest manner possible. Thank you very much for your consideration of the environment's right to exist.

US, Outside Alaska# 1421

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1419

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as an ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1408

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1399

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1398

In conjunction with the stated wishes on the National Wildlife Federation, I ask you to devote 80% of the \$600 million uncommitted funds from the Exxon Civil settlement to habitat protection: purchasing private forest land which would otherwise be clearcut. (I understand that you have proposed allocating \$20 million of these funds to habitat protection in 1993, \$7.5 million of which is designated for Kachemak Bay State Park acquisition.) (I recommend that you continue and augment the habitat protection begun here, allocation about \$48 million for land purchase each year in the next 10 year period.) In addition I recommend tentatively that environmentally sensitive land in the Tongass and/or Chugach National Forest be purchased from the U.S. Forest Service, even paying double the price which a timber sale in that area would bring- in preference to buying non-environmentally sensitive private land in the spill area, land which may not contribute rain water and snow melt

run-off to drainage valleys and salmon breeding streams. Funds designated for habitat protection should be used to protect the most endangered habitat and not wasted in buying land of little or no importance in restoring the ecology. As you know, the settlement requiring expenditure of the money inside the spill areas would have to be changed to allow expenditure in the Tongass. The Tongass may be the best place to spend it, however, since it's out of the way to future oil spills, is unspoiled by oil, but is threatened with environmental degradation through clearcutting--which you might prevent. In conclusion, I repeat my request that 80% of the \$600 million uncommitted funds be used to protect habitat, and I hope you will give very careful study to deciding which land is most important to the ecology of coastal Alaska and which land you ought to buy.

US, Outside Alaska# 1396

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1364

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1361

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1359 Washington Wildlife Commission (Wash. State)

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1356

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1353

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1349

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1347

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1340

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1337

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1335

I am writing to express my concerns as to how the remaining funds from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement are going to be spent. I agree with the International Wildlife Federation in that a sixth alternative should be added to the list. At least 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection. I understand this issue is to be decided upon in early August and wished to express my concerns for the environment. Thank you for your time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1331 Anti-Vivisection Society of America, Inc.

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1328

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1327

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1320

In the four years since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, our society has become much more aware of the deadly and in many cases long-term effects such a catastrophe can have on the environment. Though a superficial glance at Prince William Sound would seem to indicate that the damage has largely been mended, a closer look (as you are probably aware) reveals lasting, long-term, and perhaps even irreparable damage. I would therefore urge that, as trustees of the millions of dollars left uncommitted from the court settlement with Exxon, you use most of the funds, at least 80 percent, for ongoing habitat protection. We should have learned too much from this to allow another such disaster to occur.

US, Outside Alaska# 1315

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1314

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1312

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1310

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1308

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1306

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1305

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1304

I am writing to express my support of a "sixth" alternative described by the National Wildlife Federation which recommends that 80 percent of the remaining funds from the Exxon settlement be used for habitat protection. This protection should extend to the many thousands of acres of private land which, if clear cut, will contribute to massive destruction of the spill area. It's perhaps corny to say that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but the disaster of the Exxon oil spill is horrible proof of the truth of that axiom.

US, Outside Alaska# 1302

I am very concerned about the after effects of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill in particular, and the other oil spills every year in general. I was distressed to read of such things as the fishermen's discovery that the progeny of the juvenile pink salmon that had emerged at the time of the spill had only 1/4 to 1/3 return of what had been projected. Also- what seemed even worse to me was that the

effects of oil caused brain damage-reproductive failure - genetic damage - structural deformities - lethargy -lowered growth rates and body weights - changed feeding habits - reduced egg volume - eye tumors - liver damage and behavioral abnormalities. As a result of all the above - therefore- I feel that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1299

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1296

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1294

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1293

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1292

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1289

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1288

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1286

This card refers to the uncommitted funds currently remaining in the Valdez spill settlement fund. My view is that habitat protection is of the most concern and offers the most benefits, hence my

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1285

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1282

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1280

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1278

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1277

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1267

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1266

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1263

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1261

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1260

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1259

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1258

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1257

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1256

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1253

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1252

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1251

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1247

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1246

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1243

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1241

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1240

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1239

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

state that 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1230

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1228

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1225

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1224

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1220

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1217

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1214

Much concerned about the destruction and damage to wildlife resulting from the oil spill in Prince William Sound in 1989, I believe a significant amount of approximately \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon be used for habitat protection. I realize that

several alternatives have been suggested ranging from nothing to 90 percent for this purpose. The latter, I am told by conservationists, has its drawbacks even though it would involve an expenditure of \$540 million. Therefore, I join them in urging that 80% of remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1212

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1211

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1209

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1207

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1205

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1204

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1202

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1200

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1199

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1198

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1197

Please follow the suggestions made by conservation groups and spend at least 80% of the money available from the Exxon settlement on habitat protection. The money should be used to help wildlife.

A clean, healthy environment for wildlife is good for people, too. Don't let lawyers and bureaucrats get fat from money that should help victims -- the wildlife.

US, Outside Alaska# 1196

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1195

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1194

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1189

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1188

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1179

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1177

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1176

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1175

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1174

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1173

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1172

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1171

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1170

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1168

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1164

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1162

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1151

Just a short line to urge you to use at least 80 percent of the remaining settlement monies from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill for habitat protection. We must help protect the future of our planet and all life forms therein. Too many times the animals are forgotten and the plant life not even thought of

when it comes to protection. Most conservationists are caring people and I think their views should be given all consideration. By protecting to the fullest the habitat in the affected area, you send a ray of hope to everyone of keeping our earth a good place for ALL to live.

US, Outside Alaska# 1145

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1144

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1143

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1141

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1139

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1133

I am writing concerning the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the related settlement monies. I urge you to use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Animals are crucial to human survival. Without their natural habitat, animals will die. Without animals, and their habitat, human life is also at risk. Please place as many funds as possible toward habitat protection and help save all of us!

US, Outside Alaska# 1130

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1129

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1128

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1126

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1125

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1124

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1121

I am requesting that 80% of unspent monies accrued as a result of the Valdez oil spill be used to

purchase wildlife habitat! The protection is essential for the survival of nature wildlife. Please, help correct a wrong.

US, Outside Alaska# 1115

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1113

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1110

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1108

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1107

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1103

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1096

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1068

It is high time that the *Exxon Valdez* nightmare was put to rest. We've all been wrenched around, lied to, shammed, and patronized, but now there is NO MIDDLE GROUND. I am writing to adamantly let you know that the SETTLEMENT FUNDS SHOULD BE USED TO ACQUIRE THREATENED HABITAT. The areas to be purchased should be thoroughly analyzed for native vegetation, including rare plants, and habitat value for wildlife. Unique and pristine components of Alaska's NATURAL history should be preserved. These components should comprise the basis of the Restoration Plan. There is no other way to ensure the protection of these areas from a similar (God forbid) disaster but by purchasing them. Areas should be purchased that reflect a variety of natural habitat types and every attempt should be made to include entire watershed systems. I understand that a Restoration Plan has been drawn up by lowly citizens, like myself. I urge you to review and consider this plan. The bottom line here folks is Alaska suffered a wound that affected us in every way ecologically, economically (and these two ARE

TIED TOGETHER), psychologically, emotionally and mentally...the spill didn't leave anybody out. So do the right thing-give a little bit of Alaska back to itself. USE THE SETTLEMENT FUNDS TO PURCHASE UNIQUE AND SPECIAL LANDS FOR ALASKA. Put aside your own agendas - FOR ONCE.

US, Outside Alaska# 1063

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1055

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1052

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1046

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1040

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1039

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1030

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1029

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1011

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1007

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1005

As a citizen of the United States of America, a registered and an active voter, I would like my opinion concerning the funds awarded in the civil settlement with the Exxon Corp. considered. For the past thirty days, I have been traveling in the Prince William Sound by sea kayak. I have visited many areas heavily affected by the 1989 oil spill and I have seen some areas untouched. During my travels I have had the opportunity to speak with other kayakers and fishermen concerning the

condition of the Sound before the spill, and the apparent effect of the spill on the Sound. After careful consideration of the many groups involved, I have decided that the interest of no group is more important than the preservation of the Prince William Sound. Logging must be strictly controlled, and no clear cutting should take place. The fishing industry must balance its impact on the food chain in the Sound. Access to the Sound must not be improved. People traveling in the Sound must be educated, on how to pass through this environment with out impact. The monies awarded should be used to achieve these ends. Further, funding should be secured to ensure protection of the Sound in the future. As citizens people assume that they have a right to use the Sound as they wish. Access and use of the Prince William Sound is not a right; it is a privilege granted to us by nature. If abuse of this wonderful privilege continues, then it will be our right to wallow in the wasteland which we have created.

US, Outside Alaska# 1003

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1002

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

US, Outside Alaska# 795

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

US, Outside Alaska# 793

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

US, Outside Alaska# 766

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

US, Outside Alaska# 759

Maximum amount possible of money should be used to protect/acquire habitat. 100% of remaining funds. No or minimal amounts for bureaucratic structure or research or "restoration". Quality of

many studies to date is questionable. Cut losses and allocate remaining funds to acquisition of habitat.

US, Outside Alaska# 650

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

US, Outside Alaska# 626

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

US, Outside Alaska# 451

I have just spent the last three weeks sea kayaking Prince William Sound. There I have enjoyed the natural resources that it has to offer. Although I am not an Alaskan resident, I would like to see this beautiful, life-inspiring resource to be preserved indefinitely. For all U.S. citizens, Prince William Sound offers a host of natural wonders that need protection. The Valdez oil spill of 1989 jeopardized this valuable area. Many wildlife gave their life up for human error. This must not happen again! The price to be paid is much too high. Can you imagine the last sea lion or marbled murrelet that can't breed because their populations are so low? By protecting habitat, this need not be a reality for Prince William Sound! I believe that plan 4 offers the best protection and restoration for Prince William Sound.

US, Outside Alaska# 438

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

US, Outside Alaska# 246

Acquisition of all uncut timber lands within and adjacent to the oil spill area is urgent, particularly on the big island, before these critical wildlife habitat areas are exploited to the long term detriment of a quality natural environment.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1774 City of Cordova

At the August 4, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion: "Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Council members Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

Cordova # 1497

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

Cordova # 1410

The best and most correct use of the settlement money is wildlife habitat acquisition. Eastern Prince William Sound is being devastated by logging companies using outdated, destructive logging practices. Without old growth forests; wildlife, tourism, and commercial fishing cease to exist. These logging companies have no economic history in Prince William Sound and will soon cut themselves out of work, and probably move on. The people of Prince William Sound and all the literally millions of tourists will be left with empty clearcuts, eroding precious topsoil into salmon streams. These clearcuts grow back as thickets of even aged scrub trees that can't support wildlife. The enclosed snapshot was taken in april of 1993 in Two Moon Bay, east Prince William Sound. The nest at that time was occupied and contained young birds. The parent birds were feeding on herring and would have fed on salmon later in the summer. Unfortunately the tree is now on its way to Japan. The only economic benefit to the state of Alaska was the wages the logger received for the twenty minutes it took to cut it down. It will take many generations of trees, about 400 years, before eagles will nest here again in the old growth forest they require.

Cordova # 1191

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

Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) has been closely following the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill remediation and restoration projects since the earliest days of the spill. We coordinated a

successful volunteer beach clean-up effort and have provided a clearing house for spill-related and environmental information. We ask that you consider our enclosed comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan. Habitat acquisition and protection deserve the highest priority for immediate funding. In some cases, only a brief window of opportunity remains before critical habitats are logged and lost for the foreseeable future.

Cordova # 695

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

Cordova # 688

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

Cordova # 671

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

Cordova # 668

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

Cordova # 269

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

Valdez # 1576

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

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

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

Plan include an administrative alternative that allowed a non-profit agency, such as the Nature Conservancy, to manage conservation areas for either private or government landholders.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

1. AWRTA strongly supports the acquisition of habitat and viewsheds to help damaged species and dependent fisheries and tourism services recover. Considerable oil remains in the spill impacted area and has an adverse effect on recreation and tourism use. The decision has been made not to remove oil for aesthetic purposes unless there is also a biological gain. Some shore-based backcountry users of the spill afflicted area would prefer to have the oil removed, but most are willing to settle for the acquisition of viewsheds as compensation for their continuing damages. AWRTA supports the majority of remaining Restoration funds should go the habitat acquisition. AWRTA prefers to wait until reviewing the EIS and Draft Plan before indicating a more precise figure. AWRTA does not support acquiring only buffer strips around anadromous streams unless the buffer strips are sufficiently wide (perhaps 1000 ft) and protect the stream and all its tributaries from tidelands to timberline. Under the State's draft regulations buffer strips only protect parts of a stream where anadromous fish occur. This is inadequate to protect water quality and habitat.

Valdez # 1017 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

REGION: Unknown

Unknown # 1518

We strongly support habitat protection as the best way of using the money given by Exxon to the Trustees to fix the damage that oil has caused to our environment. As a family who has always appreciated the special beauty of the Prince William Sound area we would hate to see it all clearcut while the Exxon money was being used to study it. The only way to avoid such bitter irony is to use most of the money to protect the forests and the creatures that live within in them and to use the little bit that is left over for scientific studies. Thank you for acquiring Seal Bay. That is the kind of action that needs to continue. We recommend buying large areas in places where protected areas are made into swiss cheese by pockets of private ownership.

Unknown # 1279

I agree with conservation groups who are calling for a 6th alternative plan that would provide habitat protection thru the use of 80% of the remaining funds. We should have learned by now the value of protecting and preserving over trying to restore what is ruined.

Unknown # 748

Obviously, riparian zones and key winter ranges are logical candidates for habitat acquisition. This approach to restoration should not be used to bail out Native corporations or appease the special

interest with the highest volume. It should be used purely to acquire habitats whose protection would benefit resources or species injured during the spill and in need of restorative measures. One example of an area requiring immediate attention (it might be too late already) is Fish Bay in Port Fidalgo. A very productive riparian area threatened with development with only the State of AK Forest Practices Act and DNR for protection and supervision.

Unknown # 119

Monies should be spent to acquire lands for future recreational use. Look at the San Juan Islands in Washington State, they were once in State Parks. These lands were sold off and now are in private hands. The shellfish beds are contaminated and there are no adequate anchorages for boats. When I started boating there in the mid 50's you would go and anywhere and on any beach. That is not the case and will happen in Alaska if there is not vast areas set aside for recreation use.

Unknown # 118

I would like the emphasis and nest money to be for habitat acquisition. I would also like to warn the T.C. to beware of all the fish stocking projects. In the NW hardly ever has it worked to RESTORE populations. Habitat will assist in restoration of fish pops and fishing regs (commercial) will assist too. But lets not lose the wild stock to follow the hype of commercial catchers. Fish pops do naturally fluctuate (especially multi. year runs) and so long as trend does not maintain downward spiral, then not much oil spill damage has occurred - plus (the damage is) hard to decipher from fishing activities. Recommend reading: Preserving the genetic diversity of salmon stocks: A call for federal regulation of hatchery programs. By Richard L. Geedman, Environmental Law Vol 20: 83 Pg 111-166. DO NOT support State hatcheries that are ready to close w/oil spill money. Some projects seem to be to keep facilities open as much as to enhance fisheries.

ISSUE: 2.1 CON ; Oppose Habitat Protection and Acquisition

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5230

They want to buy all that land, with all the funding cuts that are coming?

Chignik Lagoon # 5221

I'm sure if you went around to all the villages you would hear that, we don't want to buy habitat.

Chignik Lagoon # 5220

It doesn't make any sense to me to buy habitat. I wrote to Hickel, and Zharoff and Jacko and those guys, it doesn't make sense to buy habitat if you're going to cut back the Department of Fish and Game so you can't monitor it. What's the sense to have a big bunch of land if you're not going to be able to manage it. If they want habitat and stuff like that, let the tree huggers buy it.

Chignik Lagoon # 5206

I think the money should be given to the communities that need it and they can use it as they see fit to restore things. I don't see any sense to buying land.

Chignik Lagoon # 5205

This doesn't make any sense to me to buy the land, that's just a waste of money. That's not really restoring. Most of the land you'd be buying you can't hardly get to any of it to do anything with it anyway.

Chignik Lagoon # 5204

As regards habitat protection, who is buying all this land, and what for?

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 572

I do not agree with purchasing land.

Fairbanks # 431

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

Juneau # 5508

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

Juneau # 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

As a matter of fact I object to the acquisition of privately owned lands for any type of public ownership. First, Alaska is unique because the state, federal and local governments virtually own the whole state, and these public lands have not successfully supported any industry, except perhaps Prudhoe Bay. Alaska desperately needs to diversify its economy to encourage natural resource industry development in the state to obtain the benefits of jobs, revenue, and a healthy economy. The acquisition of what little private land there is for public ownership will further restrict Alaska's economy. Second, the premise of habitat acquisition assumes this needs to be done to prevent development of some natural resource. This assumes that development will create a loss of habitat, or damage to publicly owned resources such as fish, that is without foundation considering new laws that afford these resources ample protection. Examples of these laws are the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and regulations, and the Clean Water Act.

Juneau # 256

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

Other Alaska # 622 Bethel Native Corporation

Alaska needs to have access to its resources, e.g., timber, in order to have a viable economy. Private lands with resources should not be placed into public ownership. If it is necessary to acquire private lands containing critical habitat, then an equivalent amount of land, with equivalent

resources, should be taken out of public ownership through exchanges or some other means. With 90% of Alaska in public ownership and a high percentage of that in conservation units, Alaska needs productive lands. This spill is being used as an excuse to lock up more of Alaska and that is not right.

Southeast Alaska # 741

I think the settlement money should be used to counter the effects of the spill. I do not think it should be diluted so that everybody who can think of any way to claim a link to an injured resource can get some of it, to the detriment of the resources that actually need restoration. I also don't think the money should be used to pursue an agenda unrelated to spill-caused environmental damage. State purchase of land to stop logging on it has nothing to do with either the spill or restoration of its damaged resources. In other words, if the oil hadn't spilled and Exxon hadn't had to pay the \$900 million, would these actions have been taken? If so, the state should fund them outside the settlement. If not, they shouldn't be taken now. In still other words, let's not squander the money or spend it just because it's there. \$900 million ain't what it used to be. Spend it to make the spill area what it would have been if the *Exxon Valdez* had missed the reef.

Southeast Alaska # 576

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

Southeast Alaska # 575

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

Southeast Alaska # 200

I am strongly against the acquisition of upland areas. Most areas in the Sound are in the Chugach National Forest and already managed for recreation and wildlife. The private land should remain private and be available for potential resource development (mineral, timber, recreation, etc.) which the people to Alaska need to survive.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5069

Whatever comments we make here tonight, you will go back to the Council and tell them? This is me on what should be done. The government should not own no more land and shouldn't buy any more land. The one exception is Kachemak Bay. The government owns too much land already.

Anchorage # 5054

You could spend all the money buying off Native land. It's insane what is going on.

Anchorage # 5051

I can't figure out why we are going to buy land. What is the government doing buying more land when they own 97% of the state of Alaska. Why buy more land now? Who is doing this? Who owns the land?

Why are you letting them buy more land. It should have been a \$15 billion settlement. You have got less than a billion to work with and you are buying land. Buying land doesn't make sense.

Anchorage # 744

Too much emphasis on land/habitat ecosystem. Timber harvest is a use or service of the spill area's natural resources just as commercial and subsistence fishing. While not injured by the spill, the Trustee Council should not injure this service to domestic and foreign consumers by taking actions that will reduce the amount of harvestable timber, found in the spill area.

Anchorage # 743

Totally against any government acquisition of private land.

Anchorage # 623

Am not familiar enough with Prince William Sound to offer personal suggestions. However, I do not believe that private lands should be acquired. They represent a base on which a visitor or other commerce may be developed.

Anchorage # 502

Am afraid more government acquisition of lands will translate into a "hands-off" policy except for tourism, under "state administration". Leave as much land as possible private.

Anchorage # 502

Am afraid more government acquisition of lands will translate into a "hands-off" policy except for tourism, under "state administration." Leave as much land as possible private.

Anchorage # 465

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

Anchorage # 444

DO NOT BUY LAND! We do not need more federal land in Alaska. And since there is no link to buying land and restoring injured species all that can be accomplished is to hurt the economy by stopping logging or other development in an area that has already been hurt by the spill. Use the money to benefit the resources and services injured by the spill--not to stop logging to appease the envious.

Anchorage # 397

The most important consideration should be restoration and then future protection of the Sound. Limited funds should not be spent in acquisition of private property within the Sound. Particularly by the oil spill. These private property holdings are providing residents with employment, and the local government with a tax base. Encouraging this human activity within the spill area assists in promoting the economic recovery of the area without state or federal subsidy. No expenditures should

be made in relation to scenic values of the Sound unless its directly related to injuries to those values such as beaches, estuaries, etc..

Anchorage # 300

Don't waste monies buying Native-owned lands.

Anchorage # 182

I am afraid that habitat protection and acquisition will result in "preservation" and overregulation, causing heavy use in small particular areas accessible to the many and causing more destruction such as the Kenai River. And again, only the wealthy, or young, health will be able to take advantage of special protected areas.

REGION: Kenai

Kenai # 202

NO! LAND BUYING. NO! NO! NO!

Port Graham # 5786

I have a real problem buying land that was not impacted by the oil. I would prefer restoration of the habitat rather than purchase of land. It would affect those that are probably not even aware of the impact along the coastline.

Seldovia # 5856

We have a good biology station out here that could be increased. That is money well spent as compared to buying large chunks of land.

Seldovia # 214

The word acquisition keeps popping up! I don't believe that any of the settlement money should be used to by land, especially in Kachemak State Park. You can't show me a tree that was destroyed by the spill or any tree that is endangered by another spill! The Seldova Native Association has sold the trees to timber trading co. If you have to get your fingers into the settlement money buy the trees only back from Timber Trading Co.. Or take the 24,000 acres inholding that the SNA owns out of the park and let Timber Trading Co. cut the trees. Then the SNA land will be worth about 2 cents and acre just about what the U.S. paid Russia (per acre) for Alaska. When the settlement money is all gone, I suppose you will want to get your hooks into the Permanent Fund. If this land buy back goes through it will open the gate, for others to demand that the State buy their land. When the settlement money is all gone you guys will be out of work.

Seldovia # 168

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

Seward # 6109

On habitat acquisition and protection, I am vehemently opposed to any transfer using these funds from private ownership to the National Park Service or any status of wilderness protection. The Park

Service is just a tourist industry like any other. The numbers of people attracted to justify their existence is a big negative impact on the area. I would not like to see these funds used to take private land wherever and put them under Park Service or to upgrade from a refuge status or multiple-use status into a wilderness status. It is unnecessary.

Seward # 5961

It seems to make sense that you are concerned about the impact of the fish and then you turn around and put a hurting on the timber industry. The oil affected the waters and that's what we should be concerned with. I think you will find out that all except for the Native lands, everyone else has to abide. Most people support that. Whatever the federal government says, we should abide by those regulations. The timber industry still can survive.

Seward # 5960

I have been waiting for someone from the forest industry to show up and say something. I noticed you talked to Konkord, and I am surprised there is no comment from our local mill, which has just gone back into operation. Is part of the study the impact or the availability of land that was originally planned for the mill that Chugach developed? I know one portion of the land was for the university. Is someone looking at that too?

Seward # 5949

I think what we are concerned with is effects of the oil spill. What difference does it make who owns the land; they still have to follow the same laws.

Seward # 5947

In looking at the map and the amount of private ownership, I wonder why they need one acre more for any kind of habitat protection. They already have an overwhelming amount already owned by the National Forest, Bureau of Land Management and the state. Why not put this into research and prevention? We have millions of acres already protected. I don't see how they need more to protect. Buying more is not going to do it.

Seward # 5901

How many trees were damaged in the spill?

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5557

I had one of the first special use permits in Seal Bay for a hunting lodge. It was to provide for the harvesting of sea otter, beaver and fox. We spent a number of years out there in Seal Bay during the course of that time under the management of Chugach National Forest. During that time, preservation was the word. We absolutely weren't allowed to take certain types of animals. Then in 1972 came the Alaska Native land claims settlement act, and to my knowledge there has never been any additional special use permits issued. The Natives have not been issued any or anyone in any other place. In 1970 when they were talking about selecting that portion of Afognak Island it was for timber harvest. It was common knowledge that they were going to harvest and the only issues were they going to strip log or clear cut. It wasn't any of these 'poor little Paul Lake' they were talking about. These people were getting something that they were entitled to, that the federal

government felt was a fair shake. They wanted to give every village 50,000 acres. If you walk through this timber it needs to be cut. The shoreline is just as viable for wildlife with the timber down as with it up. Go over to Portage or go to Danger Bay, it is just as viable. There was a whole lot more money made from the oil spill than is going to be made from the preservation of this land. Let's use this money to restore something that was destroyed. The trees were not destroyed, it was the shoreline. If you take the approach that we're going to take this money and put it someplace else and allow those people to do what they want to do with that timber, it is their timber, it is not a group of individuals that say "oh don't do this, oh these poor trees. Nobody said "That's great, we're going to have something." We wanted to build a sawmill in Kodiak, but they said no we don't want a sawmill. So they built it in Seward. Lets put this money in research and let those people cut the timber and let them plan new vegetation there.

Kodiak # 5552

Seems like everything I've read in the papers and heard from government officials is let's buy more land. I don't see anything going into prevention. I suggest the trustees spend at least one third of the settlement money to have equipment ready to prevent another oil spill. I think habitat acquisition and land buying is a waste of money.

Kodiak # 578

NO MORE LAND PURCHASE!! The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration team habitat protection work group and ADF&G lied to you and misled you as to the amount of damage done by logging, the area impacted, species impacted and benefit. You have already wasted \$58 million on habitat acquisition in Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. You only interviewed environmental groups and government employees as to the benefit of land purchase. These people have no stake in a growing economy. You did not include input from economists, business leaders or Native leaders in your land purchase study. We cannot all be fishermen, tour bus drivers and government employees to produce a thriving economy. Do not buy any more of the small amount of private land left in Alaska. You already have millions of acres that you do nothing with.

Kodiak # 198

There should be no more acquisition of private property. If private property is needed for habitat protection and it has no economic value, a parcel of at least equal and similar value should be traded or released for private ownership.

Kodiak # 179

No timber purchase! The Federal government and State should not be held hostage to native interest groups.

Larsen Bay # 5585

I could see buying the land in Seal Bay that was affected by the oil spill, but I don't think they should do it in locations where it's not affected.

Larsen Bay # 5583

Regarding habitat protection: Who buys the land? Out of this money we're talking about now? No, I don't agree with that.

Ouzinkie # 5724

When it gets down to the village the question is always which choice do you want. I can't see where a duck or a clam cares who owns the land. Here you've got habitat protection or habitat acquisition. I would much rather see a duck rearing proposition.

Ouzinkie # 5709

I keep seeing these priorities listed in the paper. The Trustee Council has priorities on what they're going to do with the money. I see what's happening with Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. The interest groups are getting in there and influencing the outcomes. What does 10,000 acres of trees have to do with the oil spill? The Trustee Council is trying to justify the expenditure of these funds and we're neglecting what actually happened. In my opinion, that's where the money should be directed: more research into what was affected by the oil spill. We need reports. They've been sampling for years over there but we don't get results. That's where I think the money should be spent, is rebuilding things we're losing, not by acquiring timbered lands.

Port Lions # 5812

Why should land acquisition be funded? What you need to do is restore something. That's why we have the attorneys called in there. This money was set aside to put things back to pre-spill condition.

Port Lions # 5810

I don't see that land acquisition makes sense.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 339

I keep reading about acquisition and protection. I think just about the same idea was told to most American native nations for 150 years, they wound up locked out and locked up. It sounds like a State or/and Federal tie up of PWS. Who are you going to protect the land from? Mostly only native hunters use this area and that's for subsistence. We've already seen what the State of AK thinks of subsistence. Thanks but no thanks our land is all we have left and we'll keep it thank you.

Cordova # 1395 Reclaimers of Alaska

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

Cordova # 317

Our land was sold once and it took to long for us to get it back again.

Valdez # 235

It has taken years to get the land out of the governments, lets not put it back in government's hands. Developing natural resources is what makes this country great.

ISSUE: 2.1 PUB ; Management of public land

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 481

Olsen Bay - good long-term study site, should be protected vs. development

Juneau # 479

Olsen Bay watershed protection - highly favor

Juneau # 256

Some of the worse land management for wildlife in the U.S.A can be viewed on public lands (Forest Service, BLM, etc...) How would federal ownership increase protection? Unless these lands are placed in wilderness classification, which they may not qualify as such.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5089

I was wondering if you have in your bag of tricks, land management policy lobbying. I would suggest Ms. Sturgulewski contact her allies. A greater part of PWS was designated a wilderness area. If these lands were removed from commercial exploitation, it would allow the species to reproduce at a faster rate than would be otherwise allowable. Has the restoration committee decided to use any funding for manipulation of land management policies to see that these species are protected to allow for restoration?

Anchorage # 5049

You should create a moratorium for the use of affected lands.

Anchorage # 605

While there is plenty of talk here about acquiring land there is nothing about funding for management of these lands once they are acquired from private sources or even who will manage them. If funding goes into acquiring land, then funding need to go to manage them. 20% of funds left to spend should be set aside for management. Additional funds for an endowment is also a good plan.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 6095

Does "research natural area" mean hiring people?

Homer # 5438

I heard that for land acquired under restoration, the State might consider selling it. I would like

to see it locked up under some type of sanctuary status. Any land acquired is creating opportunities for human use which is not the case under private ownership. Human use would be a low priority because it would be taken care of anyway.

Homer # 5406

Are any of the agencies pursuing sanctuaries?

Homer # 196

At the same time, I do not want to see areas "locked up" by increased regulations affected hiking, boating, fishing, hunting, kayaking (where appropriate).

Seldovia # 5872

You don't want to make parks because you could overimpact.

Seward # 6109

On habitat acquisition and protection, I am vehemently opposed to any transfer using these funds from private ownership to the National Park Service or any status of wilderness protection. The Park Service is just a tourist industry like any other. The numbers of people attracted to justify their existence is a big negative impact on the area. I would not like to see these funds used to take private land wherever and put them under Park Service or to upgrade from a refuge status or multiple-use status into a wilderness status. It is unnecessary.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 198

The government already has too much property, managed as "wilderness". If any land is purchased for recreational use, the users should pay for it.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1065

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1007

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 288

The Trustee Council might facilitate the transfer of the property included in the Main Bay Hatchery from the federal government to the state. This would remove the hatchery from the USFU wilderness study area.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

3. State lands on Naked Island: These lands provide habitat for species whose populations declined, receive considerable on-shore use from recreation and tourism, and considerable off-shore scenic-use by cruise ships, tour boats and the State ferry. The lands should receive some type of special use classification that protects their habitat and both on-and off-shore scenic viewsheds.

ISSUE: 2.1 MUL ; Multiple recommendations for habitat purchases (the "Citizens Vision")

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 1185

I am writing to urge that money obtained through the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement be used to acquire habitat in Prince William Sound, specifically to prevent clearcutting of timber in Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, the Knight Island Passage, the Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As a resident of the Interior, I seldom have the opportunity to visit Alaska's coastal regions. Whenever I do, I am awestruck by the beauty of the area and by abundance of plants, trees, and wildlife that inhabit the shore. Spending more money on interminable, conflicting studies or on capital development projects far from the affected area will do little to restore the area to the majesty it once had before the spill.

Fairbanks # 1053

Please support the use of settlement funds for habitat purchases because: 1) the 7 areas of the "citizens' vision" plan should be protected due to their unique and overwhelming value in wildlife, fish and timber protection and 2) the vast majority of the remaining funds should be used to protect the land and wildlife from further devastation.

Fairbanks # 736

Use money for threatened habitat--watershed approach. Specifically prioritize the seven "citizen vision" area. (Port Fidalgo, etc..)

Juneau # 1608

I write today to urge you to use the money from the *Exxon Valdez* settlement to increase and enhance our wildlife habitat protection in Prince William Sound. Recovery for the area will be very slow, but with protection from other human management and utilization, i.e. logging, mining, etc., the Prince William Sound will have a much better chance of recovery to pre-oil spill conditions. I urge you to use the settlement funds to buy wildlife habitat. Habitat is an absolute necessity for successful wildlife recovery. Our research shows that the best system protection for wildlife is full ecosystem protection. Please use the settlement funds to purchase entire watersheds, or expand the boundaries

of existing protected habitat, such refuges, to include entire watersheds. Please move quickly before some of the proposed purchased areas are harvested for timber or mining begins. Please move quickly on the Eyak corporation lands in and near Cordova. Other areas of prime wildlife habitat include Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, expansion of Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and expansion of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please act quickly to use the settlement funds for protection of wildlife and preservation for human enjoyment and use by purchasing lands for wildlife.

Juneau # 1526

You will soon be making very important decisions regarding use of the oil spill funds. Your decisions will affect generations yet to come. It is hoped that Alaskans and you members of the council have learned lessons from the long history in America of misuse, abuse and exploitation of our great resources. You have a great opportunity to reverse that trend. I urge you to use the oil spill funds to buy back habitat. This is the best way to protect our wildlife from further destruction and to reduce the damage of the spill. There are some areas of top priority, namely: (1) Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge (2) Kenai Fjords national Park (3) Port Chatam (4) Shuyak Straits (5) Port Gravina - Orca Bay (6) Knight Island Passage (7) Port Fidalgo. You will be pressured by many groups, many of which are well-meaning. But acquiring the land is top priority for Alaska's long-term welfare.

Juneau # 1155

Perhaps some good can still be done in the aftermath of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. The Seal Bay and Katchemak purchases were a good beginning. Now I hope that you will wisely use the remainder of the settlement resources to purchase those beautiful and sensitive areas so in need of protection. Everything that can be done to protect the precious ecosystems of Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island should be done now. Buying wildlife habitat areas should be the primary emphasis in the Restoration Plan. Although I have not yet been to the western part of the Gulf of Alaska, I hope that when I do come I will find that forests within Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge, at Port Gravina and Port Fidalgo have been protected from logging due to purchase with settlement monies. I hope the wildlife of Knight Island, Port Chatham and Shuyak Straits are safe from further devastation. Here is a great opportunity for you for the sake of all Alaskans today and tomorrow.

Juneau # 1097

I'm writing to express my support for use of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement funds to purchase threatened habitat in the Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska areas. As an Alaska citizen who has followed the news of various proposals to spend the money very closely, I am convinced that habitat purchase is the highest and best use of these funds. I have been appalled at various proposals I've heard about, to build highways, a fish hatchery on an Anchorage area military base, even a visitor's center about marine mammals. I think the vast majority of the funds should be used to purchase large tracts of land currently being threatened by destructive developments. I support protections through purchase of the seven areas identified by various spill affected citizens groups, including Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, inholdings in Kenai Fjords NP, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and inholdings in the Kodiak NWR. As public trustees, I urge you to do the best to ensure long-term health of the spill area: BUY HABITAT.

Juneau # 1081

The money received from Exxon in the settlement of the oil spill disaster are monies that should go directly back to protecting Alaska's wildlife habitat. Please listen to this letter representing the views of an Alaskan since statehood - protect Alaska's wildlife and their habitat. Areas I personally would like to see purchased and protected are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park - the private lands within the park please don't allow logging, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for listening to me.

Juneau # 1078

At this point, the most appropriate application of this hierarchy is to direct the vast majority of remaining settlement funds at the protection of wildlife habitat from further adverse impacts and to do so by buying and protecting large areas encompassing entire watersheds. To this end, I encourage the purchase of the following seven areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay - The old-growth forest of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species; 2) Port Fidalgo - Ongoing logging activities here threaten the densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Tatitlek and Valdez; 3) Knight Island Passage - Rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays provide habitat for spill-impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles, and salmon; 4) Kenai Fjords National Park - Important habitat along this rugged coast is subject to degradation from logging and development on private lands within the park; 5) Port Chatham - This is an important stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula Coast; 6) Shuyak Straits - The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to marbled murrelets, salmon, brown bear, elk, and deer. The Shuyak Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment. 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - Although logging is not a threat here, other development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the challenging process you are undertaking.

Juneau # 1076

I am writing to express my support for the use of Settlement funds for the purchase of wildlife habitat in areas impacted by the oil spill. I believe that habitat purchase is the very best use of the Settlement monies and the remaining funds should be used for this purpose. I request that you purchase and protect large areas and entire watersheds so that wildlife has a large undisturbed ecosystem to thrive in. There can be no better gift that we can leave the children of Alaska than large, unbroken areas of wildlands. I urge you to spend the money wisely and efficiently. Specific areas I would like to see purchased and protected are: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Each of these areas, and many more in the spill affected areas, have high wildlife values and offer the most protection of our ecosystem for the money. I thank you for your efforts to ensure the Settlement monies are well spent protecting Alaska's wildlands for future generations.

Mat-Su Borough # 1665

I am not as personally familiar with the other areas identified by community residents from the spill-impacted regions, but I certainly trust their judgment on other priority areas for habitat acquisition. The other areas are Port Gravina/Orca Bay, near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, near Valdez and Tatitlek, Knight Island Passage, and Port Chatham on the Kenai Peninsula. Everyone benefits from the

use of EVOS settlement monies for habitat purchases. Please keep negotiating for them.

Mat-Su Borough # 1586

I am extremely concerned about the ongoing process of restoration to the areas of our dear state which were affected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. As you prepare to decide about how best to use the settlement funds, I write to you today to implore you to take any and all actions you can which will protect habitat for the animals and birds which were devastated by that horrible disaster. Some personal experiences from my summer of 1989 inspire my request to you today: I watched dead otters being dragged away from the Valdez Otter Rescue Center (they died before they could be washed). Later I painfully experienced the shivering harlequin ducks trying to reacclimate themselves to the cold water in the pools at the bird house so that they could prove themselves ready to be released (they didn't make it). Later still I heard of the death of Seward otter #25 after his release into a not-quite-so-pristine bay on the Gulf coast. I had watched the slow recovery of his fur condition since May, and upon his release in August we thought him to be a symbol of victory of the rescue efforts. Then came the first restoration conference, when the idea came forth that acquisition of habitat for species damaged by the spill might one day be a reality, and things seemed better. Buying habitat is the very best way you can invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars; protecting the forests -- indeed the watersheds-- which support the healthy life cycles of the environment which our salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, and even marine mammals depend on, can make recovery from the spill a true reality for all of us. The threat to many areas of important wildlife habitat within the spill region is now not from oil, but from logging. I urge you to include on your list of priority habitat acquisitions the following: Orca Bay near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Your consideration of my deep concerns and your action towards purchase and protection of these areas will make your historic decision something I and all Alaskans will long cherish. Each of these areas, when protected, will continue to contribute to the healthy habitat which these animals depend upon, which I recreate in and love, and which are an important part of the beauty which makes Alaska my home.

Mat-Su Borough # 1584

I'm writing to urge you to use the remaining Settlement money to purchase threatened habitat in the spill impacted area. I believe there are many of us who need to see concrete measures taken that directly benefit these areas that were so badly damaged. The Seal Bay purchase on Afognak was a great start but much more can be done. I'd like to see you move more quickly to purchase the seven areas identified by the "citizen's vision" plan. I believe there is no more effective way to spend what money remains.

Mat-Su Borough # 1581

I am very much in favor of using Exxon Settlement funds for the acquisition of wildlife habitat and areas for wilderness recreation. Buying wildlife habitat is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the areas impacted by the oil spill and to protect these areas from further devastation. Habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds, as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I concur with the suggestions of "Citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition", and encourage the Council to purchase the seven areas designated. We must protect the treasure we have in Alaska's wild beauty by spending most, if not all, of the \$900 million on land acquisition of the areas for habitat preservation and/or wilderness recreation. We must protect fragile ecosystems by not allowing logging of other types of development in critical

habitat areas. Once again, I strongly support using the Exxon Settlement funds to acquire and protect habitat for wildlife.

Mat-Su Borough # 1085

I am writing you to let you know that I would like you to use the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. I believe that buying wildlife habitat purchases is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. You need to use the vast majority of remaining funds to protect this habitat from further devastation from forestry and development. There are seven areas of prime concern that I would like protected: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay - old growth forests exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism, 2) Port Fidalgo - logging activities have threatened the habitat it needs protection, 3) Kenai Fjords National Park - one of Alaska crown jewels, the heart is threatened by logging and development on private lands within the park, 4) Port Chatham - this is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, 5) Shuyak Straits - the spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to numerous mammals and the Straits are a highly productive aquatic environment, 6) Knight Island Passage - these islands support growing wilderness recreation/tourism use and provide habitat for spill impacted species, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - proposed development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values. Using the EVOS settlement for habitat purchases offers a rare opportunity where everyone wins. The private owners get paid for their property and our great grandchildren will hopefully be able to enjoy wilderness. And most important the wildlife keeps their habitat.

Other Alaska # 1182

Please act ASAP to buy the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision" namely: 1. Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2. Port Fidalgo; 3. Knight Island Passage; 4. Kenai Fjords National Park; 5. Port Chatham; 6. Shuyak Straits; 7. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you very much.

Other Alaska # 1073

I would like to urge you to use the remaining Settlement funds for habitat purchases and restoration in and around Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak. Areas such as Orca Bay and Port Gravina, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge are essential habitat for wildlife affected by the spill. These land purchases are the best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Please do it for the marbled murrelet.

Southeast Alaska # 1461

Without delay, please utilize available funding to purchase lands that will benefit our wildlife resources for the future. The acquisition of entire areas and complete watersheds makes greatest sense for protection of these lands and waters. Old growth forest near Cordova are now in statewide news over ongoing logging scheduled to impact the area. Please move on action to save these forests. Kenai Fjords and Afognak Island sites should be high priority acquisitions with proximity to nearby population bases a major factor in need for their protection now.

Southeast Alaska # 1122

I am writing to encourage you to spend most of the remaining settlement money to purchase privately held land parcels in and around Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Island. I am

particularly concerned that some of the money be spent to buy inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park. I believe that protecting wildlife habitat will be the best way to counter long-term effects of the spill and to help animal populations rebound. Thank you for considering my views.

Southeast Alaska # 1093

Please seriously consider spending the remaining Exxon oil spill settlement funds on habitat preservation. Land purchased in Price William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would be a legacy to future generations. Traditional lifestyle and other forest users could continue to coexist with habitat that would surely be threatened by clearcutting. As a citizen of Alaska, I implore you to think of our state's proud past and our future.

Southeast Alaska # 1086

As a citizen of Alaska I urge you to use the majority of remaining oil spill settlement funds to protect the pristine wildlife habitat of Alaska. Once forests are destroyed there is no way to restore them to their full splendor. The Valdez oil spill was a lesson on the harm human incompetence can have on the environment. Since the oil spill had the biggest impact on wildlife, the only appropriate way to use the \$600 million in fines is to see to the future protection of wilderness lands. No one has the right to destroy any animals habitat, that is why the remaining funds should be used to acquire as much land for protection against further devastation, accidental or intentional. Seven of the areas that should be included in plans for restoration include: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Protection of these and other areas should be top priority.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1751

The following are comments on the draft Restoration Plan the Council is preparing to guide how the *Exxon Valdez* settlement moneys will be spent. I am writing to support the Citizens' Vision for Habitat Acquisition. Habitat acquisition is the best use for the settlement funds, as it is the best way to help the recovery of species harmed by the spill. Of particular importance to the species recovery is acquisition, whenever possible, of areas encompassing entire ecosystems. While all seven areas proposed for acquisition in the Citizens' Vision are eminently worth of your consideration, I would like to make a special plea for land in the Kenai Fjords National Park and on Kodiak Island. Kenai Fjords, a highly popular destination for both tourists and Alaskans, is threatened by logging activities; Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is threatened by proposed development activities. Not only are these areas two of my favorite spots in Alaska, but they are also areas of unique opportunity for tourists and Alaskans alike to view spectacular wildlife ecosystems. The opportunities in both spots are unique because of their abundance of wildlife and their accessibility to visitors. I hope you give the Citizens' Vision for Habitat Acquisition your close attention, and that you decide to direct the *Exxon Valdez* settlement fund to acquisition of habitat harmed by the spill or threatened by future activities. This is the best possible way to use a past environmental disaster to prevent future environmental damage.

Anchorage # 1669

We implore you to spend the vast majority of settlement dollars on habitat acquisition. Please encourage the sale of large areas to include, where possible, entire watersheds. Please work first on the following priority areas but do not consider the list exclusive: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. We trust you will weigh our concerns in your decisions, and recognize how strongly we feel on this issue. Thank you again for the great work you have already done with Kachemak and Seal Bay.

Anchorage # 1645

I support the buying as the most important use of oil spill settlement dollars. Specifically I support purchasing tracts of 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I've lived in Alaska 19 years. I work in the oil fields and road construction industry. I don't believe in "locking up" Alaska. I do believe the most efficient way to protect particular areas however is to simply to buy it outright. I don't believe in paying lawyers to study and argue about everything until there is no money left. I don't trust the whims of politicians with vested interests dubious ethics and short term goals. Just buy what you can of that which you don't want to take a chance on regulations to protect.

Anchorage # 1640

I am writing you to use the remainder of the Exxon settlement to purchase wildlife habitat in spill areas. Buying wildlife habitat from willing land owners is a form of investing in the future, just as funding schools is a method of investing in the future. Wildlife and children make sound investments. Habitat selections should be broad, encompassing entire watersheds, to ensure protection. A disturbance in a watershed has the potential to effect adversely all forms of vegetation and wildlife within that watershed. Smaller parcels of "protected habitat" are far more vulnerable than larger ones. I support the selection of the seven areas to be purchased as part of the "citizen vision" for restoration. The Alaska Center for the Environment considers these seven areas as Priority Habitat Acquisitions in the Western Gulf. I suggest that you make habitat acquisition the cornerstone of the Restoration Plan. The seven areas are located near: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These areas provide vital habitat for many spill impacted species. Support habitat acquisition. Make recovery from the spill a reality. Thank you for taking my views into consideration.

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

2) Habitat Protection: The Sierra Club believes that the best use of oil spill restoration funds is habitat protection. We are on record as favoring expenditure of 80% of the original \$900 million for this purpose. Unfortunately, this appears to be no longer possible, due to the amount of money that has been spent or committed for other purposes. We recognize that there are other legitimate needs for some of the remaining funds. For example, there is a great deal of popular support for studies of damaged fisheries, and this is an appropriate use of some funds. However, habitat protection is the most effective use of funds. It is legal, it is highly effective, it protects the entire ecosystem, it is harmless, and it provides very long term benefits. Large scale protection could be implemented over the next two years, and paid for over the full eight years of Exxon's payments.

Numerous privately owned areas provide high value habitat for damaged resources and opportunities for services. These areas are threatened with degradation which must be prevented through acquisition of land and/or development rights. The Trustees should pursue large areas for acquisition, not just logging permits or buffer strips. Priority areas should include the following (in geographical order, from east to west): Port Gravina/Orca Bay, including Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay, the Rude River drainage, and Hawkins Island (Eyak Corporation); Port Fidalgo (Tatitlek); Knight Island Passage, including Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, and Knight Island (Chenega); Kenai Fjords National Park (Port Graham and English Bay); Port Chatham (English Bay); Shuyak Straits from Red Peaks to Seal Bay (Afognak Joint Venture); Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Akhiok-Kaguyak, Old Harbor, Koniag).

Anchorage # 1632

I am writing to voice my opinion on the use of settlement funds from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I support the use of these funds for the acquisition and protection of wildlife habitat. Acquisition of habitat is probably the best way to protect wildlife. In fact, purchase and protection of entire watersheds would be ideal. Specific areas which should be a high priority for purchase include those in the Citizen's Vision Plan and listed below. Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on your plans for use of the settlement funds. Keep up the good work.

Anchorage # 1627 Wilderness Birding Adventures

Bob Dittrock and I own Wilderness Birding Adventures, a small Alaskan guiding business specializing in birding and wildlife viewing trips in remote wilderness areas. We travel in small groups (nine people or less, including guides) and practice "minimum impact" camping techniques. Our business is resource dependent, but in a non-consumptive manner. The resource we rely on is a healthy and pristine wilderness environment. We conduct sea kayaking trips in Prince William Sound. Bob is a member of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association board of directors. Our recommendation to you is to utilize the remaining *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill settlement monies to purchase habitat that is presently or potentially at risk of being logged or otherwise developed. You have an unprecedented opportunity to preserve intact entire watersheds which will be of vital long-term importance not only to tourism and non-commercial recreation, but also to the fisheries. Everyday we hear of environmental problems (with major economic ramifications) that can be traced to the destruction or dissection of habitat. Please take this unique opportunity to preserve our intricately balanced natural ecosystems along the coastline of southcentral Alaska. I support the purchase of the seven areas identified in the "citizen's vision" plan, as well as any critical nesting or spawning habitat.

Anchorage # 1625 Alaska Wildlife Alliance

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance represents over 1900 members within and outside of Alaska. Our members are aware of the damage caused by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and are acutely aware of the need to spend the *Exxon Valdez* settlement money where it will do the most to protect the areas affected by the spill from additional damage. We strongly believe that the very best way to spend these settlement monies is for the acquisition of habitat within Prince William Sound and adjacent area's affected by the spill. Clearly, the overwhelming majority of impacts from the spill were to wildlife and wildlife habitat. It is only logical then that the best way to mitigate such damage is to protect wildlife and habitat from further disruption and degradation. Much of the premier wildlife habitat in these areas is slated for large-scale logging which would amount to a kind of second

human-induced disaster to the areas birds, mammals, and fish. It is within your power to prevent this from happening. Please do not squander the money received for mitigation of damages on ill-conceived and wasteful construction projects. If such projects are warranted, money should be allocated for them by the state's duly elected officials after appropriate public review. This money is perhaps the only positive result to come from a mammoth environmental catastrophe. We urge you to review the work that went into the "citizen's vision" for restoration, and to protect at least the seven areas identified for protection as a result of their work. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the spending priorities of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees Council. We look forward to hearing of the results of your work.

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Our priorities for acquisition are broad areas, including entire watersheds, in these areas: Shuyak Straits - Afognak Island (Afognak Joint Venture holdings) old-growth forest habitat located along the north part of the island adjacent to and east of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge unit on this island. Kenai Fjords National Park - All English Bay and Port Graham inholdings. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings on Kodiak Island. Port Gravina/Orca Bay - Eyak Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay, Sheep, Simpson Lagoon. Port Fidalgo ongoing logging threatens densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek. Knight Island Passage - Chenega Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Knight Island and Jackpot/Eshamy. Port Chatham - This last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, is threatened by logging.

Anchorage # 1617

Please support the use of Settlement funds for habitat purchases. This is the best way to spend the money and most of the money should be used in this manner. You should be sure that the purchases are large areas because patchwork protection cannot work. Specifically, I would like to see protection of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park Inholdings, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Orca Bay. Buying habitat is a win-win situation and I look forward to your taking steps toward achieving such positive action.

Anchorage # 1612 Anchorage Audubon Society, Inc.

Anchorage Audubon Society (AAS) is a locally-based all-volunteer organization affiliated with the National Audubon Society. Our membership of 1500 is concerned with Southcentral Alaska environmental issues, with a focus on protection of wildlife populations and wildlife habitat as well as environmental education. We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. We consider restoration of the spill-impacted areas a highest priority concern. As noted in the draft restoration plan, the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS) is believed by most Americans surveyed to be the largest environmental accident caused by humans anywhere in the world. Mitigating the impacts of the EVOS merits unprecedented and decisive action. Anchorage Audubon strongly favors habitat acquisition as the primary means of restoring the area. Potential logging and development in important habitat areas threaten to weaken already injured populations, including those identified in the plan and sought by avid Audubon birders and wildlife seekers, such as black oystercatcher, common murre, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, sea otter, bald eagle, killer whale, and river otter. AAS is also concerned with other injured species important to the ecosystem and to the recreational opportunities of the spill

impacted area, including cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, sockeye salmon, rockfish, Pacific herring, Pink salmon, and intertidal and subtidal organisms. In addition, the effects of long-term sub-lethal impacts of the spill may result in injury to populations not identified by the draft plan. Other damaged resources of high concern are designated wilderness areas and contaminated air, water and sediments. To effectively restore and protect these injured resources of the spill zone, and particularly to allow recovery of such as whole watershed purchases. AAS supports acquisition of the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision" for restoration. These are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Several of these have been destinations for AAS field trips because of their wildlife populations. All are considered high priority acquisitions. Although other restoration alternatives could be beneficial, AAS believes that habitat acquisition will provide the greatest benefit in the face of numerous resource development proposals in the region. Because some land owners are already engaging in resource development activities such as logging at Orca Bay near Cordova, AAS urges the Trustee Council to act quickly to acquire these seven important areas in the spill impacted region. In addition to habitat acquisition, AAS supports protection of public lands through changes in management practices. These low cost or no cost actions should be part of any restoration plan. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan.

Anchorage # 1611

Please consider the following my comments on the draft restoration plan: I would like to see the settlement funds spent on habitat protection. Please work diligently to purchase and prevent logging on the following holdings: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of the above listed areas would be an excellent use of the money. Please also consider using the funds for habitat acquisition in other places, as the opportunity arises.

Anchorage # 1606 Rep. David Finkelstein

This letter is in response to your recent solicitation for recommendations on the Restoration Plan. I believe the focus of you council should be on purchasing wildlife habitat. While we can't undo the damage caused by the oil spill, we can expand the public ownership of key coastal habitats in the affected areas. Within Prince William Sound, the Knight Island Passage and Jackpot Bay area is particularly critical. This region provides a wealth of natural beauty and wildlife habitat that should be preserved for future generations. The lands owned by Chenega Corporation include many tracts that need to be in public ownership. All of the Native corporation lands in Prince William Sound are worth considering in you acquisition plans, but the Knight Island area is especially important. If public lands can be acquired in the area, it will provide a continuous public coastline from Whittier to Seward. I have boated this coastline and am convinced it is a top priority. Other critical areas for habitat acquisition include private lands in the Kenai Fjords National Park, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Shuyak Straits area. In all of these areas we have a unique opportunity to purchase wildlife habitat on a willing-seller basis. Purchasing these and other key habitats in areas affected by the spill will give Alaska's wildlife a chance to fully recover from the effects of the spill. It would also enable these populations to continue to thrive in a protected environment. Making this type of commitment would put us on the road to successful resource management. Please consider the maximum level of habitat acquisition when putting the final plan together. Thanks for considering my views.

Anchorage # 1600

I would like to stress that settlement money from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill should go to acquire habitat. At the very least, the seven areas identified in the citizen's vision should be purchased and protected from any further damage. The *Exxon Valdez* spill will haunt Alaska and indeed the world for many years to come. It is imperative that the spill areas be, in a sense, reimbursed. The only way I can see for that to happen, is for us to protect the habitat and the wildlife from any further disaster. Logging in the area would be devastating to the wildlife. Just as the oil fouled the habitat, and destroyed birds and wildlife, so would logging. Again, please use the settlement dollars for habitat purchase. Thank you for allowing my voice to be heard.

Anchorage # 1587

I have three comments re: the draft restoration plan being prepared to guide how the Settlement of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill monies will be spent. 1) Habitat acquisition and acquisition of areas important for wilderness recreation and tourism are the best ways to invest the Settlement Funds. Please carry out the "Citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition". 2) All \$900,000,000 needs to be spent on purchasing these wild lands- Stop the wasteful frittering away of these settlement monies and get going with obtaining the lands - you have delayed and dragged your feet long enough.

Anchorage # 1565

I am writing to urge you to use the funds received from the oil spill (\$600 million in fines) to purchase land and timber rights to protect habitat. The funds should be used for this purpose, rather than for studies or other restoration efforts, because nature does best when left alone. Setting aside habitat will allow species a place to live and flourish, and heal the wounds inflicted by the spill (such as population depletion). Setting aside habitat is also a valuable investment as tourism is a VERY LARGE part of Alaska's economy. Therefore, I believe that the majority, most if not all, of the funds remaining should be used to purchase wildlife habitat. The most logical way to invest in wildlife habitat would be to purchase large tracts of land, including watersheds. I am not sure if I need to mention that these lands need to also be protected but, I will. These lands need to be protected from ANY KIND OF DEVELOPMENT OR "MANAGEMENT". I believe this is what the majority of Alaskans want. The following seven areas should be first on the "purchase list": 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay 2) Port Fidalgo 3) Knight Island Passage (Important area damaged by spill) 4) Kenai Fjords National Park 5) Port Chatham 6) Shuyak Straits 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Additionally, I would like to see old growth coastal rain forests given special attention due to their extreme habitat value. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Anchorage # 1563

Please support the use of settlement funds for habitat purchases. This is the best way to spend the money and most of the money should be used in this manner. You should be sure that the purchases are large areas because patchwork protection of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Orca Bay. Buying habitat is a win-win situation and I look forward to your taking steps toward achieving such positive action.

Anchorage # 1559

As you develop the Restoration Plan which will determine how the *Exxon Valdez* Settlement monies are spent, I strongly urge you to purchase natural habitat including watersheds and forests so that the

wildlife devastated by the oil spill will not face the threat that clear-cut logging would represent. It is important that large areas of land be bought and protected. It is crucial that you use the Settlement money to buy the seven areas identified in the "citizen's vision" plan including: Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These areas are natural treasures which should be protected and preserved. Please use this opportunity to do so.

Anchorage # 1517

I must admit that I have not been following this process very carefully. I do care a lot about the environment, however, and would like to tell you my views on how to spend the Exxon money. I think that the money should, for the most part, be spent to keep forested areas from being clearcut. Exxon money should be used to buy land because cutting down the trees hurts the animals that were already hurt by the oil. Protecting the trees helps to protect the animals and gives them a chance to recover. Like most people I did not know which areas were in danger. Fortunately, I belong to some environmental groups and they have informed me that certain areas must be protected above all others. I agree with their recommendation and I am passing it along to you. Please buy habitat in Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I will be following things more closely in the future and I hope to see you take action to protect the areas that I have mentioned. Thank you for taking the time to read my letters as I am sure that you are very busy.

Anchorage # 1512

I am a 25 year resident of Alaska who has slowly watched the beauty and wilderness of Alaska disappear. I am writing to you today, to ask for your support in buying habitat with the oil spill settlement money. I strongly urge you to use this money to purchase wildlife habitat to help protect Alaska's coastal rain forest from logging. Port Gravina, Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge should be purchased to protect these areas from further destruction. Please use the settlement money to protect Alaska's coast.

Anchorage # 1496

Please spend money from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement on habitat acquisition. Please consider the following areas priorities as you begin this process: Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Chatham, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Anchorage # 1490

I would urge you to use the Exxon Settlement monies toward something permanent, something that can't be used up or wasted; wildlife habitat is the best possible use for the money. There are many sites to consider, and the seven I most highly recommend are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With dubious results from the cleanup efforts to restore damaged habitat and ecosystems, it's being realized that nature itself is doing a better job on its own. We need to do all we can to aid this process by protecting these areas from any other forces of destruction, such as logging and other human developments.

Anchorage # 1475

Top priority for the EVOS money should be for the acquisition of wildlife habitat. It is the most effective way to protect ecosystems. We urge you to use this money to purchase the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision"--Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The protection is critical for these areas to ensure recovery and prevent future devastation. It's habitat that was damaged; it's habitat we are now losing (such as Orca Narrows logging); and IT IS HABITAT THAT NEEDS PROTECTING.

Anchorage # 1467 Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners

As the President of the Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners I hosted a conference in June of this year here in Anchorage. We had over 250 attendees. I was particularly pleased by the substantial number of conferees who have expressed their great pleasure at having had the opportunity to come visit our vast and beautiful state. A number have already begun to make plans to return next year to further their travels. One theme is clear - They were attracted and will return because we have substantial areas of unspoiled wilderness. It seems clear that for us to continue to attract significant conventions and visitors we must continue to offer what makes us a great destination - wilderness and wildlife. As a Trustee, you can help with this investment in our future by making wildlife habitat acquisition a top priority. I would encourage you to target Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, and Shuyak Straits for wildlife habitat acquisition. Your efforts in this regard are greatly appreciated.

Anchorage # 1464 Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.

Our Club (Knik Canoers and Kayakers) believe acquisition of habitat within the spill area offers the best opportunity for recovery after the spill. We would like to see a very high priority given to protection of this unique marine environment. We urge you to select a variety of habitat areas across the length of the area impacted by the spill. When possible, habitat acquisitions should strive to create large, contiguous areas of habitat rather than small, isolated units. Areas we support for acquiring habitat protection include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Anchorage # 1455

I urge you to use Settlement Funds for these habitat purchases: Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/ Orca Bay. The vast majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please protect the remaining forests and wildlife from clearcut logging and other destruction.

Anchorage # 1411

I must admit that I have not been following this process very carefully. I do care a lot about the environment, however, and would like to tell you my views on how to expend the Exxon money. I think that the money should, for the most part, be spent to keep forested areas from being clearcut. Exxon money should be used to buy land because cutting down trees hurts the animals that were already hurt by the oil. Protecting the trees helps protect the animals and gives them a chance to recover. We did not know which areas were in danger. Fortunately, I belong to some environmental groups and

the have informed me that certain areas must be protected above all others. I agree with their recommendations and I am passing it along to you. Please buy habitat in the Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I will be following things more closely in the future and I hope to see you take action to protect the areas that I have mentioned.

Anchorage # 1407

I would like to see the settlement funds spent on habitat protection. Please work diligently to purchase and prevent logging on the following holdings: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of the above listed areas would be an excellent use of money. Please also consider using the funds for habitat acquisition in other places, as opportunity arises.

Anchorage # 1400

I am writing to urge you to use the settlement funds to purchase threatened wildlife habitat in Alaska. Having studied biology and environmental science extensively, I am keenly aware of the need to protect entire ecosystems and wildlife habitat in order to ensure effective recovery. This habitat needs to be broad in area, not fragments here and there. But it doesn't really require a degree to understand that--just common sense. You must move quickly to purchase areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision"--Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park(private lands), Port Chatham, Shuyak Strait, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and any other areas that may be available. The wildlife and wilderness of Alaska are spectacular and unique. We must take steps to preserve them now and not sacrifice something so precious to us all for the short-term gain of a few. Thank you for your conscientious work on behalf of all of us who love Alaska and want to preserve it for future generations.

Anchorage # 1360

I am both shocked and alarmed at the possibilities of extensive clearcutting in the same areas damaged by the oil spill. We must do everything possible to improve and protect these areas and Habitat protection is the best means for achieving that goal. Please use the vast majority of the available settlement money to purchase the lands that are home to the various critters hurt by the terrible tragedy of 1989. Among the areas most important to me are the Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Port Gavina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Knight Island Passage, Shuyak Straits. These spectacular areas are the source of not only habitat but recreation and we cannot afford to see any of them degraded by short sighted logging. Thank you very much for your time and I am sure that you will do the right thing.

Anchorage # 1354

Please be aware of my strong support for Habitat Acquisition as the number one priority for expenditure of *Exxon Valdez* settlement moneys. While I am aware of the importance of scientific studies, I believe that buying habitat is the best way to protect and preserve a multitude of species as well as continuing to provide pristine areas for recreation and tourism. As such, habitat acquisition should receive the bulk of the funds which have been place in your trust. In an ideal world I would like to see every threatened area in all of Alaska bought and preserved with Exxon money. It would be wonderful to stop all of that destruction without having to reach into the pockets of taxpayers. Unfortunately, I am well aware that the funds are limited and have been

further depleted by what I consider to be excessive administrative costs, as well as unnecessary or inappropriate projects. Rather than continuing this depressing trend by spending millions of dollars on projects like aquariums and private hatcheries you should wisely use the money to acquire threatened land in the following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2) Port Fidalgo -- by this I mean the bays near Valdez and Tatitlek; 3) Knight Island Passage; 4) Kenai Fjords National Park; 5) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge -- there is no excuse for allowing logging in our National Parks and Refuges; 6) Northern Afognak Island -- many, many animals which were damaged by the oil spill call this area home. 7) Port Chatham -- I mean, of course, the forest along the coast. Thank you and good luck.

Anchorage # 1344

I am writing with regard to the Exxon Spill Settlement. I would like to see this money used to buy habitat. Using the majority of the remaining settlement dollars to protect habitat will help prevent future devastation in this area. I would like to see large areas purchased and protected, to include entire watersheds, as I have heard was the case with the purchase of Seal Bay on Afognak. In particular, I would like to see the following areas considered priority acquisitions: Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island Passage, Shuyak Straits, Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina and Orca Bay, Port Chatham, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your time.

Anchorage # 1342

We would like to introduce ourselves as members of the community who take pride in the beautiful coastal rain forests and wildlife around Prince William Sound, which are now threatened by clear-cut logging. We are writing this letter to urge you to support use of the settlement funds for habitat purchases. We sincerely believe that buying habitat is the BEST WAY to invest oil spill settlement dollars, and that a vast majority of the settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat. The purchase and protection of large areas, including entire watersheds, are required and essential if our future generations are to enjoy and benefit from the continued existence of the myriad wildlife and vegetation that co-exist in Prince William Sound. Accordingly, WE URGE the council members to BUY and PROTECT AT LEAST the following seven areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Anchorage # 1341

Although I am very concerned that the slow pace of restoration spending might cause us to lose precious opportunities, I wanted to say nevertheless that I appreciate your decision to at least purchase habitat at Kachemak and Seal Bays. I urge you however, to more quickly use the vast majority of restoration monies to purchase additional valuable habitat. I support the seven priority habitat acquisitions identified in the "citizens' vision." My personal experience makes me feel especially strongly about Knight Island Passage and Kenai Fjords National Park. To me, these and others are "priceless" areas--but hopefully we can in fact arrive at a price for them and preserve them for future generations of Alaskans and visitors. I'm not one who believes very often that natural resource management can offer win-win solutions for people with fundamentally different values. However, providing cash to willing sellers who can invest and make use of that wealth far better than they can make use of timber, and at the same time preserving habitat for subsistence and other purposes, is to me without any question one of those situations. Finally, I have been very disturbed by decisions by the state administration, and others, to cynically use restoration funding

to further development schemes. Please don't fall prey to the warped logic behind these decisions (for example, how spending millions of dollars to build a road to whittier "restores" the Sound is beyond me).

Anchorage # 1336

Can I add my concerns to those of others and the media? The \$900 million that Exxon has paid in restitution for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill should be spent NOW to buy as much endangered wildlife habitat acreage as possible. Today's picture in the paper about the Eyak clearcutting certainly shows that further delays by the Trustees will result in irreparable losses of wildlife habitat and wilderness. I don't know how far you can stretch the \$900 million (less, of course, what has been frittered away already on studies and administration), but this Alaskan would be grateful for land purchases in the Kenai Fjords area, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham and Shuyak Straits. Hope to see some positive results from your August 6 meeting!

Anchorage # 1322

In addition to the Eyak lands (which I visited earlier this summer in Sheep Bay and Port Gravina) I especially would like to see all the land purchased on Knight Island and have it turned into a National Park. Knight Island is a world-class treasure that must be protected. I would also like to see the timber lands on the outside coast of Kenai Fjords National Park protected, as well as Port Chatham (especially since so much of the adjoining land has been cut).

Anchorage # 1311

Thank you for spending settlement monies to protect timber land in Kachemak Bay and at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I support spending the vast majority of the remaining funds to add more habitat to that list. Prince William Sound has suffered enough damage without subjecting it to clearcut logging in the best forest habitat in the region. I am especially interested in seeing the Eyak lands at Port Gravina/Sheep Bay/Orca Inlet and around Cordova protected as well as what is left of the Tatitlek lands in Port Fidalgo. I would like to see a priority placed on the outside coast of the Kenai Peninsula in both the National Park and Port Chatham. Using settlement monies to buy timber scheduled for logging is a unique win-win situation for which future generations will thank you profusely for seeing the wisdom in pursuing with vigor. Spending the funds on endowing University chairs or more research simply will not protect the wildlife and fish that will suffer if these beautiful and productive forest lands are allowed to be cut and exported to the orient.

Anchorage # 1248

I applaud your earlier habitat purchases in Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. It was a major step towards restoring the areas affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and protecting them from future harm. However, it was only a first step towards habitat acquisition. In order to protect Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska from further degradation caused by logging and development, more prime wildlife habitat needs to be purchased. I support the "Citizen's Vision for Restoration" which recommends using the \$900 million Exxon Settlement money to purchase additional threatened habitat in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. There are several areas of vital importance for the recovery of animal, plant and fish species affected by the spill. These are 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The areas purchased should be large enough to include entire watersheds and ecosystems such as the 42,000 acre purchase at Seal .

Bay. I encourage the Trustees to make these purchases as soon as possible from willing landowners. It is definitely a win-win opportunity for both the private landowners and the public interest in protecting these most valuable lands.

Anchorage # 1213

I urge you to use the Exxon Settlement funds to purchase threatened wildlife habitat, specifically in the following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Purchasing these habitats would be the best way to guarantee recovery of the areas affected by the spill and would protect them from further injury. It would also preserve valuable tourist attractions and, most important, our unique and priceless Alaskan heritage. Buying wildlife habitat should in fact be the central focus of the restoration plan and should cover broad areas, including entire watersheds. Alaska is one of the most beautiful states in the Union--Kenai Fjords National Park, for example, is positively breathtaking. Please preserve our state's beauty by using the Settlement to buy wildlife habitat.

Anchorage # 1187

The very best way to invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars would be to buy wildlife habitat. It is obvious that the money relinquished by Exxon should be used to help protect for the future the habitat it threatened in the past. Therefore, I feel that the vast majority of remaining Settlement fund should be used to safeguard wildlife habitats in South Central Alaska from further destruction. I have been across Prince William Sound many times this past summer and have seen the destruction logging has caused on the coast between Valdez and Cordova. I have also seen the beauty and magnificence of the land yet untouched by human influence. It is imperative that the settlement money be spent acquiring these large areas of land including entire watersheds. Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straights, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I appreciate what a hard decision this council must be facing, but I am positive that you will see that the best hope for ensuring the future health of the Oil Spill area lies in acquiring specific habitats in the Western Gulf of Alaska.

Anchorage # 1186 Global Citizens United

We citizens of Alaska feel strongly that Exxon Settlement funds should be used for habitat purchases over broad areas that include whole watersheds like the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. In particular, we support the seven areas identified in the "citizen's plan" that would pay private inholders for lands that would be logged or otherwise developed in a way that would diminish their wilderness values. These areas include Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and bear habitat in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Habitat protection is the best way to protect spill injured species from further losses and will preserve the pristine quality of these areas that is so priceless to each of us.

[Signed by 6 people.]

Anchorage # 1163

After studying the alternatives set forth for use of the \$600 million remaining restoration money, I am writing to support using the funds to purchase as much critical habitat and timber rights as possible in the Western Gulf. In particular, the seven areas identified in the "citizens' vision" put together by residents of the spill impacted areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island

Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Anchorage # 1160

I strongly encourage you to invest the majority of the remaining *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement funds for habitat purchases. I live in Alaska because I love its wilderness areas and wildlife, and I believe the best use of the settlement funds will be to purchase land and timber rights and protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I urge you to protect large areas of land, including the following areas identified by citizens who have created a "citizens' vision" for restoration: Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for doing your best to provide for the protection of what "Alaska" really is.

Anchorage # 1102

My comments on the draft Restoration Plan are as follows: 1> The best use of the settlement funds is to protect habitat, recreation, and tourism areas. 2> We can prevent further damage by removing areas from logging and other development activity. 3> I support the Citizen's Vision of Habitat Acquisition.

Anchorage # 1090

I am writing in support of using the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies to purchase private lands in areas of the Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife refuge. You made a great start by the purchases at Kachemak and Seal Bays, but the seven other areas identified by citizens of the area deserve serious consideration. I know that you are under great pressure to spend the Settlement monies on other projects. However, one of the reasons that the Exxon Spill did not have as drastic an impact as it might have had was the fact that there was so much undeveloped habitat in the impact area for animals to utilize. If large areas had been developed, or clearcut logged, then the animals would have been concentrated into smaller areas and the potential for impact would have been much greater. Purchasing such areas will protect them, providing large, continuous tracts of undeveloped wildlife habitat as a buffer against potential future disasters.

Anchorage # 1089

The other (major area in which settlement money should be spent) is acquisition of open private lands for future use by people. I have followed proposed acquisition issues carefully and believe the attached proposal by the Sierra Club Alaska Chapter is a sound one. I urge you to seek acquisition of these lands. Thank you for your service to Alaska.

Anchorage # 1087

I am writing to tell you what I feel will be the best use of the \$600 million settlement monies received as a result of the oil spill. I hope you will consider my letter as you develop your "Restoration Plan." Wildlife habitat is what has suffered from the spill, therefore wildlife habitat is what should benefit from the settlement funds. The best use is to buy land and timber rights and to protect habitat as you have already begun to do in Kachemak Bay and on Afognak Island. Other areas where I hope you will purchase private land include 1) Knight Island Passage where my family and I have gone with our boat and enjoyed the island wilderness, 2) Kenai Fjords National Park where I take out-of-state guests and where they never fail to be impressed with our state's beauty and

wildlife, 3) Port Gravina/Orca Bay where the old growth forests provide high-quality wilderness habitat, and 4) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge where proposed development threatens prime brown bear areas. Thank you for your attention and good luck as you proceed with your challenging assignment.

Anchorage # 1083 National Audubon Society

On behalf of the National Audubon Society including its 2,700 Alaska members, I'm writing to urge that you strongly support committing most of the remaining \$600 million in *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement monies to acquisition of key fish and wildlife habitats along the track of the spill.

These high priority habitats include the following: 1) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 2) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 3) Port Fidalgo, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Knight Island Passage, 6) Port Chatham, 7) Shuyak Straits.

Anchorage # 1082

Please make purchasing wildlife habitat in Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords, Afognak, and Kodiak a cornerstone of the Restoration Plan.

Anchorage # 1077

The most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted area and to protect these ecosystems from further devastation is buying wildlife habitat. Please move quickly to purchase seven areas namely: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Since private owners are paid for the value of the holdings of land the public interest is protected, as well, and everybody wins.

Anchorage # 1075

Please use the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines wisely! Thank you for finally saving the beautiful natural habitat in Kachemak Bay. In the same way please buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision": 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park area, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge area. We need to set aside entire watersheds to protect the beautiful and abundant wildlife and environment and help it to recover from the impact of the oil spill. Thank you!

Anchorage # 1072

We want you to know that we believe settlement money should be used to buy more wildlife habitat. The following areas should be your priority and other areas should be added and acquired in rapid succession: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As the world becomes more and more populated and Alaska becomes less remote...our chance to save areas will become more and more difficult. This needs to be done now. Thank you for your work on this project.

Anchorage # 1059

I strongly urge you to use the Settlement funds to acquire threatened habitat for wildlife. I believe that this is one way that land will be saved from further development in areas that are vital for wildlife. So many of our tourists come up here "to see the animals" as to find pristine wilderness that no longer exists in so many places. I encourage you to buy habitat in large parcels, including watersheds. I support the Alaska Center for the Environment's "Priority Habitat

Acquisitions" in the Western Gulf and encourage you to move quickly to purchase them. They are also identified as part of the "citizen's vision." You can truly make a difference and I encourage you to do so.

Anchorage # 1048

Buying wildlife habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. I believe the vast majority of remaining settlement funds from the Exxon oil spill should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and protected with this money, as with the recent 4200 acre purchase at Seal Bay. The trustees should buy and protect at least the 7 areas identified as part of the citizens' vision that were outlined in the map provided by the Sierra Club. Some of these areas include: Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island, Kenai Fjords and Kodiak Island. I feel strongly about the protection of Alaskan lands for the future of Alaska and generations of Alaskans to come, and wish for the State to aggressively purchase land in preservation and perpetuity for ever.

Anchorage # 1042

We very strongly support using the Exxon Settlement fund for habitat purchases! Please move quickly to purchase the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision" (i.e. Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. We feel that buying wildlife habitat is the most sensible thing to do. Please help ensure that these diverse biological treasures are protected!

Anchorage # 1035

Let's buy some land with the \$600,000,000.00 for our future and the coming generations. 1) Kenai Fjords National Park 2) Shuyak Straits 3) Kodiak National Wildlife refuge 4) Port Gravina/Orca Bay 5) Knight Island Passage 6) Port Chatham 7) Port Fidalgo. Let's do it.

Anchorage # 1034

We believe there are 7 key areas that should be considered for habitat purchase as a very minimum. There may be others, but these 7 would make an excellent start: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. We would be most grateful for your strong consideration concerning the points we have raised in our letter. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Anchorage # 1028

There are several areas that I feel are prime candidates for habitat purchases. These areas are: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay in Prince William Sound, 2) Port Fidalgo in Prince William Sound, 3) Knight Island Passage in Prince William Sound, 4) Southern Montague Island in Prince William Sound, 5) Shuyak Straits on northern Afognak Island and 6) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to move quickly to purchase the areas that I have recommended. Buying habitat is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill impacted area and to protect these ecosystems from further devastation. Please give this request your highest consideration.

Anchorage # 1001

First, thanks for your recent positive actions toward the land purchases at Seal Bay. Good work. I strongly encourage you to continue along the same lines and use the remaining settlement monies to

purchase other habitat that is threatened by logging and development. Although some may complain that the habitat to be purchased was not the habitat directly damaged by the oil spill, buying and providing long-term protection to wildlife is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted areas and protect them from further damage. I greatly fear that if habitat is not purchased the remaining money will be "lost", bit by bit, to funding for various agencies and studies. The oil spill settlement monies are not the appropriate source for such funding and, unless you are careful, you may soon look back and wonder where all the money went and what you got for it. I have recently returned from a trip to Shuyak Island and know first-hand the value of Shuyak Straits. Preservation of that area would also help offset the extensive logging underway on Afognak. Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords, Port Chatham, and Kodiak Refuge also include high value lands that should be obtained. Thank you for your continued efforts and your consideration of the importance of purchasing broad areas of habitat with remaining oil spill settlement monies.

Anchorage # 696

The priority habitat acquisitions must be: 1. Port Gravina/Orca Bay 2. Port Fidalgo 3. Knight Island Passage 4. Kenai Fjords National Park 5. Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge 6. Shuyak Straits 7. Port Chatham

Anchorage # 672

Acquisition of habitat is the absolute most important way to recover from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Purchase of Kachemak Bay and Afognak Island lands by the Trustee Council should lead the way to other similar acquisitions. Prince William Sound should be a priority acquisition area for the EVOS Trustees, since that region was significantly altered by the spill. Areas around Cordova, Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, and Knight Island deserve immediate attention. Willing sellers and imminent threat of logging should be critical to which lands are chosen by the Trustees. The Gulf Coast of the Kenai Peninsula was heavily oiled and should also be a main priority for habitat.

Anchorage # 620

The money should be spent now when the threats from logging are very high. Particular areas that I want to see in the priority acquisition list include: 1) Port Gravina & Orca Bay, 2) Kenai Fjords National Park, 3) Knight Island Passage. My second priority list includes: 4) Port Chatham, 5) Shuyak Straits, 6) Port Fidalgo, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I would also like to see the other Eyak Corp Lands in and around Cordova saved.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 1557

I would like to share with you my opinion of how to best use the \$600 million in Settlement funds from Exxon. First I'd like to say that my position comes from my interest in, and volunteer work with the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust, and related land conservation in general. I've recently been made aware of a "citizens' vision" identifying priority habitat acquisitions in the western Gulf of Alaska. I agree that this list of seven areas does include lands containing very valuable wildlife habitat which should be protected by the EVOS settlement funds. These seven areas are: the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, and Port Gravina/Orca Bay. These lands should be protected keeping the tracts .

as large as possible to ensure the integrity of the stewardship in perpetuity. I'd also like to take this opportunity to thank you for using a portion of the Settlement funds to purchase land and timber rights inside Kachemak Bay State Park, and for Seal Bay. Your foresight in these purchases and in the use of the remaining funds will be long applauded!

Homer # 1036 Silver Eagle Charters

I am writing to strongly encourage you to utilize the Exxon settlement funds to buy and preserve wildlife habitat in Prince William Sound and coastal areas on the Gulf of Alaska. I not only operate my own small charter business out of Homer, I am also the Relief Master on the state ferry Tustumena. As such, I get the opportunity to sail by many of the areas which concern myself and many others. Our concern is that logging, tourism and other threats will cause serious, if not irrevocable harm to areas which are now pristine, or nearly so, and vital to the ecological health of all of SW Alaska. Specifically, the Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and Knight Island Passage need to be preserved for the benefit of our wildlife and the delicate balance between creatures of the sea and ashore, as well as for future generations of Alaskans and Americans.

Homer # 683

I received a flier in the mail from the Alaska Center for the Environment in Anchorage. It presented 4 priority habitat acquisitions for the Western Gulf of Alaska, and 3 for Prince William Sound. These look good to me. I've enclosed a copy, though you probably already have one. I would hope that you would be able to acquire other habitat as well. In making acquisitions or arranging for conservation easements, I suggest that wherever possible large areas be protected. Saving a part of an interdependent ecosystem such as a watershed is not as effective as protecting the whole unit.

Homer # 482 Kachemak Bay Conservation Society (KBCS)

Habitat acquisition priorities: Kenai Fjords National Park lands, Shuyak Island lands, Kodiak Island parcels. We basically support these lands as the #1 purchases.

Homer # 297

Acquire lands: 1) Inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park. 2) Kachemak Bay State Park. 3) Afognak Island. 4) Private land in Homer spit. 5) Old growth forest in PWS. 6) Private land along Anchor River.

Kenai # 1037

I am writing today regarding usage of the Exxon Settlement. I believe that buying wildlife habitat should be the cornerstone of the restoration plan. This should include large tracts of land which include entire watershed areas (such as the Seal Bay purchase on Afognak). A reasonable plan would be to purchase as much of the "citizens' vision" proposed areas as possible including Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords, Port Chatam, Shuyak Straits and on Kodiak Island. This will ensure recreation opportunities and wildlife protection for us and future generations. Thank you.

Other Kenai Borough# 1138

I am writing you to inform you and try to persuade you as to utilization of Exxon settlement funds. I believe that such funds should be used to purchase habitat. Any restoration plan should, in my opinion be based upon wildlife habitat, as a way of ensuring recovery. An added benefit will be to

protect these ecosystems from further devastation. Habitat purchase should be diverse covering broad areas, and including entire watersheds. Such purchases should include Orca Bay, Knight Island passage, Port Fidalgo, Kenai Fjords National Park borders, Port Chatham, Shuyuk Straits and areas near Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I hope you will seriously consider my specific suggestions purchase of entire ecosystems for wildlife habitat is the best use for the Exxon settlement funds.

Other Kenai Borough# 513

I'm writing concerning the spending of Exxon Settlement funds. In particular I favor wildlife habitat acquisition. I think that this is the most sure way to help the damaged wildlife and marine ecosystem. Damaged areas that I'm familiar with, that I think need particularly quick action are the Knight Island area, and the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula (the Kenai Fjords National Park, and the Port Chatham, Port Dick areas.)

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 1249 Kodiak Audubon Society

On behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society, we commend the Trustee Council for the purchase of Kachemak

Bay and Seal Bay lands. These acquisitions of threatened wildlife habitat are the most effective method of restoration to protect these ecosystems from logging and other development. We strongly support committing most of the remaining EVOS settlement moneys to purchase threatened fish and wildlife habitat. These priority habitat acquisitions along the spill impacted tract include the following: 1) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 2) Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak 3) Port Gravina/Orca Bay 4) Port Fidalgo 5) Knight Island Passage 6) Kenai Fjords National Park 7) Port Chatham.

Kodiak # 737

Buy habitat for: common murre, marbled murrelets, harlequins, oystercatchers. Majority of money for the threatened habitat and for injured resources. Protect: Shuyak Straits, Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Kodiak Refuge, esp. Karluk Lake area and sport/recreation opportunities.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1792

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1791

I would just like to stress that buying natural habitat is by far the best use of 'Oil Spill Settlement' dollars. The vast majority of the remaining funds should be used to purchase and preserve crucial forests and watersheds to ensure that these endangered ecosystems remain relatively healthy. Seven notable areas stand out as deserving of this protection. They include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park (Private Holdings within park), Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Private Holdings Within Park). This money was made available because of the environmental damage caused by the 'Spill', and as such shouldn't southeastern coastal Alaska's environment be the major beneficiary. Wildlife and fishing interests would benefit greatly from the protection of this land. Please make the most logical choice and recommend purchasing this crucial habitat. Thank you for your time.....

US, Outside Alaska# 1790

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1788

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1787

Please use the *Exxon Valdez* settlement funds for habitat acquisition including: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park; 5) Port Chatham; 6) Shuyak Straits; 7) Kodiak Island Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for considering my comments.

US, Outside Alaska# 1786

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should

be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1785

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US, Outside Alaska# 1783

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1782

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1781

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

invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1780

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1779

I am writing to ask you to use the Oil Spill Settlement funds for purchase of wildlife habitat: the seven areas identified as the "Citizens' Vision" areas. I have visited Alaska, and hope to visit your state again. Seeing your unspoiled, magnificent wilderness is an unforgettable experience which cannot be obtained anywhere else. I am convinced that the best thing you can possibly do for the benefit of future Alaskans is to ensure that as much of your wilderness is preserved as is possible. You have such an unbelievably rich and valuable heritage. Please do as much as you can to preserve it. It is priceless in terms of spiritual inspiration and in maintaining a high quality of life for your citizens.

US, Outside Alaska# 1776

I'm writing to you for two reasons. First, to say thank you for wisely choosing to use Settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. Second, to urge you to use remaining settlement funds for habitat purchases, specifically Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Each area has its unique value which I'm sure you are very well aware of, so I won't dwell on each one, but together they are the essential areas that need to be protected from clear-cut logging and other destructive developments. Using the settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon Spill. To quote Anne Weiland, "Use of the EVOS Settlement for habitat purchase offers a rare 'Win-Win' opportunity: Private owners get paid for the value of their land holdings and the public interest is protected as well. These purchases offer our best hope for ensuring the long-term health of the spill area." So I urge, no beg you, to buy and protect at least the seven areas I have identified with the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines. Your country will be eternally grateful.

US, Outside Alaska# 1772

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1771

I support your decision to use settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. Using the settlement to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations. I urge you to spend the majority of remaining settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Priority habitat acquisitions as proposed by the "citizens vision" are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The decisions you make affect the fate of much of Alaska's magnificent coastal rain forest. I hope you will take a stand to buy and protect large areas, including entire watersheds. Vote to preserve a most precious and needed natural habitat for our survival today - and our future generations.

US, Outside Alaska# 1769

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1766

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1765

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1761

It is important to put the oil spill settlement dollars to the best possible use. Buying habitat is the best way to do that. Large areas should be bought and protected, including: 1) Port Gravina and Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Alaska may be far from where I live but is close to my heart. Please support wilderness.

US, Outside Alaska# 1755

I am writing to request that the remaining \$600 million in settlement monies be used to purchase critical habitat for the species which were affected by the spill. In my judgement the purchase of habitat to prevent the destructive activities of man is one of the most constructive ways to preserve the natural world. Consequently, I have supported land trusts and conservancy efforts in several areas of the United States over the years. I urge you to give priority to the seven habitats proposed by the local citizens groups in Alaska. Although I have travelled to Alaska to visit this region, in general, I have found that those outdoors people who live in an area know what is most valuable to save.

US, Outside Alaska# 1752 Washington Wilderness Coalition

The Washington Wilderness Coalition (WWC) is writing to urge you to support the use of the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds for habitat purchases in Alaska. We feel that buying habitat would be the best possible way to invest the oil spill settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to buy habitat, which would in turn protect the Alaskan wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent purchase at Seal Bay). Also, the Trustees should buy and protect at least these following habitats: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; 2) Port Fidalgo; 3) Knight Island Passage; 4) Kenai Fjords National Park; 5) Port Graham; 6) Shuyak Straits; and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Salmon, Bald Eagles, and Marbled Murrelets are among some of the creatures which were devastated by the oil spill and now depend on the forest habitat. The large-scale logging threat in the oil spill area constitutes what could become a second disaster for these animals. We at the WWC are convinced that using the settlement dollars to protect the wildlife habitat is the best way to restore their damaged populations. The Washington Wilderness Coalition is composed of over 40 member organizations and 1,000 individuals, both grass-roots and state-wide, fighting to save wilderness, wild rivers and wildlife in the United States. Please consider the above-mentioned proposals; we feel they are the only way to ensure the long-term protection of the oil spill area.

US, Outside Alaska# 1750

I am writing in regards to the allocation of the oil spill settlement dollars. I feel the wisest use of these monies is to purchase ancient forest habitat. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to insure protection for wildlife, salmon spawning grounds, and the entire ecosystem. You should buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords NP, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straights, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1748

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1746

This is a request to the Trustees to support the use of the settlement funds for habitat purposes - using the settlement to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations. Thank you so much for this opportunity. With such at stake - how can one do otherwise! 1) Buying habitat is the VERY BEST WAY to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. 2) The VAST MAJORITY OF REMAINING SETTLEMENT FUNDS should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation; 3) LARGE AREAS including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak); 4) The Trustees should buy and protect AT LEAST THE SEVEN AREAS identified as part of the "citizens' vision" (see map); and 5) SUPPORT ANY OTHER AREAS you want to see protected. You know what/where they are.

US, Outside Alaska# 1744

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1743

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least

the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1742

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1741

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1740

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1738

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1736

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover

without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1732

Please use the \$600 million on acquisition of those prime areas such as inholdings in Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham. Your wisdom in this matter will be felt for centuries to come.

US, Outside Alaska# 1731

I am writing to urge you use the oil spill settlement dollars to purchase lands and bays for future protection... especially the Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, and Kenai Fjords. I understand that Kachemak and Seal Bay have already been protected. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1730

Please use the oil spill settlement dollars to buy wildlife habitat, thus protecting species from further devastation. Also please purchase at least seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision". Thank you buying the 42,000 acres at Seal Bay on Afognak. Please continue to buy habitat for wild creatures. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1718

Surely you have an awesome responsibility in the allocation of the \$600 million Valdez money. In view of why you now hold the money, surely justice - and life on earth - call out for the protection of every possible area for long term protection from the careless accidents of development - at the very least, the seven areas suggested by the Kachemak Bay Coalition - and every additional area possible. Please inspire the world by proving that humans can protect as well as destroy.

US, Outside Alaska# 1716

This is to inform you that I would like you to support the use of settlement funds for habitat purposes. Buying habitat is the best way to use settlement funds. The vast majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. The Trustees should buy and protect at least the 7 acres identified as part of the Citizens Vision.

US, Outside Alaska# 1694

I wish to express my concern over your upcoming decision on the use of Oil Spill Settlement Funds. I believe that absolutely the best way to invest these funds is by buying habitat, thereby protecting wildlife habitat and entire watersheds from further man-made accidents. By purchasing at least those seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision", you will have made a decision that will protect a variety of plant and animal species and their habitats from the further ravages of man. I urge you to invest Oil Spill Settlement monies in the purchase of large areas of habitat and entire watersheds.

US, Outside Alaska# 1693

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1690

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1689

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1688

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part

of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1687

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1686

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1685

Concerning the remaining \$600,000,000 in Exxon fines for the Prince William Sound catastrophe, I believe investing in wildlife habitat is the best way to settle. There are many areas needing protection from clear cutting, etc., but these are some of the most critical: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As our roadless areas in the lower 48 keep shrinking and preserving wilderness is more and more difficult, I think we need to acquire all we can.

US, Outside Alaska# 1681

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1680

As you consider the plans for spending the rest of the \$600 million Exxon fines as part of the "Restoration Plan," I feel it is vitally important that such funds are used for the best extent possible to purchase, protect, and preserve habitat throughout the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound Areas. Habitat in terms of native species and wildlife need to be protected from further human and ecological degradation, and, that is only possible if steps are taken now to purchase habitat that it can and should be protected. Specifically, I urge you to use funds to purchase habitat in Port Gravina/Orca Bay areas; forest areas in the Port Fidalgo region; habitat in the Knight Island Passage area; protection of the integrity of all lands near and within the Kenai Fjords National Park; forest habitat near Port Chatham; forest and aquatic habitat in the Shuyak Straits area; and bear habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These are areas that continue to be threatened by development and other potential disasters. By purchasing and buying large tracts of land with funds, these lands can be protected from further logging, or environmental dismantling of precious and beautiful Alaskan ecosystems. I urge you to take seriously where such a large pool of funds can be best used and employed not only for the betterment of the people of Alaska and the United States, but also for the wildlife and habitat of these areas.

US, Outside Alaska# 1679

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1678

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1671

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife

habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1668

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1666

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1664

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1663

As an informed citizen, I am writing concerning the allocation of Exxon fine funds. It is important to allocate monies in a pragmatic way, one that will outlast the oil spill itself and its immediate

cleanup. The best way to accomplish this is to purchase and preserve wildlife habitat. This in itself is the best way to restore populations injured by the oil spill. Recent efforts to secure Seal Bay of Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay on the Kenai are excellent first steps. This effort must be continued, with a significant majority of remaining settlement funds being used to purchase and protect wildlife habitat from further intrusion. Seven areas have been identified as prime candidates for purchase: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Port Fidalgo, 3) Knight Island Passage, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Preservation of these areas, including watersheds, is critical to protection and restoration of wildlife habitat. Development and timber cutting in these areas should be precluded forever. By using settlement monies for land purchase, landowners will receive fair payment for their contribution to lasting habitat preservation.

US, Outside Alaska# 1661

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1660

My husband and I are students of Geology and Oceanography and we ask you to support the use of the settlement funds for habitat purposes. 1) Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. 2) The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. 3) Large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). 4) The Trustees should buy and protect at least those areas identified as part of the "citizens vision." 5) Support 1- Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2-Port Fidalgo, 3-Knight Island Passage, 4-Kenai Fjords National Park, 5- Port Chatham, 6-Shuyak Straits, 7-Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please remember that what happens in Alaska effects the waters, the ecology of the rest of the world.

US, Outside Alaska# 1657

It is my understanding that the Trustee Council is about to decide the use of the funds from the *Exxon Valdez* fines. I urge the Council to use the remaining funds for purchasing private lands threatened with development in the following areas: Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Afognak Island and Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham region on the Kenai Peninsula, Kenai Fjord National Park, Knight Island Passage area, Port Fidalgo (Prince William Sound), Port Gravina & Orca Bay (Prince William Sound). Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

US, Outside Alaska# 1656

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while

giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1653

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1651

I would like to ask for your support for spending the greatest part of the remaining Settlement funds for the purchase and protection of wildlife habitat. Please consider purchase of land and timber rights in these critical areas: Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings, Knight Island Passage, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge proposed adjacent developments, Port Chatham, Port Fidalgo, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Shuyak Straits. I appreciate your previous decisions to use funds for Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay, and I trust that you will have the wisdom and good judgment to do similar good with the remaining funds. Thank you for your consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1647

I am writing to ask that you support the use of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement monies for habitat purchases in the affected area (Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska). As a former eleven year Alaskan resident before, during and after the oil spill, I looked with horror at the damage that this disaster did to the pristine marine areas in Prince William Sound and the areas west of the Sound in the Gulf of Alaska. I urge you to spend the vast majority (if not all) of the remaining settlement funds on habitat purchases at Port Gravina/Orca Bay area, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Many of these areas are threatened by private development within their borders (Kenai Fjords and Kodiak), are areas covered for development and logging or are areas that provide critical habitat for spill impacted species. Large areas, such as complete watersheds, should be purchased and protected to provide efficient use of the settlement money the best use of this money is to purchase the habitat that wildlife and fish depend on for their survival. I hope that the Trustees will consider the long- term future of this impacted area and use the resources at their disposal to assist the long term recovery process and protect the natural heritage of this part of Alaska. Habitat is the key to wildlife!

US, Outside Alaska# 1646

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1644

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it. This is extremely important!

US, Outside Alaska# 1642

This letter is to urge you to follow the "citizen vision" for the acquisition of priority habitat in Prince William Sound and the Western Gulf of Alaska. Such action is the only appropriate course to follow since the funding is the result of the legal action taken to restore the damage to the ecosystem as a result of the spill. The purchase of these pristine and sensitive natural areas will help protect these entire ecosystems from future destructive development such as clear cutting. Be a good steward for these lands and waters and the generations of the future will applaud your name.

US, Outside Alaska# 1641

I have written to you at this time to express my concerns over the fate of much of Alaska's magnificent coastal rain forest and to make suggestions for its protection. As you are well aware, the most beautiful areas of Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge contain vast tracts of private land. This area--more than 850,000 acres of pristine wildlife habitat--is threatened by clear-cut logging and other destructive developments. Salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and other wildlife devastated by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill depend on forest habitat. Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to these creatures. As members of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, you control the fate of the remaining \$600 million in Exxon fines and thus control the fate of the wildlife and their habitats in the areas mentioned above, as well as all others affected by the spill. Using the settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore their damaged populations. Therefore, when making your decision, I urge you to keep the following points in mind: 1) Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars; 2) The

vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation; 3) Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak); 4) You should buy and protect, as a minimum: a) Port Gravina/Orca Bay; b) Port Fidalgo; c) Knight Island Passage; d) Kenai Fjords National Park; e) Port Chatham; f) Shuyak Straits; and g) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As I stated upon filling out my recommendations on the 1994 Potential Project Titles list on May 19th of this year--let's keep our priorities in proper perspective. Wildlife and habitat first.

US, Outside Alaska# 1639

I am writing this letter to ask you to support the use of the *Exxon Valdez* settlement funds for habitat purchases. Buying habitat is the best way to invest settlement dollars; the vast majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation; and large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. Please buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please do not succumb to the pressure to use the settlement funds on projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill -- rather, use the funds to buy land and timber rights to protect their habitat. Thank you for your consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1637

Your oil spill settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1636

I support using settlement funds for protecting wildlife habitat and buying and protecting entire watersheds to protect them from logging; and the seven areas identified as a part of the "citizens vision" should be purchased and protected from clear-cut logging and other destructive developments...

US, Outside Alaska# 1622

Secondly, I would like to commend you on your actions earlier this year to save Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay from further habitat destruction through logging. I followed this issue closely in the legislature and I was pleasantly surprised at the outcome. As I am sure you can conclude, I am strongly in favor of using the remaining settlement funds for further habitat purchases. I hope protecting the spill affected areas from further devastation will continue to be a priority for the Trustee Council. The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill of 1989 reminded us of how fragile our surroundings really are and how great the risks are even when you think you have taken the necessary precautions. The citizens in the spill affected areas have joined together to create a "citizen's vision" that identifies seven critical areas whose habitat should be protected. The areas include: Port Garvina,

Fidalgo & Chatham, Orca Bay, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjord National Park, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and Shuyak Straits. These areas have been chosen because of their value to local residents and all Alaskans in their present state. These habitats will be protected only if settlement funds are used to buy these lands and the associated timber rights. Please consider using the remaining funds to purchase these habitat areas and help Alaska make spill recovery a reality. Again, thank you for allowing me to comment in this forum.

US, Outside Alaska# 1621

Please support use of the settlement funds for the purchase of habitats. Large areas should be bought, especially the seven areas which are part of the "citizen's vision". Thanks

US, Outside Alaska# 1615 American Rivers

American Rivers is the nation's principal river conservation organization, with more than 15,000 members nationwide. In its twenty-year history, American Rivers has worked intensively to protect rivers under the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and has actively assisted states and local groups with their river conservation efforts. American Rivers has also worked closely with federal agencies in numerous programs designed to protect and restore the nation's rivers. American Rivers is a member of the Alaska Rain Forest Campaign, and, along with the other national and regional conservation groups within the campaign, is dedicated to the protection of Alaska's temperate rain forest, from Ketchikan to Kodiak. We strongly support utilization of the vast majority of the remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds to buy land and conservation easements on lands throughout the spill area. We believe strongly that purchase of habitat important to wildlife and fisheries should be the highest priority of Settlement fund expenditures. Further, the long-term protection of wildlife and fisheries resources will be enhanced by purchasing large areas of land, not isolated tracts. Where possible, entire watersheds should be purchased. The Trustees deserve great credit for the purchase of large areas around Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay near Homer. These purchases should serve as a model for future fund expenditures. American Rivers supports the objectives of the "Citizens' Vision," and urges purchase of lands and easements in the following seven critical areas: 1) Kenai Fjord National Park 2) Knight Island Passage, 3) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 4) Port Chatham, 5) Port Fidalgo, 6) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 7) Shuyak Straits. We request in particular that the Trustees move quickly to prevent the destruction of habitat values at Port Gravina/Orca Bay, the most threatened area that needs to be acquired. We also urge the Trustees to consider carefully the important fisheries and wildlife values, especially brown bear, present in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of critical inholdings will ensure the long-term protection and integrity of many streams important to salmon and wildlife. If you have any questions concerning the matters set forth above, please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

US, Outside Alaska# 1613

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1610

As a concerned U.S. citizen and environmentalist I would like to express my views concerning the use of the remaining dollars from Exxon's fines for the Prince William disaster. The remaining \$600 million in fines would be put to best use thru the purchase of wildlife habitat to prevent further degradation of Alaskan coastal rain forest. Any large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and at the very least the seven (7) areas identified by the citizens council should be protected. Due to the vast damage which was inflicted upon wildlife and habitat areas from the Valdez oil spill, I urge the council members to help heal the Alaskan environment thru habitat purchase.

US, Outside Alaska# 1609

Please support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. It is the best way to restore their damaged populations and to protect them for the future. As a flight attendant I am in the Alaska area frequently and I have a great love for the unique beauty and wildlife in the area. The travelers I speak with feel the same. This is your opportunity to do something truly meaningful for the "long run" of habitat protection. Private owners will be paid for the value of their land and the public interest is saved as well. Please support habitat acquisitions in the following areas: Port Garvina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1605

I am concerned about the environment of our world and am especially concerned about our nation's last unspoiled wilderness, Alaska. I am a tourist of Alaska and have several relatives in the area. I enjoy vacationing in places which have not yet been touched by the disfiguring hand of modern human society. The oil spill in Valdez, Alaska--caused by Exxon--has been one of the greatest environmental catastrophes in recent memory. Right now, little can be done to reduce the damage that the spill has caused. The least that the EVOS Trustees can do is draft a Restoration Plan respectful to the Alaskan environment that Exxon has irrevocably ruined. Buying wildlife habitat should be the cornerstone of the plan. It is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted area and also serves to protect these areas from possible devastation in the future. The habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds. The recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak is a good example for the kind of purchase I have in mind. I recommend that the Trustees move quickly to purchase the areas of Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please rush to protect these as well as any other areas that the Council or other Alaskans feel need protection. In this way, the settlement funds can be used for what they should be used for--present and future protection of the Alaskan environment. It is really a small price of retribution for such a grotesque environmental disaster. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1604

As a U.S. citizen and former resident of Alaska. I urge you to support the use of Oil Spill settlement funds to buy large areas of wildlife habitat. This is the absolute best way to invest settlement dollars; the majority (if not all) of remaining funds should be spent to protect wildlife,

wild lands, and entire watersheds from further devastation. I lived 5 years in the beautiful Prince William Sound area. My daughter was born there. I know first hand that an incredible irreplaceable region this is, full of beauty and life that can be found no where else on earth. I urge the Council to buy outright several priority habitat areas: 1) Port Fidalgo--logging activities threaten this densely forested habitat so close to my former home of Valdez--a shipping corridor for cruise ships from around the work. Incredible scenic wildlife and tourism value. 2) Port Gravina/Orca Bay--these old growth forests provide necessary habitat for spill-injured species. Exceptional wilderness recreation and tourism values also. 3) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge--proposed development schemes would jeopardize prime bear and other wildlife habitat. A world-class destination for wildlife lovers. We cannot allow Kodiak to become compromised or degraded. 4) Knight Island Passage--prime habitat for spill-impacted species: whales, seals, bald eagles, salmon, sea birds, otters. Excellent wilderness recreation activities. 5) Port Chatham--the very last intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast; it must be saved. 6) Kenai Fjords National Park--one of the crown jewels of all Alaska, its coastline is threatened by logging and development on private lands inside the park boundaries. 7) Shuyak Straits--rich habitat for aquatic wildlife, including salmon, highly productive: the Sitka spruce forest on Afognak Island is home to many species: brown bear, elk, deer, marbles murrelets, eagles. 8) Port Valdez--incomparable scenic beauty; rich salmon habitat; cruise ships' destination; beautiful timbered coastlines. Six men will decide the fate of much of Alaska's irreplaceable rain forest. School children all over America are saying "Save the Rain Forest! " Thinking all that needs to be saved is in South America. Here in North America our own rain forests are in as great a peril of over cutting and exploitation. I ask you to think of future generations on this earth as you make this crucial decision. What legacy will we leave them? The legacy we SHOULD leave them is an earth rich in biological diversity and abundant in wildlife and lands. Alaska is one of the last places on earth where this is even possible. Don't let large-scale logging and other development in the spill area create a second disaster for these creatures. Do all you can to purchase and protect these now private wildlands for all Americans. My family and I urge you to do so. The recent 42,000 acre acquisition at Seal Bay was an excellent beginning. Using the remaining \$600 million in funds to further preserve wildlife habitat is the absolute best way to restore these damaged populations.

US, Outside Alaska# 1603

As a former Alaska resident, and today a frequent visitor to the state, I would like to encourage you to spend the vast majority of the remaining settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please buy and protect AT LEAST the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision". I want to congratulate you for saving Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. Please let Seal Bay be a model as far as protecting entire watersheds. Please don't spend this very important money on projects of little value to restoring the fish and wildlife hurt in the spill. Large-scale logging in the oil spill area would bring a second disaster to the wildlife of the area.

US, Outside Alaska# 1599

Recently, I had the opportunity to enjoy the incredible beauty and tranquility of Tutka and Kachamek Bays. After enjoying these areas I was dismayed to learn how close they came to being logged. This issue suddenly became very personal. I am writing to urge the EVOS Trustees to spend the money wisely. By that I mean spend it on habitat acquisition. Buying wildlife habitat is the best way to allow ecosystems recover from the oil spill. A recovery that will only happen slowly, and over considerable time. When you protect habitat you also preserve the natural beauty of the area for

everyone to enjoy. This produces long-term benefits not temporary resource extraction. I understand that the following seven areas are considered priorities for acquisition, by Alaska citizens: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Habitat acquisition should take priority over all other components of the Restoration plan. I urge the EVOS Trustees to act in Alaska's best interest and move quickly to acquire the areas mentioned above, and other priority areas.

US, Outside Alaska# 1594

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US, Outside Alaska# 1593

Your oil spill settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1592

Please support, vote to approve, and work to implement the "citizen's vision" for spending most remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds to acquire private land and timber rights in at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Salmon, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and many other species severely harmed by the oil spill depend upon forest habitats. Many of these forest habitats are jeopardized by large-scale logging, including clearcutting. The settlement funds cannot bring back the wildlife killed in the spill, nor remove spill-associated toxins from the marine ecosystem. But these settlement funds can and should be used to acquire private forest lands and timber rights so that important habitats will receive necessary protection. Indeed, this is the best and most appropriate use for most of the remaining settlement funds. In this regard, I support and applaud the use of some settlement funds to protect Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island. Please continue these acquisitions to protect entire watersheds, whenever possible.

US, Outside Alaska# 1591

I would like to recommend that using the Settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill. Large areas should be bought. Protection wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please buy and protect the following crucial areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; the Knight Island Passage watershed; Port Chatham; the Shuyak Straits watershed and aquatic environment; and inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The buying of land and timber rights on these parcels will protect these fragile habitats and all prevent destructive development and clear-cut logging.

US, Outside Alaska# 1588

I am writing regarding the Exxon Settlement funds. As a frequent tourist in beautiful Alaska (the most beautiful of our states) I feel strongly that: A. buying habitat is the best way to spend these funds; B. All that remains should be spent in Habitat, especially large areas including whole watersheds; and C. I would like to see the seven areas (Citizen's Vision) bought up.

US, Outside Alaska# 1583

I am writing to ask you, as Trustees, to support the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect our valuable wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. As a member of the Sierra Club, I'm supporting "citizen's vision for restoration", identifying the seven critical areas to be protected. Please protect what rightfully belongs to all of us, ensuring the long-term health of such a majestic land.

US, Outside Alaska# 1580

I urge that the purchase of fish and wildlife habitat be fully approved so as to save and restore Alaska's coastal area and to fully protect Alaska's unique and fragile wildlife and fish habitats with large areas to be purchased, including entire watersheds. And with purchase of Alaska's coastal region, the following specific areas must be acquired at this time: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to preserve Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjord National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, are all areas of certain national significance. And to buy at least 1,100,000 acres of Alaska's coastal rain forest with provisions to eliminate all logging in this area so as to save the coastal area for all Alaskans.

US, Outside Alaska# 1553

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1552

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1551

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1550

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1549

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a

difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1547

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1544

My husband and I had the wonderful opportunity to visit your beautiful state in June. We were reminded frequently that Alaska could be divided into two states, and then Texas would be the third largest state. However, what they failed to tell us was that Alaska was so far ahead of all of the "lower 48" in beauty and natural wonders, there is no question of first place. We were also told that tourism is the third largest source of income for the state. We did observe several areas where the forests have been clear-cut. Unfortunately, there has been a great deal of this done in other states and the results have been a loss of habitat for wildlife, soil erosion, and adverse effects on fishing industries, not to mention the destruction of the beauty of the forests. You are in a position to buy the land and timber rights and to protect the forests and wildlife of Alaska. I urge you to include the seven critical areas that the citizens of Kachemak Bay have identified in your restoration plan which will use the settlement monies from the Valdez oil spill. Protection of the wildlife affects not only Alaska, but the entire western hemisphere. We were delighted to see migratory birds on our trip that we have seen in Texas, but we had never before seen in their summer plumage. Habitat must be maintained, and it can only be done by preserving the forests. By protecting the natural beauty and resources of Alaska, you will be supporting tourism as a prime source of income.

US, Outside Alaska# 1543

I feel that the best long-term economic benefit for Alaska lies in tourism and that the wildlife and natural environment is the most powerful draw. The use of oil spill settlement money to purchase wildlife habitat will have lasting value. Large areas will protect animals that range. The "citizens' vision" proposal has merit and should be given serious consideration. I am looking forward to another trip to Alaska - a real standout in the world of travel destinations. It is an American treasure. Let's protect it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1542

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be

bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1540

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1538

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1537

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1536

I am writing this letter as indication of my support for the following statements, and the actions they envisage. 1. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars; 2. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from

further devastation; 3. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak); 4. The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay - Port Fidalgo - Knight Island Passage - Kenai Fjords National Park - Port Chatham - Shuyak Straits - Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

US, Outside Alaska# 1535

We are writing to urge you to use the Oil Spill settlement money, exclusively, to buy and preserve additional natural habitat. We believe that additional reserved natural habitat will in the long-run be the most beneficial use of the available funds to both animals and people. The following areas are particularly important to preserve: Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, Port Chatham, Port Gravina/Orca Bay. Our daughter is a Wildlife Officer, employed by the Alaska Division of Fish and Game. In visiting her in Alaska we have had an opportunity to see several of the areas mentioned. We have been greatly concerned by the inroads already being made into some of these areas by lumbering of virgin timber. The effects on the streams from uninhibited run-off of cut areas are evident in many places. We hope you will take action to use the settlement money to preserve these areas. We believe that action will have the most lasting and broadest beneficial result.

US, Outside Alaska# 1534

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1532

I am writing to urge you to invest the remaining *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies in purchasing wildlife habitat from willing private landowners. Protecting natural habitat is the most important step towards preserving the local ecosystem, and it's crucial that large areas, including entire watersheds, be bought and protected. In particular, please protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you very much!

US, Outside Alaska# 1531

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a

difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1530

We support using the settlement funds for habitat purchases: Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement funds. The remaining settlement funds should be allocated to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large area, like entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. (ie the 42,000-acres Seal Bay purchase on Afognak). You should buy and protect AT LEAST the following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay (These old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide excellent wildlife habitat and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism supporting the local economies. 2) Port Fidalgo (This area is being destroyed by current logging activities threatening this densely forested habitat along the sheltered bays of Valdez and Tatitlek.) 3) Knight Island Passage (Rugged mountain islands with intimate bays supporting valuable wilderness recreation and tourism benefiting the local economies. It also provides habitat for spill impacted species such as whales, seals salmon and eagles) 4) Kenai Fjords National Park (The heart of this rugged coastline is threatened by logging and private land development adjacent to the park.) 5) Port Chatham is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the Outer Kenai Peninsula coast. 6) Shuyak Straits (the Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to marbled murrelets, salmon, near (bear?), elk, and deer. The Shutyk Straits are a high productive aquatic environment, a virtual maritime highway for marine life. 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Proposed development activities would jeopardize prime bear habitat and other wildlife habitats).

US, Outside Alaska# 1529

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlements Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1525

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of remaining should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1524

Your Oil spill settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1523

Your oil spill settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1522

I am writing this letter to urge you to spend the settlement monies to purchase wildlife habitat. It is urgent that large areas be bought and protected from clearcutting. Please include at least the following areas in your purchase: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. If funds allow use the extra for more habitats of equal value to future generations, as these are not replaceable. Your consideration on this issue, is appreciated. (P.S., A former resident of Alaska).

US, Outside Alaska# 1521

Your oil spill settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystem a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1520

Your oil spill settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and

enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystem a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. The majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1514

Please allocate most of the Exxon settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat. I'm hoping that with these monies you can protect large areas of critical habitat like you did with the 42,000 acre Seal Bay area on Afognak. In particular, please try to purchase lands which are threatened in the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords, Port Chatham, Shugak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thanks for considering the future of Alaska's wildlife.

US, Outside Alaska# 1505

I am writing this because there are several areas, including some within National Wildlife Refuge and National Park that are threatened with logging and other development on private property inholdings. There is now a unique opportunity to purchase, with oil spill settlement money, such areas in order to conserve them as wildlife refuges and scenic areas in parks. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement money. The vast majority of remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from devastation. Large areas including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak Island). The trustees should buy and protect at least the seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, inholdings within Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and inholdings in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I will appreciate your concern about these areas and efforts made to prevent logging and development in them. Please let me know about what actions you take and how it will be decided as to what to do with the oil spill settlement money.

US, Outside Alaska# 1492

Use the majority of the money to protect habitat. Protect large areas, such as watersheds. Buy and protect the 7 areas listed in the "citizen's vision" list.

US, Outside Alaska# 1491

We commend you for using Settlement Funds to purchase Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. We urge you now to continue to protect wildlife from further devastation by purchasing timber rights and habitat in the following locations: Port Gravina/Orca Bay old growth forests, Port Fidalgo forested areas near Valdez and Tatitlek, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park private lands threatened by logging and development, Port Chatham forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, Shuyak Straits aquatic highway for marine life, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to prevent development in prime brown bear habitat. Using Settlement funds in this way would seem to us to be the best way to restore the areas damaged by the spill. Because we learned of the comment period too .

late to reach you by August 6th with individual letters, the undersigned are collaborating on this FAX. Thank you for your attention to our requests. We shall be looking forward to the results of your decision. NOTE: Seventeen signatures accompanied this letter.

US, Outside Alaska# 1487

I suggest you use a large part of remaining oil spill settlement funds to acquire more wildlife habitat by purchasing land and timber rights from willing sellers. Large areas could be bought and protected as at Seal Bay, Afognak. At a minimum the following areas should be acquired and preserved: Port Graham/Orca Bay, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, Knight Island Passage, Port Fidalgo, Port Chatham, and Kenai Fjords National Park. Many scientists now agree that management for biodiversity on a regional scale is necessary to stem the tide of disappearing plant and animal species. This means protecting entire watersheds rather than parcels of so many acres here and there. The terrible disaster of the Valdez spill has led to the opportunity to make such purchases to preserve land and habitat without spending taxpayer dollars. It is an opportunity that should not be dismissed. Please take action to ensure that species suffering from the spill will have habitat in which to recover and to preserve these wild and beautiful areas with settlement funds.

US, Outside Alaska# 1484

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1482

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1481

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife

habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1479 Pine St. Chinese Benevolent Association

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1478

Please accept the following comments concerning your Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound. Although my home is far from this devastated area, the media has made this tragedy a reality for me, and I share the concern of Alaskans that the funds recovered from Exxon Oil be used for the best possible result. I would urge the Trustees to invest the Oil Spill Settlement Funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. This is the very best way to insure the restoration of this fragile ecosystem. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. These purchases should include at a minimum the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these comments, and for your work on behalf of Alaskan wildlife.

US, Outside Alaska# 1477

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1476

I strongly urge you to invest the remaining settlement funds to restore the fish and wildlife species

hurt by the unfortunate oil spill. Specifically, I support the "citizen's vision" for restoration. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected. The seven critical areas are: #1 - Port Gravina/Orca Bay, #2 - Port Fidalgo, #3 - Knight Island Passage, #4 - Kenai Fjords National Park, #5 - Port Chatham, #6 - Shuyak Straits, #7 - Kodiak Island. At least 80% of the remaining funds should be spent to buy this land and timber rights. Offering permanent protection to these vast areas of pristine wilderness land will go a long ways towards mitigating the damages caused by that terrible accident.

US, Outside Alaska# 1474

I am writing to support use of settlement funds for habitat purchases. Using the settlement funds to protect wildlife habitat is the very best way to restore the areas damaged by the Exxon spill. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas including entire watersheds should be bought and protected. Priority habitat acquisitions in the Western Gulf of Alaska should include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1473

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1470

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1469

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife

habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1466

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat Acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If the sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1465

I would like to urge you to invest the Oil Spill Settlement funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. Large areas should be bought and protected, i.e., Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The media has made this tragedy a reality to me and it is my hope that funds be used for the best possible result.

US, Outside Alaska# 1463 Northwest Cancer Center

Although I have never been to Alaska, I certainly plan to go there some day. The only reason that I would visit the state is to see its immense area of natural beauty, ranging from the tideland fjords to the mountains and tundra. The best way to continue to attract me and other tourists to the state of Alaska for its long-term economic welfare would be to secure large amounts of wilderness purchased by funds from the *Exxon Valdez* settlement. Purchasing land, especially around Prince William Sound, on the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Island, would be most appropriate.

US, Outside Alaska# 1462

As a frequent visitor to Alaska and a temporarily absent ex-resident, I encourage you to use the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds exclusively for the purchase of coastal habitat. Although much effort has been and will be made to prevent future oil spills, Murphy's Law makes plain that more oil will spill. The most effective way to repair the damage from the *Exxon Valdez* and to limit damage during future spills is to preserve the environment's ability to restore itself. This requires preservation of an untouched coastal habitat. In particular, I encourage you to use your funds to preserve large blocks of coastal forest. Here in Washington we are slowly realizing how closely the health of the forest is tied to the health of the ocean. Alaska, with (so far) less coastal logging, has not seen this link yet. But it is there nonetheless, and once broken cannot be restored. For example, the great salmon runs of Puget Sound are a thing of the past, largely due to loss of forest habitat. Please add my voice to those who seek to preserve large blocks of coastal habitat in the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park (private lands within and adjacent to the park), Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and also the Kodiak

National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1460

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1457

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1456

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be apent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds and the needs clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1447

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo;

Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1446

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1445

I'm contacting you to urge you to support use of the Oil Spill Settlement funds for the purchase of wildlife habitat. Buying wildlife habitat is the best way to invest these funds. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be used to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be purchased and protected (such as your recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). I urge you to buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision".

US, Outside Alaska# 1444

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1443

Considering that the oil spill damaged the ecosystem and the wildlife, it seems to me that all monies from the fines should be used ONLY to support wildlife and wilderness areas. Please use the funds from the settlement to purchase habitat and to protect wildlife from further devastation. The Trustees should also use the money to purchase at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision". You should also purchase large areas including entire watersheds, such as the 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. Enough of the clearcutting. This nation has been ripped-off by the lumber companies for years. Add to this the devastation that they have caused to the ecology and wildlife. Please use the funds only for the above uses.

US, Outside Alaska# 1442

I support the purchase of habitat from willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can effect the whole in other ownership. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1441

We would like you to support the use of Settlement funds for habitat purchases. We feel it is the best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. We feel you, as Trustees, should buy and protect at least the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens vision." If possible, the Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings should be a priority.

US, Outside Alaska# 1440

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1422

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protects at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1420

I support the purchase of habitat form willing private landowners as the ideal way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. If sellers are willing, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected to ensure that effects can be controlled, rather than leaving parts that can affect the

whole in other ownerships. The vast majority of the remaining funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I encourage you to but and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1418

Your oil spill settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1413

I am writing to urge you to invest the remaining *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies in purchasing wildlife habitat from willing private landowners. Protecting natural habitat is the most important step towards preserving the local ecosystem, and it's crucial that large areas, including entire watersheds, be bought and protected. In particular, please protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1402

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. With the funds available and the need clear, this is your chance to make a difference that can be an important part of your legacy to mankind. Please take it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1401

Your Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to save timber lands for future use and enjoyment by buying land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars, while giving oil-impacted ecosystems a chance at restoration. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000-acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage; Kenai Fjords National Park; Port Chatham; Shuyak Straits; and the Kodiak National Wildlife

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1392

I am writing to urge you to invest the remaining *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies in purchasing wildlife habitats. Protecting these habitats is the most important step toward preserving the ecosystem. I particular seven areas need to be protected: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1348

I am writing you, the Trustees of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill Council, to ask you to support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. I believe you have made a wonderful start by using funds to protect Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay on the Kenai. At this point, to continue in the same vein, I think funds would be best used to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected--as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. For I believe that purchasing habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. At least the following seven areas, identified as part of the "Citizen's Vision", should be bought and protected: 1) Kenai Fjords National Park--Private lands within the park must not be logged or developed. Otherwise the spectacular coastline will be disrupted. 2) Port Chatham--This is the only strip of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast. 3) Port Gavina/Orca Bay--The old growth forests of Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species. Tourism and wilderness recreation will also be negatively impacted if this area is left unprotected. 4) Port Fidalgo--The densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek is being destroyed by current logging activities. 5) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge--Development activities jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values. 6) Knight Island Passage--This habitat provides for spill impacted species such as harbor seals, bald eagles, orcas, and salmon. Rugged mountain islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation and tourism. 7) Shuyak Straits--This is a highly productive aquatic environment--an essential travel corridor for marine life. The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to salmon, brown bear, marbled murrelets, elk and deer. These are the priority habitat acquisitions in the Western Gulf. If we are to make recovery from the spill a reality settlement funds must be used to buy these areas. Please inform me as to your position on these habitat acquisitions. I await your reply.

US, Outside Alaska# 1343

As a frequent visitor to Alaska and a witness to the devastation of the *Exxon Valdez* spill I want to send a message of support for buying wildlife habitat. We have proven over and over again that humans are unable to respect wildlife. Unless it is kept safe from those who don't care it will disappear and we will all suffer in the long run. It is up to you to safe guard our future. I believe that you should buy the seven areas identified as part of the "Citizen's Vision". I would like to see large areas purchased so that entire watersheds can be protected. This will also encourage recovery of spill area and save areas that haven't already been damaged. There isn't much hope for these areas unless they are protected. Please keep me and my children in mind when you make your decision.

US, Outside Alaska# 1339

I am writing you, the Trustees of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill Council, to ask you to support use of the Settlement funds for habitat purchases. I believe you have made a wonderful start by using funds to protect Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay on the Kenai. At this point, to continue in the same vein, I think funds would be best used to buy land and timber rights and protect habitat. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected--as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement Funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. For I believe that purchasing habitat is the very best way to invest oil spill settlement dollars. At least the following seven areas, identified as part of the "Citizen's Vision", should be bought and protected: 1) Kenai Fjords National Park--Private lands within the park must not be logged or developed. Otherwise the spectacular coastline will be disrupted. 2) Port Chatham--This is the only strip of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast. 3) Port Gavina/Orca Bay--The old growth forests of Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species. Tourism and wilderness recreation will also be negatively impacted if this area is left unprotected. 4) Port Fidalgo--The densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek is being destroyed by current logging activities. 5) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge--Development activities jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values. 6) Knight Island Passage--This habitat provides for spill impacted species such as harbor seals, bald eagles, orcas, and salmon. Rugged mountain islands with intimate bays support growing wilderness recreation and tourism. 7) Shuyak Straits--This is a highly productive aquatic environment--an essential travel corridor for marine life. The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to salmon, brown bear, marbled murrelets, elk and deer. These are the priority habitat acquisitions in the Western Gulf. If we are to make recovery from the spill a reality settlement funds must be used to buy these areas. Please inform me as to your position on these habitat acquisitions. I await your reply.

US, Outside Alaska# 1338

Regarding the restoration plan involving the use of oil spill settlement dollars, I believe the best use of a substantial amount of the funds is to purchase land to protect and preserve valuable ecological areas and wildlife. The land purchases would be made from willing private landowners. In my opinion, the best way to protect natural areas is to purchase large contiguous areas of land, and protection should be made for at least the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak Straits, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, Kenai Fjords National Park. Thank you for your consideration of my concern.

US, Outside Alaska# 1330 Sierra Club, North Star Chapter (Minnesota)

I would like to respectfully submit comments on the Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound on behalf of the North Star Chapter of the Sierra Club. Our main concern is regarding the use of the funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill settlement. It is our position that these monies could best be used to purchase habitat from private landowners. The preservation of there habitat areas, which are at risk of clearcutting, would provide "safe havens" for wildlife as oil impacted ecosystem recover. Also, preventing clearcutting on these lands would prevent further stresses such as sediment runoff in the already taxed ecosystems within the Sound. We recommend that the majority of the remaining settlement funds be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. To accomplish this and to provide ample habitat for larger wildlife, larger areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. At a minimum, as much land as possible in the following areas should be

purchased and protected: 1) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 2) Kenai Fjords National Park, 3) Port Chatham 4) Port Fidalgo 5) Knight Island Passage 6) Shuyak Straits 7) Port Gravina/Orca Bay. After the terrible damage done to habitat and wildlife populations as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* spill, what could be more appropriate than to use the settlement funds to make amends. The harm of the spill cannot be undone, but we can protect undamaged portions of the ecosystem to aid in the environmental recovery. We strongly urge you to consider this option.

US, Outside Alaska# 1327

With this in mind (that purchase of entire watersheds is the most effective restoration technique), I would like to express my complete support for the seven priority habitat acquisitions presently identified by the Citizen's Vision. These include Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Fidalgo, Port Chatham, Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Shuyak Straits, and Knight Island Passage. Having personally spent two summers near Olga Bay within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and one at Port Graham at the mouth of Kachemak Bay, I am very well aware of what is at stake in the region. I am particularly thankful for the already accomplished rescues of Seal Bay on Afognak Island and important lands adjacent to Kachemak Bay which, in my opinion, represent excellent examples of what can be accomplished through the intelligent application of Settlement funds. In summary, through thoughtful application of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement funds, we now have an opportunity to make decisions which will benefit in perpetuity the wildlife of Southcentral Alaska. As the process moves forward, I hope you will keep the points I've addressed in mind and employ them as the Restoration Plan is developed and habitat purchase and protection decisions are made.

US, Outside Alaska# 1319

I am writing to you regarding your "Restoration Plan" which will guide the use of the Oil Spill Settlement money. I support the idea of allowing private landowners to purchase the habitat. Buying the habitat, especially large areas with watersheds, is the best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. I think that the Trustees should buy and protect at least Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The remaining funds can be used to protect the wildlife habitat from further ruin. I thank you for your time, I hope you take my thoughts into consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1316

I am writing to urge the council to invest all of the settlement fund into the purchase of land and timber rights to allow the ecosystem time to fully recover from the Valdez. Large intact watersheds would be the best areas to buy. Some specific places to consider are Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Strait, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1313

The purpose of this letter is to strongly urge you to invest the remaining settlement funds in buying habitat to protect wildlife from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. These should include at least the following seven areas which have been identified as part of the "citizen's vision": Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I have visited your state the past two summers, but have recently canceled by

vacation plans for a third visit later this summer in protest of Governor Hickel's despicable decision to allow the destruction of wolves. I hope that your decision regarding the use of the remaining settlement money indicates your firm commitment to wildlife preservation that makes Alaska the unique place it is.

US, Outside Alaska# 1300

We understand that you constitute the Trustee Council appointed by President Clinton and Governor Hickel of Alaska to develop a Restoration Plan to guide the use of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies. It is urgently requested that you buy land and timber rights because it is apparent that wildlife habitat should be saved from further devastation. It would be wise to buy and protect seven (7) areas under consideration, namely: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1290

You control those remaining \$600 millions in settlement money, and with them you control the fate of the forests that are threatened by the outrage of clear-cut logging -- and the important wildlife habitats the forests support. The forests and the wildlife cry out for protection, and I cry to you with them. In your Restoration Plan, I beg you to buy the land and timber rights; buy the habitats, buy the watersheds, buy those 7 areas identified as part of the Citizens Vision, buy all those private holdings in the Sound, in Kenai NP, in Afognak, and in the Kodiak Refuge. No restoration can be complete and worthy of us unless the area is in its natural, pristine state once again. Please let our cries come unto you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1281

Please use the settlement funds from the Exxon oil spill to buy large areas for wildlife habitat, especially the following: Port Gavina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1254

The environmental destruction caused by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill will probably never be fully measured. However, with the settlement monies, we now have an excellent opportunity to rectify some of the devastation which was caused by this disaster. The purchase of land and timber rights is certainly the best and most judicious possible use of this money. Vast, critical areas, including entire watersheds, should be purchased in order to guard wildlife habitat from further ruin. Please give careful consideration to the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please take this important opportunity to aid in the recovery and future protection of this diverse ecosystem at no cost to the American taxpayer. I thank you for your consideration of these requests.

US, Outside Alaska# 1227

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill was a tragic and devastating chapter in the history of this country. The environmental havoc will probably never be fully comprehended, however, the settlement monies provide an excellent opportunity for the restoration and future protection of wildlife habitat. This is certainly the best and most appropriate use of the money. Land and timber rights, vital areas,

including entire watersheds should be purchased in order to guard wildlife habitat from further devastation. Please give careful consideration to the following areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This is a rare opportunity to facilitate the recovery of and further protect a critical ecosystem at no cost to the American taxpayer. I thank you for your consideration of these requests.

US, Outside Alaska# 1226

Your council is charged with investing the Exxon impact money in the way which would return the greatest good for the natural heritage of the watersheds feeding the Valdez bay. It is clear the best investment is land acquisition and easements on the priceless assets of the area. No other approach can protect those assets from destruction by industry. Your council would invest well in Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, the Shuyak Straits, and the other intact watershed ecosystems surrounding the port of Valdez. You should resist the political temptation to dissipate the funds in useless "visitor centers" and other pork barrel developments. Please enter this letter in the official record of your proceedings. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers

...[T]he Federation of Fly Fishers supports Alternative '2' as identified in the draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. As stated in this alternative, 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the settlement fund would be focused upon habitat acquisition in the spill region. The Federation urges this Council to prioritize lands adjacent to anadromous streams and rivers with an emphasis on acquisition for inclusion in state and federal conservation units such as parks and refuges. Of particular importance is the acquisition of native inholdings within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords national Monument, and the expansions of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 'Red Peaks' unit on Afognak Island. Such an acquisition would provide public access to dozens of rivers and streams which are now closed. Additionally, acquisition would solidify state and federal management of this critical habitats.

US, Outside Alaska# 1208

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement monies offer a rare opportunity to purchase land and timber rights from willing sellers without using taxpayer dollars. Habitat acquisition will allow oil impacted ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The vast majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak). The Trustees should buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thanks for attention to this matter.

US, Outside Alaska# 1165

I am writing to urge you to allocate the remaining settlement funds to purchase wildlife habitats in large enough chunks so as to protect entire watersheds. This will result in a permanent legacy of environmental benefit. Among areas that ought to be purchased and permanently protected are: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Port Chatham, and Shuyak Straits. In addition, purchasing land which abuts existing protected land makes sense when this will preserve the entire

ecosystem. Therefore, I recommend that land adjacent to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge be acquired, and lands near Kenai Fjords National Park.

US, Outside Alaska# 1161

You find yourselves in an excellent position to make the best of the aftermath of tragedy. Please spend the oil spill settlement dollars wisely. I urge you to use the money to purchase and protect land in Alaska. Please purchase in large chunks, trying to respect habitat ranges and watersheds. In particular, please consider purchases in the following areas: Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1100

It has come to my attention that you want comments on the use of how the settlement monies should be spent. As a former member of the Board of ACF and a frequent visitor to Alaska I would hope that you would spend the money on acquisition of habitat and areas of important wilderness recreation and tourism. I support the citizen's Vision for Habitat Acquisition. We can't clean up the oil spill any more, sadly. Nature will now have to do it's thing. But if we can help to protect the ecosystem from further damage by acquiring land threatened by logging or other development it would be the best use of the money.

US, Outside Alaska# 1094

Please accept the following comments concerning your Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound. Although my home is far from this devastated area, the media has made this tragedy a reality for me, and I share the concern of Alaskans that the funds recovered from Exxon Oil be used for the best possible result. I would urge the Trustees to invest the Oil Spill Settlement funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. This is the very best way to insure the restoration of this fragile ecosystem. The vast majority of the remaining settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. The purchases should include, at a minimum, the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these comments and for your work on behalf of Alaskan wildlife.

US, Outside Alaska# 1088

My friends who are employed by the Alaska Center for the Environment have informed me of the work being done to determine how to spend the remainder of the Exxon Settlement money. Most conservationists agree that the best way to permit the recovery of the areas affected by the oil spill is to purchase threatened wildlife habitat. Reversing the damage done by oil spills is more difficult and expensive than preventing the damage that might be done by logging and excessive development. Habitat purchases can fully compensate private land owners while also protecting the interests of the local fishing and tourist industries, which depend on healthy wildlife. Prime areas to purchase include habitats around Ports Gravina, Fidalgo, and Chatham; the Knight Island Passage; the Shuyak Straits; and private lands within the Kenai Fjords National Park and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I have never been to Alaska, but I hope that when I do visit, the land will have retained its unique splendor.

US, Outside Alaska# 1079

As a frequent visitor to Alaska I am very concerned about the protection of Alaska's forests and wildlife. I feel that purchasing habitat is the best use of the oil spill settlement dollars as it will protect these areas from further devastation and should/could protect whole watersheds. I would like to encourage you to buy and protect at least the following seven areas: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for giving consideration to my concerns.

US, Outside Alaska# 1064

I am writing regarding the use of the settlement funds. I am in favor of buying habitat as a means of investing the oil spill settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. I would like the Trustees to buy/protect specifically the following areas: 1) Port Gravina/Orca Bay, 2) Knight Island Passage, 3) Port Fidalgo, 4) Kenai Fjords National Park, 5) Port Chatham, 6) Shuyak Straits, and 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Please support the buying of land and timber rights to protect habitat when considering how to spend the oil spill funds.

US, Outside Alaska# 1051

Please accept the following comments concerning your Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound. I would urge the Trustees to invest the Oil Spill Settlement Funds in the purchase of wildlife habitat. This is the very best way to insure the restoration of this fragile ecosystem. The vast majority of the remainder of the funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including watersheds, should be bought and protected. These purchases should include, at a minimum, the following: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, Port Chatham, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these comments and for your work on behalf of Alaskan wildlife.

US, Outside Alaska# 1045

I wholeheartedly support the use of settlement funds from the Exxon oil spill to purchase habitat which will allow Alaskan ecosystems time to recover without further stresses. The vast majority of the remaining funds should protect wildlife habitat from more devastation. Entire watersheds should be bought and permanently protected - at least, but not limited to: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

US, Outside Alaska# 1043

I am writing to ask that you use the oil spill settlement dollars to buy habitat. This would help us protect wildlife habitat from further destruction. We need to protect large areas including entire watersheds. Please buy and protect as much as possible including the following: Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for this consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1038

As your Trustee Council considers how to spend settlement monies, I urge you to use these funds to acquire threatened habitat. The Alaska Center for the Environment has identified 7 areas (Port

Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge) that should be purchased and protected. Although I live thousands of miles away from these areas, as an inhabitant of the world and a lover of wilderness and wildlife, you must do what you can to purchase these areas and put good use to the money from the disastrous oil spill. Please keep me informed of your decision.

US, Outside Alaska# 626

Use the monies for habitat restoration and acquisition in and near the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Chugach National Forest. Extensive Native corporations and other private lands within these areas are under constant threat from clearcut logging and resort or subdivision development. It is of utmost importance to use these monies to acquire land or timber rights from willing sellers to protect these diverse areas rich in fish and wildlife from further damage.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1406

The best use of the Settlement funds is to acquire threatened habitat. Protecting wildlife habitat is the most effective way to ensure recovery of the spill-impacted area. Habitat should be purchased over broad areas, including entire watersheds, as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. The council members should act quickly to purchase the seven areas identified as part of the "citizens' vision". It's in your hands to help keep our northern Rain Forest alive and standing for its abundant wildlife and long-term economy of fishing and tourism.

Valdez # 1488

Wanted 80 to 90% of funds for habitat acquisition with the Coalition's group list as priority (Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak, etc.). The remainder of the money used for monitoring and research.

Valdez # 1074

We prefer that 70% of the remaining restoration funds be spent on habitat acquisition and protection of scenic viewsheds. Our priorities for habitat are: 1) Eshamy to Jackpot Bay area, 2) Round Mountain (east side of Columbia Bay), 3) Knight Island (south end), 4) Head of Port Fidalgo and Gravina, and 5) Valdez Duck Flats.

REGION: Unknown

Unknown # 1515

Please buy private land and timber rights in Kodiak National Refuge, Shuyak Straits, the outer Kenai Peninsula Coast, Kenai Fjords, the islands around Knight Island Passage, the forests near Valdez and Tatitlek, and the areas eastern Prince William Sound. I don't want these areas cut, and I don't care if they are studied--I want them protected and I think Exxon money should be used.

ISSUE: 2.1 AFG ; Afognak

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Mat-Su Borough # 1665

I worked on the northern end of Afognak Island for four summers as a fisheries technician. I can attest to the abundance of birdlife and wildlife in the Shuyak Straits, which was a short distance from where I worked, at Waterfall. During those four summers, I saw clearcut logging chew up an ever-increasing amount of Afognak Island rain forest. The only part of the island which is pristine is the northern part, now. Please do what you can to purchase large tracts of northern Afognak. The Seal Bay purchase was an important beginning. This area, with its salmon streams and brown bear habitat, ancient spruce and offshore islands, needs protection. Two-thirds of the island is carved up. The remaining third should be saved.

Other Alaska # 232

(Purchase) Afognak Island - before the entire island is logged.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 372 Koniag, Inc.

Some of the Afognak J.V. lands in the Shuyak Strait area adjacent to the USFWS Red Peaks unit would make a more logical acquisition for habitat than the Seal Bay unit with its now excessive timber values. AJV also has the Panamarof area to the south of the Red Peak unit which is excellent wildlife habitat, and is scenic as well. In both cases, AJV would be a willing seller at a fair market value price.

Anchorage # 183

The approximately \$600 million would buy all KNWR inholdings, substantial acreage in the Shuyak Straits/Blue Fox/Red Fox areas of Afognak, and significant protections of land in the Kenai Fjord area. Let's get on with it!

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 8

I think the Trustee Council should acquire the seal bay area. To restore any lands that were heavily impact by the oil spill to where it (was before the oil spill) might take more money to restore the oiled area than to acquire different lands for recreation.

Kodiak # 5559

These people are entitled to their money and nobody denies that. These people would like to see more forest land, and nobody denies that. I'm sure nobody is going to want all of Afognak Island. Nobody is going to mind getting a few cents less if it buys lots of good will in the community.

Opportunity costs means to me if there's a chance to make a killing on a sale as opposed to fair market share, you have a responsibility to do that. What really needs to be done here is some people need to come together on some prices and see if it's all worth it. First you have got to see if these guys are willing to sell. If you sell that timber on the world market tomorrow the spotted owl may be in it and they're not going to allow logging and the prices will fall. Today you can get top cash for them, and anyone will tell you that cash is in the hand. I don't think all that land should be locked up. It's your land, you should be able to sell it.

Kodiak # 5543

I represent the Kodiak Audubon Society. I'm just curious, the projects you have on this page, have they come in from people in the spill area? We would like to see 80% of the money spent to buy habitat, specifically on Afognak. The idea is not to buy trees, but to protect habitat. If the trees all get cut down the marbled murrelet will have an even harder time. The areas we would like to see protected are Seal Bay and other areas listed in my written testimony [attached].

Kodiak # 1249 Kodiak Audubon Society

The Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak lands are also of special interest to our members. Not only are these lands and coastal habitat home to many species that suffered substantial injury to the spill, this wilderness also offers magnificent scenic and recreation values. Acquisition of these ecosystems would insure recovery and protect many resources and services from future degradation.

Kodiak # 207

Land on Afognak Island which is rapidly being destroyed by logging. The areas I wish to see protected are: 1) 1/4-1/2 mile border along Seal Bay (since logging on the outer area near Seal Bay has already begun), and the Pauls and Laura lakes chain near Seal Bay. 2) Land on Afognak bordering on the Shuyak straight. This land could be incorporate into either the Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge or Shuyak State Park. 3) Long Lagoon is good marbled murrelet habitat and a good fishery system. (silver salmon) 4) Native inholdings within Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge.

Kodiak # 22

Acquire Native land holdings in the Kodiak Bear Wildlife Refuge and on Afognak Island.

Kodiak # 21

(Priorities for habitat protection): #1 Seal Bay lands. #2 Pauls & Laura lake Chain. #3 Shuyak Straight conservation unit. #4 Long Lagoon area.

ISSUE: 2.1 HOM ; Homer

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Other Alaska # 455

I would like the Trustee Council to acquire and protect the significant habitat and scenic viewing area known as the Overlook which is below the crest of the hill as one enters Homer. The area is immensely significant to all residents and visitors to the region. Whales, tidepools, salmon, eagles, swans, bears, otters (both species), seals, moose and coyotes etc.. frequent this 250 acres comes wilderness viewable from the wayside. With binoculars one can see into an active eagle's nest. The mentality that is aware of and concerned by resources damage is nurtured by the presence of park like settings.

ISSUE: 2.1 KAK ; Kachemak Bay

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5477

Can you explain some of the values associated with purchase of Kachemak? Were these large populations? Is that why it was selected? Are there any big game species? Is there a visual rating given for Kachemak Bay?

Other Alaska # 232

(Purchase) lands adjacent to Kachemak Bay State Park.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 577

Please purchase Gull Island in Kachemak Bay. This island is the most easily accessible sea bird colony in Alaska and should be protected.

Homer # 253

Purchase Gull Island from the Seldovia Native Association and deed it to the Alaska Maritime Nat'l Wildlife Refuge system. (Kachemak Bay)

Other Kenai Borough# 219

It is very difficult for me to realize that by the end of this year you will "piss" away over \$300 million dollars, without anything more to show for it than the soon to be ravaged timber the Seldovia Native conned you into buying. It would be interesting to know what political person is involved with the timber Co involved with the "CON". No one in his right mind would have purchased this piece that presently stands in the path of spreading Spruce Bark Beetles.

Seldovia # 214

The word acquisition keeps popping up! I don't believe that any of the settlement money should be used to by land, especially in Kachemak State Park. You can't show me a tree that was destroyed by the spill or any tree that is endangered by another spill! The Seldovia Native Association has sold the trees to timber trading co. If you have to get your fingers into the settlement money buy the trees only back from Timber Trading Co.. Or take the 24,000 acres inholding that the SNA owns out of the park and let Timber Trading Co. cut the trees. Then the SNA land will be worth about 2 cents and acre just about what the U.S. paid Russia (per acre) for Alaska. When the settlement money is all gone, I suppose you will want to get your hooks into the Permanent Fund. If this land buy back goes through it will open the gate, for others to demand that the State buy their land. When the settlement money is all gone you guys will be out of work.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Whittier # 6083

Kachemak Bay set a precedent. If the precedent has been set with the Kachemak Bay program and the .

relative factors are habitat protection and if the criteria is a human-use resource, it appears that the only thing which takes away from some of the areas in the Sound is whether someone can get to them. There is great potential for people to get to them. I can understand how Kachemak Bay would be rated high.

ISSUE: 2.1 KAM ; Kamishak

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Other Alaska # 232
(Purchase) Kamishak Bay Area

ISSUE: 2.1 KEN ; Kenai Fjords National Park

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Mat-Su Borough # 1665

Kenai Fjords National Park is where I first became acquainted with Alaska's coastline and its wildlife. I will never forget the kayak trip we took there. Development of private lands within the Park would certainly compromise the wilderness quality of this beautiful area, accessible for recreation. Protect the public interest there as well.

Other Alaska # 1033

This letter is being written to urge you to use the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill settlement money to purchase wildlife habitat. It was habitat, marine and otherwise, that was spoiled by the spill, and the best way for Exxon to make up for that is to use the money to protect as much area as possible from logging or other development. Inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park seem particularly important to me, as they can threaten the integrity of the park by their need for access, and by development. Any area imminently threatened by logging should also be high on the list. (I was very glad to read that an area threatened with logging on Afognak Island has recently been purchased for protection.)

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1602

We urge the Council to use Exxon Settlement funds for wildlife habitat acquisition. With the spill and cleanup now history we feel it behooves us to protect the impacted areas from further environmental damage. Many areas in Prince William Sound and along the Kenai coast are threatened by self-interest groups that appear to have no consideration for the protection of these lands for future generations. Purchasing these critical areas will help insure that our children and generations of American to come can enjoy these lands and their delicate ecosystems as we have.

Anchorage # 1071

Please utilize the spill settlement funds for wildlife habitat purchases in the area affected by the

spill, particularly in the Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings and between Cordova and Valdez. It's high time to protect these areas from decimation by loggers and oil companies.

Anchorage # 746

I would like the council to acquire private inholdings (esp along the coastline) of Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These would be my priority habitat acquisition areas.

Anchorage # 700

Acquire Native-selected lands along the coast of Kenai Fjords National Park. We have willing sellers and a nationally recognized scenic shoreline with high-quality habitat for spill-affected species.

Anchorage # 183

The approximately \$600 million would buy all KNWR inholdings, substantial acreage in the Shuyak Straits/Blue Fox/Red Fox Bay areas of Afognak, and significant protections of land in the Kenai Fjord area. Let's get on with it!

REGION: Kenai

Other Kenai Borough# 71

Buy back private lands in Kenai Fjords National Park.

Other Kenai Borough# 63

If we can't actually restore the damaged environment because we don't know how, then at least we can purchase equivalent resources to protect them from further degradation. I support a by-back of corporate lands within the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park.

Seward # 6110

I support Alternative 2 and habitat protection and acquisition. The Kenai Fjords would be a great choice.

Seward # 5957

Everyone has alluded to Kenai Fjords National Park. What were Port Graham's comments?

Seward # 5946

I ask that you not overemphasize just changing ownership on land because I don't think that is going to solve the problem. I don't see a direct tie in to just acquiring the land and helping everything out. You could spend a lot of money doing that, and I think there are some holdings in the Kenai National Park that would be good to include in the park to make that a contiguous unit. I hope you don't overemphasize habitat protection. It is part of on-going research and keeping a proper balance.

Seward # 5938

It sounds like all this money is going to be spent on buying timber rights. If that is so, in the Kenai Fjords Parks there is a lot of Native land-claim land that should be part of the park. The Natives are willing to sell the land even though it might not be the most desirable timber. What emphasis will be placed on buying that land?

Seward # 5919

Why are the lands in Kenai National Park not considered imminently threatened?

Seward # 5903

Should this say Kenai National Park? Is that a misprint?

Seward # 318

I support habitat acquisition. I support buy back of corporate lands within the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park.

Seward # 276

I support habitat protection and land acquisition in Kenai Fjords National Park Inholdings.

Seward # 242

Acquire all the lands within Kenai Fjords National Park that are subject to selection by the native villages of Port Graham and English Bay (Nanwalek).

Seward # 226

I would like to see oil spill money used to purchase native land. English Bay or Port Graham is willing to sell back to Kenai Fjords National Park. The coastal parcels in question are vital components of the park ecosystem for resource protection and visitor use.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1733

I especially would like to see added protection for the Kenai Fjords National Park.

ISSUE: 2.1 KDR ; Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Mat-Su Borough # 1665

I am also concerned about development on Kodiak Island. I worked on Karluk and Spiridon Lakes there. Development which is insensitive to the density of brown bears in certain areas could have quite an impact on them. Critical brown bear habitat on Kodiak Island should be purchased from private landholders whenever possible.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1083 National Audubon Society

Our members have a special concern for and interest in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This magnificent island ecosystem is renowned the world over for its Kodiak brown bears, bald eagles, salmon runs and associated wildlife in an absolutely spectacular wild setting. Unfortunately, the very viability of the refuge is threatened by over 800,000 acres of private inholdings on which activities incompatible with refuge purposes can occur. Fortunately, a broad coalition of public

interest groups that include sports people, commercial fisher people, guides, air taxi operators, tourism businesses, environmentalists, everyday citizens and many of the Native landowners themselves favor acquisition of key inholdings on a willing seller basis. Thus we have an historic opportunity to join forces in an acquisition program that will leave a legacy of truly meaningful and lasting response to the tragic *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. That is without question a truly win-win opportunity of unprecedented proportions. Not only will acquisition of refuge inholdings restore the integrity of this world class wildlife refuge, but it will benefit island residents and all the American people socially, economically and environmentally for generations to come. Therefore, it without question is the most meaningful and lasting restoration measure the Trustees could ever hope to come up with. Restoring the integrity of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will serve as a living testimony to your courage, foresight and sense of public responsibility. Your consideration of these recommendations is greatly appreciated. Audubon wishes you well in your important work and are confident you will do what is right.

Anchorage # 746

I would like the council to acquire private inholdings (esp along the coastline) of Kenai Fjords National Park and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. These would be my priority habitat acquisition areas.

Anchorage # 372 Koniag, Inc.

The accompanying questionnaire represents my views as well as those of my corporation Koniag Inc., pretty much, and the Afognak J. Ventures of which Koniag has a 45% share. Koniag has long maintained that its Karluk and Sturgeon River former wildlife refuge lands on the west side of Kodiak must be reacquired to have a bear refuge worthy of the name.

Anchorage # 184

Kodiak N.W.R.-- Karluk RV and Lake, Afognak Is (north end). Stop spending (wasting) \$ on more studies. Get the Natives to cooperate and buy some of their lands.

Anchorage # 183

The approximately \$600 million would buy all KNWR inholdings, substantial acreage in the Shuyak Straits/Blue Fox/Red Fox Bay areas of Afognak, and significant protections of land in the Kenai Fjord area. Let's get on with it!

REGION: Kenai

Other Kenai Borough# 1142

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

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 1022 AKI Corporation

Thank you for coming to Akhiok, we know you've got a big job and we are appreciative of the opportunity to play a part of the restoration process from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. As you know, AKI is a willing seller of lands that were once part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. And the habitat working group of the Trustee Council has identified all of our refuge inholdings as potential "lost opportunity" lands which would qualify for; A. Replacement of equivalent resources and B. damaged services, such as recreation. We have reviewed your preliminary parcel score of AKI lands and have responded with some proposed amendments, that would increase our score primarily on three factors: A) AKI's archaeology score should move from moderate to high, B) our wilderness score should move from low to moderate, and C) our seabird, (such as Harlequin Duck) and River Otter scores should go from unknown to moderate. We understand our score was preliminary and that detailed field inspections and appraisals will be required as part of the normal process and we want to take this opportunity to invite you and to host your visit. Finally, as we have discussed with you previously, we are hopeful that the *Exxon Valdez* Settlement Fund can play a partial role in a comprehensive solution to the refuge inholding dilemma. We have sought to involve several funding sources in an overall settlement which would include: A) exchange legislation, B) private philanthropy, C) land and water conservation fund, as well as *Exxon Valdez*. I am pleased to report that the Department of Interior has earmarked \$2.2 million from the land and water conservation fund suggesting that a comprehensive plan for the refuge may indeed be feasible.

Akhiok # 9

To whom it may concern I would like to see the lands on the south end of Kodiak Island bought to protect the land for the bears and animals. Seems every year there is getting more and more building going up around here. We would like the lands to remain the same. If sold to the wrong hands it could be strongly developed.

Kodiak # 1249 Kodiak Audubon Society

The Kodiak Wildlife Refuge is a special concern to our members. The purpose of the refuge is to protect the habitat of brown bear and wildlife. The use and enjoyment of the refuge by people must be compatible with wildlife. Unfortunately, the very essence of the refuge is threatened by large tracts of private inholdings on which enterprises incompatible with the delicate balance of the refuge can occur. Many of these private landowners endorse acquisition of these inholdings on a willing seller basis. Acquisition of refuge inholdings will restore the wholeness of this world class wildlife refuge for present and future generations.

Kodiak # 207

Land on Afognak Island which is rapidly being destroyed by logging. The areas I wish to see protected are: 1) 1/4-1/2 mile border along Seal Bay (since logging on the outer area near Seal Bay has already begun), and the Pauls and Laura lakes chain near Seal Bay. 2) Land on Afognak bordering on the Shuyak straight. This land could be incorporate into either the Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge or Shuyak State Park. 3) Long Lagoon is good marbled murrelet habitat and a good fishery system. (silver salmon) 4) Native inholdings within Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge.

Kodiak # 178

Most of the best habitat used by resident and anadromous fish, brown bear and eagles is not owned by Native corporations and other private owners. Sale and/or development of these lands will devastate these populations. The time is right for protection/acquisition, but little time remains. Many parcels are on the market. Many developments of cabins, lodges and homes are planned. One of the crown jewels of the national refuge system is up for grabs. In many cases the phrase "now or never" is wholly appropriate. The service's land protection plan for Kodiak refuge needs help--NOW!!!

Kodiak # 22

Acquire Native land holdings in the Kodiak Bear Wildlife Refuge and on Afognak Island.

Old Harbor # 1618 Akhiok-Kaguyak; Koniag; Old Harbor Native Corps

On behalf of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation, we are transmitting to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council additional comments on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. These comments include a proposed parcel score and a link to injury explanation for the inholdings owned by the three Native corporations we represent based on the criteria established by the EVOS Trustee Council. In addition, as discussed with the Trustee Council staff, we intend to subsequently provide an attachment (which is currently in the process of being printed) to these comments. The attachment is a Background Document containing a compilation of informational materials which address issues related to the Acquisition of Inholdings Project in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your opportunity to provide comments to the Draft Restoration Plan. (Attachment giving individual attribute ratings according to the Habitat Acquisition and Protection system given in the Supplement was given to the Habitat Protection Working Group. The attachment rated the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings, and totaled to a score of 111.)

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

By qualifying for *Exxon Valdez* habitat and acquisition funding, we believe that the opportunity to general economic activity which will benefit directly or indirectly Natives and non-Natives alike and at the same time conserve premier fish and wildlife habitat is one that should not be lost. As the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council from the President and Chief Executive Officer of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Koniag, Inc. respectively and myself indicates, our three Native corporations are very interested in working with the Trustee Council regarding acquisition of a portion of our lands. We believe that with the commitment of funds from the civil and criminal penalty funds combined with private and federal funding, a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project can be achieved on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands. With the inclusion of the AKI lands of the Alitak Parcel in your first cut at a list of "lost opportunity" lands, the Council has taken the first step in this process. We will aid you in reviewing our lands in any way that you may find helpful.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

Old Harbor's inholdings in the Refuge also support many other species of wildlife, including Sitka black-tail deer, river otter, beaver, fox, seals, mountain goat, and sea lions. The Refuge is also home to short-tailed weasel, little brown bat, tundra vole, Roosevelt elk and snowshoe hare. The nearshore areas also support marine mammals such as whales, dolphins, porpoises, sea otters and orcas. More than 250 species of fish, birds and mammals have been documented on the Archipelago.

That abundance of fish and wildlife on the Kodiak Archipelago has made the area one of the hardest hit by the oil spill. For example, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's final bird mortality count from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, the Kodiak Region sustained higher bird mortality than Prince William Sound. The attached exhibit to my statement provides a breakdown of the mortality for ten species and the spill total for all species. For the 10 listed species, the Kodiak percentage ranged from a low of 47% of fatalities (bald eagle) to a high of 96% of fatalities (short-tailed shearwater). The Kodiak region bore 64% of all bird fatalities for the oil spill. Clearly, the Kodiak Region's bird populations have been hard hit by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. If those populations of birds most damaged by the oil spill are to recovery, and if the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is to remain a primary habitat for seabirds, waterfowl, and bald eagles, protection of habitat is essential. This statement is reinforced by the Draft Land Protection Plan prepared for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in October 1992 by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Draft Land Protection Plan states at Page 1 that "...mixed ownership areas have been difficult to manage and limit the effectiveness of certain refuge objectives, e.g., preserving natural integrity." As a result, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Alaska Regional Office has rated Kodiak Native inholdings as their "number one federal acquisition priority in Alaska." Old Harbor's lands are also rich in historic and archaeological resources. Midway and Barling Bays are the sites of at least four ancient villages. There are also at least three ancient Native villages sites on Sitkalidak Island. The earthquake of 1964 uncovered masses of artifacts are in these areas. These many archaeological sites and the many artifacts buried within them reflect the culture of the Alutiiq Native population that originally occupied and still occupies the Kodiak Archipelago. One of the most significant sites to be uncovered in recent years was at "Refuge Rock" on Sitkalidak Island. The tragic story this historic site tells us holds great importance for our people, their culture, and the history of the Kodiak Region. Kodiak has been referred to as the Egypt of Alaska. Its archaeological treasures have only recently begun to be discovered and have yet to be fully understood. They represent an untapped source of history and culture of great importance to our people. We appreciate the Trustee Council's decision to help fund the Kodiak area Native association museum which will do much to ensure that culture is preserved. The highest and best use for most of these lands is to conserve them as fish and wildlife habitat forever into the future. As you know, as a Native corporation, we have solemn responsibilities to our shareholders and to others in our village which sometimes places us in a dilemma. While our culture and instincts would have us protect the land and its natural resources, our 20th Century fiduciary obligations call for us to create some sort of economic benefit to our people from the only tangible asset we have...our lands.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

The purposes of "The Kodiak Project" and the general goals of the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Plan Habitat Protection and Acquisition effort are support of one another, we believe. To us, this project offers a unique opportunity to make wise use of public funds to help overcome the adverse impacts of the oil spill on animals, plants, and people and at the same time conserve natural resources and using those resources more effectively to help stimulate economic growth in the Region. In the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council, we provide our response to the Council's recent letter in March to landowners willing to make lands available for habitat protection. Using the Council's "Habitat Protection Parcel Analysis," "Criteria for Rating Benefit of Parcel to Injured Resources/Services," "Interim Threshold Criteria," and "Interim Evaluation/Ranking Criteria," we believe that our lands warrant a high score. Those of us who live, hike, recreate, work, and hunt on our Native land, and fish in its waters have always known that our wildlife resources are abundant

and sustain life. That is the principal reason our ancestors settled in this area. The majority of the Kodiak Archipelago is optimum brown bear habitat. Old Harbor's inholdings have significant denning and foraging areas for the bears. One of the most unique events in the known migration patterns of brown bear occurs each year in the Sitkalidak Strait. Bears swim the Strait to Sitkalidak Island where they live until they return to Kodiak Island in the Spring (bears live there year round too). In addition to the Kodiak brown bears, the Kodiak Archipelago is home to millions of birds, both pelagic and migratory. The pelagic or seabirds consists of many species, including glaucous winged and mew gulls, murres, kittiwakes, auklets, cormorants, guillemots, murrelets, fulmars, and puffins. The harlequin duck, black oystercatcher and bald eagle are many other species of birds which inhabit this area. The Kodiak Archipelago provides nesting habitat for 96 species of birds and is home to an estimated 1.5 million seabirds and an estimated 150,000 waterfowl during the winter months. It serves as both nesting and feeding habitat to approximately 2 million birds. The Maritime Refuge has expressed strong interest in acquiring the small islands selected by Old Harbor because of their significance as major bird habitats. The 1978 report entitled "The Breeding Biology and Feeding Ecology of Marine Birds in the Sitkalidak Strait Area, Kodiak Island, 1977 and 1979" by Patricia Baird and Allen Moe estimated that 17,000 birds nest on Cathedral Island every year. In the Sitkalidak Straits, the largest puffin colony in the Kodiak Archipelago can be found on nearby Cathedral Island. There are minor colonies in Kiliuda Bay and on Amee Island, all part of the Old Harbor inholdings. Over 13,000 puffins nest in the Sitkalidak Straits every year. The puffins are a rare bird whose population the Maritime Refuge is anxious to encourage. Obviously, 17,000 birds on the tiny island of Cathedral do not draw their sustenance from that island. Instead, they feed on Sitkalidak, in the Straits or on Old Harbor lands on Kodiak. John Island in Three Saints Bay is also a nesting area for puffins, murrelets, auklets, gulls kittiwakes, and guillemots. These migratory bird habitats have worldwide significance. Kodiak Island has all five species of Pacific salmon present and Old Harbor's inholdings support four of those species: sockeye, coho, pink and chum, plus steelhead and Dolly Varden. The salmon are, of course, a primary source of food for the brown bears as well as the 200 nesting pairs of bald eagles on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

By qualifying for *Exxon Valdez* habitat and acquisition funding, we believe that the opportunity to generate economic activity which will benefit directly or indirectly Natives and non-Natives alike and at the same time conserve premier fish and wildlife habitat is one that should not be lost. As the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council from the President and Chief Executive Officer of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Koniag, Inc. respectively and myself indicates, our three Native corporations are very interested in working with the Trustee Council regarding acquisition of a portion of our lands. We believe that with the commitment of funds from the civil and criminal penalty funds combined with private and federal funding, a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project can be achieved on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands. With the inclusion of the AKI lands of the Alitak Parcel in your first cut at a list of "lost opportunity" lands, the Council has taken the first step in this process. We will aid you in reviewing our lands in any way that you may find helpful.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

The Kodiak Archipelago, including the Old Harbor Native Corporation lands and its natural resources were injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

Our lands appear to qualify for a high score using the rating system that your Habitat Protection Working Group has developed for evaluating lands in the oil spill zone; and our strong belief is that, because of the substantial interest throughout our Nation in protecting wildlife habitat on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, a comprehensive wildlife habitat conservation and acquisition project can become a reality if there is a strong commitment of funding a portion of the project from the *Exxon Valdez* settlement funds. Thank you for this chance to present our views to the Council. We look forward to working with you in the days ahead.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1930

Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1929

Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1784

I am writing to register my vote for the purchase of Kodiak NWR lands with the settlement funds. I believe Alternative 2 is the best use of the dollars for the long-term benefit of wildlife in Alaska. The Kodiak Native lands are in prime need of protection as they contain the densest populations of salmon and bears. Last summer I had an opportunity to fly over the Karluk Lake area and I camped on the shore of Thumb Lake, a tributary drainage of Karluk. If this land were to be developed with camps, docks, and many aircraft landings then the richest area for brown bears and the potential to observe them would be seriously impacted. These are key corridors for the maintenance of all kinds of wildlife populations and need to be returned to federal management. I have recently completed a five-year study of bear responses to camps and visitors in Katmai National Park, Alaska. From this work it is clear that the protection of salmon streams on Kodiak is essential to the maintenance of the dense bear populations. It is for these reasons that acquisition of Native inholdings and other private land from willing sellers within the Kodiak NWR is my highest priority. Thank you for your consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1735 International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc

The International Wild Waterfowl Association works toward protection, conservation, and reproduction of many species of wild waterfowl considered in danger of eventual extinction. Habitat preservation is a critical part of the effort to protect many of these species. In recognition of the Trustee Council's identification of the harlequin duck as one of the key bird species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the IWWA would like to go on record in support of Alternative 2, which would dedicate 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition within the spill region. IWWA urges the Trustee Council to prioritize coastal sea duck habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge whose bays and nearshore waters provide wintering habitat for an estimated 150,000 sea ducks, including harlequin, Barrow's goldeneye, king eider, and greater squap. An important

population of breeding tundra swan also utilize the southern end of the Kodiak Refuge and would benefit from acquisition and preservation of their habitat. It is the IWWA view that nature will do most important job in cleaning up the oil spill and since the spill was an environmental problem, the solution of habitat acquisition and preservation is the best use of the oil spill settlement fund from an environmental standpoint. Thank you for the opportunity to be part of the public comment process.

US, Outside Alaska# 1728

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1727

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1726

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1725

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1724

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1723

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You

US, Outside Alaska# 1722

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You

US, Outside Alaska# 1695

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1631

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1630

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1629

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak.

National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1596 Boone and Crockett Club

The Boone and Crockett Club, founded in 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the nation's first conservation organizations. Early members - such men as naturalist George Bird Grinnell, artist Albert Bierstadt, forester Gifford Pinchot and ecologist Aldo Leopold - shaped the course of conservation in America. The Club's earliest achievements - protection of Yellowstone National Park, establishment of the Forest Reserves which became the National Forests, support of the wildlife refuge systems and framing of wildlife protection laws - are monuments to that legacy. The Club maintains records of North America's big game, participates in major wildlife symposia and workshops and supports wildlife research and management. It is with this dedication to preservation and careful management of outstanding wildlife resources in mind that the Boone & Crockett Club adds its voice to the support of acquisition of critical wildlife habitat with most of the remaining *Exxon Valdez* settlement fund. In particular, Boone & Crockett urges the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council to prioritize acquisition of private lands from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. As you are aware, the Department of Interior has long sought to reacquire Kodiak Native Corporation inholdings along the salt water edge and the salmon rivers within the bear refuge. These are some of the most biologically productive habitats within the oil spill zone, and they are under imminent threat of commercial development even though their highest and best use is clearly intrinsic wilderness. The Boone & Crockett Club's "vision of the Future" mirrors our past dedication:-- We envision a future in which wildlife and wildlife habitat, in all their natural diversity, are maintained and enhanced; -- A future in which hunting continues to be enjoyed under the rules of Fair Chase and ethical respect for nature; -- A future in which all users of natural resources respect the rights of others in the spirit of sharing; -- A future in which all people are committed to the principle that their use of resources must be sustainable both for themselves and future generations. Acquisition of Kodiak Refuge inholdings is consistent with this vision since it will provide public access to outstanding habitat now closed to such access. It will also resolve growing management conflicts that will only worsen if commercial development along salmon streams is increased. Thank you for considering our views.

US, Outside Alaska# 1575

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1574

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1573

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1572

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1571

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1570

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1569

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1568

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing

sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1539

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1495

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1494

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1493

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1448 International Association for Bear Resc. & Mgmt

The International Association for Bear Research and Management (IBA) is the professional organization for wildlife scientists involved in research and management of the world's bear species. I am writing you at the request of our President, Dr. Mike Pelton (Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville) who is in Russia. The IBA supports proposals designed to acquire lands owned by Native Corporations within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Much of the Native-owned land is lowland, riparian habitat that is of critical importance to the brown bear population. We urge the Trustee Council to commit funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil spill Settlement to purchasing lands of the highest value for brown bear habitat. We suggest you consult with the Staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for assistance in determining the land with the highest priority for acquisition. You should be aware that the draft Land Protection Plan for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge does not reflect the results of recent brown bear research, and the priority ratings

assigned in that document do not accurately portray the relative importance of various parcels as brown bear habitat. The importance of maintaining large, undeveloped expanses of wilderness habitat for protecting the Kodiak brown bear population cannot be overstated. Brown/grizzly bear populations in Europe and much of North America have either been extirpated or are seriously threatened by a long history of incompatible human developments. In contrast, the Kodiak brown bear population is at or near historical levels, with the bear density approaching 1 bear/square mile. The current viability of the brown bear population owes much to the foresight of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who established the 1.8 million-acre Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to protect brown bears with a 1941 Executive Order. Only 45% of the estimated 3 million acres of brown bear habitat in the Kodiak Archipelago currently has protected status within the boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Approximately 1.7 million acres are now owned by private individuals, Native corporations, the State of Alaska and the Kodiak Island Borough. Nearly all these lands are subject to increased developmental pressures which are incompatible with perpetuating the brown bear population. Several commercial developments, including fishing lodges and hunting cabins, have been constructed within the past 2 years in prime brown bear feeding habitat, including the famous Karluk Lake drainage. We urge the Trustee Council to give the utmost consideration to securing the future of the Kodiak brown bear in deliberating the disposition of the Exxon Funds. The additional protection gained for critical brown bear habitat will secure many future benefits to the local economy through enhanced tourism, hunting and scientific and educational opportunities. More incentive will be provided to private landowners to manage their lands or activities compatible with maintaining a viable brown bear population. We wish you well in your deliberations and offer our assistance at any time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1429

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1428

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1427

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1426

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are now considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Our tour in 9/92 confirmed the great importance of restoring all threatened wildlife to its former habitat.

US, Outside Alaska# 1391

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1390

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1389

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1388

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. I volunteer at the Buffalo Zoo. But, the zoos are not where animals belong--they belong in their natural habitat. Homo-sapiens is on the way to becoming "ENDANGERED ANIMAL"!

US, Outside Alaska# 1387

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see .

the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1386

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1385

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1384

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1383

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1382

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1381

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1380

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1379

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1378

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1377

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1376

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from

willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1375

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1374

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1373

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1372

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1371

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1370

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2

dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1369

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1368

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1367

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. We feel very strongly about this!

US, Outside Alaska# 1366

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1365 National Wildlife Refuge Association

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The NWRA was founded in 1975 by wildlife refuge professionals concerned about the future of the Refuge System and the natural resources it is intended to conserve. The organization represents wildlife professionals and concerned citizens working together to benefit refuges in Alaska and nationwide. The NWRA appreciates this opportunity to express its view to the Trustee Council concerning the development of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan, and supports alternative number two "Habitat Protection". Primary emphasis upon the acquisition and protection of strategic habitats, especially on Kodiak Island, are critical in NWRA's view. The NWRA strongly supports the acquisition (from

willing sellers) of native corporation lands on Kodiak Island in order to consolidate the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and protect essential habitat for the Kodiak bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, seabirds, and marine mammals. Kodiak acquisitions may be particularly beneficial to black oystercatcher, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet and pigeon guillemot that were seriously affected by the spill and vulnerable to impacts from any future spills. Utilization of civil settlement monies is especially important to ensure the continued viability of the Kodiak bear. While bear's important denning habitats are federally owned, the critical feeding habitats are among those lands selected and owned by the Native corporations. The sale of these areas to private parties and subsequent development as industrial and commercial facilities would be devastating to the bear and to the refuge. Such development, including construction of fishing and hunting lodges, has occurred in the last couple of years in prime bear feeding habitat. Escalation of this scenario can be avoided with timely acquisitions of priority tracts from native owners seeking economic self-sufficiency. The NWRA urges the Trustee Council to act to consolidate the Refuge and ensure a more secure future for the Kodiak bear as well as other valuable natural resources of the spill area.

US, Outside Alaska# 1345 Game Conservation International

GAME COIN adds our voice to the support of Alternative #2 which would dedicate 91% of the remaining *Exxon Valdez* restoration fund to habitat acquisition. In particular, we support acquisition of Kodiak native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a priority in your future restoration plans. The likelihood of privatization and commercial development of Kodiak bear refuge land is very high. This development would deprive the public and hunting community from free access to some of the finest brown bear, wildfowl and deer hunting areas in the state of Alaska, a result which GAME COIN wishes to avoid. Thank you for your consideration and good luck in your important deliberations.

US, Outside Alaska# 1332 Great Bear Foundation

Please register the Great Bear Foundation's vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining 600 million dollars to habitat acquisition. Highest priority for lands to be acquired are native inholdings and other private parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Without habitat protection, all wildlife, including Brown Bears, will not have the land necessary to insure survival.

US, Outside Alaska# 1309

I understand that your council is in a position to affect the distribution of some of the funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Fund, and that one alternative (Alternative 2) is for you to acquire Alaska Native Holdings in the Kodiak Refuge. This alternative is one I would very strongly support, because it would enhance very significantly the Kodiak brown bear refuge. Though the brown bear is the state symbol of California, it is extinct here; thus we have a natural tragedy displayed on every California flag and seal. Since Alaska has time to prevent such an extinction, it seems that you have a great opportunity to act in favor of these great animals. It is also fitting that you could use money from the natural tragedy at Valdez to secure the habitat of the brown bear and other Alaska wildlife. Please adopt Alternative 2. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1301

Alternative 2 would be a major step in the restoration of wildlife habitat in the spill zone. Private land from willing sellers within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would and should be top

priority.

US, Outside Alaska# 1275

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1274

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1273

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1272

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1271

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1270

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2

dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. Habitat is the Key to the survival of wildlife. We must not miss any opportunities to provide for this critical component.

US, Outside Alaska# 1269

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1268

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. This is most important!

US, Outside Alaska# 1238

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1237

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing seller within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1236

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1235

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1234

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1233

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1232

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1058 National Rifle Association

We, the undersigned representatives of U.S. sport hunting and fishing groups, commend the Exxon Valdez Council in seeking a meaningful oil spill restoration plan. We recognize you face enormous challenges in balancing restoration of species and resources injured by the oil spill, as well as competing interests within the spill zone. Our comments are confined to the restoration tool of habitat acquisition, as it relates to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Specifically, we support acquisition of critical brown bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, marine mammal and seabird habitat on Native corporation inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent lands. Such acquisitions would meet four restoration objectives which we endorse: provide greater public access to lands now closed to such access for both consumptive and non-consumptive uses; consolidate the management of the bear refuge and salmon streams by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; conserve in perpetuity Kodiak brown bear and other wildlife habitats; stimulate economic growth, including hunting related tourism, in areas where such growth should take place for the benefit of Natives and non-Natives alike. Just as sportsmen led the effort to persuade

President Franklin D. Roosevelt to create the Refuge in 1941, we support your efforts to make it whole. Thank you and good luck in your important restoration efforts. [Letter signed by representatives of the National Rifle Association, Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and Safari Club International.]

ISSUE: 2.1 ORC ; Orca Narrows and nearby areas

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Mat-Su Borough # 1757

I urge you to use the settlement monies now for to acquire timber rights and land of the Eyak native corporation near Cordova. The public wants this. It will protect the coastal forest and in general the marine ecosystem. This is the type of action that fulfills the mandate of the settlement - restoration and ensures long-term sustainability economically.

Mat-Su Borough # 1502

Trustees, buy Eyak land before it is logged.

Mat-Su Borough # 682

I would urge the Trustee Council to support negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. Tourism and the fishing industry will be lost if we continue to log. Why should Eyak continue to log at a loss? Why should they be allowed to sell their losses to other corporations? Also, the concept of being a "renewable" resource is invalid. Perhaps in 200-300 years, the ecosystem could recover from clearcutting, perhaps!

Mat-Su Borough # 681

I urge the Trustee Council to support negotiations with the Eyak Corporation leading to the purchase and protection of lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also urge that lease options be exercised for other Eyak lands that may be for sale.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1758

I strongly recommend that the Trustee Council supports the agreement with Eyak Corporation to purchase and protect lands for sale at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also ask the Trustee Council to negotiate a lease option for other lands the Eyak are willing to sell. Lands that are important to protect include Orca Inlet, Rude River and Nelson Bay.

Anchorage # 705

Owns property on Hawkins Island. Strongly urges the TC to support lease option with Eyak to protect Orca Inlet, Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay and Hawkins Island. Supports the Power Creek/Eyak Lake buybacks.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1558

I support the Council's negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire lands on Power Creek and Eyak lake. I also support a moratorium on logging on other Eyak Corp. lands, and ask the Council to consider a lease/option for all potentially threatened lands, even the newly conveyed lands along the Rude River.

US, Outside Alaska# 1499

1. I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect lands on Power Creek/ Eyak Lake. 2. I also urge the Trustee council to develop a lease/option on other Eyak lands to stop logging.

US, Outside Alaska# 1498

1. I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect lands on Power Creek/ Eyak Lake. 2. I also urge the Trustee council to develop a lease/option on other Eyak lands to stop logging.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1628

Supports negotiations with Eyak Corporation for acquisition of lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. Even if negotiations for purchase of fee simple title to these lands fail, would support purchase of conservation easements in order to stop logging. I also would want the Trustee Council to consider lease/options to buy land outright (fee simple) or conservation easements on all other lands available from Eyak Corp. These negotiations should move ahead immediately. I also want to note that the Cordova City Council may have readied their revised position on this issue illegally. They refused to allow me to enter into the discussion and vote because of alleged conflict of interest. I work for Prince William Science Center which was considered a conflict because of a proposal before the Trustee Council. Yet Bob Anderson who chaired the meeting works for the logging company involved in logging for Eyak Corp. He is also married to Eyak's chief negotiator. I am a council member as well but was not allowed to participate in the meeting. The City Council's position was revised at their recent meeting (Wednesday, August 4).

Cordova # 1624

I ask the Trustee Council to continue negotiations with Eyak Corporation for the purchase of lands along Power Creek, Eyak Lake and Eyak River. I also ask the Council to immediately negotiate a lease option for lands on Orca Narrows. Logging has been destructive; it has been divisive to the community. Historically fishing has provided the economic base to Cordova. Logging provides relatively few jobs in the area (approximately 60); fishing provides more than 600 jobs. We must stop clearcutting. There are better ways to harvest timber that result in less impact to the ecosystem, especially salmon producing streams.

Cordova # 1567

I urge the Trustee Council to purchase from Eyak Corporation Lands at Power Creek, Eyak Lake and at Nelson Bay. These lands should be protected from future logging.

Cordova # 1566

Supports the Trustee Councils' negotiation for Eyak Lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake, plus a lease option on all other Eyak lands, such as Rude River, Nelson Bay and land just conveyed to Eyak by USFS. Logging will only provide short-term benefits to community (Cordova) plus it results in long-term damage to fisheries and tourism.

Cordova # 1564

Cut a deal quickly with the Eyak Corporation to acquire lands from Port Gravina to Cordova, particularly lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also support the Trustee Council's negotiations for a moratorium on logging or establishing a lease option on other lands owned by Eyak Corporation stop logging, buy time in order to make more sensible decisions on which lands to acquire/protect.

Cordova # 1500

1. I advocate the acquisition of lands along the Eyak River, Eyak Lake and along Power Creek. Negotiations also should include lands recently conveyed to Eyak Corporation pursuant to ANILCA. 2. I also advocate development of a lease option to buy all other lands Eyak Corporation wants to sell. 3. I strongly advocate a moratorium on all logging scheduled by Eyak Corporation in the Sound.

Cordova # 1497

I would ask the Trustee Council support negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also would ask the Trustee Council to act now to negotiate a lease option on other Eyak lands such as Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay and Sheep Creek.

Cordova # 1489

I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also urge the Trustee Council to develop a lease option on all other lands Eyak Corporation is willing to sell.

Cordova # 1437

Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing. Research and rehabilitation for commercial fisheries should be funded. The only people in Cordova against buying Eyak lands are the loggers, who would profit by not having the land bought. The loggers are a minority in the town and most people, maybe 90%, want the land protected.

Cordova # 1435

Urges the Trustee Council to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake. Negotiate lease options on other Eyak lands. This will protect the tourist industry and drinking water.

Cordova # 1434

Supports negotiating with Eyak to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake.

Cordova # 1433

Negotiate any type of agreement with Eyak to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake, plus lease options on other Eyak lands.

Cordova # 1432

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake and Nelson Bay lands. I am disgruntled about the clearcutting and the effects this has on wildlife habitat.

Cordova # 1431

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee Council to support lease options to acquire and protect other Eyak lands. I am also disturbed at the atrocious logging practices implemented in our area. I am disturbed because of the apparent effects that clear-cutting has on wildlife habitat as well as on visual aspects.

Cordova # 1430

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee Council to support lease options to acquire and protect other Eyak lands.

Cordova # 1395 Reclaimers of Alaska

Timber is a renewable resource that offers a sound economic base for our community. The millions of dollars proposed for this large acquisition will place a moratorium on timber for 3 years ONLY. At the end of that time, logging will resume and commercial fishing will be a thing of the past. We do, however, support the purchase of critical habitat areas including Eyak Lake, Power Creek and spawning beds. These areas must be protected for the regrowth of our fisheries. We urge you to make the wisest use of the settlement funds, and not use this as a tool to destroy two fundamental economic bases in Cordova.

Cordova # 1394 Petition from 69 people.

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminate all logging in the Cordova area. (Petition signed by 69 people)

Cordova # 1393

My name is Christine Steele and I am writing in regards to your upcoming Trustee Council meeting. It is my understanding that habitat acquisition is to be discussed. This is a very serious matter in regards to me and my families future in Cordova and I hope that you will consider us in your decision making process. I have been a Cordova resident for 14 years and my husband, who is thirty, has lived here all his life. We have 2 children who are two and one half and seven months old. As a result of being raised in a fishing town, my husband chose fishing as his career. He began fishing in 1975. He has been involved with many fisheries within Prince William Sound. He has seined for salmon and herring, long lined for halibut and cod, and fished for crab and shrimp. Consequently in 1990 he had to find another career. Indirectly the 1989 oil spill ruined his job. After the drop in fish prices he could no longer support our family. Fortunately he got a full-time job with the local logging company, Whitestone. Whitestone gave him the opportunity to support his family as well as valuable training in diesel mechanics. With a few more years of this on-the-job training my husband will have the chance to work in other places as well. A timber buy-out would eliminate this opportunity for our family. The logging industry has been an asset to the whole community of Cordova. It has brought in

revenue to our town at a time when it needed it most. Cordova still experiences financial difficulty and the logging industry is adding much needed stimulation to our economy. Sound Development employs up to 70 people and their payroll alone last year was \$3 million. Logging has provided local Cordovan families such as ours the opportunity to support their families when jobs were scarce and fishing was insufficient. Most of all it has allowed lifelong Cordova residents, such as us, to remain in our town that we love. Sending allocated funds to buy back timber in PWS is senseless. The Exxon oil spill ruined fish prices and then as a result ended my husband's fishing career. Should the same money used to help restore what damage was done to our community destroy my families livelihood once more. It seems rather ironic that the oil spill would be affecting us again four years later. This money that has been given to our stat as compensation should be used to benefit our community, not jeopardize it again. If this money is used to buy back timber my family will be forced to move, jobs in Cordova are limited. We are not alone there are many others who will face this tragedy if the buy-out occurs. It is critical at this point in time that the lands of the Orca Narrows be made available to log. It is the only are this side of PWS left to log. I am not against the buying of the lands near Eyak Lake and Power Creek in order to protect Cordova's fishing streams, but the Orca Narrows do not pose any threat to the fisheries. Please consider us and families like us before thinking of using this money to take away our jobs. Seriously stop and look at what you will be doing to our community. At this point in time our town, which is experiencing financial difficulty need this industry and the revenues that it brings. There are many other alternatives to this timber buy-out that would serve our town better. It would make more sense to put this money into immediate fishery studies. Does it not make more sense to spend this money on the reason it was awarded in the first place or at least on something that might profit our community. something that would create jobs rather than eliminate them.

Cordova # 1393

The logging industry has truly blessed our family and benefited our community. Please do not buy this timber, we will be losing our jobs, and our own will be due for more hard times. This money should not be used for more hardships for the people of Cordova. The Exxon Oil Spill caused an economic slump. It is only right that the monies gained from it should be used to promote economic growth. To conclude, I would like to urge you as a trustee council member to consider conducting an economic impact study on the community of Cordova before purchasing any timber.

Cordova # 740

In general I believe the best use for the restoration money is to protect the biologically meaningful habitat. That is, purchase Native and other private lands in danger of being developed: 1) Important habitat and timber on Eyak lands from Port Gravina to Cordova including Eyak Lake and Eyak River. 2) Valuable habitat and timber on Chenega Corporation lands in the S.W. Sound.

Cordova # 739

I Would urge the Trustee Council to acquire/protect lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also ask the Trustee Council to negotiate immediately for a lease option on other Eyak lands. We need to stop clearcutting. It is destructive to fishery and other resources. I am not against logging but there has to be a better way to harvest timber.

Cordova # 738

I would urge that the Trustee Council support the agreement with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect

lands at Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I also ask the Trustee Council to immediately negotiate with Eyak Corporation for a lease option for all other lands that may be for sale.

Cordova # 735

I urge the Trustees to purchase Power Creek, Eyak Lake and River lands from the Eyak Corporation. I also urge them to purchase either the timber rights or fee simple Eyak lands in Prince William Sound.

Cordova # 734

Purchase Eyak Lake and River lands, and Power Creek from Eyak Corporation. Purchase Eyak lands in E. Prince William Sound. These are important to injured species and species not identified as injured but important to these areas.

Cordova # 710

I recommend that the TC support the proposal to protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake from clearcutting. I recommend that the TC negotiate a lease to protect Eyak lands around PWS. Unless these lands are protected I will lose my charter business.

Cordova # 709

I am interested in protecting habitat in the area also, but only in those lands immediately around Eyak Lake and along Power Creek. I don't want to see the logging industry without work in the area. They also contribute to our economic base.

Cordova # 699

I feel habitat acquisition of lands owned by the Eyak Corp. in Prince William Sound would be the most effective way to aid the Sound in its recovery. As you know these sectors are scheduled to be clearcut, resulting in a loss of habitat that will have negative ramifications throughout the Sound. Buy these lands and you will aid the Sound in wildlife recovery as well as maintaining an environment where humans can enjoy a sustained rather than temporary usage.

Cordova # 689

It would not benefit the Council to fund public use cabins if all there was to look at was the tree stumps and no fish or wildlife. I urge the Council to work towards an agreement with the Eyak Corporation on sensitive land areas in PWS and Orca Inlet and the Cordova area.

Cordova # 679

I would ask that the Trustee Council support negotiations with Eyak Corporation to acquire/protect Eyak lands on Power Creek and Eyak Lake. I furthermore ask the Trustee Council to negotiate a lease option on all other lands that Eyak Corporation is willing to sell.

Cordova # 678

I urge the Trustee Council to support continuing negotiations with Eyak on acquiring lands for sale on Eyak Lake as well as Power Creek. I would also support a lease option to buy other Eyak lands offered for sale. I also favor stopping clearcutting. It is detrimental to the ecosystem. The logging companies also should not build so many logging roads. Construction impacts are severe and last longer than first believed.

Cordova # 667

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement with Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect the Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee Council to develop/exercise lease/options for other Eyak lands.

Cordova # 665

I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands. I also urge the Trustee Council to support lease options to acquire and protect other Eyak lands. I am disturbed at the atrocious logging practices implemented in our area. I am disturbed because of the apparent effects that clear cutting has on wildlife habitat as well as visual aspects. It is ironic that we allow clear cutting to continue--we don't restore the damage, yet we are moving ahead with restoration of the oil spill.

Cordova # 664

Urge TC to support Eyak proposal on Power Creek and Eyak Lake and to negotiate lease options for the rest of their land. Must protect habitat and forests. This will benefit commercial fishing. Current logging practices will destroy both fishing and logging industries.

Valdez # 1576

Supports Eyak land acquisition including Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and lease options on other lands.

Valdez # 1488

Urges immediate action to acquire Power Creek and Eyak Lake land from the Eyak Corporation. Also wants to urge the Trustees to arrange lease agreements to protect other Eyak land.

Valdez # 788

Power Creek, Eyak Lake - negotiate a lease option on all other Eyak lands - including Orca Narrows, Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, Olsen Bay, Dangerous Passage, Eshamy Bay and other Chenega lands in oil spill area.

Whittier # 1436

Supports negotiations to protect Eyak Corporation lands. The Trustee Council should negotiate to protect habitat.

ISSUE: 2.1 PWS ; Prince William Sound
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 574

I think immediate purchase or protection of lands in the PWS area should be a priority. Clearcut logging is occurring at a rapid pace in Port Fidalgo, and is destroying or altering habitats of eagles, other birds, seals, otters, and fishes. It is also affecting the general environment of the Sound.

Juneau # 248

Acquire Olsen Bay watershed from native corporation--now pristine, has long record of research as intertidal and fires hunter habitat for Pink and Chum salmon (by NMFS); good candidate for F.S. research natural area; not affected by spill, would be good reference to compare with affected areas. Also prime Mountain Goat and Black Bear habitat.

Mat-Su Borough # 682

I also urge the Trustee Council to consider purchase and protection of lands on Montague Island.

Mat-Su Borough # 681

We should also look at Montague Island (for habitat acquisition); logging has started there. Logging should be stopped. It ruins both the fishery and tourism industries. I have seen the water quality of the Copper River change as a result of logging upriver.

Mat-Su Borough # 419 The National Outdoor Leadership

We are concerned that the area in the Southwest part of Prince William Sound not be overlooked when making acquisitions. The area was the hardest hit of all the impact area, and has tremendous value for wilderness based tourism and damaged resources. We would specifically encourage the Trustees to acquire either title and surface/subsurface rights, or surface/subsurface rights with stipulations protection from further development, of private lands in the following areas: Dangerous Passage, east side and south end of Knight Island, Chenega Island and Bainbridge/Evans/Latouche Islands. We see a paradox with this area when looking at "restoration." By concentrating their acquisition efforts to "imminently threatened" areas, the Trustees did not take into account areas which are threatened by the spill itself. The paradox: protect areas which are threatened in the near future, or areas which were most heavily hit during the spill. Though we support acquiring areas which are imminently threatened and have restoration value, we would like to see some acquisitions based on past damage. By acquiring the above mentioned lands the Trustees would not only be preserving and area synonymous with the worst spill, they would be allowing the resources and services damaged by the spill in that area the best chance of recovery.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1758

The Trustee Council should first spend money to acquire/protect lands in Prince William Sound and then elsewhere.

Anchorage # 1626

I am writing not only to voice an opinion but to plead for the place I have grown to love, Prince William Sound. Please use the money from the last disaster to limit the extent of damage cause by the next--logging. Please, use the money for habitat acquisition in the rain forests of Prince William Sound. I am a builder that understands the need for timber but I would rather pay triple than see the Sound stripped of trees. There are other places that can be harvested that would not cut the throat of every Alaskan who depends on tourism as well as the ecosystem of the Sound and its inhabitants. I have been drawn to Prince William Sound since 1977 when I first moved to Alaska. Through my experience of hiking and kayaking in the Sound prior to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill, I was awed by its isolation, undisturbed beauty and its abundance in wildlife that made it a priceless

place, like no other on earth. But we did put a price on a severed piece of the Sound I once knew and it is up to you to spend it. The way I see it there are two ways the settlement money could influence the future of the Sound, it could help to restore and protect what is left in the Sound or it could open it up to further misuse. Studies are great but if the decisions are made due to political winds then what good are all those expensive studies. We the "Joe Public" do not have the time to study and interpret all the information that scientists have come up with. Please do not squander the settlement money away, **ACQUIRE LAND TO ALLOW FOR NATURAL RESTORATION AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUND'S ECOSYSTEMS.**

Anchorage # 1606 Rep. David Finkelstein

Within Prince William Sound, the Knight Island Passage and Jackpot Bay area is particularly critical. This region provides a wealth of natural beauty and wildlife habitat that should be preserved for future generations. The lands owned by Chenega Corporation include many tracts that need to be in public ownership. All of the Native corporation lands in Prince William Sound are worth considering in you acquisition plans, but the Knight Island area is especially important. If public lands can be acquired in the area, it will provide a continuous public coastline from Whittier to Seward. I have boated this coastline and am convinced it is a top priority.

Anchorage # 1602

We urge the Council to use Exxon Settlement funds for wildlife habitat acquisition. With the spill and cleanup now history we feel it behooves us to protect the impacted areas from further environmental damage. Many areas in Prince William Sound and along the Kenai coast are threatened by self-interest groups that appear to have no consideration for the protection of these lands for future generations. Purchasing these critical areas will help insure that our children and generations of American to come can enjoy these lands and their delicate ecosystems as we have.

Anchorage # 1585

I feel clear cutting in Prince William Sound would devastate the area. I spend time out there and I know it would just make me sick if the trees were gone. Please buy the rights and stop this unnatural disaster form occurring.

Anchorage # 1322

I am writing you today to ask that you help avert a second environmental disaster in Prince William sound and dedicate all remaining oil spill settlement monies to purchasing habitat that is scheduled for logging. You have shown vision and leadership by agreeing to purchase timber land in Kachemak Bay and at Seal Bay on Afognak Island. I support your current efforts to purchase timber rights from Eyak Corporation. The Sound has suffered enough, please don't let the best timber habitats be cut down...especially when we have the financial means to protect these areas forever.

Anchorage # 1071

Please utilize the spill settlement funds for wildlife habitat purchases in the area affected by the spill, particularly in the Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings and between Cordova and Valdez. It's high time to protect these areas from decimation by loggers and oil companies.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 1760

3. Although not imminently threatened, Eshamy Bay and Lagoon is very worthy of acquisition. It is an incredible area rich in wildlife and supporting salmon runs of all five species, as well as cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Having spent the summer of 1957 there helping run the salmon weir, I had the privilege of spending 3 months in this beautiful area. I urge you to work with the land and timber rights owners to save Eshamy as a scenic gem and top fishing destination for all Alaskans.

Homer # 1027

I am strongly in support of the use if a majority of the settlement funds for resource acquisition. I am very concerned about areas in Prince William Sound including Port Gravina and Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo and particularly Knight Island Passage in the heart of the spill impact area. Extensive logging and habitat destruction in areas already impacted by the spill is unthinkable.

REGION: Outside Alaska

Foreign-Outside U# 1149

Some specific areas that I most would like to see acquired for protection are: East & South sides of Knight Island; Bainbridge/Evans/LaTouche Islands in the Southwestern Sound; Chenega Is., Icy Bay and Dangerous Passage Area. Thank you for considering my input. {For your information, my background includes extensive outdoor recreation & work as an outdoor educator, a degree in Anthropology and a scholarship to Law School which I will be beginning in the Fall of 1993.}

US, Outside Alaska# 1589

It is important that disposition of the remaining funds from the fines paid by Exxon go towards protecting habitat. By protecting habitat in the Prince William Sound it will help restore and maintain the wildlife, both land and sea, that was affected by the spill. Having lived in Alaska for several years, I believed the area around Knight Island to be of great importance.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1567

Prioritize acquiring land now in Prince William Sound and then elsewhere. Buy land now, then consider other types of restoration projects.

Cordova # 1564

I urge the Trustee council to acquire habitat as a means to restore Prince William Sound. Buy the most biologically meaningful land within the spill area, particularly those lands that are now threatened. Also consider acquisition / protection of lands in southwest Prince William sound, such as those lands owned by Chenega. Focus on threatened lands that may be available.

Cordova # 1489

I would like to see if it is possible to initiate negotiations with Tatitlek regarding purchase of lands that are being logged at Two Moon Bay, Knowles Head, Red Head, and Port Fidalgo. Similarly, the Trustee Council should look into the possibility of negotiating with Chugach Corporation for purchase .

of lands on Knight Island and LaTouche Island.

Cordova # 1434

Support buying land to protect habitat from logging, but not enough attention paid to Prince William Sound. Need to protect watersheds and ecologically important areas.

Cordova # 1433

If possible, negotiate protection options on Forest Service lands on Hinchinbrook and Hawkins Islands. Forest Service sold timber rights to these areas.

Cordova # 1397

I am writing to urge you to quickly finalize the buy-back of timber rights on Native lands in Prince William Sound. What better way to restore the beauty & health of Prince William Sound? Of course we can never un-do the oil spill, but by wise acquisition of important ocean-front forest lands we can maintain the integrity of the Prince William Sound ecosystem. By saving this forest from being clearcut we will be preserving more than trees; we will also preserve nesting sites for birds, the soil and thus the salmon, and numerous other interconnected species. The clearcuts here in the Cordova vicinity are horrendously executed in an archaic fashion, using none of the modern, state-of-the-art forestry practices. Replanting is not done. There is so much waste! Why squander the future of Alaska on these needless tree harvests? You have an opportunity to preserve the integrity of Prince William Sound. Please negotiate this timber buy-back!

Cordova # 1329

An urgent request!!! Please expedite the negotiations to purchase back the timber rights on Native lands in Prince William Sound. As a forester it is obvious that we need more time to decide on intelligent harvest methods for these forests if it is sensible to harvest at all. fishing seems to be the most sustainable industry in the Sound. We should not jeopardize salmon streams and old growth timber in such short sighted haste. Thank you for listening. This is an important environmental and human issue. Lets get the buy-back underway. P.S. Stop being secretive, I hope the visit to Cordova today was positive!!

Cordova # 740

In general I believe the best use for the restoration money is to protect the biologically meaningful habitat. That is, purchase Native and other private lands in danger of being developed: 1) Important habitat and timber on Eyak lands from Port Gravina to Cordova including Eyak Lake and Eyak River. 2) Valuable habitat and timber on Chenega Corporation lands in the S.W. Sound.

Cordova # 704

Eshamy Bay

Cordova # 701

Bear Trap Bay in Port Gravina

Cordova # 698

I feel the best use of funds is in land acquisition within Prince William Sound. Land acquisition here would save a larger amount of habitat than would restorative programs. Acquiring lands that

will soon be clearcut will help the Sound, in its entirety, to recover from the spill. This would do the most for the long term human use and for the entire ecosystem.

Cordova # 693

Acquire forest habitat in eastern Prince William Sound immediately!

Cordova # 692

Buy forest lands in Prince William Sound now!

Cordova # 686

PWS for once.

Cordova # 669

Timber buyback is needed for PWS, otherwise the end effect of ANILCA will be to destroy fisheries habitat to the greed of the existing Native Corps. to convert trees to short-term profits. An already weakened fishery resource from the oil spill damage will be dealt a second and possibly fatal blow and recovery will never occur.

Cordova # 666

I urge the Trustee Council to use funds to purchase wildlife habitat in eastern PWS. This area is currently being devastated by out-of-date logging practices that do not adhere to the provisions of the Forest Practices Act. The logging companies cut down to salt water, do not leave appropriate buffers, and clear cut beyond maximums. The commercial fishing industry and tourism industry cannot sustain themselves with this level of clear cutting. Salmon streams are impacted from uncontrolled erosion. The oil spill injured many species: eagles, sea ducks, murrelets, all species that depend on old growth. Old growth will not grow back as the logging companies say. Even-aged stands that have to be thinned do not support the natural ecosystem. We must maintain old growth, leave corridors, patches, buffers to maintain ecosystem diversity. We must do all that is presently being done in lower 48, but ignored in Alaska.

Cordova # 663

Habitat acquisition should be the number one priority for this money. Efforts should be focused on insuring some measure of public control for major portions of PWS. Habitat acquisition must not lag behind clear cutting in PWS.

Cordova # 649

I cannot stress the importance of acquiring/protecting habitat! Time and time again we have watched species decline because of loss of habitat. Given adequate habitat, nature does know best how to restore itself. I believe habitat should be purchased that proves important to wildlife in Prince William Sound. Also acquire habitat that is threatened by human abuses! (Example: Orca Narrows is an area which is across from Channel Island between Orca Bay and Orca Inlet.) That area is a planned clearcut. However, the acquisition of habitat should not be a "reaction" to human threat but proactive - get the best ecologists to design a plan to acquire habitat important to an intact ecosystem - considering all links and interconnections.

Cordova # 569

Bear Trap Bay in Port Gravina--this is a geologically fascinating area with high, rocky cliffs surrounding the bay. The river draining into the bay supports a large chum run and there are a variety of recreational opportunities.

Cordova # 306

Good job on Seal Bay and Kachemak bay -- Now concentrate efforts in PWS. Lots of areas are slated for logging that are linked with injured species and provide aesthetic views for people in the area -- too many to mention -- Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, Eyak River, Eyak Lake, the ever expanding 2--Moon Bay clearcut Montague Island -- Patton Bay. In addition to aesthetic values, these areas provide ecosystem services, plus are linked with injured murrelets, river otters, guillemots, harlequin ducks and several salmon and trout species. GOOD LUCK!

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

3. State lands on Naked Island: These lands provide habitat for species whose populations declined, receive considerable on-shore use from recreation and tourism, and considerable off-shore scenic-use by cruise ships, tour boats and the State ferry. The lands should receive some type of special use classification that protects their habitat and both on-and off-shore scenic viewsheds.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

1. Timber and viewshed resources on Chugach Alaska Corporation lands at the south end of Knight Island. Chugach Alaska Corporation plans to begin timber operations on these lands as soon as it completes its Montague Island projects. The south end of Knight Island receives considerable on-shore use from backcountry recreation and tourism as well as scenic-use from cruise ship and ferry boat traffic.

Valdez # 797

No place I know of in PWS provides a greater combination of fish, wildlife and scenic resources than Port Fidalgo. Clearcutting at Two Moon and Fish Bays is progressing quickly down the bay. The head of Fidalgo is USFS lands. Of most concern are the private timberlands to the west of and adjacent to the USFS lands. Especially valuable are the estuaries, lagoons, islets and large mud flats occupying the northernmost portion of Port Fidalgo, as sketched. Maximum effort should be placed on protecting all of Port Fidalgo north and east of Whalen Bay, especially its scenic value.

Valdez # 788

Power Creek, Eyak Lake - negotiate a lease option on all other Eyak lands - including Orca Narrows, Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, Olsen Bay, Dangerous Passage, Eshamy Bay and other Chenega lands in oil spill area.

Valdez # 241

Land acquisition and stream enhancement in P.W.S. are at the top of my list.

Valdez # 66

PWS 04 Fish Bay - Port Fidalgo. PWS 01 Orca Narrows-Nelson Bay. PWS 07 Chenega-Eshamy-Jackpot. PWS 06 Patton Bay-Montague Is.

Whittier # 6046

What about the logging that's going on in PWS?

ISSUE: 2.1 VDF ; Valdez Duck Flats

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 6036

The Valdez duck flats are used by a number of the species and resources on your chart. Every one of the resources in the population decline column and five of the eight in the injured column are represented in the duck flats. It is a high quality wetlands but it is surrounded by a private lands, presently under an 'area meriting special attention' study as part of the coastal zone management plan. If that property were to be developed it could have an adverse impact on these resources which have already seen population declines or injury due to the spill. You might want to look at the question of habitat acquisition and consider whether the Trustees should look at the possibility to purchasing the private land adjacent to the duck flats to be used for habitat restoration and providing services to tourism in Valdez and commercial fisheries. About 19% of the Valdez fisheries come from streams in the duck flats. It also would be interesting to see if artificial habitat could be introduced out there for harbor seal haulouts in the duck flat area. Other things that could be done in the duck flats could include a boardwalk like Potter Marsh in Anchorage with a turnout for parking. I think would help tourism in Valdez.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

2. Private in-holdings in the Valdez Duck Flats and DNR Port Valdez Crucial Habitat Area:
Justification: The Valdez Duck Flats contains prime wetlands and adjacent area used by the ten species whose populations declined as a result of the spill, by five of the injured species. They provide wildlife, aesthetic, and other services to recreation and tourism. Development of wetlands and immediately adjacent areas could cause additional injury to these species, recreational users including sport fishermen, tourists and tourism businesses. The University of Alaska is the largest landowner; several small lots are privately owned.

ISSUE: 2.1 YAK ; Yakataga

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 176

Please accept my brief letter re: the Yakataga forest issue. My reading has led me to the conclusion that the area, if logged as planned, would not be in the best long-term interest for all Alaskans. If this area could be set aside and timber rights purchases (ie: HB10 or other similar legislation) then I feel this would be the correct move. I do not know your individual or collective feelings on this issue, but am at least hopeful you are receptive to public input. If it is at all possible, please work for protection of the Yakataga Coastal Forests. Thanks for your time.

Juneau # 248

Acquire Yakataga Forelands (or resource protection rights) to protect unique productive fish and wildlife habitat in perpetuity. Has superb productive habitat for Colm salmon, Moose, Brown Bear, wolves, and many bird species.

ISSUE: 2.2 XX ; General Restoration: GENERAL COMMENTS
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5197

Do you plan to spend any of this money to help us economically? To help get the fish price up?

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5492

I realize you are talking in the future. I think we have a philosophical difference. I don't think you will make a difference by putting people in the field. Everything that happens will happen naturally, and you will not affect the ability of species to recover. Putting Forest Service and DEC people out in the water to affect recovery of species is not going to happen. I don't want you mucking up the streams. It is an improper allocation of resources. I don't think that you have gone out and done anything. You have no track record in saying that a species has recovered. It has nothing to do with sending Trustee Council employees out in the field. No one is out there doing anything of a restoration nature.

Juneau # 1097

I have been appalled at various proposals I've heard about, to build highways, a fish hatchery on an Anchorage area military base, even a visitor's center about marine mammals.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5023

So today, there are no commercial utilization management policies that this restoration committee is willing to pay for?

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

Ecosystem protection: Trustees should give priority to projects which restore and protect whole ecosystems, rather than only one resource or service. Harmlessness: Trustees should not fund projects which harm a damaged resource or service. For example, a hatchery project which increases the numbers of a certain species but reduces genetic diversity by damaging wild stocks should not be funded. Projects which increase human use at the expense of damaged resources must not be funded.

Anchorage # 604

Use all available restoration money to develop an overland transportation system to lower 48 refineries so no tanker traffic enters PWS or travels down the coast of Alaska. Close the Valdez terminal and remove all oil storage facilities or convert to PWS's recreational headquarters or for

shipping natural resources which don't have potential to destroy portions of PWS if spilled.

Anchorage # 369

I would like all the areas and animals affected by the oil spill to be tended to.

Anchorage # 220

Too often management by state and federal agencies goes awry (ie: the 1991 "Pink Salmon spill" of PWS, courtesy ADF&G). A minimal amount of resource management seems best.

Anchorage # 220

One pet peeve: find a way to keep the PWS/Seward tour boat operators away from seabird colonies, marine mammal haulouts and eagle nests. They account for a lot of continuing disturbance to these resources.

Anchorage # 183

At this point in time the concept of "restoration activity" is ludicrous. It is time to stop spending more monies in these useless and futile efforts and let nature do its job.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5433

I don't think there is all that much you can do for direct restoration. I don't think anyone sent the scientist out to get the projects that can be done for direct restoration.

Homer # 5431

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

Homer # 5429

You were asking if money should address populations which experienced a decline and those which did not. It seems that there is not enough money to do both and only those which were severely affected should be funded. Do we get more bang for our buck by funding projects for overall restoration or just those which were severely impacted?

Homer # 5419

I can't understand the difference between helping the pink salmon and helping commercial fishing. If you help the resource, the service will have plenty to do with it. If you help the resource, you help the fishermen. I am in tourism. I think you have destroyed the service. By building me anything new, will not help my tourism. If you restore the land, that would help it but the services part of it I have a problem with. We have already given a lot to recreation and hunting. You don't need the services column on the table. You plan to help the resource by destroying another resource.

Homer # 5408

What is general restoration?

Homer # 796

Some restoration may still be called for but will no longer be wise use of funds within a year or so.

Homer # 314

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

Homer # 297
NO ROAD TO WHITTIER!

Port Graham # 5778

I speak on behalf of Chugach Regional Resources Commission, which has been providing technical assistance for fisheries and development projects. We are interested in focusing on the loss of economic opportunities that occurred as a result of the spill. Some of these projects have been started because we can't wait for funding. For example, the cannery shut down. Port Graham has started a hatchery. They also own the cannery and are renovating it. They are marketing it on their own. This provides subsistence, jobs, and fish for commercial fisherman. They have already started things to go beyond subsistence because they can't wait. They have tried to pick up with other funding. It would be nice if the Council could have some type of matching project.

Port Graham # 5771

It would be nice to see some funding for the hatcheries.

Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

We would like to urge the Oil Spill Trustees to include the following projects in their 1994 Restoration Work Plan: The Port Graham hatchery project, the Chugach Village mariculture project, the shellfish hatchery, the Nanwalek Sockeye enhancement project, Clam restoration at Dogfish Bay/Passage Island, the Pacific Rim village coalition.

Port Graham # 301

All monies need to go to restoration.

Seldovia # 5856

We have a good biology station out here that could be increased. That is money well spent as compared to buying large chunks of land.

Seldovia # 5852

I understand the discussion and the attention here, but has a time been decided on what restoration is? For instance, what if you restore murre and find out you haven't done the other things to keep things in balance?

Seward # 5972

Why aren't more projects being done with the university? I would like to see our universities do as much of the project work as possible.

REGION: Kodiak

Karluk # 5517

We have been trying to get money to establish a sanitary landfill. The main problem of the current landfill is (that it attracts) bears.

Port Lions # 5826

Would the landfill qualify if includes recycling?

Port Lions # 5806

Will they create a salmon run, would a fish ladder be considered restoration? Would it be beneficial for our city council to come up with this plan? Is it really a very sharply defined difference between back country facilities and the idea of protecting or improving the landfill? So with a boat harbor that has a lot of recreational boating, disposing of waste oil is more likely to fly? We need a place right here for recreation to improve the quality of life here so that people will stay. A lot of people from Port Lions have moved away since the spill.

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

4. Set up a surveillance and control group to control the use of the Sound by visitors to ensure adherence to proper and safe travel and camping techniques.

US, Outside Alaska# 1244

I would like to add a few thoughts on "General Restoration" I think that each individual project which falls into this category should be more closely examined. I am strongly in favor of spending the money in this way, given that the individual projects are guaranteed not to have adverse effects on the environment. For instance, "cleaning out" the mussel beds for the animals which feed there. Doesn't that essentially mean tearing up the essential form of intertidal life?

US, Outside Alaska# 1244

Also do not favor money going to the replacement or restoration of archaeological sites and materials--my understanding is that sites were discovered as a result of the clean-up efforts, and the replacement of artifacts into museums and such would occur regardless of the spill--to me this is an example of a restoration project too, indirectly linked to the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This is my take on the situation, and I am both an informed and in interested citizen. I would appreciate any further information.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 243

Development of laboratory for food testing.

Cordova # 5294

There seems to be such a big question about the pink salmon. We're not sure if the hatcheries are declining or what. This seems to be totally the question on whether we've been impacted or not, and

yet there seems to be no enthusiasm on the part of the Trustees for finding the answer. Why is the coded wire study holding up the whole process and yet there's no enthusiasm for funding the studies?

Tatitlek # 5997

Why didn't U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service bring some of the caribou (reindeer) down here instead of killing them all off on that island up there? Are they exempt from wanton waste?

Tatitlek # 5996

What if we come up with other ideas about employment and jobs? Would that be something that you should put on your survey? The main thing we need here is more employment.

Tatitlek # 5992

Also there's an oyster farm here. That has really offset salmon seining being on the decline. But for some reason the Trustees didn't see fit to fund the oyster spat hatchery. That would have been so good for this village. It would make it so much easier for us to get spat. There's a lot of other things through the oyster farm that could be expanded on. Different marketing and processing of the oysters. We could expand the processing to help employ people in the village to help offset income loss from seining.

Valdez # 6034

We are working to put together a Valdez science center, a multi-agency, educational resource, to look at science studies from the sound. That idea was actually looked at very early on in the oil spill. We've been working to put this together to make a project to enhance the sound and enhance public information on the sound. One of the things they've based this on is that the vessel was named the *Exxon Valdez*, not the *Exxon Whittier*. I think it's going to be history here for many long years.

Valdez # 6022

There are many of us here that would like to see this money restore what happened. We're not quick to jump up and say build a building. I think we've waited to restore the damage and I'm not sure we're ever going to get on the building bandwagon, though we may yet do that.

Valdez # 296

My plan would be to focus on wildlife, species by species and work until recovery begins, then let them grow on their own. Meantime, monitor and research to provide a body of knowledge that may mitigate the next disaster.

ISSUE: 2.2 CON ; Oppose general restoration
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 431

So many of the items have a "no baseline population" statement that monitoring and research should be a top (and continuing) priority. In addition, restoration activities may actually be detrimental to a second population if there is not adequate observation and research.

Mat-Su Borough # 1146 Alaska Survival

We do not support hardly any of the projects listed for proposed use. Any capital construction project will be used by the Hickel administration to benefit financially big corporations who would build stuff like Sea World. Restoration funds should not be used to stimulate the economy by creating capital construction jobs.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement. As well, we believe that wetland restoration projects such as have been proposed in the past for Montague Island or hazardous waste cleanups, are regular agency programs that, even if they have merit should not receive any settlement funds. Furthermore, we do not believe it is appropriate for the Minerals Management Service to seek any funds from the criminal or civil settlement in order to conduct research or its environmental study, assessments, or other pre-lease work for Outer Continental Shelf sales in the spill region or elsewhere in Alaska.

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We oppose virtually all enhancement and manipulation forms of restoration because there is little evidence that they would be effective, and these kinds of restoration generally address only one single species. We find the term "general restoration" misleading, and prefer use of the terms enhancement and manipulation as they are more descriptive as to what is really involved. For all alternatives, manipulation of resources should emphasize management that protects wild fish stocks and natural wildlife diversity and should avoid focusing on only single species. Enhancements should not compromise wilderness and recreational values.

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 326

Let plants and animals restore themselves...naturally.

Seward # 316

In general, let mother nature handle re-populating the critters. She has provided the niche, and they will come. Besides, another big spill (and we seem to be planning that there will be one) might very likely wipe out the restoration efforts.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 697

Do not build roads with restoration money!

ISSUE: 2.2 FR ; Fort Richardson pipeline

REGION: Kenai**Port Graham # 5748**

Restoration is more important than the Fort Richardson project. Restoring stuff back is important. We lost a lot of ducks that come here in the winter. The year after the oil we didn't get that many back. We didn't get that much bottom fish after that. A lot of that oil sunk to the bottom and did some damage to all the fish. This year I haven't watched the ocean much, but I think they are starting to come back now. It is a slow process. I don't know why the money was put into the Fort Richardson project and should be left to those areas to be used for the food people get.

Port Graham # 5747

The oil spill has not affected some of the proposed projects, such as the Fort Richardson project. Why include all those if oil has not affected them?

Seldovia # 5867

I would caution the Council to be very aware of dealing with proposals coming from agencies and municipalities outside the spill area. That big pot of money must be very tempting for agency budgets. My eyes fell out of my head when I saw the proposal for the Fort Richardson Pipeline. I would not like to give carte blanche to proposals. If there is nothing that can be done in the spill-affected area, only then should you look at proposals outside the spill-affected area. The scientists should be able to sort out the flim-flam from the real projects.

REGION: Prince William Sound**Tatitlek # 5979**

It's been proposed several times that the trustees provide funds for villagers to hunt elsewhere until the injured species recover. Those requests have gone unheard, so it is real frustrating to find that they've funded a pipe to Ft. Richardson.

Valdez # 6017

Would the Fort Richardson hatchery pipeline proposal for Anchorage, does that fall outside the spill area by this definition?

ISSUE: 2.2 KOD ; Kodiak Laboratory

REGION: Kodiak**Kodiak # 6124**

You may be one of the vehicles helping to make us strong. If you want to help us recover, if you want to help the environment to recover, we've asked for a laboratory since the beginning of the spill. For a whole year we were sending specimens out to be analyzed and it was taking weeks and months to get the results. Is it so hard to allow us to participate in that? We can maybe help

finance it here because we live here and we want to know the laboratory results so we can know if our food is safe. We care and it take someone that cares and that lives here and wants to find the answers. We've got future generations to think of. I have no answers for my children. I was one of those with a bucket and shovel in my hand. I saw elders fall and faint from the fumes. I saw it happen here in Kodiak and it still hurts. We need the tools to participate. If we had a laboratory here it would really help. This concern has fallen on deaf ears for a long time. I am baffled and I know the villages want their balance and their hope back and to know that they can participate. Each of these other places are so unique and the impact on them, their recovery is also important, so to prioritize any one area is difficult to do because they all respond differently.

Kodiak # 6122

We want the Fisheries Technology Center to have \$7.5 million to buy equipment so we can get a handle on being able to study these resources. To me kind of the ultimate insult of the whole *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, after this community absorbed much of the damages, is to watch the money being used to build laboratories in the lower 48. Here we have the opportunity to build Alaska at the same time.

Kodiak # 5551

I want to support the laboratory and the Fisheries Technology Center. When we talk about the entire ecosystem it is something I agree with. Oil is continuing to be pumped and with the new finds in Cook Inlet that makes me worry even more. I want to know a lot about the Cook Inlet spill recovery plan. I don't want us to just leave it with this. I like the idea of using the settlement for an endowment but I also support habitat protection. I like a lot of the points they made in the Kodiak Borough plan. I would like to see the restoration group fund the Kodiak area plan

Ouzinkie # 5721

The officials sat here in this village and told us that some guy in North Carolina is the only one that knows anything, that they have to do all the testing and research with people from outside. Why can't you spend the money to put a research center here?

ISSUE: 2.2 PC ; Predator control

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5509

I believe the settlement was inappropriately conducted by Mr. Cole and Mr. Thornburg. It gave the state the position of receiving a dole which is being squandered by the Trustee Council. The \$270 million spent should have produced more than 400 plans and proposals. Prince William Sound doesn't need to go through this exercise. I am strongly in support of Alternative 2, and I think the \$660 million should be directed by the Trustee Council to be put solely into habitat acquisition with one exception. The only thing we can do as a community of scientists to replace the bird species which have been lost is to exterminate the rats and the foxes throughout the Aleutian chain.

Juneau # 5483

Is there any possibility of predator reductions on the islands in the 1994 Work Plan?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

The Draft Plan has exaggerated the effectiveness of "general restoration" listed in the table for alternatives 3,4, and 5. The only "general restoration" we believe is justified at this time is removal of non-native predators (i.e. alien foxes) on islands that previously supported murre colonies and protection of archeological resources. Except for testing of subsistence foods for contamination, we oppose all options shown for services, especially development of new recreational/tourism facilities and development of new commercial fish runs, hatcheries, other such enhancements. We believe that an option should be added under "Designated Wilderness Area": priority for habitat acquisition in the Nellie-Juan/College Fjords and other Wilderness Study areas.

Anchorage # 47

The seabirds suffered - please put work into helping their declining numbers by working on "alien" predation on islands all over AK- especially western- rats and foxes must be eliminated because they are destroying the island nesting sites. Please help the seabirds recover.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5442

I would support eradication of predators. It makes sense.

Homer # 320

Also-- as far as general restoration goes, removing predators (primarily foxes and rats) from islands is the most valuable thing that can be done. It is proven effective it actually works. And it benefits not only injured species, but others as well.

Seldovia # 5866

It might be very efficacious to remove predators. That sort of action has been very valuable in the Aleutians.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

PSG is disappointed that the Trustees have not begun to restore the natural biodiversity of the seabird colonies in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and elsewhere by promoting a program to eliminate exotic rats, foxes and other creatures that have caused the local extinction of seabird colonies. (FWS had budgeted \$50,000 in 1992 to remove introduced foxes from islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. We understand that the Director's office in Washington DC reprogrammed those funds elsewhere over the objections of the Alaska Regional Director and the PSG.) Foxes that farmers released on seabird islands and later abandoned depress the breeding population of seabirds on the Alaskan Maritime National Wildlife Refuge by several million each year. FWS should humanely end the suffering of the foxes that were deserted in this hostile environment and barely survive by depredating seabird colonies. The Canadian Wildlife Service is using funds from the Nestucca oil spill to restore seabird habitat in the Queen Charlotte Archipelago, British Columbia, by removing introduced rats and raccoons. This means of restoration is financially feasible and

highly effective. Predator removal has the highest yield of any action that the Trustees might take to restore the actual or equivalent populations of the twenty or so seabird species that the oil spill killed. It would help the entire seabird community to recover, including island-nesting sea ducks, dabbling ducks, oystercatchers, wintering waterfowl, puffins, murrelets, gulls and terns. For example, after farmers stocked Kaligagan Island with foxes in 1921, its seabird population plunged so low that the renowned Alaska naturalist Olaus Murie recommended that it continue as a fox farm. In the 1980s, after foxes had died out, Kaligagan supported 125,000 burrowing seabirds. There is simply no scientific question that introduced predators such as rats and foxes devastate seabird colonies or that removing such creatures can enable the restoration of the natural biodiversity to the breeding islands. PSG remains cautiously optimistic that the restoration can be a success. We believe that the Trustees have developed procedures to ensure that the trust funds will be spent wisely. We encourage the Trustees to use the very best science in making their decisions. Finally, we strongly encourage the Trustees to include in the draft Restoration Plan our suggestions to acquire appropriate seabird habitat and to restore the natural biodiversity of seabird breeding islands. Non-native predators on breeding islands kill as many seabirds each year as several *Exxon Valdez* oil spills. Thank you for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues.

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on a document entitled "draft restoration plan" dated April 1993. PSG expected to receive a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) that would contain the details of the Trustee Council's proposed restoration plan. By letter dated June 21, 1993, we learned that the DEIS is not yet available. PSG's primary interest at this time is to comment on a DEIS, but we reiterate here our ideas concerning the draft restoration plan that we have submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council during the past two years. PSG recognizes the enormity of the Trustee Council's task in formulating a restoration plan, but urge it to make some hard decisions soon. PSG believes that there is ample scientific evidence and public consensus to proceed with some programs, including predator removal. PSG will object if the 1994 field season is funded in the absence of a final restoration plan. PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, and includes biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges and individuals with interests in marine conservation. PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and has sponsored symposia on the effects of the spill on seabirds. Issues relating to damages from the spill and restoration of seabird populations have been discussed by our members for years. Consensus on many issues was reached long ago. For example, we have previously observed that the best means to restore Alaska's seabird populations would be to remove rats, foxes and other alien creatures from colonies and former colonies. We stand by this opinion. We hope that, as we requested by letter dated November 20, 1992, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will soon submit to PSG for comment a multi-year plan that outlines a comprehensive approach to removing all exotic predators for seabird islands in Alaska within five years.

US, Outside Alaska# 1065

I do not feel that we should be out in the spill areas helping animal and plants recover, even by removing some predators.

ISSUE: 2.2 SLC ; Sea Life Center

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 705
Against Sea Life Center

REGION: Kenai

Other Kenai Borough# 71
Don't waste money on an aquarium in Seward.

Other Kenai Borough# 63
If the Trustees spend money on a blatantly pro-development, tourist attraction such as the aquarium in Seward, then they will have violated the public trust to spend money for restoration. People who support the so-called "Sea Life Center" don't care about research or restoration. The clear intent of the whole scam revolves around developing Seward by luring yet more tourists to town.

Seward # 5973
You are talking about cost-sharing projects. It kind of ties in to the Sea Life Center. Scientist will bring in new dollars to the state. I would hate that we would have spent \$900 million, and I won't have anything for my kid or grandkids to see. Animals and fish will not be back to normal and that is what the center is for. For those who have worked on the center for years, this is really great. When can we talk to a scientist?

Seward # 5967
There seems to be so many unanswered questions that we would have been better able to answer if we had a sea life center in place prior to the spill. Seems like we would have been better prepared to handle it. This is an opportunity to protect and educate the people on what to do in the future.

Seward # 5953
Nobody has said the Sea Life Center has to be in Seward, but Seward has a great water and food source, and we already have great zoologist. The food source is an important reason why the sea lions and harbor seals are declining. If we don't figure out a way to get a research station that can support this, we will second guess this for years to come. Those 100 years might turn into 500. We have an opportunity to figure out what is going on.

Seward # 5945
The issue was brought up whether or not the Sea Life Center is a matter of importance to Seward. On Easter Sunday we staffed a booth at the sportsman's show in Anchorage and were asked about the Sea Life Center and what was the status. We started a petition and got over 500 people from all over the area indicating support for the concept of educating the public and having some means of doing research on Alaska area sea life and mammal issues right here in the state. The state would benefit. I do believe it is far more important. This was sent out to the governor's office.

Seward # 5943

Regarding the Sea Life Center, I know a lot of local people would benefit. This meeting is not reflective of the town's opinion of the Sea Life Center. A lot of people who perhaps have a close interest are the big supporters. Whereas if you get a little bit farther removed from the actual activities of the Sea Life Center and possible employment, there might be less enthusiasm for it.

Seward # 5941

I think it has been mentioned that the Sea Life Center will provide research and rehabilitation, but it will also provide education for the public. If we don't keep the public involved in our environment, then we won't build for the future. This also will help our children to prevent the problems we should have prevented by looking at Exxon and saying where is the double hull and things like that. This center will keep the public eye there as a watch dog for our kids and for outsiders who come to see it. They will realize that Alaskans are truly involved in our environment. Right now all they do is spend their money and take our fish, but they need to realize we want to preserve our environment for our future as well.

Seward # 5940

I have something to add to that. The public paying the fees will be paying for long-term research and long-term habitat. Once the facility is built, the admission fees and the gift shop will pay for everything else. It is another way of having some long-term baseline information.

Seward # 5930

I would like to speak to the rehabilitation portion as someone who has been involved for many years with the harbor seals and sea lions. The rehab facilities were set up under less than desirable conditions. Although volunteers were absolutely wonderful, they were people literally off the street with no professional training. We know that the harbor seals and the sea lions were in decline before the spill. A lot of decline could be attributed to other man-made disasters. We have an opportunity to collect some valid data to try to answer some questions. Although I support habitat protection 100%, you can do all the habitat protection you want but if we don't figure out the decline in these animals and help the species get back on their feet and put them in a professional facility with professional scientists, habitat protection won't give you anything. We don't have a place to put them in a professional facility where there are professional rehabilitators and professional scientists that can get this information so we know better how to preserve our resources. If we had had that during the spill, we wouldn't have the herpes and parvo problem. We need to be better prepared. We need something like the Sea Life Center. It is important to address this to your biologists and have them think long term. The rehabilitation centers already out there are very successful. We have a chance to put together a better facility than anything in the world right now. (Note: The above comment is a professional opinion by Dr. Joyce Murphy.)

Seward # 5928

The Sea Life Center's direct birth came out of rehabilitation. The facility is not a recreation facility. It is a three-fold marine research facility for mammal, sea matter and also fish. I wonder about your classifications and how that fits. It covers more than just the facility. There is more to this. It is also an enhancement of some of the information. The experts that put this together made it a multiple of the three areas.

Seward # 476

The Alaska Sea Life Center should be funded. It will provide facilities to study marine mammals and sea birds that are in desperate straights. The center will not require further funding from the state as it will support itself

Seward # 463

I think you should fund the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward so there is a place to study live seabirds and marine mammals. And learn why they are dying off.

Seward # 453

Believe that the Alaska Sealife Center proposed to be located in Seward is a particularly appropriate use of these funds. It focus on education, research and rehabilitation will provide long-term benefits as well as short-term.

Seward # 318

I particularly oppose use of settlement monies to build so called "Sealife Center" in Seward or anywhere else. Tourist attraction, capital improvement projects should have to compete against similar projects for tax dollars not settlement funds.

Seward # 316

So, put the \$ into something big, lasting, self supporting, and available to large numbers, for example, the Seward Sealife Center.

Seward # 298

I believe the Seward Sealife Center needs to be built for research and a monitoring facility especially for the sea mammals and sea birds that where and still are being adversely affected by the spill. The center would also serve the need for rehabilitation of animals if another spill were to occur. This is an opportune time to use these criminal funds from one disaster to prepare ourselves for future ones while exploring man's adverse affects on nature.

Seward # 281

The Trustee Council should be stricter in its acceptance of projects proposedly to restore the Sound and/or the "resource". I am most familiar with the push for a Seward Sealife Center. Projects such as this which will end up more as a zoo and gift shop are not appropriate use of money supposedly to correct a major human blunder. This, and other projects may be fine for private individuals to pursue with private money, but not for this settlement.

Seward # 276

I support restoration funds to be used to build the Seward Sealife Center. With the emphasis on marine life rehabilitation and research.

Seward # 264

I believe the Sealife Center proposed for Seward would serve many categories targeted by this questionnaire. It would increase public awareness immensely as well as serve as a research center and a much needed rehabilitation site, centrally-located with spill effected area. It would expose much of the public to the effects of human encroachment on the environment, who would not have known

otherwise.

Seward # 212

Provide funding for the Alaska Sealife Center. It will protect marine mammal and seabird populations by providing for rehabilitation research and public education.

Seward # 211

I feel you should provide funds for the Alaska Sealife Center. What better use of funds than making possible research to protect sealife. The center would also work in rehabilitation along with education for all of us.

Seward # 201

Alaska is in dire need of a centralized research facility in order to bring together the data, ideas and minds of scientific community. The temporary rehabilitation center set up in Seward during the spill was a noble cause, but what happened to those sick and injured marine life today? Alaska, I am told, has 33% of the U.S. coastline, yet what does the states population know about modern science of it all? The Alaska Sealife Center located in Seward, so close to PWS and Cook Inlet, Alaska peninsula etc. would benefit, research, rehabilitation, and educate. I sincerely hope that the Trustee Council will support this Center. Research ideals start in the mind, moves to the field, and end in a lab. Without a first class facility to formulate the conclusions, the data is of no use. Please support the Alaska Sealife Center for the future of the Environmental Sciences, Alaska, and our children.

ISSUE: 2.2 TH ; Tatitlek Harbor
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REGION: Prince William Sound

Tatitlek # 5990

With the dock facility I think it would compensate for all the mental trauma that happened to us, with the boom stored and ready to employ any time. With tourism becoming such a big deal in the state, this could help us with tourism a lot. If that's the new way to make the dollar, besides having subsistence to have food, this is a way to connect the village to the money economy. Nobody can say how long the subsistence resources are going to be here, or even with restoration when it will come back. But putting in the dock would help make it possible for us to have a stable economy.

Tatitlek # 5984

Part of the possibility is to have a fuel dock, that would be a business opportunity, too. I can't see us moving away from a subsistence life style altogether, though.

Tatitlek # 5983

This harbor project could be one of the most important things anyone could do for this community because we're in an in-between situation here, between how it used to be and what it's going to be, whether we want it to change or not.

Tatitlek # 5981

The harbor project includes a two state ferry slip with a drive on and a small boat harbor, on top of a big breakwater for future development. It would be a multi-use facility.

Tatitlek # 5977

If it doesn't get vetoed the project would go past the Trustee Council. What would our chances of having the harbor project funded through the Trustee Council? The legislature and the administration have different versions of the bill and the governor said if the legislature one goes through he will veto it. We've been working on that facility as a project for 30 years now and this is as close as we've ever gotten. What's really important to us is getting the facility.

Tatitlek # 5976

What about the harbor project? If we get a better harbor in here maybe that would make things a little safer. (they are working on this through the Alyeska settlement)

ISSUE: 2.2 UNV ; University chairs or scholarship
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 792 Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

If approximately 40% of the settlement was placed in an endowment, income earned could be used to establish several professional chairs in oceanography and biology within the University of Alaska system. The individual recipients and their graduate students could then devote their principal research activities to impact, restoration and long term effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This research legacy will be vital to managing PWS and will be a road map for the treatment of spills and pollution of other cold dominated ecosystems.

Fairbanks # 791

Continued research on Prince William Sound will be best effected through endowed chairs at the University of Alaska and by setting up competitive, peer-reviewed grants program.

Fairbanks # 470

I like the idea of using part of the money to endow chairs on faculty in university system. The faculty thus funded would have a responsibility to conduct research on subjects related to the oil spill. Could also include specific teaching assignments in responsibilities. Areas could be diverse: fish and invertebrate biology, physical oceanography, resource economics, chemistry. The occupants of these chairs would add to the effort expended on monitoring and research

Fairbanks # 426

I favor the proposal by Jim King, Public Advisory Group member, to establish long-term research programs, through creating endowed chairs at the University of Alaska. This to me, is a responsible and wise use of the oil spill restoration fund.

Fairbanks # 221

Allocate funding to instructional researchers so that they may work with students, graduates and

undergrads, to have the opportunity to work on this environmental clean up both present and future. The endowed chairs idea is a good idea -- just make sure they are full of fire with great research skills in order that they might guide those who work on field projects to really learn and accomplish something. In other words "get men and women of action". Not someone who just looks good on paper.

Juneau # 5503

A vertebrate chair for taxonomy would fit.

Juneau # 5502

As a side comment, late this afternoon I received a survey of organisms that had been involved in a rather small part of Newport, Oregon, in a very rapid survey that went in and assessed what had changed and collected over 400 species of marine vertebrates. That was a little area that would fit into Port Valdez. That is the type of problem we are looking at in taxonomy and systematics. This would support one of the chairs mentioned. This would bring information to biologists.

Juneau # 5501

A chair means hiring a professor. They suspect the oil has damaged chromosomes. It would be nice for the university to get a jump start. I think this would be a great idea to support the university. I think it would be up to the university to decide where the chairs would be located. We will submit this information regarding chairs to the Trustee Council.

Juneau # 5500

Following up on education, I am representing the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists. We would like to submit a letter promoting the idea of endowing chairs at the university. It comes to about \$2 million. The \$2 million would only use the interest to fund the cost of the chair. It would go on in perpetuity, and it would help education in a great many ways. Jim King sort of sparked this idea. We have talked about doing this for bird and fish. It was a great idea, and I started calling people, and I haven't heard any negative comments about this. We are talking about some of the types of chairs such as 15 chairs at \$2 million. There could be more. I have come up with a list that gives an idea of what kind of chairs we are talking about. The following chairs are proposed: productivity in wild salmonid stocks; productivity of marine fisheries; intertidal ecology of invertebrates; early life history of fishes; aquatic behavior; physiology; population genetics; molecular genetics; toxicological genetics; systematic taxonomy; diseases and parasites in fishes; age and growth of fishes; stock identification; quantitative biology.

Juneau # 5499

I am also a student at the university, and I would like to see some portion of these funds considered for educational purposes. That is going to help people most in the future who have a concern for the resource.

Juneau # 5498

I am a student out at UAF. I think you should put more money into education. You could make more people aware and teach them how to work on research. If you hired one person to teach a pollution or environmental class, they could also do research in the summer in Prince William Sound and that would benefit a lot of people.

Juneau # 5478

Which university are you speaking of for the chairs?

Juneau # 481

Most species and marine ecosystems are poorly understood--long-term funding (through university) would provide support that is now lacking and hard to come by in competition with other current demands.

Juneau # 479

University of Alaska endowments a plus

Juneau # 423 U.S. Shooting Team

Consider using endowment to fund research and educational chairs at University of Alaska.

Juneau # 289

I strongly urge the Trustee Council to give serious consideration to the long term benefits of endowing research and teaching chairs related to ecology, conservation and biology at the UA campuses throughout Alaska. Every dollar that is used in that will provide a return investment that is beyond measure for many years to come.

Juneau # 285

I strongly support an endowment for the research in the areas of conservation biology and the specific area of ornithology. Since the southeast region of Alaska has a large raptor population it would be a good sight for such research in these areas. I support an endowment of twelve to fifteen chairs, for the development of research and college programs.

Juneau # 284

I support Jim King's idea of endowing chairs to University of Alaska Southeast. I think the money would be spent wisely by the addition to the University. This person could also teach classes not previously offered, like environmental conservation. This would ultimately benefit everyone.

Juneau # 248

Endowed chairs at U of AK, sea birds, fish (herring, pink salmon); taxonomy of marine species would serve a unique function, of lasting value.

Juneau # 60

I would like to see money used to support education and research. Setting up a program in Southeast Alaska at the University would contribute toward education. Jim King has suggested endowing chairs to ensure an ongoing program. UAS could use a biology conservation program. With increasing development in Alaska, conservation programs are essential. Raptors and other birds of Alaska are vulnerable to development and disasters like the *Exxon Valdez*. Research and education within the state are a must!

Juneau # 59

I am in favor of Jim King's proposal for endowing is chairs into the University system.

Juneau # 56

I strongly favor the ideas of endowing some research chairs at the University of Alaska. Chairs that

are endowed will not be cut in the future when oil income drops. Chairs in marine biology and ornithology should be established. A likely cost would be about \$2 million each. This would provide full professor salary, benefits, and a modest research allowance annually. The benefits would be enormous and would be in perpetuity.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1016 Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society

A RESOLUTION URGING THE *Exxon Valdez* OIL SPILL COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ON A PLAN TO ENDOW UP TO 20 ACADEMIC CHAIRS IN BIOLOGY TO FULFILL THE LONG-TERM GOALS OF THE SETTLEMENT. WHEREAS, the biological resources of the northern Gulf of Alaska were terribly devastated by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and WHEREAS, baseline scientific data was completely inadequate to positively assess the damage and is completely inadequate to realistically restore the environment, and WHEREAS, future shipwrecks and oil spills in the area are a realistic probability, and WHEREAS, the accumulation of scientific knowledge and advancement of scientific technology make enormous advances each year and will continue to do so on into the centuries ahead, and WHEREAS, endowed academic chairs will provide continuing top quality scientific investigation, top quality scientific publications, top quality training for the scientists that will be needed by the agencies and companies responsible for resource management and development, in perpetuity, and WHEREAS, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council is charged under the legal settlement with the Exxon Company with restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, enhancing or acquiring equivalent resources and services in the oil spill region and presently lacks most of the scientific resources to accomplish these things, and WHEREAS, with the inevitable scientific advancement in the decades or centuries ahead eventually enhancement of many of the biological resources will be possible, and WHEREAS, concentrating a major center for advancement of biological science at the University of Alaska is in the best interests of all Alaskans injured by the Exxon Oil Spill, and WHEREAS, the University of Alaska already has an appropriate foundation for managing endowed chairs; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY: 1. To urge the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council to instruct their Restoration Team to contact and cooperate with the University of Alaska in developing a plan for establishing up to 20 endowed chairs in biology that will fulfill the intent of the settlement. 2. That such a plan be included in the Restoration Plan and EIS being prepared this year by the Restoration Team. Adopted this 20th day of April 1993.

Anchorage # 268

5% for scholarships or for a science endowed chair for native and the environment at an Alaskan University, possibly a visiting distinguished scholar in the natural sciences.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 297

Endowment for University chairs in Marine Biology to be shared at colleges in spill area -- Homer, Valdez, Seward, Kodiak is a good idea.

Homer # 253

Use part of the endowment to establish "chairs" at U.A.A. and U.A.F. to assure long term research

attention to injured resources.

Kenai # 1014

There has been some interest in using a portion of the funds remaining in the Oil Spill Settlement Account to endow chairs in various marine sciences at University of Alaska campuses. I highly endorse this concept. What better way is there to stimulate meaningful long-term studies of our fragile coastal ecosystems than to establish full professorships, fully funded in perpetuity, and thus not subject to the usual whims of short-term funding politics?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

As stated in our letter to the Trustee Council dated April 14, 1993, PSG supports the endowment of chairs in marine ornithology at the University of Alaska as an appropriate use of some of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds. This use is justified under the enhancement provisions in the settlement documents. Endowed chairs can provide independent (nongovernment) research, expertise for contract studies, public education and a source of well-trained scientists to advise or be employed by the responsible agencies.

ISSUE: 2.2 VVC ; Valdez Visitors Center
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REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1764 Valdez Native Association

I have only recently become a member of the Valdez community. Living here has generated within me an awe and wonder of both the many cultural histories and natural histories that belong to this area. The horror of the 1989 oil spill reached even my far off country of Australia, where concern for the peoples and the environment of Prince William Sound ran deep. The recovery of the Sound and the efforts to prevent another oil spill tragedy is still being followed with great interest. Since that time I believe a tremendous amount of effort in both time and money has been invested not only in the clean up but also in the formulation of better preventive practices. This unique and wondrous region can only hold its own, when the industries that work from it are active with its care and protection. While working as a Community Health Representative, I have come to know and understand the many problems faced by the Alaska Native population as a direct result of the 1989 oil spill. Their lives have been drastically changed and their confidence in the future shaken by the oil spill disaster and consequent changes in their environment. The monies that have been set aside (by this Trustee Council), to aid in the healing of the areas most affected by the spill, I feel will be most appropriately used to fund a combined cultural/archaeological center. It should be remembered that it is here in Prince William Sound, that the impact of the 1989 oil spill was and still is being felt. I feel the proposal to build a cultural center replete with its own artifact repository base for collecting and maintaining the heritage of this region is a brilliant one. Alaska Natives of Prince William Sound and the many tourists that visit this area will have a professional center in which the many cultures of this region will be represented. A center where understanding and learning will be encouraged not only about living cultures and their pasts but also how the oil industry has become apart of their life and times. The combination of a cultural center and an

archaeological center will enable this unique population to maintain and understand their heritage in two ways. Firstly by the interactive nature of a cultural center. In this center people will be actively involved with their cultural heritages through dance, art, story telling, music and craft. The archaeological center will reinforce and support the different cultures in this region by providing an artifact repository in which artifacts will be treated and studied by professionals. I strongly urge you to consider this proposal and the many aspects of the life and times of this region it will bring together. This with the support and help from the villages of Chenega, Eyak (Cordova), Tatitlek and Valdez will be a contribution that will live as long as the people in this uniquely beautiful land.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 1778

It has come to my attention that the Valdez Native Association has proposed that a Valdez Cultural Center and Artifact Repository be built in the city of Valdez to promote and house archaeological studies and findings for the Prince William Sound area. The archaeological significance of this area has not been tapped into nearly as much as it should be. A center such as that proposed would encourage more in-depth studies of our native cultures in the Sound area. Since Valdez has become a focal point for the Prince William Sound natives, it is understandable that such a center should be built here. The mass numbers of visitors and tourists who come through here would definitely support such a venture. Please support this proposal. The area and its peoples would benefit from it considerably.

Valdez # 1711 Natchik Charters

I am writing for your support on the proposed Culture Archaeological Center. A center like this would make sense since it would be showing how peoples lives were affected during the oil spill. As well as what safeguards have been set up to prevent a tragedy from ever happening again. Prince William Sound has been the focus of migration for different races and ethnic groups for centuries, many who make it their home today. With a community college in place already in Valdez that services the surrounding areas, this center could actively play a role in giving the world a clearer picture of what Prince William Sound is, both historically and as part of the contemporary world. Looking forward to working further with you on this project.

Valdez # 1710

I support oil spill restoration funds being used for the construction of a Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center and urge you lend your energies to its becoming an actuality. Of all the proposals for these monies, this makes the most sense and will provide the most beneficial long-term effect for the community of Prince William Sound. This proposed center would address many of the growing needs and concerns in our area for some type of structure to house educational reference materials relating to the spill and an Alaska Native Cultural exhibition along with affording Valdez a much needed updated visitor center.

Valdez # 1709

My letter is in support of restoration funds used to assist Valdez in the construction of a multi-purpose building, i.e., Visitor, Archaeological and Cultural Center. Not only is Valdez in great need of a larger Visitor's Center and upgrade of existing Visitor facilities, there is no

facility in Prince William Sound for exhibition and collection of Alaska Native cultural and historical artifacts, nor any central location housing oil spill documentation and studies. The oil was spilled in Prince William Sound, it stands to reason that a Center as the one described above is not only greatly needed, but would be a wise expenditure of oil restoration funds especially when compared to some proposals in as far as actually benefiting the peoples affected by the spill. This is a very important proposal for the communities of Prince William Sound and has the support of its people.

Valdez # 1708

The construction of a Center in Valdez incorporating a Visitor Center, Native Culture Center, and Oil Spill Center is a most worthwhile proposal for oil spill restoration revenues. This project will create new human resource opportunities for those hurt by the 1989 spill, provide a cultural center in cooperation with the Valdez Native Association create a artifact viewing and oil spill restoration display, along with a much needed new Visitor Center. Some have questioned the proposed spending of oil spill restoration revenues on different projects from land acquisition to study after study after study; your charge is not an easy one, but it would seem a Center containing a variety of the educational and historical composition as stated above along with housing oil spill studies and accommodating visitors to the Prince William Sound would be more in keeping with your goal for allocation of these monies. Please give this proposal your sanction.

Valdez # 1707

As a concerned citizen and bed and breakfast owner in Valdez, I am writing in support of the Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center. During the summer I am asked almost daily about the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the effects it had on Valdez and the other areas it touched. We cannot overlook the stress and emotional toil Prince William Sound and Valdez experienced due to this major disaster. By educating the public on efforts for recovery and prevention and including information on other important issues and areas in our history, such as our Native culture and economic growth, we can help make our future here more positive. Our visitor center accommodates more people every year, it makes good sense to build on its success while informing the public as to oil spill clean up, long-term effects, etc., let's not hide behind it anymore. I appreciate your genuine interest regarding this issue.

Valdez # 1706

I am writing this letter in support for the proposed Valdez Visitors and Culture Center. Such a center would help preserve our history of our area, and show exhibits on the impact the 1989 oil spill had on the Prince William Sound then and today. Tourism continues to expand in this region, and the need of such a complex, with a variety of exhibits and programs, would be one more attraction for our visitors. Given its strategic location, its road access, and its community college, Valdez would be the ideal location for a cultural center and archaeological repository that could coordinate activities with the smaller communities of Prince William Sound. This project would be a three year plan beginning with 1994, and would be self sufficient due to several non-profits that would be paying rental office space upstairs.

Valdez # 1705

I am writing to you for your support on the proposed Valdez Culture Archaeological Center. A center would help preserve our history of the Prince William Sound area. We would be able to show displays .

on how people lives were affected by the spill and what we can learn from it. A lot of the funds have gone for studies and land acquisition which is fine. A project like this one could focus on the people, which I feel has been overlooked in the past. Valdez, seems like the natural location for this center, since it has road, airline and marine highway accessibility. I would appreciate your support on this project for the Prince William Sound area.

Valdez # 1704 Edkath Enterprises and EdKath Charters

I am writing to you in support of restoration funds being used for a Cultural/Archaeological/Visitor Center for Valdez, Alaska. This center would address many of the growing needs and concerns in our area for some type of structure to house educational, reference materials relating to the oil spill; along with housing Alaska Native artifacts and cultural displays. So much of the oil spill restoration funds have gone for various projects which, in many minds, have been questionable as to their relevancy in helping the people effected by the spill. The Cultural/Archaeological Center would clearly deal directly with the educational aspect of this issue, along with serving many of the Alaskans most hurt by the spill. I strongly urge you to give this Cultural/Archaeological/Visitor Center for Valdez, Alaska your utmost consideration.

Valdez # 1703

This letter is in support of the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center. Prince William Sound plays an important part of the Valdez community as a place of beauty, recreation and livelihood to many residents and visitors. It is important that we provide all entities a place that depicts the cultural and historical aspects of the area, so that everyone will fully understand the importance of our impact on the rest of the state of Alaska. The cultural center would be an ideal facility to allow visitors and residents alike to relive the history of our community and surrounding area. It would also be an educational aspect for use by Prince William Sound Community College and the Valdez School District. It is important that students understand the development of this area. The facility would also house offices that help enrich the lives of all people who live here. We hope you will take a serious look at placing these available funds towards this effort.

Valdez # 1702

My letter is in support of restoration funds used to assist Valdez in the construction of a multi-purpose building, i.e, Visitor, Archaeological and Cultural Center. Not only is Valdez in great need of a larger Visitor's Center and upgrade of existing Visitor facilities, there is no facility in Prince William Sound for exhibition and collection of Alaska Native cultural and historical artifacts, nor any central location housing oil spill documentation and studies. The oil was spilled in Prince William Sound, it stands to reason that a Center as the one described above is not only greatly needed, but would be a wise expenditure of oil restoration funds especially when compared to some proposals in as far as actually benefiting the peoples effected by the spill. This is a very important proposal for the communities of Prince William Sound and has the support of its people.

Valdez # 1701

This letter is in support of the proposed Visitor/Culture/Archaeological Center. It has been four years since the 1989 oil spill and we are still spending a tremendous amount of time and effort in educating people as to the real effects of this tragedy. It is amazing how many people I meet through out the United States that continue to think that there is oil still on our beaches. Our

local Convention and Visitors Bureau spends a great deal of time on the road instate as well as lower 48 trying to get people excited about coming up to Alaska and especially visiting the Prince William Sound area. In order to promote the work of both salvaging damaged artifact sites and to better inform the world about the Sound and its recovery what better way than to have this culture/archaeological/visitor center in Valdez. Thank you for your time, and please consider this proposal.

Valdez # 1700

I am writing to request your support in the proposed Valdez Visitors and Cultural Center to be located in Valdez. The Center would be to house Alaska Native artifacts and displays of the severe effects of the oil spill. Thousands of visitors come to Valdez each year, all with questions about the spill, and will for many years to come. It is important that accurate information be provided for their use and study.

Valdez # 1699

I would like to solicit your support for the Prince William Sound Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. A center like this would be wonderful for the area. We could focus on educating the public with exhibits and displays. There is such a misconception of the effects of the oil spill in 1989. We really need this center for also preserving our Alaska archaeological and artifacts. A critical part of our history needs to be preserved. Please consider this proposed center for the Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. I appreciate the strict requirements placed upon the restoration funds, and would hope that a project like this that focuses on people should not be overlooked.

Valdez # 1698 Valdez Convention and Visitors Bureau

This letter is written in excited support of the proposed Valdez Visitors & Cultural Center. As an employee of the Valdez Convention & Visitors Bureau, I am constantly reminded of the importance the Prince William Sound plays in enriching the Valdez community, as a place of beauty and enjoyment to the visitors and a source of livelihood to many residents who rely on tourism, oil, and fishing. A center that incorporated information on Native history, Prince William Sound education, and showed the effects the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill had on the city and people of Valdez as well as the other communities that were impacted, would enhance the mystique of Prince William Sound while informing the public as to the realities of the oil spill and our recovery restoration process. Valdez needs a place that the importance of the past can be combined with education in the future. Together with Prince William Community College efforts, offices for the VCVB, Valdez Chamber of Commerce, Valdez Native Association, and other, this Center brings together opportunities for studies and preservation of Prince William Sound, and information so that the public can appreciate and understand an important part of our history. Please recognize all these points of interest as we look towards the future of Valdez and Alaska. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Valdez # 1696 Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska

I am writing this letter in enthusiastic support of dedicating oil spill restoration funds to establish a Visitors and Cultural Center in Valdez. I believe it is a vital need for the inhabitants of Prince William Sound to see a physical structure that would represent those of us who survived the spill and are now healing ourselves with the prospect of recovery and restoration. With the focus on education and preservation, this center in Valdez would serve not only tourists but the members of .

our community whose everyday lives are centered around the oil, fishing, and tourism industries. I believe allocation of monies to this end from the restoration revenues would be proper and only fitting. As the Valdez Port Manager for Cruise Line Agencies, I can certainly attest the value of such a center to the cruise industry. It would be an attraction for those cruise companies considering Valdez as a future port of call and help to further diversify the economy of Valdez. I would ask that you sanction the above proposal for the current well being and future survival of Valdez as a place where industry and environment co-exist in a mutually beneficial manner.

ISSUE: 2.2 MM ; General restoration for marine mammals in general
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5207

What more can we realistically do with marine mammals to get them going? What can you do to help them? You made them endangered species already so we can't touch them. Maybe you could feed them,

but what else could you do? We already can't fish within 12 miles of sea otters, and that helps them. Otherwise what could you do?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1497

I ask the Trustee Council to also act on fisheries research and marine mammal restoration projects.

ISSUE: 2.2 HS ; General restoration for harbor seal
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REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 167

I am unclear on why harbor seal options include measures to get voluntary reduction in commercial fishing takes, but not the much more significant option of trying to secure a (voluntary?) moratorium on subsistence harvest.

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5618

I think the sea lion and harbor seal should be rechecked. Since 1989 our harbor seals are disappearing.

Seward # 276

I support continued research and restoration actions concerning the common murre, sea lions, and harbor seals.

ISSUE: 2.2 SL ; General restoration for sea lion

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5618

I think the sea lion and harbor seal should be rechecked. Since 1989 our harbor seals are disappearing.

Seward # 276

I support continued research and restoration actions concerning the common murre, sea lions, and harbor seals.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5167

You might want to be careful that if you develop something for sea lion recovery and the regulatory agencies develop something also, you might get total overkill.

Chenega Bay # 5166

I notice since the spill, they want a five-mile buffer zone. You can't just stop a whole area. The problem is the draggers are killing the sea lions, at least nine per day. We have to stop them. Don't stop everyone else from using the area, but stop the ones that are killing the animals. That is cutting out subsistence, commercial, sport and every day usage.

ISSUE: 2.2 SO ; General restoration for sea otter

REGION: Kodiak

Port Lions # 5805

They might try taking some sea otters from Kodiak to Prince William Sound. That would be a lot better than opening them up to hunting, because we have too many otters here.

ISSUE: 2.2 BRD ; General restoration for birds in general

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 6116

Disruption to colonies is increasing egg mortalities. Control on survival of species could be brought on from people. You can't control a frightened bird which knocks its egg off a cliff. Minimizing disturbance is going to increase the loss of human service. It is an aspect of the damage which shows up and is being transferred to the human element of the ecosystem.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 21

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

Ouzinkie # 5726

How many condors are there in the world? Don't they guard every egg like the queen's own jewels? Just in the last ten years we had some teachers here that wanted to emulate the local people and go get some duck eggs. I took them over to my cabin on the island. They collected eggs but they weren't fresh. They hatched ducklings. The teachers took care of them and when they grew up they flew away. I think you should fund us to go out and get some eggs and guard them so we can grow more ducks.

Ouzinkie # 5719

What effect did the oil have on sea birds off Puale Bay? Could we transplant sea birds from the Puale Bay area over to the barrens?

Ouzinkie # 5706

Can you start up a fish hatchery with this money? Could you start a duck rearing place? That could be a source of local employment, too. In Minnesota we used to raise pheasants and release them into the wild. Why couldn't you do that to ducks?

Ouzinkie # 5702

What if you have a question on a particular resource but you don't have any idea how to go about restoring it? For example, we used to have ducks out back here, sometimes if the visibility was a little low there was so many you'd look like you were looking at a bed of kelp. Last year the only place we had ducks like they used to have close to Ouzinkie was over there in Raspberry between Afognak and Whale Island in that little pass there. What do you do about trying to that. We know the duck hunting is down. The duck population in town used to be a pretty popular subsistence activity. How do you go about restoring the ducks? Somebody could do a census count and find out right here in our immediate area the duck population is real down. Over on Afognak they're only in little pockets.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Tatitlek # 5975

Are they going to stop the logging over here to keep the eagles alive?

ISSUE: 2.2 HAR ; General restoration for harlequin duck
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REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5426

The harlequin duck were just about decimated and all Fish and Game did was take a month out of the season. When do you deal with the State and Federal government to try to stop some of the problems .

going on today? It is very frustrating. Go to a Game Board Meeting and then come back and talk with us.

Nanwalek # 5603

Do the studies for harlequin ducks include Windy Bay?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 6016

If you were going to spend money to bring back the harlequin duck, just exactly what would you do?

ISSUE: 2.2 MUR ; General restoration for murre

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 6097

I am dismayed by funds for public information because it doesn't get much beyond groups who attend these meetings. I object to dollars building tourism centers. We are trying to preserve wilderness areas and not increase pressure on wildlife by building roads. It does not embody the spirit the funds were set up for. It violates the ideals people had when allocating the funds. I agree on the issue on allocating any funds that would put any increased pressure on resources or damage them any further. I can see doing something to mitigate and lessen damage. This money is for restoration or an area and helping the damaged wildlife population. I think there should be some real consideration of not doing projects which are extremely intrusive, such as the one for common murre. The murre are nesting on steep cliffs and you would have to hire mountain climbers. I would strike the \$50,000 for this project.

Seward # 276

I support continued research and restoration actions concerning the common murre, sea lions, and harbor seals.

ISSUE: 2.2 FSH ; General restoration for fish in general

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5216

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 248

Don't waste money on fish hatcheries!

Other Alaska # 294

Fund PWSAC salmon research in the Sound.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5022

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

Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Overall Response to Proposed Alternative. Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction. Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

Anchorage # 370

I think the Russian River should be supplied with more salmon--fish.

Anchorage # 353

I think that Kenai River should be helped and so should other salmon rivers, in order to raise salmon population.

Anchorage # 167

I would steer clear of all options which involves hatcheries, spawning channels, "creating" new salmon runs, shellfish hatcheries, and the like. These are seldom solutions, rather they bring with them additional problems.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 435

Studies should be funded separate from the fish and game who have prejudiced their studies for political purposes. Hatchery rehabilitation of Rocky River, Windy Bay, and Scurvy Creek. Fish and Game FRED to over see permit process when and if permit issued funding as part of annuity type of use of funds.

Homer # 188

Scurvy Creek Fishery Enhancement, Inc., a private nonprofit application for enhancement of salmon specie at scurvy creek between Windy Bay and Rocky River subdivision. State of Alaska feasibility management analysis would help to rebuild commercial and subsistence fisheries. After at capacity, sport fishery could be enhancement possibility.

Nanwalek # 5644

We are already doing a salmon enhancement program, and we have been getting funds from elsewhere. Can we get some help from you?

Port Graham # 5772

The studies should include protecting streams for wild stock.

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 304

The lagoon located between residential areas once maintained a healthy run of chum and coho salmon. Funding is required to maintain/restore the existing run. Using ADF&G expertise, restoration \$ and local resources including but not limited to the Old Harbor Tribal Council, Old Harbor School students, Old Harbor City Council and Old Harbor Native Corporation, create a small hatchery to restore the run of coho salmon in the lagoon feeder system. Old Harbor school personnel and students will maintain the hatchery in conjunction with ADF&G and local agencies. Students and other residents will develop appreciation for ecosystem.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 6135

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

Cordova # 5295

The aquaculture association, state of Alaska and the Valdez Fisheries Association have all contributed money for the coded wire program. Carl Rosier is going back to the Trustee Council to ask for some matching funding. If the Trustee Council can't do that, there's something really wrong.

Cordova # 1774 City of Cordova

At the August 4, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion: "Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Council members Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

Cordova # 757

As a fisherman, I favor 45% of money going for restoration of fisheries resources.

Cordova # 756

Work on fisheries restoration. Give assistance to regional aquaculture associations to help restore fish runs and correct problems at the hatcheries from the effects of the spill.

Cordova # 750

The oil has obviously damaged the future fisheries resources of PWS, therefore, making it difficult for PWSAC to fulfill its financial commitment. So I feel that part of this fund should be used to pay off the PWSAC indebtedness.

Cordova # 671

I would like to see monitoring and research for salmon and herring stocks in the spill-affected areas.

Cordova # 669

The Trustees should assure that adequate funding is made available to regional aquaculture programs that have been severely impaired by the Exxon spill effect. The management strategies imposed on PWS commercial fisheries due to the weakened stocks and general degradation of food chain resource has decimated the traditional management and impacted the aquaculture corps in a very adverse way. Let's open our eyes and get something done here.

Cordova # 310 Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation has borrowed about \$24 million from the State's aquaculture revolving loan fund. Debt service per year is \$2.0 million, and will peak at \$3.0 million. PWSAC funds and operates three state hatcheries in addition to two facilities it built. This financial obligation is increased by the state's insistence that PWSAC fully evaluate hatchery stock/wild stock interactions in the fisheries and that PWSAC pay for mandated evaluation projects which the ADF&G cannot afford. If the Trustee Council paid off PWSAC's debt, PWSAC would be able to continue to deliver 70% of its hatchery production to the common property fisheries and would be able to fund evaluation studies with funds that would otherwise be used to service its debt. These studies would be largely carried out by the ADF&G. Since the oil spill, PWSAC had exhausted its financial reserves in a program which has become more expensive and more restrictive. ADF&G fisheries policies regulating enhancement activities reflect the environmental attitude developed by fisheries managers as a result of the spill.

Cordova # 307

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation board of directors passed a resolution requesting the Trustee Council pay off PWSAC's \$24 million debt to the state. This would free PWSAC from a debt service of between \$2-3 million per year. These funds could be used for wild stock/hatchery stocks evaluation projects which are essential to continued hatchery operations and the salmon fisheries in Prince William Sound are very dependent on the hatchery program. We have the facilities which can be used for salmon restoration and enhancement projects. What we need is funding for the supporting evaluation program which is mandated by the ADF&G.

Cordova # 306

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

Cordova # 279

We need more info on rockfish, river otters, orcas so more funding should be devoted to this column, especially herring and pink salmon.

Cordova # 258

Let us not try and make the Sound into some thing it wasn't. Let us get back what we had before the spill. A simple life and plenty of subsistence food that is healthy enough to eat. Most things in the Sound revolve around salmon and herring so why not start at the bottom of the food chain?

Valdez # 1576

30-35% of \$ to be spent for fisheries studies.

Valdez # 241

Land acquisition and stream enhancement in P.W.S. are at the top of my list.

ISSUE: 2.2 CT ; General restoration for cutthroat trout
--

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lake # 5263

It doesn't make sense to restore cutthroat and Dolly Varden because they eat the salmon spawn. They're just for sport fishing.

ISSUE: 2.2 HER ; General restoration for herring

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Other Alaska # 294

Fund a Herring research program for PWS. After the 1993 herring returns failure this is very important.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5342

It may be too late for the herring but it's not too late for the coded wire tagging. We may need to get together to advocate for that program.

Cordova # 5328

Another problem I had was with the alternatives, each of 3, 4 and 5. The public never really got to look at all of the different proposals that you guys received. A big judgment has already happened, like all the herring studies got excluded. The herring never made it to the Trustees except because of CDFU squawking, a lot of studies get cut before they even get there. What really is happening is a very small group, less than six, are probably making decisions on what the Trustees even get to see. So the public sees 47 alternatives and maybe none of them address any of the things the public

is interested in, but the three that were rejected do. It doesn't matter that we never get a chance to have any input.

Cordova # 5292

I think that Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU) has crystallized the feelings of the fishing community. We've worked hard with that union the last four years. We've petitioned for studies on salmon and herring and nothing's being heard. If you were going to do anything we would think you'd take what CDFU says and they haven't been heard.

Cordova # 5287

As fishermen, timing is critical, as Evelyn pointed out for herring this year that opportunity is lost. But there's other things going on, we are in a survival thing with Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC). We are being asked to fund the coded wire studies because the state can't fund it. We've got to wait a year before anything can be funded, is that what I've heard here?

Cordova # 433

Should have funded coded-wire tag studies for pinks and herring study.

ISSUE: 2.2 PS ; General restoration for pink salmon
--

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 179

Conduct no pink salmon studies or pink salmon habitat work outside of PWS. Kodiak does not need more
or improved pink salmon spawning habitat!

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 567

I feel salmon stream enhancement inside Prince William Sound needs to be undertaken. It's already proven that genetic damage has been done to wild salmon stocks within PWS. Nothing has been done in the wild salmon stream enhancement since the EVOS in 1989. It is time to stop with the studies and spend money to restore salmon runs inside PWS.

Cordova # 433

Should have funded coded-wire tag studies for pinks and herring study.

ISSUE: 2.2 SS ; General restoration for sockeye salmon

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5234

By next year we'll know what the impact was on the salmon. If nothing else we can divert some of

this money to help with the FRI Chignik region.

Chignik Lagoon # 5208

For sockeye salmon you can enhance the habitat.

Chignik Lake # 5267

Will you help us with this beaver dam thing then?

Chignik Lake # 5252

Those FRI people are really good, you should support them. They need money for new equipment and buildings, everything is all broken down.

Chignik Lake # 5246

Our village also has an enhancement study team who are studying fisheries enhancement here. The first part we did aerial photographs of our area. We received an ANA grant, and next month we will put in for another grant.

Chignik Lake # 5245

Greg Rigaroli is the FRI person who comes here. When they came in the winter they have to rent snow machines and their money only lasts so long. They're trying their best but they just can't do much.

Chignik Lake # 5244

We have a Chignik Basin Aquaculture Association. Can the Trustees give them any support?

Chignik Lake # 5243

We have problems with beaver dams blocking the salmon streams. Can you help us do anything about the beavers? There's a lot of them around here.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6144

We used to fish for red salmon, now they're kind of depleted. But then they start letting these salmon farms come in to upgrade these things again, I think we should have these farms in some of the lakes. If we don't have these things the salmon won't recover as fast.

Old Harbor # 5684

Probably one of the most important things you could spend money on is something directly related to improve the commercial fishing and provide recreation opportunities for the village. Something that would take the ones that are having the problems and give them something more positive they can be doing like using recreation centers. And help out commercial fishing in each community.

ISSUE: 2.2 SF ; General restoration for shellfish

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5888

I heard a proposal for restoration of the Pacific oyster.

Seward # 5958

In part of the restoration program, I noticed one of the projects is the shellfish hatchery around Tatitlek and Chenega. The oyster farm sounds like a good deal as an alternate. I know the villagers are working hard to get it in. As an alternate for an income industry, I would think that would be an excellent project.

ISSUE: 2.2 SHR ; General restoration for shrimp

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 299

The DF&G can not explain why the population of spot shrimp is diminishing in the PWS since 1989.

I

think some study and restoration should be done to bring spot shrimp resource back to levels before 1989.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Whittier # 217

I am particularly interested in research for the PWS pot shrimp fishing industry which has been closed since 1989, (except for 3 wk. period in fall of '91). As far as I can tell no actual research has been conducted just "best guess" statistics. Why are stocks down (if in fact they are)? What can we do to enhance the fishery?

ISSUE: 2.2 TID ; General restoration for intertidal or subtidal in general

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 167

RE: subtidal impacts. Poss. alternatives could include funding for dry-transfer facilities for logging: eliminating in-water transfer or storage of logs.

ISSUE: 2.2 CLM ; General restoration for clams or mussels

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5604

How long do you have to wait to study mussels for hydrocarbons?

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 5680

You said one thing you could do is reseed clams. I disagree with that. I think that's messing around with Mother Nature and I think it's risky, I hope we don't die from messing with Mother Nature. Don't do it, leave it alone.

Old Harbor # 5672

I wouldn't want to see you guys go and reseed some clam beaches. You might do more damage to Mother Nature than you help it. I don't like the idea of an endowment. What are we going to do with that, it's probably going to be used by administration, they will get most of it and we don't get any benefit from it.

ISSUE: 2.2 ECO ; General restoration for ecosystems

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

Ecosystem protection: Trustees should give priority to projects which restore and protect whole ecosystems, rather than only one resource or service. Harmlessness: Trustees should not fund projects which harm a damaged resource or service. For example, a hatchery project which increases the numbers of a certain species but reduces genetic diversity by damaging wild stocks should not be funded. Projects which increase human use at the expense of damaged resources must not be funded.

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5870

Restoration needs to be in balance. What if you get the population back to 600,000 and then find there is no food for them.

ISSUE: 2.2 ARC ; General restoration for archaeology

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 399

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Mat-Su Borough # 404

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 417

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 416

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 405

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 341

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 323

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 302

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 43

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 42

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 41

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Anchorage # 40

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 301

What about Native grave sites or old artifact and camp sites.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 177

Archaeological restoration beyond funding for KANA museum is critical. Some new sites, as well as existing sites should be able to tap into restoration monies if such support will enhance efforts to fund, record and collect archaeological materials throughout this region.

Larsen Bay # 5592

A mini museum could be many things. The declines that you're talking about here, if we had a museum we could save that history for the young ones coming up. If subsistence never comes back they could know at least what it used to be. They could have information about the artifacts, the history, the subsistence, and all that.

Larsen Bay # 5591

What about a mini museum? The people that are out on the beaches have uncovered artifacts. Some artifacts have been stolen. What about setting up mini museums in the villages and hiring some archaeologists to go out and do those digs and bring that stuff back? In the village we cannot have a big museum, we don't have the expertise to have a museum. There are certain artifacts we can't keep because we are not set up, with things like temperature control and humidity control. Kodiak would be the center for the Kodiak area, but mini museums would be good in the village where you wouldn't have some of the artifacts that need special care, just educational things. It would help the village, too. We could have fishermen and tourists come in and learn about our village.

Old Harbor # 5693

I like the idea of the KANA museum, but how does that fit under the settlement?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1649 National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust has particular interest in restoration and site stewardship programs for impacted archeological sites, as well as potential acquisition within the Kodiak Archipelago and Prince William Sound; both areas have unique historic and cultural value. For example, the acquisition of the Three Saints Bay on Kodiak Island would preserve the Russian fur trader Gregory Shelikof's 1784 settlement, the permanent European settlement in Alaska. Further, the acquisition of Russian Harbor on the Aluilik Peninsula on Kodiak Island would preserve the four "barabara" house pits where Russian fur-trader Stephen Glotov wintered in 1763. The sites, and others within the spill region, are world class historic sites and have only recently come to the attention of archaeological and cultural preservationists. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public comment process and good luck in developing a meaningful use of the *Exxon Valdez* settlement.

US, Outside Alaska# 790

The most important protection for archaeological resources is improved information on the resource base. Existing sites need to be studied to evaluate alternate means of protecting them. ITZ deposits need to be studied (tested) to determine the extent of possible contamination from oil in the ITZ. The most urgent need is for additional survey (within and outside the spill area). More frequent visitation by managers for monitoring and data recovery would improve understanding of

vandalism and erosion. While public education and police action may seem attractive, they are far less important than better information obtained from survey, site testing and stabilization. Spend the money on a program to gather data on site contents and conditions.

US, Outside Alaska# 680

I support continued support of archaeological studies, particularly at the Kodiak Museum.

US, Outside Alaska# 427

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using Alaskan Native, people who are at least 50% Alaskan Native.

US, Outside Alaska# 415

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

US, Outside Alaska# 414

Increase emphasis on Archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

US, Outside Alaska# 407

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

US, Outside Alaska# 403

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

US, Outside Alaska# 401

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

US, Outside Alaska# 400

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

US, Outside Alaska# 39

Increasing emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

US, Outside Alaska# 37

Increase emphasis on archaeological stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 398

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 395

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 394

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 393

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

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Chenega Bay # 381

A emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 380

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

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Chenega Bay # 376

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Chenega Bay # 374

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 373

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 343

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 342

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 337

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 336

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 335

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 334

Increase emphasis in archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 243

1) Development of Archaeological stewardship program using local residents.

Chenega Bay # 243

Development of Cultural facilities in Chenega Bay to store & display "recovered" artifacts.

Cordova # 418

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Cordova # 406

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Cordova # 278

Archaeological restoration should take low priority.

Cordova # 38

Increase on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Cordova # 36

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Cordova # 35

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Cordova # 34

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Tatitlek # 402

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents.

Valdez # 1699

I would like to solicit your support for the Prince William Sound Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. A center like this would be wonderful for the area. We could focus on educating the public with exhibits and displays. There is such a misconception of the effects of the oil spill in 1989. We really need this center for also preserving our Alaska archaeological and artifacts. A critical part of our history needs to be preserved. Please consider this proposed center for the Archaeological Culture Visitor Center. I appreciate the strict requirements placed upon the restoration funds, and would hope that a project like this that focuses on people should not be overlooked.

ISSUE: 2.2 SVC ; General restoration for services in general

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1102

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

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 6096

It is not necessarily true (that parks are for humans first). It depends on the parks.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1499

Ecotourism and fishing will provide more jobs to Cordova and vicinity over the long-term than logging will.

US, Outside Alaska# 1498

Ecotourism and fishing will provide more jobs to Cordova and vicinity over the long-term than logging will.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5160

We are very concerned about higher human use, and we are proposing co-management.

Chenega Bay # 5158

It is my opinion that we should try to increase the use of the areas in the Sound; especially human use. Subsistence use has decreased dramatically. Sport fishing and commercial fishing should also be increased. We need to develop an alternative resource or service to offset.

Chenega Bay # 175

Protect (1) Subsistence, (2) Tourism, (3) Recreational, (4) Commercial and (5) Scenic

Valdez # 235

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

ISSUE: 2.2 CF ; General restoration for commercial fishing

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5213

Here we have the Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association.

Chignik Lagoon # 5210

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5178

I could see a potential use for some of these funds in our regional aquaculture association. It definitely does go back to the injury. We're trying to build up the fish runs.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5065

If you shut down the hatchery, you will allow the wild stock to utilize the zooplankton that the hatchery fish get to first. You've got a hatchery expert here.

Anchorage # 5063

The oil is what added insult to injury and destroyed the spawning grounds and the intertidal zones. When you talk about impact to restore the wild stock, are you considering management policies that

are within the domain of the state boards and National Marine Fisheries? We are trying to say will you get these agencies to minimize or eliminate the effects that are further declining the weakened ecosystem that cannot support the same level that was there before. We don't want replacement with hatchery fish or commercially-bred mussels. We need restoration of the land that is still oiled. I can give the specific toxic chemicals that are still in the oil.

Anchorage # 1511

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

Anchorage # 694

Absolutely no spill funding for hatchery production - it's complicating and may even be adding to the problem of maintaining wild salmon stocks in the region.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5404

Is the proposal for stock separation the same thing that is normally done by Fish and Game?

Homer # 5403

Can you give me an example of restoration of commercial fishing?

Nanwalek # 5637

We are looking into a hatchery.

Port Graham # 5795

The existing harbor is getting old.

Port Graham # 5782

With the deal in 1989 with the boom, our even years have been bad. Even though we might not have that much oil out here, we were still hurt by the boom. That is why we need the hatchery.

Seldovia # 5885

All nations should use more selective fishing gear in all fisheries. We have made this suggestion to the NMFS.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5010

One of the things I'm interested in seeing is Kodiak Island being back into the top ten in the fishing industry by restoring the fish runs.

Old Harbor # 5685

What you could do with the money is work to raise the price of fish.

Old Harbor # 5684

Probably one of the most important things you could spend money on is something directly related to improve the commercial fishing and provide recreation opportunities for the village. Something that would take the ones that are having the problems and give them something more positive they can be doing like using recreation centers. And help out commercial fishing in each community.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1005

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 706

To date, research and restoration funding of common property resources which are also commercially important has been totally inadequate. In particular the herring and salmon resources in Prince William Sound continue to decline yet research on these species has come to a virtual standstill.

Cordova # 689

I also urge funding of essential monitoring programs for herring, pink and other salmon species as well as crabs and other shellfish.

Valdez # 1019 Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.

Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc., would like to request monies from the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Plan for the following purpose: "Retirement of all hatchery debit for those hatcheries located in Prince William Sound, on Kodiak Island and in Lower Cook Inlet." The hatcheries are all located in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Impact Area of South Central Alaska and have been greatly affected by this catastrophic spill. The following list includes some of the impacts suffered by the hatcheries, however not all of the impacts are listed because they have not been fully evaluated: 1. Outmigrating hatchery salmon fry were directly exposed to the oil. 2. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton that the outmigration fry feed on were exposed. 3. Dislocation of human resources within the hatchery infrastructure. 4. Perception of the hatchery program in the State of Alaska. The monies allocated for the retirement of the hatchery debit should be disbursed in the following manner. 1. Monies would be split with part going back to the revolving loan fund where it originated and part going to an Endowment for Fisheries and Wildlife. 2. By reducing the hatchery debit, the budgets for the hatcheries will also be reduced. This would provide approximately 30-35% more fish to the fishermen through the common property fishery. While this is not a direct disbursement of monies, it is nevertheless a cause and effect response. The fine points of this proposal still must be worked out with all the involved parties and a consensus must be achieved.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

Immediate aid to fisheries: City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25. The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association supports the City of Cordova's Resolution and asks the Trustee Council to take immediate action on it. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We appreciate all the thought and work that you have put into the Restoration Planning Process.

Valdez # 1017 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

2. We strongly support City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25, which requests the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council to IMMEDIATELY provide emergency funds for three studies of Prince William Sound fisheries resources. Information provided by these studies will empower local fisherman to better manage their business and our collective fisheries resources.

Valdez # 697

Retire the hatchery debt!

Whittier # 6080

I think they should shut down the hatcheries, and the fish will come back.

Whittier # 6079

I think they should pay the fishermen so much a year until the fish come back.

Whittier # 6078

To cover human services, you should help subsidize hatcheries in the Sound since fisherman aren't making any money.

REGION: Unknown

Unknown # 118

I would like the emphasis and nest money to be for habitat acquisition. I would also like to warn the T.C. to beware of all the fish stocking projects. In the NW hardly ever has it worked to RESTORE populations. Habitat will assist in restoration of fish pops and fishing regs (commercial) will assist too. But lets not lose the wild stock to follow the hype of commercial catchers. Fish pops do naturally fluctuate (especially multi. year runs) and so long as trend does not maintain downward spiral, then not much oil spill damage has occurred - plus (the damage is) hard to decipher from fishing activities. Recommend reading: Preserving the genetic diversity of salmon stocks: A call for federal regulation of hatchery programs. By Richard L. Geedman, Environmental Law Vol 20: 83 Pg 111-166. DO NOT support State hatcheries that are ready to close with oil spill money. Some projects seem to be to keep facilities open as much as to enhance fisheries.

ISSUE: 2.2 REC ; General restoration for recreation and tourism
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REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Overall Response to Proposed Alternative. Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction. Within

Alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

Anchorage # 1467 Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners

As the President of the Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners I hosted a conference in June of this year here in Anchorage. We had over 250 attendees. I was particularly pleased by the substantial number of conferees who have expressed their great pleasure at having had the opportunity to come visit our vast and beautiful state. A number have already begun to make plans to return next year to further their travels. One theme is clear - They were attracted and will return because we have substantial areas of unspoiled wilderness. It seems clear that for us to continue to attract significant conventions and visitors we must continue to offer what makes us a great destination - wilderness and wildlife.

Anchorage # 1015 P.W.S. Land Managers Recreation Planning Group

The Prince William Sound Land Managers' Recreation Planning Group (PWSLMRPG) would like to bring the following issue to your attention in the restoration planning process. Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities. We suggest that if restoration activities are undertaken to assess or mitigate substrate oil effects, that impacts to recreation uses be included in such projects. We have been working with the recently established Recreation Restoration Working Group in identifying 1994 restoration projects for recreation and cultural resources. We will continue to communicate the consensus views of the PWSLMRPG with respect to recreation and cultural resource restoration needs through the Working Group. The PWSLMRPG will not be commenting as a group on the Restoration Plan, but members may choose to do so individually. Thank you for your attention.

Anchorage # 684 Alaska State Parks

We have several specific locations of potential recreation projects which we can provide to the Trustee Council. Some of the projects within Prince William Sound will be forwarded to the Prince William Sound Recreation Project Work Group. This Division (Parks and Outdoor Recreation) has a system in place for evaluating and distributing community grants for recreation. This could be modified to incorporate the linkage to injured recreation resources and services. The Trustees could use the grant program for administering funds for community recreation projects. We are currently addressing recreation restoration with the State criminal settlement at the same time the Trustee Council addresses recreation restoration. These two processes should be concurrent with a synchronization of ideas. The end result should be a cohesive restoration of injured recreation resources. Cooperation and information sharing would be beneficial to both parties. Please feel free to contact me for more information.

Anchorage # 352

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

Anchorage # 302

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas. By removing the

contamination.

Anchorage # 203

Developing facilities for any back country activities would seem to be a stupid at first thought and completely stupid on second thought. It approaches commercial tourism as the most bizarre expenditure of spill money.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5425

A lodge is not restoration.

Homer # 5422

Parks are for human consumption. The first priority in a park is for humans.

Homer # 5421

We will see when they put in hot dog stands and four-wheeler trails.

Seward # 318

I particularly oppose use of settlement monies to build so called "Sealife Center" in Seward or anywhere else. Tourist attraction, capital improvement projects should have to compete against similar projects for tax dollars not settlement funds.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 179

Purchase recreational access sites but build NO cabins; boat launch areas are Okay.

Old Harbor # 5689

I see a lot up there about commercial tourism and recreation. In my opinion the more people you have going into an area means they're going to damage the area. You have to limit the people and how they enjoy the area.

Old Harbor # 5675

A swimming pool would be a good thing for recreation. One thing that has been damaged out of this is the people. Put in something for recreation that most of these communities can't afford.

Port Lions # 5825

It doesn't make sense to say that one thing fits if it creates more problems than another one that doesn't fit, such as to encourage tourism which will then cause more trash for an already overloaded landfill. Port Lions is in an optimal position to benefit from the tourist trade, but before we create an atmosphere for tourists, we need to take care of our infrastructure.

Port Lions # 5824

There's an ordinance here that there are to be no campers here. Could we establish a park with trails, toilets, something like that?

Port Lions # 5807

We're planning on moving into the tourism business. If you put in a bunch of land use cabins what kind of effect will that on our businesses here in town? To me it would have a bad effect because those cabins would be available.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1463

Although I have never been to Alaska, I certainly plan to go there some day. The only reason that I would visit the state is to see its immense area of natural beauty, ranging from the tideland fjords to the mountains and tundra. The best way to continue to attract me and other tourists to the state of Alaska for its long-term economic welfare would be to secure large amounts of wilderness purchased by funds from the *Exxon Valdez* settlement. Purchasing land, especially around Prince William Sound, on the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Island, would be most appropriate.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5159

The State has come in and developed picnic tables and wiped out a homestead doing the same thing.

Cordova # 691

I do not understand at all what recreation facilities, outhouses, trails and visitor centers have to do with restoration of an oil-injured area. In fact, I don't understand what this question has to do with restoration. What bearing does increased human use have on the damage that has, is, and will be done to the marine organisms and wildlife that abounded in PWS before this foreseen but unfortunate accident?

Tatitlek # 5991

I don't think people here are ready for tourism yet. But it is an option that is there, it is something to consider.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

8. General Restoration funds could be appropriately used in urban/village communities to restore lost tourism and recreational opportunities. Justification: According to the Division of Tourism statistics program, 20% to 24% of all Alaska visitors include Valdez in their travel itinerary. Between 1985 and 1989 the annual growth rate of Alaska tourism overall was 3.3%. Because of the oil spill, the Alaskan annual growth rate was 2.2% in 1989-1990 (Draft Valdez Comprehensive Plan, p. 216 and Division of Tourism). According to Patterns, Opinions, and Planning: Summer 1989 "The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of March 24, 1989 affected the Alaska trip planning of one in six visitors. Half of these avoided the spill area." (Alaska Visitor Statistics Program II, p. 20.) This represents a 12% decline in visitors to the spill area in 1989. No information is available for subsequent years. A survey of backcountry business in SE Alaska which were comparable to those operating in the spill impacted area showed that while SE Alaska businesses experienced a 23 to 27% annual increase in business (up to 50% for some businesses). Appropriate projects would include education centers, heritage interpretive centers or museums, nature trails and picnic areas. Locating these facilities in communities will 1) reduce stress on injured resources in backcountry areas, 2) provide economic

compensation to communities for losses sustained as a result of a spill, and 3) restore urban (community) area recreation and tourism opportunities lost as a result of the spill. AWRTA will be submitting a more detailed list of these facilities after members in the spill impacted communities have had an opportunity to work with local groups to develop lists.

Whittier # 6085

I see great potential for awareness by making access to the Sound. They should broaden their view of this thing.

Whittier # 6077

On page 10 of the 1994 proposals, you have increase access to PWS (item 220). I assume that is recreation oriented? If you increase access and you don't upgrade sewage treatment facilities, that is pointless.

ISSUE: 2.2 SUB ; General restoration for subsistence

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 399

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Mat-Su Borough # 404

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 417

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 416

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 405

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 341

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 323

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 302

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 302

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas. By removing the contamination.

Anchorage # 43

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 42

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 41

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Anchorage # 40

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5636

You are saying you can aid subsistence things, but money can't be provided for employment.

Nanwalek # 5623

It is important to have a study on the hydrocarbon effects to subsistence users.

Nanwalek # 5621

The testing should be done right away because people are going out harvesting thinking things are okay. I don't think it is.

Nanwalek # 5610

If a person chooses not to subsist, is there any way jobs can be provided for them to buy food?

Other Kenai Borough# 249

The Native people of English Bay and Port Graham were devastated by oil impaction. Place special emphasis on restoring and enhancing areas where subsistence and livelihoods were greatly impacted. Save your money on your "RA-RA" meetings saying how wonderful everything is. Show me action no words.

Port Graham # 6101

I feel strongly about the impact on Native people and restoration of the subsistence way of life.

Port Graham # 332

I hope to see our subsistence foods restored and protected from future spills. I feel the villages always get left out and cities get all the dollars that should go to villages whose lifestyle and food was affected.

REGION: Kodiak

Ouzinkie # 5712

I don't think too many people have too much trouble with eating a clam or eating a duck. What we're seeing now is that there's not the quantity that there used to be. People want to eat clams, shoot deer, eat whatever kind of fish. But for example, here a couple of weeks ago a bunch of us went out digging on a beach over on Lacross. We went home with very little, where normally we'd go home with a couple of buckets of clams in half the time. I'd like to see specific projects to return those populations back to what they were. What do you do if you have a question on how to restore something but you don't know how to go about it? There should be efforts to restore clam and duck populations, and the local people should be involved and also have a chance to be employed.

Ouzinkie # 5708

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tar ball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

Ouzinkie # 240

Make special preference to rural area affected by the spill with emphasis on subsistence.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 427

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

US, Outside Alaska# 415

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

US, Outside Alaska# 414

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US, Outside Alaska# 407

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US, Outside Alaska# 400

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US, Outside Alaska# 39

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

US, Outside Alaska# 37

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5145

I would like to see study on any subsistence food, plant, animal or organism because the numbers don't add up.

Chenega Bay # 703

You should spend money on subsistence monitoring and decide on projects according to their scientific merit.

Chenega Bay # 398

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Chenega Bay # 395

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Chenega Bay # 394

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Chenega Bay # 342

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Chenega Bay # 337

Consider reestablishing subsistence food sharing program.

Chenega Bay # 336

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Chenega Bay # 335

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Chenega Bay # 334

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Chenega Bay # 243

2) Develop strategies to replant subsistence resources. Develop food sharing program.

Cordova # 418

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Cordova # 406

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Cordova # 258

Let us not try and make the Sound into some thing it wasn't. Let us get back what we had before the spill. A simple life and plenty of subsistence food that is healthy enough to eat. Most things in the Sound revolve around salmon and herring so why not start at the bottom of the food chain?

Cordova # 38

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Cordova # 36

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Cordova # 35

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Cordova # 34

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Tatitlek # 5979

It's been proposed several times that the trustees provide funds for villagers to hunt elsewhere until the injured species recover. Those requests have gone unheard, so it is real frustrating to find that they've funded a pipe to Ft. Richardson.

Tatitlek # 402

Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program.

Tatitlek # 311

Due to long-term effects of oil -- it would make sense to reestablish a subsistence food sharing program.

ISSUE: 2.2 SOC ; General restoration for social injuries

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 49

Whatever happened to "human services"? Women's services and mental health clinics sure suffered - is there any chance for assisting the folks and services that helped people cope with the trauma in the spill areas?

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5011

I had one other comment. We were listening to the radio and Don Young mentioned he is hoping the trustees would consider using the funds for needs for fixing our water and sewer systems. Like all the villages across Alaska we have some real water and sewer problems. Maybe you could consider that.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 243

Development of programs for youth to participate with oil industry.

Cordova # 5336

I represent a group of performing and visual artists here in town. We are looking to put together a non alcoholic club for our kids, as an educational program. We figure it would take about \$50,000 to get it started. Could we put our proposals through this organization to get this started?

Cordova # 1026 Sight and Sound, Inc.

We need your help. This project (alcohol and drug-free establishment showcasing performing and fine arts) is the solution. The children are at the brunt of all our mistakes and without argument, related to our reactions in this recovery.

Cordova # 65

There should be some sort of counseling for the people who can't deal emotionally or financially with the set-backs dealt by the oil spills in their area.

Whittier # 217

Other - safety - More VHF repeaters continued depth sounding of all areas of Sound. Marking hazards-reefs, rocks etc....

ISSUE: 2.2 OIL ; General restoration for continued oiling
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 399

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

Mat-Su Borough # 404

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd

We have proposed, and our constituents have agreed, that the restoration plan should involve a mix of restoration objectives. Oil ought to be removed because persistence constitutes a major threat to the environment, and attention should be given to a model which seeks to restore. We supported a mix of moderate restoration/comprehensive restoration. The Trustees do not indicate whether those models are even still under consideration. What is apparent is that the Trustees have expended over 25% of the settlement. There is not clear direction. For instance, the public comments addressed injured resources and reduced or lost services. The supplement expressly notes that "injuries persist most strongly in the upper intertidal zones" p. B-15. The report also states that "natural recovery...will occur in stages as the different species in the community respond to improved environmental conditions" see B-15. The report concludes that "full recovery will take more than a decade..." see B-16. The report ties such damages to oil persistence: "Subsurface oil persists in many heavily oiled beaches, and in mussel beds, which were avoided during the cleanup" see B-15. Yet, not a drop of subsurface oil nor a single mussel bed has been remediated! The restoration plan supplement does not even address the earlier concepts of "moderate" and "comprehensive" restoration. Section D of the draft discusses "General Restoration", an experiment. For instance, the draft proposes subsistence harvests of seals and sea otters may be "voluntarily reduced" if it was mutually agreed a subsistence resource was being over-harvested. See D-3. The problem, however, is that harvesting may not be as great a threat as continued oiling. See e.g., p. B-5, which notes a trend of high concentrations of hydrocarbons in bile of seals as well as damage to nerve cells in the thalamus of seal brains, "which is consistent with relatively high concentrations of...hydrocarbons" see B-4. The risks posed by oil persisting in the intertidal communities, and continuing threat to ducks and otters is also noted see B-15. Moreover, the funding for general restoration appears inverse of subsistence concerns. The Council has set out six examples of general restoration. See Section D. Commercial fish resources might be restored by improving spawning and rearing habitats at a cost of \$150,000 - 1.9 mm 1 year see D-4 through 5, while subsistence restoration involves voluntary harvest restrictions. Yet, removing harmful quantities of unweathered oil continues to be experimental. See D-7. And that only pertains to "eliminating oil from mussel beds" see D-7. We believe that restoration requires removing the unweathered oil and cleaning the mussel beds.

"Recovery monitoring and research" is presently in the developmental stage. This component would involve, however, "the causes of poor or slowed development and design, develop, and implement new technologies and approaches to restore injured resources and reduced or lost services" see E-3. Those resources include seals, salmon, and archaeological resources. We urge you to promptly implement recovery. Services include subsistence, as one of four services to be monitored. We have recommended immediate implementation of appropriate technology to remove oil, which we assert needs no further study as the cause of continued "poor or slow development".

Anchorage # 417

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Anchorage # 416

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REGION: Outside Alaska

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US, Outside Alaska# 37

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REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 398

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Chenega Bay # 376

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Chenega Bay # 375

I would like to take my children to the beach that is not covered in oil.

Chenega Bay # 374

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Chenega Bay # 373

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Chenega Bay # 342

While the Trustees Council are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

Chenega Bay # 340

We didn't spill any oil. Use the money to clean our land where your oil is still hurting us. Don't use it for areas that weren't oiled. That's criminal. Don't let people like ADEC spend all the money doing studies out here. We're not Guinea Pigs. Clean the damn oil up before anything else.

Chenega Bay # 337

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

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Chenega Bay # 334

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Cordova # 418

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Cordova # 406

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Cordova # 34

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contamination.

Tatitlek # 402

While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination.

ISSUE: 2.2 CLN ; General restoration for cleanup

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Mat-Su Borough # 1146 Alaska Survival

These are comments on the Draft Restoration Plan. First we thank you for approving the purchase of 42,000 acres near Seal Bay on Afognak Island. There is no more need to try and clean up the spilled oil from 1989.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1587

3) Spend no more on "cleanup" of the spill. Nature will take care of that from here on. Protecting injured species of animals and their wild ecosystems from logging and other "development" activities is the best way to get recovery to happen. Be effective and the plants, animals, waters and people who love the Sound will sing your praises for generation.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1066

I have recently spent a considerable amount of time sea kayaking throughout Prince William Sound. I travelled roughly 200 miles of shoreline from areas drastically affected by the spill, like Perry Island, to areas that were basically untouched, like College Fjord. From what I have seen first hand and what I have learned from various publications, the human intervention in the clean-up process and mild restoration projects has produced many negative results in its attempt to reverse the damage. Continued intervention may rid the environment of the signs of injured resources, but human impact on the area will only cause further deprivation of the pristine environment. I place a great a amount of value in preserving the natural state of this area, whether or not I ever return. Just knowing there is a vast area of land considered the "last frontier" in the United States that is only traveled and experienced by a few brave souls is invaluable.

REGION: MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Yes, but no monitoring or research box checked

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Provide University of Alaska grant money to establish long-term environmental program - establish U of A "technical excellence" in certain studies to attract students

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area particularly basic research.

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Ecological Monitoring Only

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Via endowed chair in Univ. of Alaska as indicated below.

Many legal battles were fought regarding what Prince William Sound was like before the spill. These problems could be averted in the future by scientifically sound monitoring efforts in locations potentially influenced by petroleum extraction and transportation.

LOCATION: Juneau

More towards research to prevent then restoration after a problem occurs!

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Ecological Monitoring Only

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Do not piss the money away on scientists.

Lack of baseline data is cause of much dispute in this lawsuit

To comply with consequent effects as noted above.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Monitor recovery of murre, harlequins, oystercatchers, but don't do unproven studies like "murre decoys" or "chick moving."

Long term baseline establishment in notarial spill areas a priority- ie: PWS, Cook Inlet, Kachemak Bay.

LOCATION: Port Graham

Restoration Research is an invitation to overspend in this area, particularly basic research

LOCATION: Seward

To much emphasis is being placed on research. You must get to work doing actual restoration. The delays result in unacceptable impacts to the resource. It has already been several years & essentially no restoration just research & fees for lawyers has been accrued.

This should not be done at the expense of habitat protection & acquisition. Creative ways of reducing costs would be to purchase land (ie: the Nanwalek inholding in Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park) & charging other agencies (ie: the US Park Service) with the job of future monitoring.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

This is, I believe, the most important item. Research should have been done before the spill, so accurate appraisals of injured resources could have been evaluated.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Ecological Monitoring Only

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Oil is still being found

People still finding oil tar balls on the beach

This would provide needed information to aid in direction of efforts to restore and maintain the resources at optimum levels of use.

There is still oil found on beaches.

After the storms, the people still find oil along the beach close to Old Harbor. There's oil under the gravel and after the storm, it comes out.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

It is important to do basic research and data collection on the natural system.

This is important to some extent. Many factors are affecting abundance and distribution and "ecosystem health" in the affected areas. Consistent research (provided it is well-managed) can help identify the myriad factors and better understand ecosystem responses to oil or any other pollutant/insult.

Ecological monitoring generally is given short shift.

Not more than 2% of funds available should be used. College students working on advanced degrees should be most work under college professors supervision or federal/state DNR employees.

There may be other, Federal programs to supplement this.

Use the baseline studies conducted by Myron, et al of NOAA NMFS and build from there

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

We know that we lack critical baseline information about the marine ecosystem. A portion of the money would be well invested to conduct ecological monitoring.

The ecosystem of PWS and the Gulf of Alaska are poorly understood. Ecological monitoring done at the ecosystem level would be very valuable

No restoration. Only monitoring.

Who knows what long-term damage might persist? This information is also necessary to exercise the settlement's reopener clause if more damage is detected and documented.

For the spill area only.

It was apparent during the spill that little data were available on spill area ecosystems. This research is essential in understanding the true scope of spill related perturbations.

There's not much you can do with restoration but we should keep monitoring the environment's recovery.

Please monitor any and all problems that pose a threat to the natural ecology

I would like to see the lower food chain life, such as plankton, monitored for any abnormalities.

LOCATION: Valdez

We don't know what monitoring has been overlooked. Look at RCAC monitoring program and enhance anything missing

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

However, the Trustees should scrupulously avoid creation of a slush fund or to create programs to conduct far out research, or to unduly feather their own bureaucratic nests. Using Exxon Valdez settlement monies.

Do only what is best for the injured resources.

Coordinate monitoring with PWS RCAC

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Ecological Monitoring Only

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

For the most cost effective use of the money, recovery monitoring & restoration research should be combined to minimize overlap & redundancy.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

We should know about long-term effects on fish and other species in the Sound.

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Year round monitoring and research.

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Restoration Research only

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Research should be funded out of an endowment

More emphasis on ecological monitoring.

Should conduct long-term studies of the intertidal zone

Now that the spill has occurred, its value as an "experiment" must be capitalized upon. Don't fund "one-shot" research. Fund research thru an endowment for U of A

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Without monitoring /evaluation of these programs much information will be lost.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Restoration Research only

LOCATION: Juneau

Incorporate research and monitoring into educational programs for students and the public.

This is the most important category the council should fund. Research to understand the components and functioning of the marine and nearshore environments of PWS will help respond to future perturbations.

Extremely important!

Any knowledge gained by these research activities can have broad application beyond the EV spill. Should be encouraged.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Particularly on subsistence food resources

All of the help & service we provided is of little use if we don't monitor & research the situation.

Baseline research about marine and coastal environments will benefit the whole state for years to come. Focus on ecosystem relationships and also wildlife population censuses

Particularly important to prepare for future spills!

I assume these two activities will not consume large percentages of available funds

So long as research is reasonable and tried as opposed to new ideas that have never been tested

I think all things should be monitored.

Yes!

If you're cleaning up a spill and monitoring restoration, you should at least do something to prepare and restore injured resources in the future.

Restoration funds should provide info that can be used for planning/response to future spills.

What about the weird herring problem? What about high levels of PCB's in Tanner Crab? Research in hatcheries & genetic manipulation to harden the stocks would be good.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Restoration Research only

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Small scale monitoring only. We can overstudy the problem. Also government studies often are overbudgeted and very wasteful of funds. We have seen it first hand. All projects should be stringently monitored to assure fiscal responsibility.

These should be on a small scale. It is good to gather this kind of scientific information, but it should not take a big bite out of the funds.

LOCATION: Kenai

Establish baseline biological information to be available when (if) the next spill occurs

LOCATION: Port Graham

Monitor food resources for toxicity.

LOCATION: Seldovia

We must establish an idea of what exists to know the effects of future problems. The spill should have made the necessity of this type of knowledge apparent.

LOCATION: Seward

We have to monitor health of ecosystem for proactive management of our resources.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Help establish baseline data on Alaska's Coastal ecosystem.

Monitor the oil companies!

I think regulations monitoring oil production need to be stricter. Boats, pipes, materials and staff (concerning the crew of the tankers!) need to be inspected more. Alcohol and chemical dependency can't be tolerated in such a risky job.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Ecological Monitoring AND Restoration Research

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

75% Ecological monitoring 25% Restoration monitoring

Let's not waste an opportunity to learn from our mistakes. To maximize the lesson, we need to have our eyes open as recovery occurs.

Baseline data are essential.

Monitoring and research can be broad enough to include both recovery success and identify future problems

Share equally

Restoration ecology is a new field that to date is based on ad hoc, trial and error work. If we are to maximize long-term benefits of money used in restoration, I believe it is essential that a portion of the money be spent to conduct rigorous scientific research with the goal of objectively evaluating the potential benefits of different methods - preferably through experimental means

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Unless we know what is out there we will not be able to make wise choices in the future

This should be a high priority area. We don't know enough about how the ecosystem works.

The study of the marine environment especially in PWS must not be overlooked amidst all the effort directed at upland habitat acquisition

The study of the marine environment especially in PWS must not be overlooked amidst all the effort directed at upland habitat acquisition

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Ecological Monitoring AND Restoration Research

And prevention of future spills and research to reduce impact of future spills.

These will be very valuable - humans often intervene before they really understand natural ecosystems. The result is that they often goof-up (ex: hatcheries in P.W.S). This is why I support 91% for habitat protection - allowing nature to restore itself instead of failable human intervention.

Include mapping and quantifying fish and wildlife and its habitat to provide baseline information available in the event of another spill--include Eastern PWS along tanker travel corridor

I prefer the emphasis to be placed on applied evaluation of existing & planned resource programs.

PWSCA recognizes the need for research to monitor the recovery of injured marine related species & marine habitat. We feel that the studies should be incorporated in a comprehensive research plan directed at better understanding the marine environment as it relates to the EVOS injured species & services.

I would like to see more research on fisheries-related problems

LOCATION: Tatitlek

Subsistence

LOCATION: Valdez

The more that can be learned from this spill the better we can handle the next one.

Council should not set up a whole new layer of bureaucracy to monitor/enforce rules-rather should provide additional funding to agencies already in place to accomplish this that are presently too under funded to take on new projects (ie ADFG)

We need to take advantage of the opportunity to fund ecosystem research & knowledge far into the future--no where else has this happened before it was too late.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Other

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Trustees need to conduct research to establish a basis for measuring the benefit to passive use that would occur from candidate land and habitat acquisitions

There should be human use monitoring in addition to recovery and restoration monitoring. This is one area that has been neglected by the past projects. Human use affects the recovery of other resources and should be included in the monitoring and research stages.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Ongoing, comprehensive scientific research and environmental monitoring are vital, given the primitive state of our understanding of marine ecosystems and how they are impacted by oil pollution and human exploitation. However, I do not support using much of the settlement money to fund it. This important research should be a normal part of state and federal resource agency responsibilities...

Jan. J. Middleton and Mrs. Nick Dudiak made a valid case to continue their research & Monitoring due the control area to see comparisons hot water wash down studies.

LOCATION: Port Graham

Archaeological monitoring; Restoration Research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly in Basic Research

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Please use funds on general ecological monitoring. Monitor the effect that all human industries have on habitat - not just oil spills

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Archaeological monitoring

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?

Other

Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring--Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area particularly basic research.

Archaeological Monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
"Other" and another box checked

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Specialized "Research Chairs" at the University of Ak to insure continued monitoring and research. State agencies may shift emphasis while a university position would not.

Archaeological Monitoring Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

LOCATION: Juneau

General science. Increased scientific knowledge will be a substantial benefit to us. Perhaps the most significant benefit of the oil spill

It is essential to study other locales to determine what the baseline should be. After-the-fact biology is difficult--it may be impossible to judge from a perturbed system what its unperturbed state was.

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Human use monitoring- how are the people affecting other resources. Increase use affect on recreation expenses. Decrease in spotted shrimp.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
"Other" and another box checked

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

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Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

How about research & monitoring of how to prevent the spill in the first place.

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Need measure of social impacts. We need to read the pulse of this valuable and sensitive ecosystem (PWS and GOA). Without good baseline information, measurement of real impacts are not possible. Chances/risks for future spills/disasters persist.

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

The best restoration is prevention of future spills

Communication of monitoring and research to the public

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

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Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
"Other" and another box checked

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Within the 7% guideline amount, ecological monitoring and future spill preparation should be conducted.

SC local biologist have control areas. Middleton and Dudiak is but example that should move forward.

LOCATION: Port Graham

Archaeological Monitoring. Restoration Research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly in Basic Research

Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an open invitation to overspending in this area, particularly in basic research.

Archaeological Monitoring

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Archaeological Monitoring

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
"Other" and another box checked

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological Monitoring; Restoration Research is an invitation to overspending in this area,
particularly in Basic Research

Archaeological Monitoring

Archeological Monitoring

Archaeological Monitoring. Restoration Research is an invitation to overspending in this area,
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particularly in Basic Research

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
"Other" and another box checked

Archaeological Monitoring. Restoration Research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research

Archaeological monitoring

LOCATION: Seward

The Seward Sealife Ctr would be an important facility to conduct research & ecol. monitoring as well as a rehabilitation ctr.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Ongoing research on Alaska's ecosystem so we have baseline data.

Research on oil spil cleanup technology.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

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MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
"Other" and another box checked

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Archaeological Monitoring Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

e.g.: This disease that PWS herring and other water life have contracted is a good example of what needs to be studied

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

How about some actual restoration projects to benefit injured resources? For example, what has happened to the subtidal, intertidal and bottom dwellers in the Sound

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Archaeological Monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Archaeological monitoring. Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?

"Other" and another box checked

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Archaeological monitoring

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Archaeological monitoring Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Archaeological monitoring Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

Archaeological areas. These monitoring activities should be done by professionals aided by knowledgeable local people.

Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly in basic research.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

Archaeological monitoring Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research.

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
NO (Habitat Protection not a part of the plan)

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Perhaps later after most severe problems are dealt with

Though we believe that basic population monitoring ought to be carried out in the spill area.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

These monies are better spent elsewhere. Eco-monitoring and restoration research, though well-intentioned, are unlikely to produce useful results

Not enough \$

Don't spend too much money!!!

I don't think it's necessary to have monitoring. I think we should spend the money on more important things.

Please do not allow spill funds to be frittered away on bureaucracy. "Studies" sound like they make sense, when they usually just spend dollars

It would be nice to conduct other monitoring activities, but I don't want all the money to be spent on research and monitoring. The amounts being allocated to research and monitoring would be spread too thinly if you try to also do other ecological and restoration monitoring activities.

NO. Minimal monitoring and research only; none if at all possible

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

This would get so "spread-out" it would diffuse the money & talent into oblivion.

LOCATION: Kenai

NO! Buying of land!

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
NO (Habitat Protection not a part of the plan)

Nature in most cases, like the human body, will restore itself if we don't keep disturbing it.

Don't waste funds on "Questionable" studies or brother-in-law deals.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Limit fund to resoration, other studies need to be funded by agencies of the state and federal government if/as they are requested. As normal public funds are allocated for depts. use.

You could monitor the thing to death or at least until the money is all spent.

LOCATION: Seldovia

The Trustee Council is a joke.

LOCATION: Seward

Too much monitoring in the effected areas might bo more harm than good.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

More than enough spent already - kept to a bare minimum

LOCATION: Old Harbor

I have heard that when ever we have a big storm, we end up with weathered oil on our beaches. We should have a beach monitoring crew to go and look at our beaches.

Still finding oil in the beaches

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
NO (Habitat Protection not a part of the plan)

Still oil on our beaches

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Habitat Acquisition/Protection only. Monitoring should be part of normal agency funded activities.

Hopefully, we shouldn't need to expect future spills however, responses should be quicker.

See above skeptical comments about the purpose of the fund & the abilities of the agencies to objectively draw boundaries on budgets, maps and programs.

In the best of all possible worlds, with unlimited funding, I would say yes. But that's not the case. And the overhead on a lot of research and monitoring projects is obscene.

Just leave it be

Expenditures to date on studies and monitoring - after not by the best researchers available - indicate there would be too much inefficiency and cost compared to the benefit. This function will be covered adequately through other means.

Keep enough funds to do a thorough job of R & R monitoring, for many years is necessary. If other tasks are added, there won't be enough money to do anything well.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Lets keep the bureaucrats in check, keep to the point of restoring and enhancing damaged resources

You supposed "caretakers" of the damaged natural resources have managed to piss away and rat hole in your respective agencies nearly 1/3 of the total dollar value of the settlement and have done 0 restoration and have virtually no idea the extent of damages

Other entities already exist for ecological monitoring - use this money only for spill recovery

Look at what's been done already by Exxon and agencies before doing any more research

Just try to get the Sound back to its original condition--do not try to overdo it!

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
NO (Habitat Protection not a part of the plan)

Spend too much money on setting up bureaucratic monitoring group to hire people to do monitoring.

LOCATION: Valdez

Science is important - it also can be a perpetual financial drain. We need to use money for habitat acquisition instead.

Stop recovery and restoration monitoring

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

There is a fine line here but a yes answer might lead to the trough mentality so common with the organizations involved. Besides, this is a responsibility of the managing agencies which existed prior to 1989.

Monitoring individual restoration activities should and must be enough. A staff/scientist may be hired to connect the separate projects and analyze them if possible.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Juneau

Alien species on islands are lowering seabird numbers - eradicate these predators

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

A "yes" here is potentially a "black hole". A "no" here is inappropriate.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Seward

MONITORING AND RESTORATION: Should other activities be conducted?
Nothing checked

NO! Let existing agencies develop a database for their lands.

This question is too general. Ecological monitoring would require long term (>20 years) effort.
Where would the money come from?

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Monitoring and research can end up being a long-term business. It won't change natural events like a volcanic eruption. Monitor human use. Do what we can to keep PWS pristine.

ISSUE: 2.3 XX ; Monitoring and Research: GENERAL COMMENTS
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5370

I found the monitoring workshop useful. It might have been better if there had been more PI's there. If they had a more PI-oriented meeting, it might be helpful.

Fairbanks # 5368

Will this monitoring be done within the frame of CERCLA and damage assessment? That was something that Michael Fry mentioned.

Fairbanks # 5352

Is Parametrix going to do Phase II of the monitoring plan?

Fairbanks # 5351

Would the monitoring plan go into the 8%?

Fairbanks # 5350

How does this relate to the conceptual monitoring thing being developed by Parametrix? Are they running on parallel tracks?

Fairbanks # 5349

How about studies that were either stopped or put on hold?

Juneau # 5504

I would like to amend my comment on allocations. The only sectors I would like to see some kind of certainty is for the monitoring and research and public information. I would hope to see those somehow limited to not exceed 10% of total expenditure.

Juneau # 5472

Is there any reason why there is only 10% or less for monitoring and research? Why is that so small?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We believe that the four Proposed Program Components for the monitoring and research program do not clearly distinguish the kinds of information that would be collected and how it would be integrated together. "Recovery monitoring" with the goal of producing a conclusive finding that 'recovery has occurred' for individual species has little relevance if this information is not connected with data about trends in other aspects of the ecosystem, and should not be a primary goal of monitoring. Furthermore, if a definition of "recovery" is used that considers only population-level effects to be significant, this could rule out collecting important data (such as sublethal effects) which may give clearer indications of lasting effects throughout the environment. Also, due to lack of

baseline information and high natural variability, there may be lasting effects--even populations--that are not evident from monitoring. We also believe that it will be virtually impossible to measure the effectiveness rate of most individual restoration projects due to paucity of baseline data and high natural variability; therefore "restoration monitoring" must be done from a broader ecosystem perspective if it is to be useful. There is little, if any, "Restoration Research" that should be conducted; this should occur only in cases of severe, on-going population declines. We oppose any research into oil spill containment, or oil recovery (such as special cold-water dispersant technology along the lines of the Alaska Clean Seas proposal) under the guise of Restoration research. "Ecosystem monitoring" should be the framework that all research and monitoring is conducted within. However, this should be done with the goal of understanding the long-term effects of the oil-spill, and better knowledge of the relationships of all parts of the ecosystem. However, the Trustee agencies have the individual responsibilities to assure that there is adequate information in the event of an oil spill or other development. We are specifically opposed to *Exxon Valdez* settlement funds being used to undertake baseline studies that are needed prior to federal OCS and state offshore oil leasing in areas such as Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. While necessary, it is the responsibility of the MMS to assure such studies are done as part of its on-going OCS program. Employment of local residents should be a priority. The Federal government should make full use of local-hire provisions. Monitoring and long-term research programs, site stewardship and archeological and other cultural resources, and restoration projects should hire rural residents. In conclusion, a comprehensive program makes the most sense and the Trustee Council needs to develop a new proposal. The "conceptual design" and "conceptual model" for the monitoring program does not appear to provide for adequate participation and decision-making by those with expert traditional indigenous knowledge. This must be an explicit part of the concept of the program. Also, there must be adequate field work, and means of incorporating expert opinion and knowledge from the public.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 1027

Although research and monitoring of some species in the spill area is warranted, a mechanism should be developed to allow private groups to bid on projects. As it stands all monies are funneled through agencies with no chance for private groups to directly bid on the work. Low level monitoring of many species could be handled through local centers such as the Prince William Sound Science Center.

Nanwalek # 5622

This thing is going to take a long time for recovery. It will take a lot of study.

Port Graham # 5785

I favor more monitoring than restoring because monitoring will help us stop worrying about the danger. We should try to bring back what we lost.

Port Graham # 5774

Streams should be tested every year to see the results.

Port Graham # 5755

One of the other things not mentioned is who will monitor the long-term effects of the hydrocarbons .

on human beings. The animals are being monitored.

Port Graham # 5744

Why would there be such a long period between monitoring?

Port Graham # 5743

How many times a year would you monitor?

Seldovia # 6146

I think it is a very delicate balance to achieve both of the above arguments (not to become a deep pocket for research, but enough to understand ecosystems).

Seldovia # 5865

Nothing like this has ever been done. No one has ever tried to spend \$1 billion. Understanding ecosystems is rather primitive. Most of this is going to be research. An awful lot of attention should be put into monitoring. A lot can be learned from monitoring. You learn some about response if you perturb a system.

Seward # 5939

An ongoing research program is needed. More emphasis should be put on a facility and associate it with an on-going program.

Seward # 5921

The research projects you are doing, are they under public bid?

Seward # 5906

What is the price for a monitoring company to develop a conceptual plan?

Seward # 5905

Where is the monitoring company from?

Seward # 5904

Regarding research and monitoring, is there a plan? Will it be an integrated disciplinary process?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation

7. Control Areas: Are control areas for identification and measurement of success of the restoration program being set up? This is imperative to identify if your efforts are being successful. I am sure that many of the points that I have made here are already underway in your efforts to restore the ecosystem. However, they are not well articulated in the document that I received. I am confident that with the right scientific input that a solid and logical restoration program can be developed. I would like to remain involved in your efforts and request that you retain me on your mailing list. Thanks and good luck.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5283

How many years have the scientists been studying these different resources?

Tatitlek # 5993

Some of these alternative plans in here call for monitoring and research. I guess there has been monitoring and research going on all along. But it has mostly been done by people from outside the region. In conjunction with doing this would it be possible to do some of this monitoring from

within the village? We could take samples and observe things here as part of a larger monitoring program.

Whittier # 6055

Do you handle research piece by piece, or is it continually happening as data is obtained?

ISSUE: 2.3 PRO ; SUPPORTS monitoring and research
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5358

The university tried to study the effects before the spill. Nobody wanted to pay for it. The only studies which were done were right in Port Valdez. There you had the greatest control over a potential spill. An awful lot of the citizens didn't know where down stream was. It strikes me that one of the most important things is to solve the original problem. Here is a source of funding to look at things like that. The account would probably be adequate with a little inflation proofing. I have studied a lot of these sites. We are losing track of our sites. The marine coastal communities have changed through natural cycles. Studies would be one way to find out information. Some mussels and barnacles were killed by cold. There may have been other things happening. There are so many unanswered questions. If we had the information before the spill, we would have been on top of things. Money could have been saved on studies. I support this endowment notion, and it will take some things beyond the spill. If we can't keep this thing alive, nobody is going to watch it for us. The endowment would solve a lot of problems. We would be in better shape if there is any perturbation in the future.

Fairbanks # 5356

The general public doesn't seem very well educated about different effects. We had no baseline data to fall back on so we ended up spending money to get that data. We would have a better understanding of the natural variations if we spent the money now for the data.

Fairbanks # 1136 School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF

In this correspondence I advocate future Trustee Council sponsorship of a comprehensive monitoring and research program to define the recovery of damaged resources and to place the functioning of these resources within the framework of the ecosystem that supports them. We (the scientific community) were caught badly off guard by the EVOS in the spring of 1989. Had there been a general understanding of the form and function of the coastal ecosystem of Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak and waters to the west, a much more informed and efficient program of damage assessment and mitigation could have been organized.

Fairbanks # 767

Establishing endowed chairs at the University of Alaska in, for example, marine sciences and ecology/biology would ensure that continued research and monitoring of PWS would take place. These positions would require effort in those areas specific to PWS, and thereby guarantee that needed research would be done.

Fairbanks # 573

We do need to better understand and measure this environment and this is possible with the funds made available from this spill.

Fairbanks # 452 U of A Fairbanks, Dept of Chemistry

Long-term research in animal health in the area is needed. 1) To establish new baselines, 2) monitor future changes due to "hopefully" increased human activity.

Fairbanks # 431

So many of the items have a "no baseline population" statement that monitoring and research should be a top (and continuing) priority. In addition, restoration activities may actually be detrimental to a second population if there is not adequate observation and research.

Juneau # 5493

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

Juneau # 481

Support of long-term monitoring and research

Juneau # 273

Endowment funds to be used for education, monitoring and research on PWS habitats and ecosystem would

be the wisest use of the funds that I can think of. With our shrinking state budget, fewer activities of this nature will be available from state agencies or the university. Endowment funds earmarked for specific positions or activities would provide wise stewardship and future response capability.

Juneau # 256

What we all need is the research to devise the strategy for the inevitable next spill.

Juneau # 248

Do include monitoring activities for at least 10 years, to evaluate recovery measures and natural recovery.

Juneau # 60

I would like to see money used to support education and research. Setting up a program in Southeast Alaska at the University would contribute toward education. Jim King has suggested endowing chairs to ensure an ongoing program. UAS could use a biology conservation program. With increasing development in Alaska, conservation programs are essential. Raptors and other birds of Alaska are vulnerable to development and disasters like the *Exxon Valdez*. Research and education within the state are a must!

Juneau # 59

I would like to see a larger percent of this trust for research. If we have knowledge of the environment the restoration actions will be more effective. Eliminating one species to see a rise in another defeats the purpose. Education more people about the environment conservation will: 1) Create more researchers, 2) hiring a professor to lead research projects, and 3) create jobs for students and Alaskan residents.

Juneau # 58

I think it would be beneficial to put restoration money into the University of Alaska to provide for research programs. This would allow students to learn at the same time that valuable data is being obtained.

Juneau # 56

Please use 30% of the money for research within Alaska.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 6106

I would like to commend you folk for hard work. I would support at least a 50% endowment and about 25% for monitoring and research.

Anchorage # 5073

I submitted a proposal urging the creation of a long-term research endowment. I would hope the paper 12/22/92 could be made a part of the record. I have attended a lot of TC meetings and have intensified my support for an endowment approach. It was at the end of one meeting that it was pointed out that a study should be carried on for ten years for a total of a million dollars. We need to take a long view. The monitoring and research activities for PWS, Kenai Peninsula, Lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Archipelago and Alaska Peninsula have to be coordinated. We talk a lot about improving things and injury. We have never had baseline, so what is the goal we are trying to reach. We should put a minimum of \$100 million in, but it should be ongoing. I don't think we can put an artificial time limit of eight or ten years and expect to do the job. There was a major piece of legislation by Senator George Mitchell a few years ago that set the entire coastline of the United States; Alaska being one of nine regions. The Sea Grant program is working on that. This whole area of the spill is going to be a part of that component. This is a wonderful opportunity to get information for rehabilitation of the area and get the real coordination we need. We make a big mistake by looking at things year by year and not coordinating over the long term. The percentage is too little on the research and monitoring and should be 12 or 13%. I liked the idea of considering a larger endowment so that as you learn, you will have some dollars to make some of the rehabilitation. I will continue to push for that. We don't know the answer of what is possible but I do feel the Trustee Council will come and go, and we don't have the consistency we would get under setting up an endowment.

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Continuing Monitoring and Research A Priority: In addition to use of the Settlement for habitat acquisition and protection, continued support for scientific monitoring and research is essential, particularly fisheries research. Continued monitoring and research is especially important to ensure

proper understanding of ecosystem impacts. Monitoring and research should not be focused narrowly on single species or populations but include degradation of habitats, chronic and sub-lethal effects, including changes in physiological or biochemical changes in productivity.

Anchorage # 745

Research should include baseline data collection such as cataloging anadromous fish streams. This will be valuable to assess not only recovery but impacts from future accidents, natural changes, and human use changes. Research should also include documentation of the effects of human activities on marine mammals, and research on species that may be in decline, including herring, both hatchery and wild sockeye and pink salmon, and effected species of waterfowl.

Anchorage # 744

Set up endowment to provide research and monitoring funding that will lead to better management of the spill area's natural resources.

Anchorage # 742

What Alaska needs is a marine studies center which focuses on the marine environment surrounding Alaska. Not only would this center be very important to the ongoing recovery of the spill zone-- other studies such as north Pacific fisheries management, marine mammals and other important studies which are crucial to the proper management of marine resources around Alaska. Funding of operations could be covered by setting up an endowment so scarce state revenues would not be needed.

Anchorage # 705

In favor of research at PWS Research Center.

Anchorage # 694

Appropriate \$2-3 million/year for monitoring, research and restoration from an endowment of \$30-50 million - don't let it get eaten up by high administration costs.

Anchorage # 465

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

Anchorage # 230

Serious thought should be devoted to monitoring and research efforts that will provide good baseline information in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska in the event of future oil spills. Only long-term research and monitoring studies will provide the kind of information need to assess future spills. Most studies that only last a few years do not provide very useful information because of natural variability!

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 1190 North Gulf Oceanic Society

We would like to place our support behind the formation of the *Exxon Valdez* Marine Research Endowment as proposed by Arliss Sturgelewski and others. Monitoring and research would occur under the endowment. Long-term research is vital but should not be the exclusive realm of state and federal agencies. It is important that proposals (and ideas) be accepted from all sources and receive independent peer review. The endowment should establish a permanent research program fund out of which earnings would support a long-term program. A proposed amount of \$30 million would be placed yearly into the fund of which \$7 million a year would be used for research and the other saved in the permanent endowment fund which would total 184 million after 8 years. I hope you will seriously consider this proposal.

Homer # 568

To try and perform restoration on a moving target is wasteful, because of its ambiguity. Conserve the resource of funds. Monitor the damage and natural restoration process.

Homer # 320

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

Other Kenai Borough# 460

Bring this circus sideshow act to an "END" NOW! NO more lawyers. No more whining, let us get on with our lives. Research is the only valid activity left to do. I and many folks that I know are tired of hearing about this and are disgusted by the leaches making a career out of this disaster. It is over, so end it.

Other Kenai Borough# 432

Some research and monitoring. But most should be spent now on acquisitions.

Seldovia # 5878

I am in favor of Alternative 5 with a slight modification. I think the research and monitoring portion should be doubled to 20%. We don't know enough about Mother Nature and how the ecosystem works.

Seward # 5955

We have research on the genetic effects on the liver and kidneys, and we know that will be a problem for future offspring.

Seward # 5954

In terms of research, we have had an oil spill. Letting the opportunity go by for research would be a big mistake. If it isn't done now, it can't be done in twenty years.

Seward # 5951

We are talking about habitat protection and restoration. For a species to continue, it needs food and I don't see any protection for its food source. Are we going to be able to protect this? You can have the rate of recovery, but if there is no food for them to eat, how are they going to recover. Maybe that is where research can come in. You know the food chain had to be affected.

Seward # 5947

In looking at the map and the amount of private ownership, I wonder why they need one acre more for any kind of habitat protection. They already have an overwhelming amount already owned by the National Forest, Bureau of Land Management and the state. Why not put this into research and prevention? We have millions of acres already protected. I don't see how they need more to protect. Buying more is not going to do it.

Seward # 464

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5542

I also would like to see research on crab impacts. When he said that crab were not mentioned it reminded me of when the spill hit Shelikof side of Shuyak in the area of Nikita bay. It wasn't that large as part of the spill but nevertheless it covered the beaches there, I think 30 to 40% of the beach. Afterwards there was a thousand, maybe more, dollar sized dungeness crabs dead on the beach in that area. I don't know for sure if they were related to the spill at the time but it was in the summer of 1989. It would be good for the spill money to be directed to something like that because it might generate dollar value. Dungeness crab are money in the fishermen's pocket. There has been a lot in the papers about spending money to buy trees, and I don't think that is as important as monitoring and looking for a way to recover species that have been damaged by the spill.

Kodiak # 477

I have watched the legal and assessment process for several years now, and I feel the underlying problem is no (little) baseline data was available to truly judge the impact of the spill. I feel continuing monitoring should be done within the spill area and studies to gather baseline data should be performed. What happens if another spill occurs off Montague Island, or further in Valdez Arm? An encompassing study package for areas that might be affected should be conducted. This would have multiple positive effects: 1) stimulate jobs and research in Alaska, 2) positive PR, which the state could use, 3) link with other countries who may have spills, 4) last and most important, the ecosystem will be understood in the event of another disaster

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska # 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

In general, we believe that the damage assessment projects for seabirds have been worthwhile. PSG

believes that understanding the magnitude of harm is important to decide the types and extent of restoration activities that may be necessary. PSG also believes that the studies on marbled murrelet and harlequin duck habitat requirements should prove to be very useful in assessing potential land acquisitions for these species. These studies also should assist federal and state forestry agencies in establishing the width of forested buffer strips that are necessary to protect the breeding sites of harlequin ducks.

US, Outside Alaska# 1452

At least 80-90% of the available funds should be spent on protection and restoration. The balance on research and education on prevention of future problems.

US, Outside Alaska# 1011

Please excuse my stationary, but I wanted to write to you before I left Prince William Sound and send you some of my thoughts on how I would like to see the restoration money spent. My first visit to PWS occurred in 1985 and I still have vivid memories of the abundant wildlife and magnificent scenery. Eight years later, I have just finished spending three weeks kayaking south from Whittier to Knight Island and Icy Bay. Traces of oil in the mud of Knight's quiet bays and black bathtub rings of oil on the rocks reminded me that things have changed and PWS has experienced a deep and lasting wound since I was here last. But my impressions are superficial--it seemed as if there were fewer otters, But were there? Is there still hydrocarbons in the food chain contaminating animals and birds? I would like to see money devoted to continued research into the impacts of the spill on the inhabitants-- both human and non-human--of the Sound.

US, Outside Alaska# 1010

After learning about the estimated 900 million dollars that was allotted to the State of Alaska, I feel that maybe my input to the situation could help in the decision about how to properly spend the money. Speaking from my point of view, I feel that a majority of the money should be spent on restoration and the rest on science and public awareness. This way the almost pristine country I paddled through can remain that way for others to see without paving trails. I'm keeping this letter short on the account that I understand that you must get large quantity, but if at all possible, please respond to my letter, so that I know that it has been received. Thank you (response sent)

US, Outside Alaska# 1003

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1002

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

US, Outside Alaska# 680

Monitoring is necessary to assess recovery. It is important to take an ecosystem approach. One should monitor the less important species, e.g., prey species of targeted injured species. This is useful in evaluating the overall health of the ecosystem.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1774 City of Cordova

At the August 4, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion: "Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Council members Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

Cordova # 1566

Money should be spent to research the effects of the spill and to provide baseline data to prepare for the next time.

Cordova # 1564

I am in favor of monitoring and research but only a few percent of the available funds should support this need.

Cordova # 1497

I ask the Trustee Council to also act on fisheries research and marine mammal restoration projects.

Cordova # 1485 Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, (CAMA) is a long-standing, Cordova-based fishermen's organization. Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

There may be instances when species not listed as having been damaged by the EVOS merit study because of newly recognized links to species and services injured by the spill. If strong evidence points to these links, the Trustee Council should provide funding for carefully planned research to understand how the linked species may impinge on the restoration of the injured species and services.

Cordova # 749

The fishermen and communities at PWS favor at least 40-45% of remaining EVOS monies to be put into a fund or endowment to be used for research, evaluation, restoration and replacement of fisheries resources in the Sound.

Cordova # 706

I support the idea of a marine research endowment as proposed by commercial fishing organizations, the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Arliss Sturgelewski, and others.

Cordova # 702

I would like to see more marine habitat research and restoration in PWS. Marine life is the one that got hurt, not the trees or some scenic viewpoints.

Cordova # 677

Ensure Fish and Game has a 10-20 year budget to operate and do research or your fisheries will be lost in PWS.

Cordova # 676

More marine research and restoration.

Cordova # 671

I would like to see monitoring and research for salmon and herring stocks in the spill-affected areas.

Cordova # 433

Don't waste money on just any type of monitoring - use it to find answers to important problems.

Cordova # 20

Research is NOT a dirty word. Studies have value to the resources that were ignored. Studies on salmon and herring will provide tools to those responsible for restoring, managing, protecting, and enhancing the resource. If Trustees continue to use the word "studies" like George Bush et al says the word "liberal," then I will have no faith in their vision of the future of Prince William Sound and those other areas impacted by EVOS.

Valdez # 1488

Wanted 80 to 90% of funds for habitat acquisition with the Coalition's group list as priority (Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak, etc.). The remainder of the money used for monitoring and research.

Valdez # 1074

Alaska Wilderness Sailing Safaris opposes use of restoration funds for studies of species not injured by the spill, including killer whale research. We support continued funding of studies for species injured by the spill. We support testimony previously submitted by Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

2. An endowment should be established to fund research and monitoring of the ecosystem. If subsequent research confirms the decline of a population, then restoration projects for those species may be funded from this endowment or by subsequent settlement with Exxon. Populations of some species may still decline as a result of infertility and disease resulting from the spill. Funding should be made available to continue monitoring these populations and to restore them, if necessary. Restoration team members have indicated that it would take about \$100-\$150 million to create an inflation proofed endowment.

Valdez # 296

My plan would be to focus on wildlife, species by species and work until recovery begins, then let them grow on their own. Meantime, monitor and research to provide a body of knowledge that may mitigate the next disaster.

Valdez # 274

The focus should be to restore damaged area and resources. Because good, reliable monitoring takes

years, (fish cycles are 4-6 yrs) the benefits from an endowment will allow those type time frames which don't fit as well in the 8 years remaining of the current funds. There's a strong lack of good baseline data on most species and it's a guess to figure impacts without good baselines. An endowment will help establish those baselines.

ISSUE: 2.3 CON ; OPPOSE monitoring and research
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5367

Everyone said no more money on studies.

Fairbanks # 5357

It seems like a lot of people are saying quit spending more money on science studies.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1598

The projects mentioned under Monitoring and Research Program are not necessary and will do nothing to enhance recovery.

Anchorage # 651

The oil spill is over and so should the studying of it. Don't let the oil spill onto any more of our resources by losing sight of the efficient investment of the settlement money. No more studies.

Anchorage # 620

"NO" to more research & monitoring let other sources fund these activities.

Anchorage # 184

Kodiak N.W.R.-- Karluk RV and Lake, Afognak Is (north end). Stop spending (wasting) \$ on more studies. Get the natives to cooperate and buy some of their lands.

Anchorage # 183

Secondly, it is time to stop spending money on endless and useless studies and monitoring programs. These do nothing but absorbing \$ to pump up the bureaucracy of the agencies involved.

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 170

There's been research, but RESEARCH DOESN'T RESTORE ANYTHING, you can study it to death. Now is the time to be doing something to restore the populations and the habitat (actually 2 or 3 years ago would have been the right time). Yes it would be nice to have more information to make better decisions but the spill happened and you MUST make the best decisions based on the best info you have now.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

Monitoring and research should be limited to what is needed to steer habitat protection and acquisition.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 6092

I agree with that (not further research recovering resources).

Chenega Bay # 5146

It is my opinion that we don't want to encourage further research dollars funneled toward resources which are recovering.

Whittier # 6073

I am not for spending all the money on finding out if it has been hurt. I am for spending money for what can be fixed.

ISSUE: 2.3 ECO ; Supports ECOLOGICAL MONITORING
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 572

If life hands you lemons--make lemonade! The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill was a tragedy. We have an opportunity to visit to learn something about the Prince William Sound ecosystem--That would have been a positive by-product of the spill! However, there was no comprehensive positive approach to the spill studies. Our overall knowledge of the PWS ecosystem is little improved compared to 1988. That is the second tragedy. A comprehensive study could be designed & funded under the restoration plan to support long term monitoring in a comprehensive manner from an ecosystem approach. Putting funds into an endowment would fund this. PWS cannot be restored, but it can be understood. Understanding the ecosystem of PWS would contribute knowledge to be applied to the rest of the state of Alaska marine ecosystem, especially in the Gulf of Alaska. This would be a positive contribution.

Juneau # 500

I strongly favor establishment of a substantial endowment that would only be used to support ecological monitoring research indefinitely. These activities have almost no other source of support.

Juneau # 479

Money should be expended increasing our knowledge of the interaction of various ecosystem components. The Trustees have a real opportunity to not only be responsive to increased knowledge and understanding of natural resources interactions in the spill area but much of this knowledge and understanding will be applicable to many other areas.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and we support an integrated-ecosystem approach. The goal of this program should be to understand the long-term effects of the oil spill, to evaluate recovery, and to understand the relationships of various components of the spill-affected ecosystem. The Trustee's monitoring program must be better integrated with regular agency monitoring, research, and management so that we best further our understanding of what's going on in the spill affected ecosystem, and also maximize the "bang for the buck". This program needs to depart significantly from the approach taken for the damage assessment phase dictated by litigation needs which focused investigation on individual species most expected to show dramatic damages. There has also been ample research to document linkages of upland habitats with species injured by the spill and so, continued emphasis on this kind of monitoring is unnecessary.

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

The Wilderness Society is pleased to provide comments on the proposed Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. National interests are truly at stake. Most oiled shorelines were within the boundaries of conservation units designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. Designated Wilderness shorelines of Katmai National Park and Becharoff National Wildlife Refuge, proposed Wilderness in Chugach National Forest and Kenai Fjords National Park, and the spectacular defacto wilderness coasts of other national parks and wildlife refuges were harmed by the oil spill. As well, the federal Trustees must represent the public trust of all Americans in their decisions concerning wilderness, wildlife, and other natural resources and services that were damaged by the oil spill. The cornerstone of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that provides restoration by preventing further damage to injured resources by protecting threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. The Trustee Council needs to move beyond the approach of conducting negotiations by individual agencies for relatively small parcels to a more comprehensive approach supported by a team of top-notch negotiators. We also believe that the Trustees must be dedicated to a well designed long-term ecological monitoring program using a small portion of the funds. Investigation of ongoing damage to fisheries and wildlife resources is necessary and should be done in the context of a comprehensive and well integrated program that addresses not only individual species, but also the relationships between various components of the marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

Anchorage # 694

Identify important marine habitat and set some appropriate limits to fishing for purposes of research and long term monitoring and management (focus on rockfish/crab/coral habitat).

REGION: Kenai

Kenai # 1014

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill helped point out how little is known about the marine resources in northern coastal waters. One of the greatest problems in evaluating the damage was the shortage of

baseline data for before-and-after comparison. Indeed there is a great need for baseline marine studies in waters throughout the Alaskan coastline, and especially in those areas designated for oil leasing and/or transportation. There has been some interest in using a portion of the funds remaining in the Oil Spill Settlement Account to endow chairs in various marine sciences at University of Alaska campuses. I highly endorse this concept. What better way is there to stimulate meaningful long-term studies of our fragile coastal ecosystems than to establish full professorships, fully funded in perpetuity, and thus not subject to the usual whims of short-term funding politics? Not only would this enhance our understanding of northern coastal environments, but would boost the prestige and attractiveness of the University, making it a world leader in this important field. Such a plan makes more sense than throwing all the money away on short-term expensive make-work restoration projects, and twenty or thirty endowed chairs at two million dollars apiece leaves the bulk of the remaining funds for restoration and habitat acquisition projects. Thank you for considering this suggestion.

Seward # 1091

Extensive research is needed to evaluate and monitor the overall health of this ecosystem. This fund provides the opportunity to examine this microcosm in finite detail and learn how humans can live in harmony with this particular marine ecosystem.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5541

[Area K Seiners Assoc. continues]: It also seems like there is a tremendous bias against taking an ecosystem approach when you're looking at in-the-water things. Right now we're looking at habitat protection and acquisition. When you're talking about the water there's nothing to buy. As far as buying land that alternative is completely lacking when you're talking about the whole of Alaska marine ecosystem. As far as general restoration there doesn't seem to be much that can be done when you're talking about the open water. Monitoring and restoration is the highest priority that can be dedicated to that money. It looks like right away in the monitoring and research end you're getting the short end of it, because you can't buy the land. I think that's why our Area K Seiners are advocating an endowment specifically for monitoring and research, that can be designated specifically for that category and not be used for habitat acquisition or restoration. Long term monitoring would also be important and right now that isn't emphasized enough.

Kodiak # 5530

Are we looking at monitoring to look at recovery or are we looking to find out what's really there? When you've got rockfish species that are injured you have to ask more questions. When you disperse oil into the water column what is it really doing? To date we don't have a real clear idea of what's happening in the water column.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

We support some degree of ecological monitoring and restoration research. People should continue to learn from this spill so that we will have a better idea of what can be done if this type of disaster hits our's or somebody else's lands in the future.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation

5. Ecosystem Linkages and Thresholds: Little discussion has been made regarding an understanding of the linkages and thresholds that define the ecosystem responses in the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Has this been or is it being done? A suggestion would be to include dollars for development of a technical paper and brochure for the public on the ecosystem dynamism.

US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation

1. Short-term and Long-term effects: The majority of the alternatives presented appear to focus on the short-term elements of ecosystem recovery. Equally important is to understand the long-term impacts to population community structure and responses to the chronic effects of the spill. While many of the immediate responses to the spill were documented, the long-term dynamic variability of the ecosystem components is not well addressed. The greatest concern that we are dealing with in the Grand Canyon is that many of the publics are wanting an ecosystem that is unchanging and stable. The problem with this concept is that ecosystems by nature are dynamic and respond to fluctuations within normal boundaries and thresholds. The identified discussions in your brochure do not well describe the dynamic issues and the need to understand that dynamism through a form of adaptive management and long-term monitoring and research. 2. Ecological Design of Restoration and Monitoring: The ecological design of the restoration efforts and long-term monitoring programs should include not only the "name" and easily visible species but also those species that make up the food chain and ecosystem variability. In addition, ecosystem restoration should include not only biological elements but also the processes, elements and habitats that support the main "critical" habitats of the name species. This may mean that ecosystems originally not directly impacted by the oil spill may now be more important in maintaining ecosystem health. Their importance may decrease as the main ecosystem is restored but until then extra care should be taken to maintain their integrity. 3. Adaptive Management and Long-term Monitoring: It is quite likely that even after a set of initial alternatives are agreed upon and a Record of Decision issued that additional changes, based on an evolving system, will be required. In spite of what bureaucrats and administrators may want, the restoration of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems around Prince William Sound are going to require extensive and continual monitoring to ensure that the agreed upon actions are indeed satisfying the required endpoints. One means to accomplish this is by integrating an "Adaptive Management" concept into the monitoring program. Very simply Adaptive Management is defined as continually using the monitoring information as research input to evaluate ecosystem response to action. Monitoring must be looked upon as research in itself and as a continual measure of the effect of restoration. I have enclosed a paper on the concept of Adaptive Management that was prepared for the issues of ecosystem maintenance in the Grand Canyon.

US, Outside Alaska# 795

Three (3) major categories should be assigned for these funds and the bulk of the money assigned should be prioritized as follows: 1) Land Acquisition in Alaska - first in the affected area and then elsewhere within Alaska. 2) Well-defined research and monitoring to understand changes in ecosystems of the affected areas over time. Overhead money for research should be kept to a minimum. 3) Strategic Educational Materials that use results of #2 should be developed for the express purpose of informing the general public on a routine basis, so as to establish improved risk-management perceptions for the general public. This act will invest knowledge and possibly minimize the money

volume of claims in future spills because of minimizing degrees of uncertainty regarding resource sensitivity and status. Finally, using spill money to support all but the most central Administration activities for the spill should cease. Overhead steals from intended use and project results if not carefully monitored.

US, Outside Alaska# 438

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5320

I agree there probably would be another level of bureaucracy and it could be a problem. However there may be some benefits to an endowment that out weigh the difficulties. One of them is the potential for long range funding. There are probably several endowment proposals. Arliss's concept was to support a marine ecosystem research capability. In her writing the University of Alaska really comes through. It may be an institution kind of concept. In defense of an endowment, it all depends on how you structure it and who administers it. They may not be all categorically bad. We've talked about the acute need here for herring research and we agree they are just one part of an ecosystem on which we have faulty information. In that case perhaps a long term endowment to support research seems to me very defensible. It all depends on how you craft the thing. I mentioned that during the course of the winter and early spring, representatives from different fisheries organizations met and we talked about how to get control, especially since the trustees were being unresponsive to fisheries issues. It needs to be broadened to an ecosystem that includes fisheries. There could be a Kodiak research capability, one in Cook Inlet and one in Prince William Sound, and there would be regional coordination. For example already we've got expertise here, in the science center, in PWSAC and in Fish and Game. There is expertise within all of these regions. If we got an endowment to support marine research, regional experts could make decisions.

Cordova # 1434

Supports studying herring and other ecologically important food fish that were injured as larvae in 1989.

Cordova # 1020

The objectives of the monitoring plan would be expanded to include the acquisition of baseline data allowing us to better understand processes that drive the ecosystem. Surveys needed, such as plankton and larval fishes/shellfishes, micro-oceanography, forage fish, and long-term climatic

trends, would be intensive at first then taper off once some baseline is established. After several years of intensive study, key species could be selected for continued monitoring and the effects of disturbances like oil spills could be tracked. Key species would include birds, mammals, some fishes and shellfish, index plankton tows and basic weather and ocean condition data. Many projects proposed in the 1994 work plan could be integrated with an included under this monitoring plan. This plan would require a fair amount of interagency and outside integration and coordination. Researchers involved would track data and provide interim reports to regulatory agencies, law-making entities, and the public through regularly scheduled meetings. After the first few years of intensive efforts, monitoring could continue at a reduced level and be funded by proceeds from the endowment. Excess funds could be reallocated to other special research projects, parks, or desired programs. Part of the endowment proceeds or monitoring plan allocation should go to the development of an inter-agency response or HAZ-MAT plan built using the baseline data. This response plan would coordinate the agency response and damage assessment resulting from the next toxic spill. The planned response would be much cost-effective than the response after the *Exxon Valdez*. Results obtained would more clearly define damages for the injured parties. This would make the lawyers' jobs easier, albeit they would be a bit poorer. The data from many projects covered under a monitoring plan have multiple uses and should be funded by multiple sources. Funds for projects should come from realistic sources. For example, data from monitoring adult salmon returning to streams could be used in an ecosystem model for the monitoring plan, by commercial fishery managers, and by a researcher monitoring eagle feeding patterns. Therefore, funds could come partly from the Trustees, partly from the fishery management agency, partly from the wildlife management agency, partly from industry grants, and maybe a small amount from a source like RCAC (the regional entity overseeing oil shipping). Similarly, a salmon tagging project that benefits monitoring exercises, hatchery managers and fishery managers could be shared with the Trustees by those entities. Organisms, such as forage fish, that have no commercial use and that are a crucial link in the food chain, would have to be more fully funded by the settlement since there are few entities with which to share costs. Private corporations involved with oil and hazardous material shipping should provide funds for research and monitoring. This is called creative financing and would be more palatable to restoration planners and to the public. It also makes our settlement dollars go much farther. However, creative financing requires a serious commitment from resource agencies, state and federal governments, private corporations, and user groups. Perhaps the Trustee Council can facilitate this type of "matching-funds" approach.

Cordova # 751

Research and monitoring in the spill areas has not been addressed yet and I feel it is extremely important. The PWS marine ecosystem is not well understood. There have been major fisheries disruptions in the last 4 years but due to lack of data, it is hard to determine the causes. Baseline data must be gathered before intelligent decisions can be made about oil spill damages and how best to address them. And this data needs to be gathered so that in the event of a future spill, the existing ecosystem is more quantified than it was in 1989. PWS was the most severely damaged area but the disbursement of funds to date definitely does not reflect that. Fisheries issues need to be more directly addressed than by habitat acquisition. Habitat acquisition is important when coupled with monitoring and research.

Cordova # 269

I feel that there should be a team of ecosystem researchers to research existing data on the marine

ecosystem from PWS to Kodiak. Pull it together into a framework that shows our gaps in knowledge and where the injured resources fit in. Then develop restoration plans.

ISSUE: 2.3 RES ; Supports restoration RESEARCH

REGION: Kodiak

Ouzinkie # 5736

We have to rebuild what we lost. Right now we don't know the extent of the damages today because we're still finding out about the effects, like clams, birds and deer. That's why we want more research.

Ouzinkie # 5722

The only impact to our lands over on Afognak has been through the ducks and the seafood. I don't care where you go they'll tell you the same thing. More research is needed to understand effects on the food chain.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1247

While I also believe in research, I think efforts there should be minimal. This is a time to be practical. Help the habitat!

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1435

Fund research on herring and pink salmon to see why returns are low and why herring had lesions.

Cordova # 1412 Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, (CAMA) is a long-standing, Cordova based fishermen's organization. Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

Cordova # 1020

I know that members of the public are opposed to spending more settlement funds on research. This is not at all surprising considering how the results from the NRDA process were kept under litigation, were poorly distributed, and were not explained well to the public. In addition, the oil spill research completed to date was not conducted under a comprehensive, integrated and coordinated plan. We can do better and knowledge is power. If we remain at this level of ignorance concerning the natural environment and our ecosystem, the next spill will cause the same flurry of data collection. The result will create some of the same unnecessary, uncoordinated, and difficult to interpret data sets that we have now. The public will be just as frustrated, will feel just as powerless, and money will be wasted. I hope this will not happen. Lets begin thinking more holistically, lets try to understand the "big picture" situation, and lets try to conduct some sound planning for the future. Thank you for your time.

Cordova # 689

I also urge funding of essential monitoring programs for herring, pink and other salmon species as well as crabs and other shellfish.

ISSUE: 2.4 XX ; Administration and public information: GENERAL COMMENTS

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5401

What is the budget for the Restoration Team?

ISSUE: 2.4 ADM ; Administration

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5479

For actual projects dealing with restoration, is the administration cost to come out, or is there a separate administrative overhead?

Other Alaska # 294

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5086

I don't want an endowment because it gives too small an amount of money to be spent every year, and it also gives more years that administrative cost can be piled onto. I feel strongly that so much of the clean-up money is going to be spent by administrators.

Anchorage # 5074

I am not so sure what the best approach is. My real concern is that the state got much less than it should have from Exxon in the first place. An incredible amount will be eaten up in administrative cost. That is my real underlying concern of the whole process. Too much money will never be spent on things it needs to be spent on and will go for administrative cost.

Anchorage # 263

My #1 concern is that bureaucratic and administrative costs will eat up the fund. DO NOT LET THIS HAPPEN!!

Anchorage # 51

Since I work for the department in the accounting for these funds, I would recommend that the administration and allocation of these funds be streamlined. At the present time the process is cumbersome. (It) causes unnecessary paperwork and more funds are spent than should be required on getting the accounting paperwork done. If a plan is approved to start April 1st, then the funds

should be to the agency starting the project by April 1st, not a year later. This is perhaps an internal problem with the department, but the funds spent for staff time fixing problems caused by the delays in receiving funds could and should be spent on the resource. Perhaps management would say this should not happen but in the real world it does. Administration (the correct/proper) of funds is essential to getting the job done on time.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5448

I am very concerned about administrative costs. Are we creating with this Restoration Plan a whole new bureaucracy or are we going to utilize the services of some of the agencies we are already paying for?

Homer # 169

It is upsetting that money has been spent feathering the nests of the agencies that are to dispense this fund for restoration. The greed of these departments and the high salaries of the trustees administration is sucking this fund dry before a dime is spent on habitat acquisition the public should be in an outcry. Trim the fat from the administration costs.

Other Kenai Borough# 1142

It is aggravating to watch the settlement moneys being "administrated" away without concrete returns. Let's do the right thing.

Seldovia # 5883

I would hope that a lot of money doesn't go to pay management staff.

Seward # 170

I have been greatly distressed by the incredible cost of lawyers' fees and overhead (perhaps relatively low %, but amazingly high) and hardly anything done on the ground.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5562

The administrative fee of 6% has to be the most distasteful part of the process to me.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 766

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

US, Outside Alaska# 759

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

ISSUE: 2.4 INF ; Public information or education

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**Juneau # 5504**

I would like to amend my comment on allocations. The only sectors I would like to see some kind of certainty is for the monitoring and research and public information. I would hope to see those somehow limited to not exceed 10% of total expenditure.

Juneau # 57

I think emphasis should be applied to general restorations; for example by educating the people. We as a people would benefit, for we would all comprehend how our environment works and in return would be able to apply our knowledge to restore our damaged lands and resources.

REGION: Anchorage**Anchorage # 651**

I feel the University of Alaska Resources Library should manage the Oil Spill Library. It really appears to be extravagant to pay for a unique Oil Spill Library. Start acquiring land or investing in ensuring that you can catalog the resources of Alaska. If you can't place the study area into the scheme of things, it's unforgivable. Invest in a multilevel information network for Alaska. Put restoration money into a computer system that can be accessed from the State or University library system. How ridiculous - this is the computer age and you invested in an old-fashioned library? What about Alaska and building an information network so monitoring is most efficient.

Anchorage # 370

I also think that there should be tours along Prince William Sound that are educational and inform tourists about what exactly happened and why. I think that the restoration plan is a very good idea and I hope it works!

REGION: Kenai**Homer # 6097**

I am dismayed by funds for public information because it doesn't get much beyond groups who attend these meetings. I object to dollars building tourism centers. We are trying to preserve wilderness areas and not increase pressure on wildlife by building roads. It does not embody the spirit the funds were set up for. It violates the ideals people had when allocating the funds. I agree on the issue on allocating any funds that would put any increased pressure on resources or damage them any further. I can see doing something to mitigate and lessen damage. This money is for restoration or an area and helping the damaged wildlife population. I think there should be some real consideration of not doing projects which are extremely intrusive, such as the one for common murre. The murre are nesting on steep cliffs and you would have to hire mountain climbers. I would strike the \$50,000 for this project.

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 5678

I want to get back to the education part. Why not put something aside for education in our community? Mother nature's going to have to do the restoration. Why not educate our kids so they can come in here and tell us what to do so we don't have to have somebody from outside like you come in here and tell us what to do.

Old Harbor # 5673

One thing I'd like to see done is to put funding into education for people in our community, because in handling the different problems we need to deal with having an education would be helpful. When these things arise we need people here with the education to deal with the situation. Perhaps they might even go further and something good come out of the spill in the end.

Ouzinkie # 5714

We want to know more about what happened in other spills. If you have a copy of reports on the effects of the Amoco Cadiz oil spill on people and resources please send it. [request given to OSPIC]

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

Educate, Educate, Educate. I think it is of the utmost importance to educate the users and visitors of Prince William Sound. Briefing sessions to everyone embarking on a trip should be given with particular stress on: minimum impact canoeing techniques, the Sound flora and fauna, interactions between human and wild animals and safety about sea, glaciers, wildlife etc.

US, Outside Alaska# 1065

I do feel that people should be kept abreast of where the funds went. Also the results on the natural recovery. These issues should be incorporated. Please inform me of the changes and results with the 610 million dollars.

US, Outside Alaska# 1011

I really believe money would be better spent preserving habitat and on education visitors to minimize their impact. At present I see plan number two as the one I favor.

US, Outside Alaska# 1010

After learning about the estimated 900 million dollars that was allotted to the State of Alaska, I feel that maybe my input to the situation could help in the decision about how to properly spend the money. Speaking from my point of view, I feel that a majority of the money should be spent on restoration and the rest on science and public awareness. This way the almost pristine country I paddled through can remain that way for others to see without paving trails. I'm keeping this letter short on the account that I understand that you must get large quantity, but if at all possible, please respond to my letter, so that I know that it has been received. Thank you (response sent)

US, Outside Alaska# 1002

I would like the Sound to remain as pristine as possible--maybe some of the money could be used for .

education--some kind of set up where people could be briefed on minimum impact techniques before getting on the water. This is only an idea--all people would need to be a part of the plan (Kayak rental shops) overall, I would like to be able to visit the Sound again and have the same feelings I do now. Cabins, visitor centers, etc., would take away the feeling of solitude. This is essentially what makes the Sound so inviting.

US, Outside Alaska# 795

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 243

Development of a curriculum for schools on oil spills and environment.

Tatitlek # 5999

Would it fund projects like education programs for the school to teach about the environment and the spill?

Valdez # 6031

There's an interesting specter going around here that maybe we need to broaden our view. I urge you to sit and listen to what is going on. Some in this community are upset and think something needs to go on now. We are a sport and commercial fishing community and a visitor community. I'm afraid we're going to see years of scientists sitting in boats watching ducks breed while the damage continues. The Trustees need to remember it was our name that was on that boat, it was the Exxon Valdez. People in the lower 48 think about coming up here, and the question they ask first is 'how's the oil?' I realize some of the money in the legislature was not tied to this money, but the citizens of this town are frustrated when they see millions spent on a whale jail in Seward. There's no doubt that Valdez and Prince William Sound are well-known words. But we must reach out and educate the public about the effects of oil spills. We have a wonderful mandate from the spill to share the lessons we've learned. A lot of the folks here are saying we need something to address things early. Exxon is announcing today in Atlanta the finds of their studies, and this puts Valdez back in the press again. I can't speak for the whole community, but in conversations with friends in recent weeks I hear them say we think the Trustees should address Valdez's needs. The Trustees need to recognize that our name was on that boat, and do it by education and do it soon. We need to see concrete suggestions soon. So our message to the Trustees is cut those purse strings loose and get something done now.

Valdez # 1025

This project is to build a center for PWS to provide the public with accurate information on the impact of the spill, restoration efforts, existing conditions in PWS, access and administration of the resource library and archives and ongoing education on the environment and natural resources and recreational opportunities in PWS. The location of the center would be Valdez. As the only community on PWS that is accessible by road, it provides the greatest amount of access to the most people. A center located in Valdez would be enhanced by the oil spill prevention and response capabilities, the most comprehensive in any one location in the world and the U.S. Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Service which is state of the art. The existing facilities such as PWS Community College and the Valdez Civic Center, which has large meeting capability and an auditorium, would afford a natural enhancement. This combination would provide an opportunity for hosting conferences, symposiums, seminars and other events to provide the latest information on the effects of the spill, restoration efforts and ongoing education on the environment and natural resource of the Sound.

Valdez # 1025

The result of this continuing attention is the reinforcement of the perception that oil is still present and the Sound is no longer pristine, is not desirable as a visitor/tourist destination nor a quality place to live. There is an important need to have a capability to initially provide accurate information on the impact of the spill and restoration efforts and then focus on providing education on the myriad of natural resources present in PWS. This will benefit Valdez, PWS, the State of Alaska and many others. There has been and will continue to be a great deal of information and data generated related to the spill in the form of studies, monitoring and reports. A resource library must be established and maintained along with archives for the extensive amount of spill-related data. The public must be assured access to this information. The administration required will be very important for many years to come.

ISSUE: 2.5 XX ; Spill prevention and preparedness: GENERAL COMMENTS
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5353

Do you know what the PWS RCAC has proposed for funding?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 6103

Will this (existing prevention activities) come out of the restoration funds?

Anchorage # 5042

What about double hulls to prevent this problem?

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5450

How about prevention? It has not been addressed.

Homer # 5390

Is the issue of double hulling outside the Trustee Council's purview?

Homer # 5386

Who will make the decision about prevention?

Homer # 5385

How does funding for prevention fit in?

Port Graham # 5791

We had five boats involved in spill prevention in Seldovia.

Seldovia # 5846

Can any of these funds address spill prevention?

Seward # 5900

Is there any other avenue if this pot of money is not used for prevention?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Tatitlek # 5995

Isn't spill response and prevention the responsibility of the companies who ship the oil? I know we had fishermen here who talked against it when they first talked about putting the pipeline in here. They said there was no way a big spill could happen and if it did happen they could take care of it. We lobbied hard and even tried to stop the pipeline from the fear of what could happen. That was

right in the very beginning, they said they would provide all of the spill prevention and response capability, and there would be no problem.

Whittier # 6115

We have to address why we were not prepared for the oil spill. It is because the public was out of sight and out of mind.

Whittier # 6088

I would like to see when the decision will be made on future spill preparedness.

Whittier # 6076

The sewage treatment plants' funding was cut. We need to start cleaning up the water from every source. We need to clean up the Sound's water.

Whittier # 6054

Is the decision regarding preparedness political?

Whittier # 6048

What about future oil spill preparedness and the ability to respond?

ISSUE: 2.5 PRO ; Supports spill prevention and preparedness
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5225

We just suffer it, it's happened, it's over with and we just keep going. We just have to make sure it doesn't happen again.

Chignik Lake # 5257

Could this money be used to buy oil boom in case there was ever another spill? We built our own boom during the spill but it didn't work particularly well, and it would be better to have good boom ready.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 176

The state has let down its guard re: legislation which addresses preparedness for future spills.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1089

I have followed events stemming from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill with the greatest interest. This is due to education and experience in newspaper reporting, public affairs; public information officer, EPA funded water quality agency; paralegal training and experience; outdoor recreation enthusiast, certified instructor-disabled skiers. There are, I believe, two major areas in which the settlement money should be spent. One is spill prevention.

Anchorage # 444

Use your heads - figure out what happened as a result of the spill and prepare for another spill. Anything else is not acceptable.

Anchorage # 434 Chugachmiut

While I think we have to be prepared in the event of another spill. I don't think enough emphasis is being placed on Spill Prevention. I think regulations regarding the handling and transportation of oil should be as stringent as those dealing with radioactive materials. We need to mandate double hull tankers, use of tractor, tugs, etc. If we allow another spill to occur in PWS all of this is a big waste of time and money and won't matter that much!

Anchorage # 260

Chronic low-level oil pollution from fishing boats and tour boats should be addressed by, eg, creating better bilge-water dumping options and/or education and training.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5399

The Cook Inlet RCAC and different environmental groups might be where energy could be focused in trying to accomplish tugs in the inlet and double-hull tankers.

Homer # 5398

We have a bureaucratic mess and the bottom line is still going back to prevention. If we can't get tugs out there to get people and their tankers through dangerous areas, we are losing out at the start. If we don't have every single ocean-going oil tanker doubled hulled, we might as well kiss the whole program goodbye. We have to do that. If we don't do that, then they shouldn't be out there sailing around. I'd love to have Kachemak Bay be pretty, but it is a little bit empty if we don't stop the damage from the start. Get those tankers off the ocean if they aren't safe. We have proven they aren't safe. I want them double hulled. I want tugs every place they have to go, whether it is Cook Inlet or Shelikof Straits.

Port Graham # 5792

I asked what kind of boom material we had left and we don't have any to protect streams.

Port Graham # 5790

I would like to see the money spent in the future for oil spill prevention.

Port Graham # 5758

I made a request for testing the clams. Out here near the clam bed was a cleaning station and I don't know if the stuff at the cleaning station contaminated the clams or if it was a combination. The cleaning station is where the boats came in.

Port Graham # 5756

I submitted some projects. We need to know how we will be prepared if there is another accident or spill. How will we protect ourselves?

Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

In addition, the Village of Port Graham would like to request that the Trustee consider funding the following project: Local Response Team to protect the Hatchery and subsistence resources.

Port Graham # 332

I hope to see our subsistence foods restored and protected from future spills. I feel the villages always get left out and cities get all the dollars that should go to villages whose lifestyle and food was affected.

Seldovia # 5889

I would like to vote strongly for spill prevention.

Seldovia # 5854

Spill prevention should take a piece of this pie.

Seward # 6111

Prevention is really very important and is the key to the whole thing.

Seward # 5944

I would like to second Carol's comment about prevention. If we don't work on prevention all this is useless. Regarding Alternative 5, if we haven't worked on prevention, increased human use will make it more likely we will have problems like these. It may be smaller but we will still have more damage to the habitat.

Seward # 5936

I am not up to speed on this, but it seems no matter how much habitat we acquire, if we don't do some prevention it is all for naught.

Seward # 327

While I recognize wildlife and the areas of habitat have been affected, it observes that natural recovery is possible and will take time, but it is happening and will continue to do so. Protection of habitat area, prevention of further spills, that is where our focus should be. We cannot humanly correct what the Valdez oil spill did. It unfortunately made a lot of greedy people a lot of money. But we can prevent this from happening again. Money should be used to fight the oil companies and any other agency a politician that trust block safer and more strict laws regarding the process involved in piping and moving the oil.

Seward # 281

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

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5554

Is there going to be a closed door if you define the categories that the civil money will be spent on? When is it going to be appropriate to ask for prevention equipment and planning? Here is the opportunity to prepare for future spills from the sound or from cook inlet. is it going to be a closed door? how are we going to be able to put that into the proposals?

Kodiak # 5553

I will support a certain portion for spill prevention. I want to look at the future also, and prevention and preparedness is the key. That's why we ended up with the mess we ended up with is because we weren't prepared.

Kodiak # 5552

Seems like everything I've read in the papers and heard from government officials is let's buy more land. I don't see anything going into prevention. I suggest the trustees spend at least one third of the settlement money to have equipment ready to prevent another oil spill. I think habitat acquisition and land buying is a waste of money.

Kodiak # 177

Continue to demand oil companies pay whatever fees, taxes, etc. Means any to fully fund any/all future mishaps. If that increase is passed on to consumers (of course!) then that's the price of the luxury.

Old Harbor # 5674

If there is oil development there's going to be more oil spills in the future. Start getting ready for the next one. Maybe we should just build a big swimming pool so we can wash the animals off if we have another oil spill. Have something ready for them in case the oil comes.

Ouzinkie # 5716

I know we're going to have another oil spill. Eventually we may have a bigger disaster than this one. The only reason the response was as good as it was is the weather was good. It could have been totally disastrous. More money needs to be spent on preparedness and prevention. We need a building just for that material, a cache of spill response equipment. If they can spend money on trees, they can spend money to be ready for the next spill.

Port Lions # 5829

I think we need more specific guidelines on what you should do with the money. Being prepared for another spill with materials and containers to deal with the oil on hand is important. I think the resources are there to take care of an oil spill over a longer time. What you really need is something to deal with it in the first few days.

Port Lions # 5820

One thing that happened was we took down a whole bunch of big trees to make booms, but they didn't work all that well. If we asked for a cache of on-site boom and cleanup materials, would that fall within this? Even the silliest gambler in Las Vegas knows that you have to hedge your bets.

Port Lions # 5803

That's why we should spend some energy on prevention and preparedness, to take some of the pressure off.

Port Lions # 5802

Why on all these proposals is there nothing set aside for preventing or responding to a future oil spill event. All these communities should have equipment set aside so if something happens they can deal with it and not have to wait until there's oil on the beach or in front of their hatchery. If there was a spill in Cook Inlet it would be in Shelikof strait really fast. You can already see what to expect on the basis of what happened on the *Exxon Valdez* spill, with inaction basically by the federal government.

Port Lions # 5799

Would something such as our landfill that is causing a certain amount of pollution, would improving that thereby improving the water quality thereby partially making up for the damage by the oil be an acceptable thing for this funding? It is eliminating another stress on the environment, that is something that you are able to do, a lot of the other things like the otters and birds, there isn't anything that you can do. We've also got a real problem here with 30 drums of oil that are sitting down by the harbor. It's considered a hazardous substance but our budget won't allow us to take care of that. I can see where one way to take care of that oil would be through a waste oil recovery facility. For instance if we took the furnace out of here [the community hall] and put a waste oil burner furnace in instead. Is that possible for consideration under the settlement?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1789

As an environmentally concerned student, I am writing you to do everything possible to get Prince William Sound back to its normal condition. In 1989, I watched the gruesome pictures on the news as the oil took its toll on wildlife, the environment and the people. At that time I was in high school and did not feel I could do anything about the situation. Since then I have taken many courses that have taught me that I can do something about it. Every effort should be made to prevent future disasters such as this one. Crews and equipment should be better prepared for accidents when they do occur. Everything possible should be done to restore the sound to its original state. Wildlife habitat should be protected from future disasters. I hope that when I graduate I will be able to find a position where I can benefit wildlife and prevent future disasters such as the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. If you could please keep me informed of future progress and events I would really appreciate it. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1745

With the monies left over (after taking out 80% for habitat protection) perhaps Exxon could continue retrofitting their oil tankers with double hulls. Acting responsible can only help. Please take some action to help the devastated wildlife in Alaska.

US, Outside Alaska# 1739

You have a responsibility to clean up the remaining damage, if that is possible, and to prevent such spills in future, whether the government requires this or not.

US, Outside Alaska# 1677

In my opinion, I would not even allow barges or boats to carry oil over and through the environment because there would always be a chance that it could not work out. And if it doesn't, look what happens, a whole ecosystem is totally ruined or dramatically scarred forever. Think of ways to totally prevent this from happening again, fly it or something. Even if it may cost a little more, in the long run, it would save a whole lot more money. All of the innocent animals have to die for one stupid man's decision on how to get oil to places. How would you like to go for a swim in crude oil? Or go fishing and eat it? I don't think that you or anybody would like it. Even though it shouldn't happen again, think of ways to clean it up much more efficiently. Getting 10% of 3 million barrels of toxic cargo every year isn't anything? How would you like your water purified only 10% out of a river? How would you like your kids to drink it? The company that does make the spill should have to close down and give all the money that it takes to clean the water and help the animals recover. They should also pay full expenses for people from anywhere to come to help clean up. A lot of ordinary people would like to help, but they can't fly to Alaska.

US, Outside Alaska# 1582

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1459

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1452

At least 80-90% of the available funds should be spent on protection and restoration. The balance on research and education on prevention of future problems.

US, Outside Alaska# 1230

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1209

I hope this huge oil spill has proven that we must prevent anymore from happening. I wouldn't want it to happen on our beautiful Lake Superior.

US, Outside Alaska# 1139

However, the Valdez Oil Spill Trustees CAN do a great deal of good by wise expenditure of the funds remaining from the settlement reached with Exxon. For our part, we favor a "recovery" alternative which commits at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and acquisition - a prudent

approach indeed. The balance of the funds can well be used for research and development activities germane to prevention of further disasters such as the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. But the bulk of the funds must, we believe, be applied to habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1069

In the future I would like to see more effort in preventing further spills through tanker design and shipping practices reformation. Should this ever happen again I feel we have an obligation to respond quicker to prevent such extensive damage.

US, Outside Alaska# 1066

In addition to purchasing land, I would like to see money allocated to research oil tankers to reduce the possibility of future spills.

US, Outside Alaska# 1061

I hope the committee considers opportunities to pressure the shipping industry to upgrade practices to prevent future spills and increase capacity to react should a spill occur. I recognize the difficulty of your task and the many interests expressing their particular desires. I trust you will seek to do what is best for the land and all of us who use it and live on it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1007

I believe that the Exxon money should first off be spent to make sure something like this is much less possible to wreak as much damage as it did. Accident will happen but we must be prepared for them and take all precautions necessary to insure safety not just of profit margins or our employees, but importantly at our environment which gives us these wonders we choose to call resources and exploit. I would suggest stronger regulations on the oil industry here in Alaska. This means mandatory double hull tankers, ample and effective emergency support crews, better radar/sonar systems to insure accurate and safe navigation of tankers, and lastly some sort of certification or continually recertification process of the individuals who pilot these vessels. The money could be used to set up organizations to strictly monitor these safety practices, enforcing regulations, funding or lobby to make safety a Law.

US, Outside Alaska# 456

I have indicated that 10% of an endowment would include monitoring and research. This would include lobbying efforts to require the use of double hull ships, pilot boats and any other technology that would prevent oil spills in the future.

US, Outside Alaska# 189

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 243

Establish a grant program for rural communities to participate in oil spill conferences or attend

"oil spill" schools.

Cordova # 1566

Money should be spent to research the effects of the spill and to provide baseline data to prepare for the next time.

Cordova # 1020

After the first few years of intensive efforts, monitoring could continue at a reduced level and be funded by proceeds from the endowment. Excess funds could be reallocated to other special research projects, parks, or desired programs. Part of the endowment proceeds or monitoring plan allocation should go to the development of an inter-agency response or HAZ-MAT plan built using the baseline data. This response plan would coordinate the agency response and damage assessment resulting from the next toxic spill. The planned response would be much more cost-effective than the response after the *Exxon Valdez*. Results obtained would more clearly define damages for the injured parties. This would make the lawyers' jobs easier. albeit they would be a bit poorer.

Valdez # 697

Support improved port facilities to handle: waste oil, bilge water oil/water separator, oily absorbents and boom, solid waste for dumps, sewage pump facility. These will support cleaner waters in PWS.

Valdez # 209

I would like to see some funds allocated to prevention, prevention research and development of clean up techniques.

Whittier # 6114

We were not prepared on a state level for a spill. There was no focus on that particular activity (preparedness) going on. In Washington they have a model response program. In the Sound we had a handful of fishermen and recreation people out there. You are opening up the environment so that the average citizen will know what is going on. This will put some focus on the oil. Nobody can tell you there is not going to be another oil spill. There is some logic to opening this area up so people can experience it. What are you going to do? Shut down all the logging. Depending on the degree you are prepared, you can not handle an oil spill. We were very lucky in the last spill due to the weather. I don't see what we are protecting if we are still going to haul oil through the place. If the people see it, you have a check and balance there.

ISSUE: 2.5 CON ; Opposes spill prevention and preparedness

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We strongly oppose any use of the criminal or civil funds for spill contingency planning and response efforts or research, as we believe there are many other programs where such activities--albeit important--are already mandated and these types of activities do not fall within the parameters of the settlement. This would include any future proposals for "in situ" oil burns by Alaska Clean

Seas/U.S. Coast Guard or cold water dispersant development.

Anchorage # 1163

Although it is tempting to spend some of the money on scientific studies and research into oil spill remediation techniques, the bureaucratic and administrative costs involved in following up such efforts simply reduce the effectiveness of the settlement too much. What we really need to know about oil spills, namely how to prevent them, is already known to a great extent - but not acted upon. Meanwhile the threat to wildlife, subsistence resources and scenic splendor continues on land as well as at sea, and the money can help on land.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5454

I would like to see them be cautious on spending money on prevention. I would hate to see all this money get sucked up in lawsuits.

Homer # 5453

OPA 90 will spend money on prevention.

Homer # 5452

I think it is up to the oil companies to spend money on prevention.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 6126

However, I think the oil companies should be forced now to pay for prevention stuff. To say that you're going to take your own settlement and use that money to pay for an advantage to the person that just hurt you is nuts. They should learn from this experience so they're prepared before the next experience. That is why the government lawyers tried to turn that money away from prevention. If it was done that way we'd be having our own money going out the window to be doing what they should have been doing in the first place.

ISSUE: 2.5 LOC ; Local prevention facilities

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5396

It sure would be nice to use some of this money to have prevention capabilities in Cook Inlet, maybe some money to buy a tractor tug. I guess it will be up to the attorneys.

Port Graham # 5794

With fishermen on the oil response, some have their boats on the waves over the winter, so it would be nice to see a boat harbor.

Seldovia # 5853

Regarding habitat protection, I watched the local people become very involved, and some people had such negative experiences. What are the guarantees for funding in the future for SOS organizations? My son-in-law spent hours on volunteer work. They have the right to any funds which come along. Will some of this money help to fund their activities? Is there some encouragement for local participation? Many of the local people did an outstanding effort of being prepared. During the spill, they were ordered as a group to return to Seldovia, and they refused. There needs to be a change in the manner in which the people in this area were treated by the Exxon officials.

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 5669

Why hasn't there been anything said in the brochure about having an oil response capability in each community? One possibility is training the fishermen, training the people in the community, having something ready. Remember it almost happened again last year. I think having oil response capability in the communities would probably be one of the wisest moves that has ever been done. Almost every one of us is dependent on the fisheries and boats in one way or another, and when something like the oil spill comes along it just shuts everything down. Kodiak does have a spill response working but why is it only in one spot on the island and not getting around to the villages? I'm pretty sure the oil company is paying for that, but it is something that should be researched because it is something people are concerned about.

Ouzinkie # 5715

Spend money on an oil spill response team for each community.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Whittier # 6075

We are in hard need of a dock to respond to an oil spill. We didn't have a dock capable of handling getting supplies to Valdez. I see this as a legitimate use of restoration funds in being able to respond to future spills. It concerns us partly because of our geographic location. Without a dock facility, we are back to hauling it and trucking it from Anchorage to Valdez.

ISSUE: 3.0 XX ; General comments about spending
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REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5076

I assumed the money was going to be used to repair damage.

Anchorage # 5046

The deal has been struck and the dollars are there.

Anchorage # 5037

What is the total proposed expenditure?

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

Effective Schedule: Trustees should not tie the schedule of expenditures directly to the schedule of Exxon's payments. Projects which would be most effective if implemented soon should be implemented, with a schedule of payments over time, if necessary. It is far more sensible to negotiate for large areas of habitat acquisition, and pay for them over time, than to make small purchases each year in order to keep within the scheduled payments from Exxon. On the other hand, a plan for monitoring and study should extend beyond the last payment from Exxon in 2001. Some funds should be set aside for this purpose. However, endowments are not an effective use of settlement funds. Far too little money would be available now, when it is most needed. Also, it would become increasingly difficult to ensure that funds would be used as intended, to restore damage from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5444

You need to sketch out how much you are going to spend. You need to establish some ratio between what you are trying to do and what you are going to spend. Is the sky the limit on some of these things because they were damaged? We should come up with some realistic dollar amount.

Homer # 5416

If you add up all the numbers, obviously they are way in excess of what funds are available.

Homer # 5388

In traveling around the state, have you gotten a feel for how people would like to see money spent?

Homer # 5381

Are we headed for a final plan which will outline how funds will be spent?

Nanwalek # 5632

The money should be spent to study people instead of getting off the wall data. The people will be the most benefit.

Seldovia # 5875

I have a problem understanding how for an overall endeavor, you can make a determination on how the funds would be divided. It is clear in some cases habitat protection might be the most important in some endeavors and not in others. You need to prioritize the resources and decide if there is enough money to go around.

REGION: Kodiak

Port Lions # 5809

When you look at all the ideas there isn't enough money to go around to all of the things that people want to use it for.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1192

I am a NOLS student who has been observing the Prince William Sound, and talking to the locals here for the past month. I would like to express my concern as to the expenditure of the settlement received from the *Exxon Valdez* incident. The money should be used to help return the effected area to its state as was before the spill. I'm sure most people would agree that the reason money was received from Exxon was because of damaged done to the Prince William Sound, so returning it to its original state is priority one. After that, the remaining sum could be used to help out the local fishermen, Indians, and others who base their lives around the Sound.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5319

Earlier you said there is between \$610 million and \$630 million left. Should we be thinking of deducting the 1994 work plan from that?

Whittier # 6040

You say this money is split up to be spent over a span of ten years? Is it the same amount of money to be spent each year or will it all be spent in the very beginning?

Note to Reader

Pages 465 through 474 do not exist

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
NO

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Habitat acquisition is extremely important and should not wait for money in the bank

Must act now to protect habitat

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Kenai

Who or what for? Commercial fishermen? Ecologists? Nature? or Politicians?

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Use all funds on research. We know little or nothing about the make up of PWS

LOCATION: Seward

Do not hinder the project with limited funds. Apply all funds on a concentrated effort.

Spend it, or the lawyer will get their hands on it.

Without fail, the majority would be eaten up by adm. & lawyer yearly taps.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

It has already been 4 years let's get on with some restoration!

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Money should be spent in education of spills in coastal areas

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
NO

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

But if you spend it, use it for habitat protection and acquisition

No funds should be spent for anything other than restoration with priority on old growth forest lands.

The money should be spent on what's critical.

Use the money now to put together large blocks of unfragmented and undeveloped public lands. Prices only go up and development and more fragmentation happens. Act boldly today to the future!

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Habitat acquisition should be highest priority

It will take at least 10 years to just find out what the damages are.

Money "saved" will be lost to infinite studying. These funds are not best spent on academic erotica.

No Endowment

Please acquire habitat that may soon be harmed by industry to help balance out habitat harmed by spill

The settlement was made to provide immediate money for restoring and protecting damaged resources, not for locking away in an endowment

The Trustees must recognize that the terms of some research projects may extend past the remaining years of the settlement. In those cases, funds for the specific studies could be established that will sink over the remaining life of the studies. We do not support the creation of research endowment

We got this settlement because of the need for immediate restoration and you bozos have done "no" restoration; what good is an endowment with idiots like you holding the purse strings

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
NO

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Savings is just like the permanent fund. Everybody knows the politicians will eventually steal it from us. Or some State or Federal Gov't will wind up spending it on BS paperwork.

LOCATION: Valdez

Spend the money on habitat protection in the speediest reasonable fashion.

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
Less than 20%

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

A small endowment for cleanup of garbage on beaches in PWS would be acceptable because the money needed is small. We do not support a large endowment.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Most should be used to fix the environment we've destroyed.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

10-15%

Habitat should be purchased now! Huge areas are now being logged.

It has been too long already to get started on habitat acquisition -- let's do it now.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

Money should go into habitat acquisition and protection

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Even a small % per year could benefit say if in the future something like this were to happen again.
(Emerg. Fund \$)

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
Less than 20%

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

A little should be saved, but the focus should be on habitat acquisition.

Interesting idea. I wish there were more discussion of this possibility in the supplement & tabloid.
With such a % taken off top of each payment it would discourage greediness by agencies/groups to spend it all now. Enough of the money will be absorbed by admin. costs (hidden & disclosed).

Not a lot of money. But it would be nice to know that some is saved.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

10 or 15% would be reasonable, but the bulk of the funds should be spent on habitat protection
15%

Long-term monitoring will take longer than 10 years & should be provided for.

There should be money for monitoring activities beyond 2001

Timber buy back is my number 1 priority. But if funds are just going to be wasted in other projects, put more in endowment - hopefully future trustees will see the importance of habitat acquisition which should be done right away to be of the most benefit.

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

With high interest so some local people can get grant from the fund to do work for research.

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
Less than 20%

Some \$ should be saved, not too much where high overhead/administration costs to handle; any large amount of money would use it up fast or most of it.

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
20%

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

This amount will provide funds for many diverse activities indefinitely.

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

This endowment interest should only be used for monitoring implemented projects. Should also be used to supplement agencies for maint. & Operation cost over regular expenditures before spill. New projects should be finished by end of 10 yrs. Only maint. of those projects should be funded by endowment

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

20% - 30%

An endowment could be used to supplement the maintenance & operations costs incurred from additional responsibilities added by restoration projects. Many of the funded projects & restoration activities involving structures or developments may not include future maintenance costs.

Good idea! Save some funds for the future.

I suggest saving an average of 20% per year, by placing 10% in the endowment for the first 5 years, and 30% the next 5 years. This would provide more funds upfront for initial recovery.

I think this would be a good idea because if future spills were to occur, you would be prepared.

Sometimes it's not good to have too much money available at one time.

This is a great idea, but do not go overboard with it. Acquire needed habitat first, now!

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
20%

For long term monitoring and research and habitat acquisition.

Only if administrative costs are kept to less than 3%

Only if this portion would be used for direct restoration activities.

This would allow critical selections of land to be purchased now and also guarantee funding for lands that might become more critical in years ahead. It would also permit some land to be acquired over time, with the payments derived from the endowment earnings. 75% habitat 12% restore 13% monitoring

LOCATION: Seward

This number should not be hard fast until better cost estimates are made.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Also, have endowment contributions mandatory by oil companies. % of gross annually.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Do we really know how long restoration will take? The endowment ensures we can continue efforts beyond 10 years, a very short period of time in biological terms.

Endowment is an excellent idea. Long-term funding is needed.

Maintenance of the long-term ecological health of the region depends more on long-term protection and understanding of the ecosystem than on short-term restoration efforts

Okay 20% I originally felt 25% with 72% spent now for land acquisition.

Some amount should be put into an endowment. Twenty to 40% seems appropriate

REGION: Prince William Sound

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
20%

LOCATION: Cordova

20% is OK but any more would be a lock-up of funds.

The settlement was intended to fund current restoration needs, not to lock up in a bank account.

This simply makes sense. Fewer projects may receive funding, but long-term stable programs could be effectively funded for their necessary duration.

LOCATION: Valdez

20% minimum

20% to 30%

Between 20% and 40%

The damage done by this spill will not be repaired in 10 years.

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
40%

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Endowment income is the only way to assure continuing benefits from the settlement money.

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Spend only the earnings of the fund after inflation proofing

LOCATION: Juneau

20% for monitoring & research and habitat protection--funds managed by Trustee Council. 20% to University of Alaska to endow related chairs for research and education

Should be placed in University of Alaska foundation for endowed chairs & facilities.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

1) Only earnings should be spent 2) Principal should be spent on recovery and a marine center for studies of our marine environment. The 25-30 million in earnings could fund its ongoing operation

Excellent idea - many future environmental insults could be addressed by these means

Only the earnings of the fund should be spent

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

New technology in the future would enhance use of endowment money.

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
40%

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

To increase funding to recover ecosystems in 20 years.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

If the money was used for research & such within the spill area.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

At least 30% - 40%.

Maintenance of the long-term ecological health of the region depends more on long-term protection and understanding of the ecosystem than on short-term restoration efforts

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

40% long-term use and 20% immediate use

Endowment for fisheries research.

Ongoing marine ecosystem research is I feel vital.

The effects of the spill may not be fully apparent for quite some time. Let's not spent it all at once

LOCATION: Valdez

Between 20% and 40%

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
40%

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

The reality of this environmental disaster will not cease to exist at some predetermined date. An endowment is the smart and responsible course of action.

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
More than 40%

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

I favor the creation of endowed academic positions at the University of Alaska.

Providing about 20 million annually for the indefinite future would be best.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

(50%) This will permit (a) a longer term activity, particularly monitoring and research, and (b) funds available in case of sudden need, e.g., a tsunami, a bad fire, or a spill

50% I think it would help many who are greatly in need.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Whittier

Protective insurance fund

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
YES

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

40%-60%

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

It is too early in the game to tell. Reassess in 1997. Between 20% to 40%

LOCATION: South East Alaska

About 1/3 of amount received from settlement

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

35%-50%

5% for continued work to protect seabird populations

amount should be adequate for long term monitoring

More than 30%.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Kenai

As much as possible 30-40-50+ if it isn't all needed to do clean-up & damage repair

LOCATION: Seldovia

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
YES

Some substantial % should be allowed for future use. Our concern should last beyond the allowable funds.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

No preference

The objective is to assure that funds are expended wisely, regardless of the time span.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

40% habitat acquisition
10% Admin

40% Marine Research +evaluation

10% Other

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
Other Amount.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Don't blow it all as fast as possible in typical Alaskan fashion. Look at this as a very long-term opportunity to do something useful.

Long-term research and monitoring are essential to future protection of the ecosystem

Providing about 20 million annually for the indefinite future would be best.

This should have the highest priority

LOCATION: Juneau

An endowment would provide wise stewardship for future generations.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

But endowment only for land/habitat acquisition purposes

Save incase of other emergencies.

Surest way to prevent short run spending

We should gradually spend the money and not over do it.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

Everyone can't wait to get their hands on this pie. Take a look at the Amico Cadiz spill off France. 20 years later they had 30% recovery to the fisheries (save the money).

LOCATION: Seldovia

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
Other Amount.

Then use it as needed for restoration ONLY.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Endowment should be controlled on a regional level, by people who live in the affected area

I would like to see a small mount of the money set aside to fund unforeseen research and monitoring needs. In the case of basic research, I think it would be best used as matching grants not as complete funding for someone's study

Long-term marine restoration can be best addressed with an endowment

The Sound needs approximately 45% of funds to be put in some sort of endowment for continued research monitoring and restoration of marine resources

There's overemphasis on habitat acquisition in the Restoration Plan. Marine resources need to be addressed and this can be done by way of an endowment

Who knows what future damage was done in the spill area. It would be wise to save for the future.

LOCATION: Valdez

Somewhere between 20% - 40%

FUNDING METHOD: ENDOWMENT. Are you in favor of an endowment of savings account?
Nothing Checked

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Place 30-50 million dollars in a marine fund to generate \$2-3 million/year for ongoing research and monitoring and restoration

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Akhiok

Respondent checked both "No" and "20%", but commented, "My comment on this would prefer save some for recovered (?) spend in percentages."

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

Small amount if any to support garbage and beach cleanup and habitat protection.

Yes, if 91% of the monies are spent on habitat acquisition as stated in Alternative 2.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

I feel that a dedicated fund for specific long-term monitoring of fisheries resources would be appropriate provided that a research plan is developed for specific projects with specific budget projections. I do not favor an endowment where only the interest is spent.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

This will contribute through establishment of endowed chairs dedicated to research and monitoring - specifically to PWS.

Long term monitoring and research requires a long lasting, nonpolitical organizational base. Use of endowment income should be to fund professional chairs within the U of A with 50% for PWS research.

Please establish endowed chairs dedicated to research relative to Prince William Sound.

We need to improve our knowledge of the ecosystem and its variability. For future spills, this knowledge will allow the proper assessment of damage and allow preventive measures to be taken

Annual payments should be used create research and teaching faculty positions at U of A. These positions could effectively use funds & generate grant money to do research on EVOS & related topics

Endowed research chairs at University of Alaska

30% on endowed Protectorships UAF

Specifically allocate funding to UAF to undergrad. & grad. students to work under & with principal investigators in all the sciences. Important that allocation be more for instruction than research.

I support endowments at the University of Alaska to provide new professorships to support the research of these professors and their students in Biology, especially Ornithology.

The key to responding effectively with mitigative measures & damage assessment rest with understanding the prespill system. The public needs to know how PWS is healing over time before the next event.

Developing of monitoring activities and expertise here in AK through endowments to the university system. A faculty position could be created and maintained through endowment funds. Enhance research

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
General Restoration Only

Establishment of endowed chair at the University in disciplines whose responsibility would be research and monitoring in PWS.

LOCATION: Juneau

And education

Endowment should be administered by a separate group--not existing of state or federal agencies.

EG: endowed university chairs.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

General public school education opportunities, restoration of public trust.

No acquisition!

Ongoing funding of marine studies center somewhere in the spill impact zone

Habitat protection NO land acquisition from natives.

I believe at least some of the funds must be spent on monitoring and research. Some could be spent on restoration and habitat acquisition on a case-by-case basis.

Anything other than monitoring and research is to political.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Seldovia

Use the interest of endowment.

LOCATION: Seward

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
General Restoration Only

A research facility in the state is needed and these funds are an opportunity to build such a facility for Alaska's future and to assure the proliferation of the sealife affected by the spill.

There will probably be another ship wreck. There needs to be baseline data to compare to data from damaged areas.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

Keep administration costs low!

LOCATION: Old Harbor

We need the information for the next time something like this happens.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Provide PWS Science Center funds for study of Sound ecology, also to PWS Aquaculture Association

Research is a tool and not an end to itself.

Monitoring and research are the only activities that make sense in the long term

Monitoring and research can be funded long term with an endowment.

Monitoring and research of the spill area and correction of the identified problems.

I believe that a "mix" of uses is okay depending on the amount of dollars.

We should spend this money on research of fishery-related problems; how to improve commercial fishery resources/fishing opportunities

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?

General Restoration Only

If research indicates more restoration is needed and is possible, then it should be sought as well as habitat found to be important later.

The only reason a long-term mechanism is needed is to provide long-term money is long-term monitoring of the environment.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

Monitoring of resources for long-term effects is very important - "see herring decline"

LOCATION: Valdez

For long term benefits to maintain healthy populations.

It should also be used for upkeep of any new or improved human use areas. And the public should be able to apply for funding from that if future needs are desired. (Such as the need for a new trail

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Need to take full advantage of this opportunity to learn real impacts of such an event to understand how to minimize wasted effort in the future

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IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
Habitat Protection only

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Without habitat the whole purpose of restoration is moot.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration? If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

I would also favor spending this money on a computer tracking system for acquisitions and try to network into a statewide land information system.

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

The key to restoration is habitat protection and acquisition. If habitat is available, all species will benefit.

If one were established, I think the most important use of an endw. is hab. acquisition. The more of the temp. Rain forest in AK we can keep intact, the better our ecosys. in this region will function

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

An emergency fund for protection/acquisition of critical habitats threatened with development or other damaging uses.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State
Acquisition!

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration? If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

Often after timberland is clearcut timber company would sell land they normally have been holding. Also, inholding become available later.

Endowment, the interest of which, should be used to acquire private lands and placed under federal ownership for wildlife habitat is most important

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
Monitoring and Research, AND General Restoration

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Juneau

Endowments for university research chairs (professors) is an excellent use of part of these funds.

LOCATION: South East Alaska

Definitely not for acquisition

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

General restoration with protection.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

I think Exxon has handled the matter very well.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

It is important to set money aside so once we know more about the recovery, we will have funds to use.

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
Monitoring and Research, AND General Restoration

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Endowment should be directed to marine resources.

Restoration and replacement of injured fisheries resources.

Support studies and rehabilitation of marine resources

Support marine resources with this endowment.

The endowment should be directed to marine resources and include the 2 categories marked above.
Emphasis should be placed upon fisheries resources

Endowment should be directed to marine resources.

DO NOT include habitat protection and restoration in an endowment plan. That provides too much of an opportunity for deferred action.

Fund marine resources.

Support studies for marine resources.

The endowment should be directed to marine resources and include the 2 categories marked above.
Emphasis should be placed upon fisheries resources

Lets keep the bureaucratic waste out of this program if adopted. Let the residents of affected areas make the decisions weighted to resource users that have been most affected by damages i.e. fisherie

Marine resources would be supported by this endowment

Of fisheries

Endowment should be directed to marine resources.

Direct endowment toward marine resources

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

General restoration 1st, Monitoring and Research 2nd.

LOCATION: Valdez

Fund monitoring and research and enhancement through an endowment.

General restoration as needed.

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
Monitoring and Research, AND Habitat Protection

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

40% of endowment earnings should be dedicated to research and monitoring, e.g., endowed chairs at University of Alaska and competitive grants; 40% should be used to acquire critical habitat/ecosystems

LOCATION: Juneau

Endowed chairs U of A, good idea- tied to specific ecosystems or species.

60% for monitoring & Research; 40% for Habitat protection

Education

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Seabirds, Stellar sea lions; something has been wrong - what is causing numbers to go down?

Funding for maintenance of acquired lands and built facilities

Acquire habitat for protection first, but use portion of endowment earnings as necessary in future.
Use this fund primarily for monitoring and research from here on.

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
Monitoring and Research, AND Habitat Protection

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

I believe that habitat protecting & research are necessary to prevent further ecological accidents.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

91% - Habitat Protection Acquisition
Administration

8% - Monitoring and Research 1% -

Long-term monitoring and research is essential if we are to avoid the occurrence of an identical level of ignorance about what we're trying to restore, should another oil spill occur (or when?)

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Over the long run nature will restore itself. Monitoring should provide background knowledge, track natural restoration, and identify new areas. Essential habitat is not always easily recognizable.

9% Monitoring and research, 91% Habitat protection and acquisition.

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Caretaking of investment.

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

Small projects, maybe small parcels from individual landowner(s) with information already obtained from earlier processes/evaluations

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Too early to lock into anything

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

An endowment should be created to fund the maint. & operations of any capital improvement proj. that are implemented by Trustees. This m/o monies goes above regular agency funding. Ie: cabins, etc.

A small endowment for beach cleanup of garbage. If a large one is created it should be spent on Habitat Acquisition.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Maintenance and operation of new & existing marine facilities, stewardship of the affected areas, prevention of future spills.

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
All three: Monitoring, General Restoration, & Hab

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

You need a balanced program.

Monitoring 38%, General Restoration 19%, Habitat Protection and Acquisition 38%, Administration and Public Information 5%.

LOCATION: Copper River - Interior

Relative amounts could be changed periodically to meet changing needs or in response to new information and better understanding.

LOCATION: Juneau

Emphasis could change over time in response to good scientific investigation.

Monitoring and research is the highest priority

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

I think everything possible should be done to clean up the oil spill.

Each year priorities should be established equally among the above-listed categories. Preference being given to completion of projects already established. Accomplishment reports must be mandatory.

The money should be wisely spent on anything available.

REGION: Kenai

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
All three: Monitoring, General Restoration, & Hab

LOCATION: Homer

At different levels.

LOCATION: Seldovia

Habitat protection and acquisition within the spill affected areas.

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

The spending pattern should be allowed to change over time as needs and opportunities change.

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

40% Monitoring and marine research
Protection and Acquisition

10% General restoration

40% Habitat

The \$3-5 million that would be generated from a \$45 million endowment should be used for continued acquisition and protection of critical areas

LOCATION: Valdez

This is what the restoration fund should be about

REGION: Unknown

LOCATION: Unknown

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?

All three: Monitoring, General Restoration, & Hab

and intensified management!

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

I favor an endowment. Following an amount of natural recovery and minimal restoration activities perhaps we'll be past the "porkbarreling" stage. We'll know the damage and more to rectify it.

Funding various projects should be through recommendation of an oversight group of agencies/concerned public

REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Seward

Whatever is appropriate to spend on it each year, ie, one year research would show need to acquire a parcel, thus using up next year's fund. If another spill occurred this \$ would be at hand quickly.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Kodiak

As needed

LOCATION: Old Harbor

They should try to make the people feel better about themselves, such as making a swimming pool in Old Harbor.

After initial funding and restoration the funds could be directed where needed for the continued use & protection of these areas.

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?
Nothing checked

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill Area

LOCATION: Fairbanks

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

LOCATION: Mat-Su Borough

Where is the fund invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner.

REGION: Anchorage

LOCATION: Anchorage

Research and protection

I strongly oppose building a long-term bureaucracy with Exxon funds.

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

Buy up all available forest habitat-save 30-50 million for research/monitoring/restoration

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
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Fed/State budgets should plan for the above after 10 years

Research and Development Endowment

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?

Nothing checked

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration.
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending, in a conservative but productive manner

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Facility maintenance and field operations.

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

Research and Development Endowment

Where are the funds invested now? If the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
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REGION: Kenai

LOCATION: Homer

The future would dictate how the endowment could best be spent.

Would like hatchery funded

LOCATION: Kenai

Fisheries Research, Monitoring restoration and enhancement.

Alcohol & drug prevention & treatment is a great place.

LOCATION: Other Kenai Borough

It will be less expensive and more cost effective to restore ecosystems in a 20 year time frame.

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?

Nothing checked

None of the above. Put it in the bank until a real need arises.

LOCATION: Seward

No endowment.

REGION: Kodiak

LOCATION: Old Harbor

Illness due to oil related; subsistence! (users)

REGION: Outside Alaska

LOCATION: Other State

and only within the general spill area.

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
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If this includes archaeological study (museum support).

Before I would enthusiastically support this possibility, I would want more information about how this endowment would be managed, invested and disbursed.

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?

Nothing checked

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10% - Monitoring and Research

10% - Habitat Protection and Acquisition

REGION: Prince William Sound

LOCATION: Cordova

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
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Fish and wildlife restoration

We do not support research funds unless funds are clearly linked to understanding EVOS damaged species & services. We do not want valuable & limited monies isolated in funds looking to be spent.

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
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Spread equally across proposed restoration activities

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?

Nothing checked

LOCATION: Chenega Bay

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of resoration?
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Where are the funds invested now? If the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the money must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner.

LOCATION: Tatitlek

Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration?
If it is not the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner

LOCATION: Valdez

Improvements for human use

Human use services

Create opportunities for more people to use the Sound.

IF FAVORED AN ENDOWMENT, WHAT SHOULD EARNINGS BE SPENT ON?

Nothing checked

LOCATION: Whittier

Preventive protection of future - limited staff

ISSUE: 3.1 XX ; General comments about endowments
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5347

Will the money be invested if we needed money in the future?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5083

I'd like some kind of release of information about how the nearly \$300 million dollars was spent and how much went to administration, and monitoring and research. Especially the money that was spent for the settlement, I would like to see how much went to attorneys' fees and the other ways that it was spent. I think an endowment is very appealing, but what is disturbing is how little pay off there is. I am not very enthusiastic about a big endowment.

Anchorage # 5024

On your endowment, will there be more money coming?

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5462

If an endowment did turn out to be a good deal, you could use the same percentages for the return.

Homer # 5455

Regarding the endowment, I am not sure how I feel about it because we don't have accountants to give us numbers. From what I understand, a well-managed endowment should be able to make 3-4% in excess

of inflation. Administration cost could be as low as 1-2%. Monitoring programs could benefit from an endowment. I wouldn't want to put money into an endowment if it cost more to manage it.

Homer # 5407

What would be the return on the dollar for an endowment fund?

Seldovia # 5851

How much did they contemplate putting into the endowment?

Seldovia # 5843

Regarding endowments, was there any analysis of current interest rates and inflation?

Seldovia # 5841

Because someone would have to manage the money, would an endowment mean that the Trustee Council would be an entity that went on in perpetuity?

Seward # 5935

So what you are saying is the management of an endowment is unformed? It is important to have some understanding of how it will be formed before you can ask the public for input on an endowment. It might be more practical to people if they understood who controls it.

Seward # 5934

On your endowment, who would own it? Would it be subject to political change all the time? All of us who have been involved in research know there are highs and lows in dollars. How is this to be handled?

REGION: Kodiak

Larsen Bay # 5593

If there is an endowment would we have any input in how the money was spent? Would there be a chance that a change could be made as far as that funding would be, to help us out here?

Larsen Bay # 5586

I think there's a lot of people that would like to put some money in an endowment but it depends on who's going to spend it and how. If we put the money into an endowment how are we going to have anything to do with the decisions? All these percentages does that all just pertain to the oil spill area.

Ouzinkie # 5732

Who would be doing the studies from an endowment?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5313

What's the latest information on endowments? Is this another wish that's not going to come true or is there any prospect that an endowment will be legal?

Tatitlek # 5998

How many people can withdraw money if we put it in an endowment?

Valdez # 6134

One type of restoration project we've mentioned is an endowment program to pick up trash in the sound. This would be an enhancement project that would be good for habitat protection and for tourism.

Valdez # 6012

Since you don't know how to restore some of these species, wouldn't that come back to some kind of endowment to provide the framework and resources to do the studies necessary to understand the injuries?

ISSUE: 3.1 PRO ; Supports endowments

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lake # 5251

If you're going to restore something maybe you should put some of the money aside, maybe people will be too likely to spend it all too fast.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 1136 School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF

Toward this end (a comprehensive monitoring and research program), I urge you to establish the Marine Research Endowment crafted by Ken Adams, Ron Dearborn, Bill Hall, Theo Matthews, Jerome Komisar and Arliss Sturgulewski. I realize that the plan needs more work, but the gist of the notion is there. This proposal has the broad support of the organized fishing communities in the spill-affected areas, the regional Aquaculture Corporations, the University of Alaska and (unofficially) state and federal agency scientists. An endowment of this magnitude could successfully fund the kind of long-term research needed to understand how the coastal ocean community (including birds, marine mammals, and commercial fish and shellfish populations) functions normally in the extremely dynamic oceanographic and meteorological environment that characterizes the northern Gulf of Alaska. This is the kind of information that was missing at the time of the EVOS. This is information that could potentially save hundreds of millions of dollars over the long haul of spill prevention, informed mitigation, damage assessment and future restoration. Without this kind of ecosystem understanding, changes in populations and commercial resources can be attributed to just about anything, and in fact have been. Only rarely is there a financial opportunity to undertake the kind of focused marine studies needed to describe ecosystem form and function. It is unfortunate that funding for this opportunity was

created by a disaster. However, this horrendous event initiated an unprecedented (in U.S. waters) experiment in coastal Alaska. It would be tragic if the over-all ramifications of a cold-water spill of this magnitude were not fully described, and even worse if Alaskans were scientifically unprepared for another event (in Prince William Sound or elsewhere). Providing funding in the form of an Endowment to undertake long-term careful studies of the region will (in my view) pay huge future dividends. Many will say that enough science has already been done. They must be reminded not to confuse science with the damage assessment activity that was crafted for litigative purposes. While it is true that many of the findings stimulated by the need to assess injury can be used for other purposes, the surface has only been scratched by objective science in the affected region. The means is available now to undertake this task. It must not be lost in squabbles over turf or wranglings over definitions about what constitutes appropriate expenditures. Be bold and secure the future.

Fairbanks # 767

Establishing endowed chairs at the University of Alaska in, for example, marines sciences and ecology/biology would ensure that continued research and monitoring of PWS would take place. These positions would require effort in those areas specific to PWS, and thereby guarantee that needed research would be done.

Fairbanks # 572

A comprehensive study could be designed & funded under the restoration plan to support long term monitoring in a comprehensive manner from an ecosystem approach. Putting funds into an endowment would fund this.

Fairbanks # 431

University research endowments would also provide for continued research and monitoring well after Exxon has completed payments. It would also allow a significant number of multi-year projects to be continued without the researcher wondering if funding would continue long enough to have an adequate database.

Juneau # 5490

I am not so sure I would reject an endowment. I think it has some interesting possibilities to prolong the benefits of the funds. I think getting hung up on the percent is technical and inappropriate to be worried about now.

Juneau # 1016 Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society

A RESOLUTION URGING THE *Exxon Valdez* OIL SPILL COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ON A PLAN TO ENDOW UP TO 20 ACADEMIC CHAIRS IN BIOLOGY TO FULFILL THE LONG TERM GOALS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Juneau # 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

On another subject, I support the creation of an endowment for future funding of restoration activities. This has the most meaningful benefit because it will have a longer term of benefit.

Juneau # 500

I strongly favor establishment of a substantial endowment that would only be used to support ecological monitoring research indefinitely. These activities have almost no other source of support.

Juneau # 273

Endowment funds to be used for education, monitoring and research on PWS habitats and ecosystem would be the wisest use of the funds that I can think of. With our shrinking state budget, fewer activities of this nature will be available from state agencies or the university. Endowment funds earmarked for specific positions or activities would provide wise stewardship and future response capability.

Other Alaska # 764

When all resources have recovered, endowment funding could be shifted more to habitat acquisition and protection. In the long run, it seems that an endowment would provide more total habitat acquisition than if there were no endowments. I believe that the resources, habitat and human use will benefit more from long-term endowment funding than from spending all the money as it is received.

Southeast Alaska # 570

I'm in favor of returning things to what they were before the spill. Any monies not needed now for that purpose should be set into a fund (interest bearing) to cover problems unforeseen at this time. It's not easy to look ahead 40-50 years--so don't blow the whole wad on today's people. Tomorrow will need all the help we can give it.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 6106

I would like to commend you folk for hard work. I would support at least a 50% endowment and about 25% for monitoring and research.

Anchorage # 6104

Ninety-one percent of the money that we recover in the settlement should be put into an endowment. There are thousands of scientists and consultants, and the money will go down the toilet. As far as DEC's involvement, it is my opinion that the DEC, including Commissioner Sandor, should be reworded the Department of Environmental Corruption. You have to start listening to us because we have seen the destruction.

Anchorage # 5098

We have seen zero returns in our silvers. There are a lot of components. An endowment has to be part of this because the more we find out, the less we know.

Anchorage # 5095

I support an endowment and research because as oil moved along, it entered the food chain and will affect stocks all over the state. We won't see the end of this for quite a long time.

Anchorage # 5082

I am a strong supporter of an endowment and preferably a very large one. Very quickly another \$200 million could vaporize. An endowment is a forever thing. It may not give us \$100 million to blast away. Nature will take care of many injures in time. There is a tendency to piss away money in this state. I have a problem even with an endowment and putting so much toward habitat acquisition. I agree with Ms. Sturgulewski regarding the monitoring and research maybe to a tune of half the

remaining dollars.

Anchorage # 5081

Regarding the endowment, I think we should pursue it. The basis for that is that the average recovery in years for the injured resources exceeds ten years, so if we were to pursue any type of treatment, it would have to extend beyond ten years.

Anchorage # 5073

I submitted a proposal urging the creation of a long-term research endowment. I would hope the paper 12/22/92 could be made a part of the record. I have attended a lot of TC meetings and have intensified my support for an endowment approach. It was at the end of one meeting that it was pointed out that a study should be carried on for ten years for a total of a million dollars. We need to take a long view. The monitoring and research activities for PWS, Kenai Peninsula, Lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Archipelago and Alaska Peninsula have to be coordinated. We talk a lot about improving things and injury. We have never had baseline, so what is the goal we are trying to reach. We should put a minimum of \$100 million in, but it should be ongoing. I don't think we can put an artificial time limit of eight or ten years and expect to do the job. There was a major piece of legislation by Senator George Mitchell a few years ago that set the entire coastline of the United States; Alaska being one of nine regions. The Sea Grant program is working on that. This whole area of the spill is going to be a part of that component. This is a wonderful opportunity to get information for rehabilitation of the area and get the real coordination we need. We make a big mistake by looking at things year by year and not coordinating over the long term. The percentage is too little on the research and monitoring and should be 12 or 13%. I liked the idea of considering a larger endowment so that as you learn, you will have some dollars to make some of the rehabilitation. I will continue to push for that. We don't know the answer of what is possible but I do feel the Trustee Council will come and go, and we don't have the consistency we would get under setting up an endowment.

Anchorage # 5072

I support Alternative 2, and I looked at a combination of this with an endowment fund to finding a long-term solution.

Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Funding for an Endowment. We would favor creation of an endowment for long term funding of future projects and activities. A possible organization for the management of the endowment could utilize something similar to the Alaska Permanent Fund. In addition, such an endowment could provide funds for long-term maintenance and operation of any projects and facilities from oil spill funds. We suggest an amount equal to at least 20 percent of the remaining settlement funds may be appropriate. We favor funding of both monitoring and research, as well as habitat protection and acquisition as appropriate.

Anchorage # 745

I support committing between 33-50% of the settlement to an endowment. The endowment must be VERY CAREFULLY restricted so that future earnings are spent only on natural resource protection and research in spill-affected areas. The endowment's principal, and money for inflation-proofing, must have iron-clad safeguards against raids by money-starved politicians and bureaucrats in the lean years .

ahead. I would allocate future earnings of the endowment as stated above in this letter. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the restoration plan for Prince William Sound.

Anchorage # 744

Set up endowment to provide research and monitoring funding that will lead to better management of the spill area's natural resources.

Anchorage # 742

What Alaska needs is a marine studies center which focuses on the marine environment surrounding Alaska. Not only would this center be very important to the ongoing recovery of the spill zone-- other studies such as north Pacific fisheries management, marine mammals and other important studies which are crucial to the proper management of marine resources around Alaska. Funding of operations could be covered by setting up an endowment so scarce state revenues would not be needed.

Anchorage # 694

Appropriate \$2-3 million/year for monitoring, research and restoration from an endowment of \$30-50 million - don't let it get eaten up by high administration costs.

Anchorage # 605

While there is plenty of talk here about acquiring land there is nothing about funding for management of these lands once they are acquired from private sources or even who will manage them. If funding goes into acquiring land, then funding need to go to manage them. 20% of funds left to spend should be set aside for management. Additional funds for an endowment is also a good plan.

Anchorage # 397

Establishment of an endowment would provide the area with the following opportunities: 1) Long term monitoring and research. Establishment of ecological research projects which need to have a life of ten to twenty years. 2) Adoptive management opportunities which require available funding over the long term. 3) Funding for future habitat protection due to growth of commercial enterprise which impact the quality of the Sound experience. We have example all over the State where no one paid any attention to this problem until it was too late. 4) Restoration activities over time will move towards protection of environment by creating opportunities for regulating human use. It would be nice to know we would have the funding for action and monitoring of the results. 5) Future activities within the Sound may cause problems and impact the health of the environment. Having funds to proceed with projects involved with abatement and restoration would insure continuation of the Sounds amenities. 6) The environment of the Sound and its human residents will be ever changing into the future. Perceptions, economics, and lifestyles will put demands on the Sound's resources, we haven't visualized. Funding to address these demands will be difficult to acquire, so without an endowment opportunities will be lost. Don't be pulled away from your mission to restoration in the Sound. On going activities within the Sound, especially those which utilize renewable resources should be encouraged. Restrictions should be minimal and only if necessary to provide for sustained yield of these renewable resources. I don't believe its the charge of the Trustee Council to provide the Sound with the protection afforded a park but to see to its recovery from an oil spill and assist in preserving the amenities of the Sound as it functions today. Your legacy should/could be the endowment of working capital for future Trustees.

Anchorage # 230

Placing 50% in an endowment fund will make sure long-term research and monitoring can be done, as well as some continued purchasing of lands that deserve protection.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 1557

In this state especially, where so little land is in private hands, protection of habitat and wilderness is critical. The very best use of the Settlement monies is to purchase habitat or to otherwise protect valuable lands with conservation easements. In the case of conservation easements, the Settlement monies would be used to monitor and protect lands in perpetuity through a stewardship endowment fund.

Homer # 1190 North Gulf Oceanic Society

We would like to place our support behind the formation of the *Exxon Valdez* Marine Research Endowment as proposed by Arliss Sturgelewski and others. Monitoring and research would occur under the endowment. Long-term research is vital but should not be the exclusive realm of state and federal agencies. It is important that proposals (and ideas) be accepted from all sources and receive independent peer review. The endowment should establish a permanent research program fund out of which earnings would support a long-term program. A proposed amount of \$30 million would be placed yearly into the fund of which \$7 million a year would be used for research and the other saved in the permanent endowment fund which would total 184 million after 8 years. I hope you will seriously consider this proposal.

Homer # 683

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

Homer # 568

Keep this money for the future. We don't know what the whole ecological picture was before the spill. As a commercial fisherman, I can say we do know for sure it is constantly changing.

Homer # 320

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

research on many of the resources that will actually answer questions about them is expensive because of the environment and difficulty of working on them. This is an opportunity to actually do work that can answer long-standing questions!

Other Kenai Borough# 432

He likes the idea of a 20-30% endowment to be used mostly for future acquisitions.

Seldovia # 6147

Regarding endowment, I would be in favor of that, but I would feel strongly an independent body should manage it. The beauty of the Trustee Council is the relative objectivity they have. If such an endowment was set up, there should be more public involvement such as citizens groups, fisheries groups or recreation groups. I am disappointed that none of those groups are represented on the present Trustee Council. If you had an endowment, we want to push for habitat protection and acquisition.

Seldovia # 5890

The effects of the oil spill will last several decades. We should not spend up all the money right quick. If you have a big pile of money, you will attract all kinds of people. That was a phenomenon during the oil spill. People did as much damage as good during the oil spill because of the money. The damage from the oil spill will last throughout my children and grandchildren's life times, and funds should be available because they might have more wisdom on what to do. You can't replace the environment instantly but as you learn more, you should have money available to make things back right. I feel strongly that a large part of the money should be tucked away. There will be every carpetbagger in the world trying to get a piece of the action. If you take the avarice out of it, you will get a better quality product.

Seldovia # 5880

I am in favor of an endowment because it is just smart to put money aside.

Seward # 1091

Third (my third goal for the settlement funds is), I would like to see a permanent endowment or trust fund created which would have a mission to protect and preserve Alaska's pristine environment from oil or mineral exploration and development. A fund that is large enough to advocate for the environment and help balance the financial clout of corporations and governments. A truly fitting legacy for the destruction heaped upon our land and seas by the *Exxon Valdez*.

Seward # 476

I strongly urge setting up an endowment. The effects of the *Exxon Valdez* spill will outlast the money unless some portion is set aside

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6

My comment on this. Would prefer (you) save some for recovered (resources). Spend in percentages.

Karluk # 5520

Anything to do with understanding the resources, people agree with (like endowment).

Kodiak # 5541

[Area K Seiners Assoc. continues]: It also seems like there is a tremendous bias against taking an ecosystem approach when you're looking at in-the-water things. Right now we're looking at habitat protection and acquisition. When you're talking about the water there's nothing to buy. As far as buying land that alternative is completely lacking when you're talking about the whole of Alaska marine ecosystem. As far as general restoration there doesn't seem to be much that can be done when you're talking about the open water. Monitoring and restoration is the highest priority that can be dedicated to that money. It looks like right away in the monitoring and research end you're getting the short end of it, because you can't buy the land. I think that's why our Area K Seiners are advocating an endowment specifically for monitoring and research, that can be designated specifically for that category and not be used for habitat acquisition or restoration. Long term monitoring would also be important and right now that isn't emphasized enough.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

We support putting a percentage of the civil fund in an endowment which could be left to grow over the next seven years until all payments to the Settlement Fund are made. We would also support the use of the income from an endowment for monitoring and research, general restoration, as well as habitat protection and acquisition.

Port Lions # 5827

I think an endowment is a good idea, and 20% sounds all right. You have got to plan for the future, a lot of these things will become apparent later, and at this point the scientists are undoubtedly scientifically guessing.

Port Lions # 5819

Even if they were to spend that money over the period of five or ten years, at the very least I recommend to take some of the money and put it aside. And then I think you should look at both the spirit of the settlement and what's impacted. The spirit of the settlement is to prevent pollution and things like taking care of the waste oil and the landfill would be within the settlement.

Port Lions # 5808

Do they already have a plan? If the Trustees are having a hard time deciding on what to spend it on, an endowment would be a good thing.

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

Enough money should be put into an endowment fund to fund the annual cost of such an education program.

US, Outside Alaska # 1117 Arctic Research Commission

On July 15, 1993, the Public Advisory Group (P.A.G.) met and discussed a proposal by Arliss Sturgulewski of Anchorage, and Jerome Komisar, President of the University of Alaska. Their

proposal presents a case and an approach to the establishment of a Marine Research Endowment. The Arctic Research Commission is a federal agency to which the President appoints seven Members, as mandated by the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984, to develop and recommend an integrated national research policy and assist the federal government in implementing it. To accomplish this goal, the Commission, assisted by a small staff and an Advisory Group of technical experts, identifies problems and needs and makes recommendations on basic and applied research as well as logistic support and international collaboration on arctic research. The commission has previously endorsed the concept of a Marine Research Endowment and I enclose our October, 1992, letter to the *Exxon Valdez* Trustees explaining our position. The formulation presented to the P.A.G. is entirely consistent with our endorsement, and we therefore urge you to give this investment in Alaska's future high priority.

US, Outside Alaska# 1002

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

US, Outside Alaska# 680

I advocate the establishment of an endowment using at least 40% of remaining funds. I would use this endowment to fund such activities as monitoring and also archaeological activities, e.g., museum maintenance costs at the Kodiak Museum and elsewhere.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 6136

You mentioned Arliss Sturgulewski and her endowment proposal. A number of fishermen met with Arliss back in January to discuss the prospect of an ecosystem approach. At that time, her approach was not specifically fishing oriented but was a broader ecosystem approach. She was talking about black cod which is continental shelf, and there was nothing about pink salmon. We've had input with her a couple of times since and she's used it. What spawned here is there has been a getting together of representatives from the spill affected area, from Kodiak, Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. We formed a fisheries coalition. Now we've got another problem, and that is this darn seasonal aspect of our jobs. You folks are on your own time schedule, but we have to pull back from this issue now, we need to make a living. This idea of uniting with different fishing groups, that has been done. And we do indeed intend to make our plea to the Trustee Council in a very strong way to get even an endowment fund to support fisheries research. If not let's go for an outright grant to support fisheries research, maybe in three specific areas: Kodiak, Cook Inlet and here. I am in favor of habitat acquisition but we have to be a little more precise.

Cordova # 5320

I agree there probably would be another level of bureaucracy and it could be a problem. However there may be some benefits to an endowment that out weigh the difficulties. One of them is the potential for long range funding. There are probably several endowment proposals. Arliss's concept was to support a marine ecosystem research capability. In her writing the University of Alaska really comes through. It may be an institution kind of concept. In defense of an endowment, it all depends on how you structure it and who administers it. They may not be all categorically bad.

We've talked about the acute need here for herring research and we agree they are just one part of an ecosystem on which we have faulty information. In that case perhaps a long term endowment to support research seems to me very defensible. It all depends on how you craft the thing. I mentioned that during the course of the winter and early spring, representatives from different fisheries organizations met and we talked about how to get control, especially since the trustees were being unresponsive to fisheries issues. It needs to be broadened to an ecosystem that includes fisheries. There could be a Kodiak research capability, one in Cook Inlet and one in Prince William Sound, and there would be regional coordination. For example already we've got expertise here, in the science center, in PWSAC and in Fish and Game. There is expertise within all of these regions. If we got an endowment to support marine research, regional experts could make decisions.

Cordova # 1497

I advocate the concept of an endowment.

Cordova # 1020

After the first few years of intensive efforts, monitoring could continue at a reduced level and be funded by proceeds from the endowment. Excess funds could be reallocated to other special research projects, parks, or desired programs. Part of the endowment proceeds or monitoring plan allocation should go to the development of an inter-agency response or HAZ-MAT plan built using the baseline data. This response plan would coordinate the agency response and damage assessment resulting from the next toxic spill. The planned response would be much more cost-effective than the response after the *Exxon Valdez*. Results obtained would more clearly define damages for the injured parties. This would make the lawyers' jobs easier. albeit they would be a bit poorer.

Cordova # 749

The fishermen and communities at PWS favor at least 40-45% of remaining EVOS monies to be put into a fund or endowment to be used for research, evaluation, restoration and replacement of fisheries resources in the Sound.

Cordova # 706

I support the idea of a marine research endowment as proposed by commercial fishing organizations, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Arliss Sturgelewski, and others.

Cordova # 674

Also, please note the endowment supported below would be directed toward the marine environment and provide long-term funding for monitoring and research as well as general restoration activities especially for oil damaged fisheries.

Cordova # 673

Also please note the endowment support below would be directed toward the marine environment and provide long-term funding for monitoring and research as well as general restoration activities especially for oil damaged fisheries resources.

Cordova # 288

Two types of endowments are being advocated by marine scientists. They are-- 1) The University approach, which is to build data bases for individual resources. 2) Applied fisheries evaluation to

determine health of utilized stocks and interactions between stocks in fisheries. Both approaches are important, and should be specified for funding.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

AWRTA supports the establishment of two endowments: 1. An endowment for continuing research on the ecosystem and species injured by the spill. Sources of funding: 1) AWRTA supports the use of restoration funds to payback hatchery debts in the spill impacted area. These payback funds should be appropriated by the State of Alaska to this endowment fund. 2) Additional Restoration Funds in perhaps a ratio of 2:1 (restoration:state) could be appropriate to this fund to bring it to a functioning level. 2. An endowment for garbage cleanup and trail maintenance: Justification: Oil still remains on beaches in the spill afflicted area that poses a scenic eyesore. Removal of garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches is one way to improve their appearance. AWTRA supports an endowment that would provide funding to community youth corps and non-profit volunteer groups for trash cleanup projects of beaches and trails.

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

2. An endowment should be established to fund research and monitoring of the ecosystem. If subsequent research confirms the decline of a population, then restoration projects for those species may be funded from this endowment or by subsequent settlement with Exxon. Populations of some species may still decline as a result of infertility and disease resulting from the spill. Funding should be made available to continue monitoring these populations and to restore them, if necessary. Restoration team members have indicated that it would take about \$100-\$150 million to create an inflation proofed endowment.

Valdez # 274

The focus should be to restore damaged area and resources. Because good, reliable monitoring takes years, (fish cycles are 4-6 yrs) the benefits from an endowment will allow those type time frames which don't fit as well in the 8 years remaining of the current funds. There's a strong lack of good baseline data on most species and it's a guess to figure impacts without good baselines. An endowment will help establish those baselines.

ISSUE: 3.1 CON ; Oppose endowments

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill**Juneau # 5489**

You are saying they are considering a proposal to put \$100 million into an endowment and getting \$2 or 3 million back. That doesn't seem like a good deal to me. I think it is a horrible idea. I think when the settlement was made and Exxon was made to give us \$100 million, they should have to pay us the interest from an endowment. What you have is an interest-paying proposal which makes no sense. I would object to that concept. We lost that opportunity when we didn't let Exxon make the endowment for us. To say that the \$100 million a year is a good deal is ridiculous. It is ludicrous to put this into an endowment. I don't get this, and I would say it is not a good idea.

REGION: Anchorage**Anchorage # 5086**

I don't want an endowment because it gives too small an amount of money to be spent every year, and it also gives more years that administrative cost can be piled onto. I feel strongly that so much of the clean-up money is going to be spent by administrators.

Anchorage # 5077

I wanted to speak up for Alternative 2. The best use would be habitat acquisition and would be the best thing to prevent further damage and give the species a chance to recover. I am very much against an endowment. You ought to be able to make a ten year plan. The fund should be ten times greater for an endowment.

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

Effective Schedule: Trustees should not tie the schedule of expenditures directly to the schedule of Exxon's payments. Projects which would be most effective if implemented soon should be implemented, with a schedule of payments over time, if necessary. It is far more sensible to negotiate for large areas of habitat acquisition, and pay for them over time, than to make small purchases each year in order to keep within the scheduled payments from Exxon. On the other hand, a plan for monitoring and study should extend beyond the last payment from Exxon in 2001. Some funds should be set aside for this purpose. However, endowments are not an effective use of settlement funds. Far too little money would be available now, when it is most needed. Also, it would become increasingly difficult to ensure that funds would be used as intended, to restore damage from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Issues and Policy Questions: The following comments are in direct response to specific policy issues and questions are raised in the Draft Restoration Plan. "Special Interest" Endowments Neither Necessary Nor Justified: There is no need, nor justification, to establish a special interest endowment as a funding source apart from the existing Settlement. The existing Settlement already has the functional attributes of an endowment. Funds, including interest earnings, will continue to accrue to the Settlement. The Trustee Council can choose to extend expenditures from the Settlement over any time frame it deems appropriate. The "special interest endowment" proposals being advocated

with special interest groups in charge of spending decisions are characterized by gross conflicts of interest. While it is not surprising that special interest groups want their own special "dedicated fund" - which special interest group wouldn't? - such a proposal is neither necessary nor justified. A "special interest endowment" would undermine the broad public interest in restoration already defined under the terms of the Settlement.

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

We oppose endowments due to the imminent need for maximum leeway in negotiations for habitat that must occur as soon as possible. We also believe that endowments for research are not needed to ensure that the Trustees make a commitment to a targeted, long-term ecological program.

Anchorage # 1598

Finally, under no circumstances should the Trustee Council create an endowment. If the settlement had been received as a lump sum, it might have been possible. But with the money coming in over a 10 year period, and with so much of it already spent, there's not enough left for a meaningful endowment. Thank you for the opportunity to comment your critically important work.

Anchorage # 1322

I know you have a tough job and have a lot of folks trying to feed at the oil spill trough. However, only one expenditure will protect the wildlife and fisheries of Prince William Sound and the rest of the spill effected region and that is protecting the upland habitat. Endowing university research will NOT save wildlife and fish. Please spend the vast majority of the remaining funds on habitat.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5447

If you are talking about a return from an endowment, it could take a long time and in the meantime only support administration. Endowments aren't all like the permanent fund.

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 5698

Somewhere sometime is going to try to change the rules if you set up an endowment. Those protections could be built in, but if the Trustees decide to change the way it's managed, it could be changed.

Old Harbor # 5697

If the public wanted 40% of \$900 million put into an endowment, how would that effect the scheduling of a project? The only trouble with an endowment is that the legislature, someone somewhere, is going to try to tap into it. So what we could have done with it now if we had spent it now, that opportunity will get lost.

Old Harbor # 5672

I wouldn't want to see you guys go and reseed some clam beaches. You might do more damage to Mother Nature than you help it. I don't like the idea of an endowment. What are we going to do with that,

it's probably going to be used by administration, they will get most of it and we don't get any benefit from it.

Ouzinkie # 6130

I'd rather see the money spent now to do the research so we know what the effects are (than on an endowment).

Ouzinkie # 5733

Suppose you're coming down airport drive and somebody cracks into your car. The insurance company wants to give you \$4,000 to fix your car. Do you want to hold back 20% in case they're going to hit you again? No, you want to fix your car now. I think the money should be spent to restore things now. If they spill the oil again they have to pay again.

Port Lions # 5828

One of the problems in Alaska when you've got three or four agencies trying to do something, is getting somebody to say yes and then getting it done. I don't have much faith that an endowment is going to work.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5318

The good old boy, our governor, introduced this endowment three years ago. That's his pride and joy and that stopped this thing from happening. The settlement was done so quickly so the money could be made available immediately. In going into year 5 I guess immediacy is not what I understand those words to mean. If endowment is another means of saving it for another agency down the line I'm opposed to it.

Cordova # 5317

Regarding an endowment: there's going to be administrative costs maybe as much as 15%. I am most afraid of adding another layer of bureaucracy. We're going to have another form of Trustee Council dealing with this endowment that is more or less going to be a permanent board. After a period of time there's going to be a little collective and a clique and there's going to be a lot of trouble getting anything out of the endowment.

Cordova # 5314

If I were the oil company who paid almost a billion dollars to clean up an oil spill and you put it into an endowment, it would seem to me that portion put into the endowment is something that I shouldn't even have to pay. After about ten years, what is to stop the Trustee Council from saying well the resources are fixed but we've got this endowment, let's spend it on docks and cabins or ferries or highways or aquariums?

Cordova # 1564

Spend the money now; I don't think money should be tied-up in an endowment.

ISSUE: 3.2 XX ; Comments about previous spending

REGION: Anchorage**Anchorage # 5083**

I'd like some kind of release of information about how the nearly \$300 million dollars was spent and how much went to administration, and monitoring and research. Especially the money that was spent for the settlement, I would like to see how much went to attorneys' fees and the other ways that it was spent. I think an endowment is very appealing, but what is disturbing is how little pay off there is. I am not very enthusiastic about a big endowment.

Anchorage # 5039

Of the \$33 million, how much was proposed by state and federal agencies? Who is going to watch them?

Anchorage # 5038

How much was spent for 1993?

Anchorage # 5032

So you guys paid them out of this fund? Was that let under bid under state or federal laws? The people who sign the checks granted them the right to let sole source contracts with monies that were obtained by the state in the civil lawsuit? Are the monies you are going to spend for restoration let out through bids or are you just handing them out to Exxon under a sole source contract? Is there a bid procedure which you are required to follow?

REGION: Kenai**Homer # 6094**

There is a fear that a lot of money will go for things like reimbursement, and there won't be anything to show for it. I have heard that at meetings that I have gone to. Maybe we will have something concrete like acquisition of habitat.

Homer # 5417

Regarding the opportunities for human use, only 4% has gone for habitat acquisition. It strikes me that by adding up these figures \$270-290 million has been allocated. Whatever comes from Exxon has already been committed to putting more money into reimbursing the government. I would like to know the difference between feeding the bureaucracy. The human use in the agencies seems to be pretty lively.

Homer # 5394

I just tuned in and I heard a couple of references to there being \$900 million to spend. I would like to hear what happened to the 1/3 of the money that has already been spent to reimburse the State and Federal governments and Exxon. What in real dollars do we have left to spend in the pot? Is there interest associated with that or does the pot of money get smaller because of inflation? It would be useful to address the differences between the terms for spending the criminal settlement money that is being discussed in the legislature right now and the civil settlement.

Homer # 5392

You say that \$50 million was allocated to Exxon for cost incurred for cleanup, etc. They spent \$39.9 million. What happened to the other \$10 million?

Homer # 5380

How has the balance been so far from your pot of money for restoration and habitat acquisition as opposed to concrete projects or construction?

Other Kenai Borough# 432

The past projects have not seemed very beneficial.

Other Kenai Borough# 219

It is very difficult for me to realize that by the end of this year you will "pissed" away over \$300 million dollars, without anything more to show for it than the soon to be ravaged timber the Seldovia Native conned you into buying. It would be interesting to know what political person is involved with the timber Co involved with the "CON". No one in his right mind would have purchased this piece that presently stands in the path of spreading Spruce Bark Beetles.

Seldovia # 5890

The effects of the oil spill will last several decades. We should not spend up all the money right quick. If you have a big pile of money, you will attract all kinds of people. That was a phenomenon during the oil spill. People did as much damage as good during the oil spill because of the money. The damage from the oil spill will last throughout my children and grandchildren's life times, and funds should be available because they might have more wisdom on what to do. You can't replace the environment instantly but as you learn more, you should have money available to make things back right. I feel strongly that a large part of the money should be tucked away. There will be every carpetbagger in the world trying to get a piece of the action. If you take the avarice out of it, you will get a better quality product.

Seward # 5932

I am amazed at how little you allotted for restoration. This is the right place and time. You allotted darn near as much for administration. You ought to take a look at this.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5563

Of the money that's been spent can you tell us has research been done, has anything concrete been done? [answer dealt with damage assessment studies, symposium, reimbursement for cleanup work, restoration work.] Then that's good, we've got something for the money.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5343

A lot of the objection to the research money is to the \$190 million that's already been reimbursed for research.

Cordova # 5325

The big expenses are the reimbursements. Research has not received the biggest dollars. I heard Harley Oldberg say that he was planning a meeting May 25 in Valdez where he wanted to get five representatives from Cordova with Valdez to put together an attack forum for the Trustee Council.

Cordova # 5290

How exactly has the Trustee Council heard from the public on the research projects and whatever? What's the filtration process been and is there any chance to change any of that? Also, why is \$150 to 200 million been paid back to the state and federal governments? That's more than has been spent on research totally. I don't know if there's any opportunity to get any of that back. Also a year or so ago the Restoration Framework came out. I thought the Restoration Framework was to be the basis of the plan. There was a lot of feedback given to them that they should not take those reimbursements, that they should make that money last longer.

Cordova # 671

Of the \$350 million that has been spent, none or very little has been spent in direct restoration or habitat acquisition in Prince William Sound--this is criminal. The political game that the Trustees appear to be playing is very frustrating and disheartening. Nothing has been done for affected fisheries and marine resources.

Whittier # 6041

Am I wrong that \$300 million is already spent in reimbursing state agencies for studies they budgeted for during the spill years?

ISSUE: 3.3 XX ; Matching funds

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 5778

I speak on behalf of Chugach Regional Resources Commission, which has been providing technical assistance for fisheries and development projects. We are interested in focusing on the loss of economic opportunities that occurred as a result of the spill. Some of these projects have been started because we can't wait for funding. For example, the cannery shut down. Port Graham has started a hatchery. They also own the cannery and are renovating it. They are marketing it on their own. This provides subsistence, jobs, and fish for commercial fisherman. They have already started things to go beyond subsistence because they can't wait. They have tried to pick up with other funding. It would be nice if the Council could have some type of matching project.

Seward # 5973

You are talking about cost-sharing projects. It kind of ties in to the Sea Life Center. Scientist will bring in new dollars to the state. I would hate that we would have spent \$900 million, and I won't have anything for my kid or grandkids to see. Animals and fish will not be back to normal and that is what the center is for. For those who have worked on the center for years, this is really great. When can we talk to a scientist?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5295

The aquaculture association, State of Alaska and the Valdez Fisheries Association have all contributed money for the coded wire program. Carl Rosier is going back to the Trustee Council to ask for some matching funding. If the Trustee Council can't do that there's something really wrong.

Tatitlek # 6001

How many years will it take before they've spent all the money? Have they asked any other big corporations for contributions to make the money last longer? I think the idea of matching money is a really good idea. If somebody had a good idea and they had \$10,000 but they needed \$75,000 to get started, could they apply to this fund for that help? I would encourage the Trustees to do something like that. Each individual person could help the economy of the community by doing their own economic development project. It could be a loan or a grant program but it really would help the little communities. Capital and jobs are the biggest problems here.

Whittier # 6044

Are there any other matched funds?

ISSUE: 4.0 XX ; General comments about alternatives
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5365

I was curious about how the pie charts got bigger and bigger.

Fairbanks # 5362

One thing that is going to be real important to address in the EIS is to make sure that it is not an either/or issue. There are diametrically opposed issues. Commercial fisherman want to get rid of sea otters. You have to make people aware that there are trade offs. You should at least highlight that. There are some serious problems to be addressed there.

Fairbanks # 5359

I think it is a good idea to spend money on habitat protection. I didn't see the pie diagram I wanted. I would give a large part to habitat protection and some amount to studies until the endowment is built up enough. I would reduce some of the general restoration.

Fairbanks # 5354

Were the pie charts derived from information or was it what people from your office thought would be best?

Juneau # 5474

Which alternative was selected?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Allocation of Remaining Funds Among Uses: In terms of the relative allocation of funds from the Settlement, it is difficult to justify the assignment of specific percentage amounts to expenditures at this time. However, in general terms, some combination of Alternatives 2 and 3, as described in the Draft Restoration Plan generally represents an appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5382

What are the different alternatives you are looking at for the plan?

Nanwalek # 5614

Would the alternative descriptions apply to each individual village or is it the whole state? If the city of Homer's plan is better than ours, would this be a factor?

Port Graham # 5746

So, we here in the village need to let you know which alternative we favor to help the Trustee Council decide which one to go with? So, it is real important that all of us let you know which one we favor?

Seldovia # 5840

Can we get any kind of idea in Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 for general restoration what the components are?

REGION: Kodiak

Port Lions # 5801

Do those attorney fees show in that 7% for administration?

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

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

US, Outside Alaska # 1649 National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by Congress to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the liability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environment. The National Trust wishes to go on record urging

the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council to adopt a restoration plan that would provide a reasonable balance between general restoration activities and property acquisition for impacted cultural sites. An alternative that combines these two objectives will provide the most well-rounded and complete recovery from the impact of the oil spill.

US, Outside Alaska# 1561

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with the five alternative suggested for use of the remaining funds for the spill recovery.

US, Outside Alaska# 1101

I just hope that the alternative which is finally chosen is the best, and I hope it keeps the Sound just as beautiful and even more beautiful than how it was when I paddled through it these past four weeks. I would appreciate being informed as to which alternative is chosen and what is going on with the Restoration Plan. Since I am from Pennsylvania, after the original incident, I no longer heard about what was (and is) going on with the Sound. But, now with the Sound being part of me, I really am interested in the results of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Restoration Plan. Please keep me up to date. Thank You.

ISSUE: 4.1 XX ; General comments about alternative 1

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 6093

What would you do under a "no action" alternative?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Whittier # 6042

What happens to the \$660 million under Alternative 1?

ISSUE: 4.1 PRO ; Support Alternative 1

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 5942

Why is Alternative 1 not posted? I noticed that recovery would not be monitored for this alternative. Natural recovery could certainly be monitored and should at least be considered. The rest just means groveling over a bigger slice of money.

Seward # 5907

Why isn't Alternative 1 taken seriously?

Seward # 316

In general, let mother nature handle re-populating the critters. She has provided the niche, and

they will come. Besides, another big spill (and we seem to be planning that there will be one) might very likely wipe out the restoration efforts.

ISSUE: 4.1 CON ; Oppose Alternative 1

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5432

I am glad that you did not bring Alternative 1, which is to do nothing.

ISSUE: 4.2 PRO ; Supports Alternative 2

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5509

I believe the settlement was inappropriately conducted by Mr. Cole and Mr. Thornburg. It gave the state the position of receiving a dole which is being squandered by the Trustee Council. The \$270 million spent should have produced more than 400 plans and proposals. Prince William Sound doesn't need to go through this exercise. I am strongly in support of Alternative 2, and I think the \$660 million should be directed by the Trustee Council to be put solely into habitat acquisition with one exception. The only thing we can do as a community of scientists to replace the bird species which have been lost is to exterminate the rats and the foxes throughout the Aleutian chain.

Mat-Su Borough # 1546

In response to your solicitation for public comment on how to spend the civil *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement funds, I would like to express my STRONG SUPPORT FOR USING FUNDS FROM THE SETTLEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF HABITAT PROTECTION. While fee simple purchase of land would be preferred as a means to ensure enduring protection for the lands acquired, I recognize that less than fee simple acquisitions may also be effective in achieving the objective of protecting injured wildlife populations and other resources values. In general, I would like to express my particular support for efforts to protect large, contiguous areas of the spill zone (for example entire watersheds as opposed to narrow buffer strips). Of the alternative scenarios described in the Draft Restoration Plan brochure, Alternative 2 appears to offer the most appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses. I appreciate this opportunity to comment.

Mat-Su Borough # 1425

In response to your solicitation for public comment on how to spend the civil *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement funds, I would like to express my strong support for using funds from the settlement for the purpose of habitat protection. While fee simple purchase of land would be preferred as a means to ensure enduring protection for the lands acquired, I recognize that less than fee simple acquisitions may also be effective in achieving the objective of protecting injured wildlife populations and to protect large, contiguous areas of the spill zone (for example entire watersheds as opposed to narrow buffer strips). Of the alternative scenarios described in the Draft Restoration Plan brochure, Alternative 2 appears to offer the most appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of

uses.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5077

I wanted to speak up for Alternative 2. The best use would be habitat acquisition and would be the best thing to prevent further damage and give the species a chance to recover. I am very much against an endowment. You ought to be able to make a ten year plan. The fund should be ten times greater for an endowment.

Anchorage # 5072

I support Alternative 2, and I looked at a combination of this with an endowment fund to finding a long-term solution.

Anchorage # 5071

I would like to express preference for allocation scenario 2.

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Alternatives Presented. We are concerned that the alternatives may be perceived as numerical targets for funding while the rationale for long-term effectiveness for various restoration measures gets lost among the perception of competing interests. Alternative #2 comes the closest to meeting restoration goals since it gives the highest priority to habitat protection and acquisition as our highest priority for restoration but a better concept of a long-term ecosystem monitoring program needs to be included in it. However, the policy questions need to be answered differently (see Table 1 and discussion below). We oppose alternatives 1,3,4, and 5 because we do not believe they contain adequate priority to habitat protection and acquisition. We believe that the parameters for identifying what kinds of project are not eligible for *Exxon Valdez* funds must be clearly laid out so that the Trustee Council does not spend lots time evaluating proposals that are not suitable.

Anchorage # 1464 Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.

Knik Canoers and Kayakers is an Anchorage based organization of canoeists, rafters, and kayakers interested in enjoying and conserving Alaska's free-flowing rivers, lakes and coastal waters. Together we represent some 150 boating households, We would like to urge you to support habitat acquisition as the key component for using the remainder of the oil spill funds. We give primary support to Alternative 2 - Habitat Protection and secondary support to Alternative 3 - Limited Restoration.

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 6110

I support Alternative 2 and habitat protection and acquisition. The Kenai Fiords would be a great choice.

REGION: Kodiak**Akhiok # 5009**

AKI's position is that we would definitely be in favor of alternative two in your allocations, which would provide for the greatest habitat protection and acquisition. I appreciate your review on why the Trustee Council seems to be moving slow, but I hope they will speed up. The tourist industry is discovering the South end of Kodiak Island. There are people that are starting to pick up on it. There are people who are moving their land from conservation status to development status so they can start capitalizing on that. We're moving too slow and we're starting to lose part of our market share. We need to get some of that tourist dollar. That means we need to move into more popular tourist areas. On behalf of the Ikue Corporation, they have a small parcel at the mouth of the Ikuik River, which is the entrance of the red salmon up to red lake. I'm delivering to you their letter of interest and the legal description.

Akhiok # 2 Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INC. favors alternative #2 for allocation.

REGION: Outside Alaska**Foreign (Outside U# 1149**

I have had the privilege of traveling through Prince William Sound in my sea kayak for many summers. While the Sound remains an awe-inspiring natural wonder (ever since the Valdez spill), I am concerned about how much human interference the Sound can continue to withstand and still remain the wilderness coastline jewel that it is today. While timber and other industry is unnecessary and important economically, in my home province of B.C. there has been such intensive clearcutting that many areas of coastline are greatly denuded of wildlife and virtually unusable for outdoor recreation of any significant value. Also, the few protected areas have become more and more crowded as outdoor recreation (especially sea kayaking) grows in popularity. These factors in British Columbia and other places make an area such as Prince William Sound even more special and precious, and greatly in need of protection. Therefore, I strongly support Alternative #2 of the Restoration Plan, which heavily focusses upon Habitat Protection and Acquisition. Only through Alt.#2 can the Sound's vast & outstanding natural treasures be best protected.

US, Outside Alaska# 1931

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired.

US, Outside Alaska# 1929

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired.

US, Outside Alaska# 1784

I am writing to register my vote for the purchase of Kodiak NWR lands with the settlement funds. I believe Alternative 2 is the best use of the dollars for the long-term benefit of wildlife in Alaska.

The Kodiak Native lands are in prime need of protection as they contain the densest populations of salmon and bears. Last summer I had an opportunity to fly over the Karluk Lake area and I camped on the shore of Thumb Lake, a tributary drainage of Karluk. If this land were to be developed with camps, docks, and many aircraft landings then the richest area for brown bears and the potential to observe them would be seriously impacted. These are key corridors for the maintenance of all kinds of wildlife populations and need to be returned to federal management. I have recently completed a five-year study of bear responses to camps and visitors in Katmai National Park, Alaska. From this work it is clear that the protection of salmon streams on Kodiak is essential to the maintenance of the dense bear populations. It is for these reasons that acquisition of Native inholdings and other private land from willing sellers within the Kodiak NWR is my highest priority. Thank you for your consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1749

I would like to assert my support of Option #2 for the distribution of funds for the restoration of Prince William Sound. I spent four weeks kayaking on the Sound with friends this past July, and plan on returning during summers in the near future. While the beauty of Prince William Sound is unrivalled, it was evident to my friends and I that signs of the oil spill still abounded.

Sterilized beaches and rocks and gravel covered with oil and tar - four years later - provided a glimpse of the disastrous effects of the spill which still linger on. We must ensure that, to the best of our abilities, nothing like this is allowed to happen again. The allure of the wilderness is linked to its remoteness and inaccessibility, as is its beauty and purity. Option #2 presents the wisest program of distributing funds because it allows for the preservation of the PWS wilderness in buying up surrounding lands. Studies and species-focused programs are important, but our first priority must be on securing the wilderness, safe from further human intervention, so that the wilderness can be safe to restore itself. Option #2 is a best assurance that the Sound will be able to return to its pre-spill state. The wilderness is what was first destroyed, the wilderness must be what is first renewed. Neglecting the legal preservation of the wilderness and the growing development interest which seeks to prey on it is the worst mistake we can make. In allowing floating gas stations and in welcoming dramatically increased motorized usage of the Sound, we are asking for another disaster. Will Prince William Sound become another Buzzard's Bay or Chesapeake Bay? No. Option #2 for a restored Sound.

US, Outside Alaska# 1735 International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc

The International Wild Waterfowl Association works toward protection, conservation, and reproduction of many species of wild waterfowl considered in danger of eventual extinction. Habitat preservation is a critical part of the effort to protect many of these species. In recognition of the Trustee Council's identification of the harlequin duck as one of the key bird species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the IWWA would like to go on record in support of Alternative 2, which would dedicate 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition within the spill region. IWWA urges the Trustee Council to prioritize coastal sea duck habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge whose bays and nearshore waters provide wintering habitat for an estimated 150,000 sea ducks, including harlequin, Barrow's goldeneye, king eider, and greater squap. An important population of breeding tundra swan also utilize the southern end of the Kodiak Refuge and would benefit from acquisition and preservation of their habitat. It is the IWWA view that nature will do the most important job in cleaning up the oil spill and since the spill was an environmental problem, the solution of habitat acquisition and preservation is the best use of the oil spill settlement fund

from an environmental standpoint. Thank you for the opportunity to be part of the public comment process.

US, Outside Alaska# 1728

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1727

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1726

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1725

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1724

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1723

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see

the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1722

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1695

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1655

Of the alternatives proposed by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees, I favor Alternative 2. However I wish to urge the Trustees to adopt an alternative proposed by a coalition of conservation groups: using 80% of the funds for the protection of habitat. I believe this would protect some areas near Prince William Sound from clear cutting, an activity that would only increase the devastation of this region.

US, Outside Alaska# 1631

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1630

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1629

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As

someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1575

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1574

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1573

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1572

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1571

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1570

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1569

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1568

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1539

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1495

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1494

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak.

National Wildlife Refuge.
Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1493

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.
Thank You.

US, Outside Alaska# 1449 Izaak Walton League of America

The Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., promotes means and opportunities for educating the public to conserve, maintain, protect and restore the soil, forest, water, air, and other natural resources of the US and promotes the enjoyment and wholesome utilization of those resources. The Izaak Walton League of America would like to take this opportunity to endorse the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council's decision to consider habitat acquisition of critical wildlife resources as an important restoration tool. In addition, the Izaak Walton League of America hereby registers its recommendation that the Trustee Council adopt Alternative '2' of the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Alternative '2' mandates that 91% of the remaining funds be used for habitat acquisition of key wildlife resources within the oil spill region. The Izaak Walton League believes that acquisition of critical wildlife habitat - such as Native inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - and the expansion of public access rights to the same lands within existing or expanded conservation units in the oil spill region would be a meaningful and lasting use of the oil spill settlement fund.
Thank you and good luck in your restoration efforts.

US, Outside Alaska# 1429

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1428

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers with in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1427

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon spill, I wish to see the

greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1426

Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are now considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Our tour in 9/92 confirmed the great importance of restoring all threatened wildlife to its former habitat.

US, Outside Alaska# 1391

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1390

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1389

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1388

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. I volunteer at the Buffalo Zoo. But, the zoos are not where animals belong--they belong in their natural habitat. Homo-sapiens is on the way to becoming "ENDANGERED ANIMAL"!

US, Outside Alaska# 1387

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1386

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1385

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1384

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1383

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1382

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my

highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1381

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1380

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1379

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1378

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1377

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1376

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see

the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1375

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1374

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1373

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1372

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1371

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1370

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1369

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1368

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from

willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1367

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. We feel very strongly about this!

US, Outside Alaska# 1366

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1365 National Wildlife Refuge Association

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The NWRA was founded in 1975 by wildlife refuge professionals concerned about the future of the Refuge System and the natural resources it is intended to conserve. The organization represents wildlife professionals and concerned citizens working together to benefit refuges in Alaska and nationwide. The NWRA appreciates this opportunity to express its view to the Trustee Council concerning the development of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan, and supports alternative number two "Habitat Protection". Primary emphasis upon the acquisition and protection of strategic habitats, especially on Kodiak Island, are critical in NWRA's view. The NWRA strongly supports the acquisition (from willing sellers) of native corporation lands on Kodiak Island in order to consolidate the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and protect essential habitat for the Kodiak bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, seabirds, and marine mammals. Kodiak acquisitions may be particularly beneficial to black oystercatcher, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet and pigeon guillemot that were seriously affected by the spill and vulnerable to impacts from any future spills. Utilization of few civil settlement monies is especially important to ensure the continued viability of the Kodiak bear. While bear's important denning habitats are federally owned, the critical feeding habitats are among those lands selected and owned by the Native corporations. The sale of these areas to private parties and subsequent development as industrial and commercial facilities would be devastating to the bear and to the refuge. Such development, including construction of fishing and hunting lodges, has occurred in the last couple of years in prime bear feeding habitat. Escalation of this scenario can be avoided with timely acquisitions of priority tracts from native owners seeking economic self-sufficiency. The NWRA urges the Trustee Council to act to consolidate the Refuge and ensure a more secure future for the Kodiak bear as well as other valuable natural resources of the spill area.

US, Outside Alaska# 1363

My name is Celina Montofano, and I am from Long Island, New York. I am writing to express my interest in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration plan. I have just spent the past month sea

kayaking and camping in the Prince William Sound, and this experience has heightened my awareness of the need for and importance of restoration efforts. My expedition began in Whittier, and places I have visited include Crafton Island, Chenega Island, and Bainbridge Island. I have been entranced by the beauty of the land and water and am amazed at how abundant the wildlife is. I have also viewed oil-stained rock, however, and realized that this defacement is only a superficial remnant of the tragedy of the spill. The wildlife and land still suffer greatly from the devastating effects of the disaster. Although much of the damage is irreparable, additional resources can and should be allocated toward restoring them as closely as possible to their pristine pre-spill existence. I believe that restoration efforts should be accomplished primarily through habitat protection and acquisition to allow land and wildlife recovery to occur at its natural rate. This alternative (alternative #2) will minimize over development and human encroachment and provide the best means of protecting the pristine wilderness of the Sound. Thank you for considering my opinion on this matter. I am hopeful that any and all restoration efforts will be successful and am certain that they will be undertaken in a timely and efficient manner.

US, Outside Alaska# 1345 Game Conservation International

Game Conservation International is a non-profit organization of hunter conservationists founded in 1967, with a membership of 1,000. GAME COIN participates in wildlife conservation projects relating to protection of habitat, outdoor education, anti-poaching programs and translocation of game animals. We support the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council's decision to utilize habitat acquisition within the oil spill region as an important restoration tool, your initiatives to acquire and protect 60,000 acres of outstanding wildlife areas. GAME COIN adds our voice to the support of alternative #2 which would dedicate 91% of the remaining *Exxon Valdez* restoration fund to habitat acquisition. In particular, we support acquisition of Kodiak native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a priority in your future restoration plans.

US, Outside Alaska# 1332 Great Bear Foundation

Please register the Great Bear Foundation's vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining 600 million dollars to habitat acquisition. Highest priority for lands to be acquired are native inholdings and other private parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Without habitat protection, all wildlife, including Brown Bears, will not have the land necessary to insure survival.

US, Outside Alaska# 1318

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

beauty of the Prince William Sound relies on her mammal population and preservation of the surrounding land. Therefore, I strongly recommend Alternative 2 as the plan to restore the natural appearance of the Prince William Sound.

US, Outside Alaska# 1309

I understand that your council is in a position to affect the distribution of some of the funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Fund, and that one alternative (Alternative 2) is for you to acquire Alaska Native Holdings in the Kodiak Refuge. This alternative is one I would very strongly support, because it would enhance very significantly the Kodiak brown bear refuge. Though the brown bear is the state symbol of California, it is extinct here; thus we have a natural tragedy displayed on every California flag and seal. Since Alaska has time to prevent such an extinction, it seems that you have a great opportunity to act in favor of these great animals. It is also fitting that you could use money from the natural tragedy at Valdez to secure the habitat of the brown bear and other Alaska wildlife. Please adopt Alternative 2. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1303

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1301

Alternative 2 would be a major step in the restoration of wildlife habitat in the spill zone. Private land from willing sellers within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would and should be top priority.

US, Outside Alaska# 1275

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1274

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from

willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1273

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1272

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1271

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1270

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. Habitat is the Key to the survival of wildlife. We must not miss any opportunities to provide for this critical component.

US, Outside Alaska# 1269

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1268

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see

the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you. This is most important!

US, Outside Alaska# 1238

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1237

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing seller within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1236

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1235

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1234

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1233

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1232

Please register my vote for ALTERNATIVE 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. ALTERNATIVE 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers

The Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) is an international non-profit organization which promotes "Conserving, Restoring and Education Through Fly Fishing." The Federation sponsors local stream and fishery restoration projects, provides conservation grants, promotes public education and seeks to preserve all species of fish in all classes of waters. It is this interest that we provide public comment regarding utilization of the *Exxon Valdez* settlement fund. Inherent to the settlement fund and restoration process is the opportunity to make a significant contribution toward the preservation of recreational fishing resources within the spill region. I am sure you are aware that recreational fishing is an important and growing industry vital to the socioeconomic well being of Alaska. Needless to say, the future of this industry depends on the preservation of abundant fish populations and fisher habitat. In this regard, the Federation of Fly Fishers supports Alternative '2' as identified in the draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. As stated in this alternative, 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the settlement fund would be focused upon habitat acquisition in the spill region. The Federation urges this Council to prioritize lands adjacent to anadromous streams and rivers with an emphasis on acquisition for inclusion in state and federal conservation units such as parks and refuges. Of particular importance is the acquisition of native inholdings within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords national Monument, and the expansions of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 'Red Peaks' unit on Afognak Island. Such an acquisition would provide public access to dozens of rivers and streams which are now closed. Additionally, acquisition would solidify state and federal management of these critical habitats. The Federation commends the Trustee Council's priority emphasis on anadromous fish resource as outlined in your draft restoration plan. We encourage you to adopt Alternative '2' in utilizing the *Exxon Valdez* settlement to provide a lasting and positive legacy from this tragic oil spill. Thank you for your time and consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1184

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

Alternative 2 because I feel as much land should be protected as possible. Hopefully this alternative in the future will not allow for ANY future development because we all need a place as natural as possible without roads, floating fuel stations, cruise lines, etc. disturbing our views. Please consider this letter and consider the impact of increasing tourism will have on the sound. Thank you for your time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1148

Alternative #2 or something close to it makes sense to me. May the Creator assist you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1101

I realize that these areas have come a long way in the restoration process, but I feel as though self restoration with limited monitoring is the best way to go for the land and the sea in the Sound. Therefore it is plain to see that I support alternative 2 for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. I, personally, feel this to be the best choice which I have come to since I spent four weeks intimately within Prince William Sound- paddling from Whittier to the Gulf of Alaska and back. On the way we saw debris left on beaches possibly left from the cleanup, smelled the crude oil in certain protected areas, and saw many cruise ships go by which did not make the view nice and did not sound at all natural. These are some of the reasons why I do not think the other alternatives are the best choice.

US, Outside Alaska# 1098

I have heard about the debate (and upcoming decision) on how to spend the \$660 million settlement that Exxon is paying to the State of Alaska over the oil spill in Prince William Sound and I wish to voice my opinion. I recently visited Prince William Sound for two weeks for a sea kayaking trip organized by the National Outdoor Leadership School. I saw for myself what a pristine location it is. I saw numerous forms of wildlife, from bald eagles to killer whales. I was informed of the 5 options for spending the settlement. I believe option #2 is best. This option says that 91% of the money should be spent purchasing approximately 14% of the private land in the Sound to ensure continued habitat for the wildlife. Man can best aid nature by allowing it to flourish rather than by trying to engineer change. All the other options provide funds for meddling in the affairs of the creatures of the sound. I think this would be a serious mistake. I urge you to vote for option #2 and spend as much money as possible buying private lands in the Sound. By the way, this is my second kayaking trip to Alaska in as many years (1992 trip to Icy Bay, north of Yakutat) and I plan to return in the future.

US, Outside Alaska# 1070

I have just been paddling on Prince William Sound and studying for myself the effects and answers to the tragic Valdez spill. After reading your possible solutions, I would like to say that plan two-habitat protection would be the best plan. I feel this way because nature is strong and can help itself. Wasting money on trying to restore things won't help. By buying land and protecting it we can help the beauty of the Sound. I hope that you can see that the money should go only towards protecting the land that was hurt so badly.

US, Outside Alaska# 1069

I'm writing you this letter sitting on Day Care Cove on Perry Island, having travelled here by kayak. I have spent extensive time on extended kayak trips on Prince William Sound both before and after

the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The silence and lack of activity in these areas affected by the oil spill was horrifying. However, nature has begun recovery on its own. I feel that the money after the settlement with Exxon would best be spent in plan #2. Nature is better at fixing itself than we can so I feel that the money would be best spent in protecting the natural beauty of the Sound. For the future, let nature take its own course and fix the problem.

US, Outside Alaska# 1067

I am a sophomore in college from Providence, Rhode Island. I am just finishing kayaking in Prince William Sound for about three weeks and am now going to spend the summer travelling in Alaska. My experiences first hand living on the Sound amongst its wildlife and beautiful scenery were possibly the most memorable in my life. Prince William Sound is a magical place. But while I was there I also was awakened to the reality today of the impact of the 1989 oil spill. I was saddened to see the differences between the numbers of wildlife in the Southern areas I visited (Perry Island, Naked Island) and the areas further north which were not hit by the spill (Port Wells, College Fjord, Unakwik Inlet). One day I paddled from College Fjord, where the waters were bristling with seals, otters, sea birds, to Perry Island, where I saw not one marine mammal and my boat was slicked by oil. When I returned to Whittier, I met some researchers from EPA, NOAA, and other organizations and I had a chance to learn from them what they had seen and learned about the alternatives you have proposed for public comment. I strongly agree with the plan proposed under Alternative 2. I believe that the most effective way to protect this magical place is to acquire habitat so that the imminence healing power of the earth can be allowed to progress without further impact. The recovery will take time, but I believe without further human intervention, the recovery will be full. Prince William Sound is the first place I have ever been to where I said to myself, "I want to take my grandchildren here." I want them to see it the way it used to be. Please protect it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1066

Alternative 2 will protect land from future development and enable resources to recover naturally.

US, Outside Alaska# 1065

I was writing about the 610 million dollars that is to be allocated to the Restoration Project. I'm in support of the #2 Habitat Protection. I believe that nature in due time can take care of herself.

US, Outside Alaska# 1062

I am 26 years old and am sitting on the Lawrence Glacier in Blackstone Bay, Prince William Sound, Alaska. I have sea kayaked to this natural phenomena and have spent the last nine days on the Sound. Today I was fortunate to see 2 bald eagles, 4 harbor seals, and a small bear yearling. However, I am told that the entire Sound is not as pristine as Blackstone Bay. I live in Boston, MA and caught my first fish in the Sound, a big salmon while trolling on my kayak. The serenity of the Sound is unparalleled - I am saddened when thinking about the destruction the Valdez Oil Spill caused in 89. I am to support Alternative 2 (91% of the \$900 million to go to purchasing lands affected by the oil spill). Keep the Sound the pristine environment it is. Leave the genetic makeup of the Alaska species to restore themselves. The chance to explore the Alaska wildlife in the Sound as those who travelled it hundreds of years ago is too precious to give up.

US, Outside Alaska# 1060

I strongly support Alternative #2, habitat protection. Thank you for your ear.

US, Outside Alaska# 1054

I am writing you now because I understand that your office is accepting public input concerning the use of the monies received from the Exxon Corporation as settlement for their negligence in the March 1989 oil spill. Currently I am sitting on a rock less than 50 feet from the Lawrence Glacier next to a river that any sane person would never swim. Over the course of the last two weeks I have paddled via sea kayak through approximately 100 miles of Prince William Sound and as a user of the resource as well as a supporter of the economy of Alaska feel that I am entitled to make my opinion known. I understand that you have 5 alternatives and that your ultimate decision will be guided at least partially by one of these alternatives. I support the alternative that directs the money towards land acquisition and steers away from any kind of active interference in the balance of nature. Such interference is cumulative and not beneficial even with the best intentions. The environment is quick to cure its ills; (although not by our clock) as I have seen in my youth in New England. Land acquisition whether it be outright or by resource rights acquisition will prevent the slow but steady degradation of the coastline allowing nature to rebuild itself. Other alternatives as I understand will only alter the current balance and will interfere with the work of nature. Again let me say that I favor alternative that provide acquisition and preservation of the private lands along the Sound.

US, Outside Alaska# 1032

I strongly believe that the best option would be plan II, Habitat Protection. I feel that the best way for the environment to recover is to let nature heal itself with limited human intervention. Some restoration actions should be taken to help those organisms hit hard by the spill, while those that were not directly affected by the accident should be left alone. Funds should be used for actions in spill area only unless it is discovered that being active in other areas has a direct link to the recovery of a species located and affected by the Sound.

US, Outside Alaska# 1031

I do not believe that roads, logging and manners will help "restore" this magical place which so many people enjoy. Habitat protection would focus efforts on acquiring land to be preserved naturally over time. The Sound's recent trauma now deserves to be left alone as nature intended it to be in the first place. For this and other reasons I convictedly support your alternative 2. Due to a lot of factors, I must keep this relatively brief. I did much research on the spill while on the Sound, and coordinated a "cleanup symposium" of our group in which we gave presentations on Alaska's oil subsistence, types of oil, the damage done to wildlife and human resources, the settlement, and the alternatives of how to direct the civil settlement monies. I invested the time to understand the "greater picture" and desire to see the money spent in the best possible way for the Sound. Thank you for your time and commitment to the public.

US, Outside Alaska# 1030

My name is Ruth Burday, and I currently live in New Hampshire. I am writing in relation to the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan. I encourage you to choose alternative #2.

US, Outside Alaska# 1029

My name is Nick Weiss, and I am from Brooklyn, New York. I write concerning the expenditures to be made under the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Plan, and I feel that these monies should be used for alternative number two (2).

US, Outside Alaska# 1021

I have just finished a 2 week sea kayak course with NOLS. The Prince William Sound is great the way it is. Please don't log it. I support the land acquisition plan #2. Thank you for your consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1011

I really believe money would be better spent preserving habitat and on education visitors to minimize their impact. At present I see plan number two as the one I favor.

US, Outside Alaska# 1008

I am writing this letter in regards to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration. In allocating the funds for such a large sum of money, I am sure there will be many groups of people that will want their share for their cause. Having read the restoration draft newspaper I personally would choose alternative #2. I think that the main thing to be considered should be Prince William Sound itself. The Sound was injured by the spill in so many ways, from salmon runs to harbor seals. Right now I have just completed a 3 week sea-kayaking course with the National Outdoor Leadership School. We traveled from Whittier to Nellie Juan Glacier to Knight Island, down to Pt. Helen, to Icy Bay, through Dangerous Passage to Perry Island and we are now back on our way to Whittier. In these 3 weeks we covered close to 200 miles. I am from Alabama and this is my 2nd time back to the Sound. I will return in years to come and would love to see the Sound thriving once again like it always has in the past. Please choose wisely in the decision of what to do with the settlement money from Exxon. Remember, the Sound is the important part of so many plants, animals, and people. Thank you for your time to read this letter.

US, Outside Alaska# 1004

My name is Rebecca Rumiers, and I am sea kayaking for three weeks on the Prince William Sound with the National Outdoor Leadership School. I'm not from Alaska, but am nevertheless concerned with the impact the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on this fragile ecosystem. Having studied the summary of alternatives for the restoration plan, I wish to voice my opinion. I feel that alternative 2 is the most responsible and effective recovery plan. The monies awarded to Alaska should be used as much as possible to restore the health and well-being of the Sound, rather than for further development. Please take this into consideration when making your decision.

US, Outside Alaska# 793

If one must choose from the five "alternatives" then Alternative 2 appears to be the preferable

US, Outside Alaska# 446

I am a student of the National Outdoor Leadership School, and am completing a three week kayaking expedition on Prince William Sound. We paddled nearly two hundred miles in the Sound, including some areas which were substantially affected by the 1989 spill. Having benefited from the beauty and wilderness of such areas as Knight Island and the surrounding coastline, I feel obligated to write you concerning the disposal of the Exxon settlement. I would like to strongly urge you to support Alternative 2. Because I feel that it accomplishes most completely the objectives of the suit; to restore the Sound ecosystem to its pre-spill state. Tempting though it may be to support efforts to construct infrastructure to encourage human use of the Sound, it is not in the spirit of the suit to do so.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 769

Alternative #2.

REGION: Unknown

Unknown # 1691

I am writing to you because I SUPPORT ALTERNATIVE 2. I recently spent 2 weeks on Prince William Sound with the National Leadership School (NOLS). Living as I do in the Lower 48 it means a lot to me that some part of this country should be left as unspoiled as possible. Alaska by virtue of it's remoteness and climate seems to me to be our best last chance. I urge you to leverage the money that is left from Exxon's settlement to the maximum to ensure that as much habitat is protected for future generations to enjoy as I have this summer.

ISSUE: 4.2 CON ; Oppose Alternative 2
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5216

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 5671

How are you going to protect anything? Are you going to let everything just go to hell? I don't think like alternative number 3. Even after all the information maybe we'll never see anything come out of it. If you set research to 3%, are you going to spend it all in Prince William Sound or are you going to spend some of it in Kodiak? I'd like to see some research done here.

ISSUE: 4.3 XX ; General comments about Alternative 3

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 6098

I generally agree with what she said (like Alternative 3).

Homer # 5461

Alternative 3 is pretty reasonable. I am in favor of habitat protection. It would be good to unload this money. Fat processes like this are natural targets. You have to guide the money within the agencies.

Homer # 5460

I like Alternative 3, but I am not sure I like the policies. I am not sure the restoration action

should cease. I am not sure it should be limited to the spill area. It should be considered on a case-by-case basis. I basically like that approach.

ISSUE: 4.3 PRO ; Supports Alternative 3
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 176

I favor allocation #3 (limited restoration) which uses 75% on habitat protection/acquisition. Please protect Cape Yakataga.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

Overall Response to Proposed Alternative. Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS-funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction. Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 265

I prefer Option 3 or may own outlined below.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1132

This letter is in response to your request for public comments concerning the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill recovery alternatives. I understand that \$600 million is as yet uncommitted, and five alternatives concerning the spending of that money have been proposed. I think alternative 3 is the best choice. The importance of acquiring and protecting habitat cannot be understated. Perhaps the prime reason for spending 75% of the funds on habitat is that without it, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forests will probably be clearcut in the near future. Should that happen, it will make the full recovery is spent on fisheries studies and management programs. As we have learned in Oregon, clearcutting near mountain streams often has a devastating effect on the health of those streams and their suitability for salmon and trout. Perhaps even better than Alternative 3 would be a proposal put forth by several conservation groups calling for 80% of the funds to be used for habitat protection and the balance for research and development. I understand that certain aspects of

Alternative 3 make it less desirable than this new sixth alternative. regardless, though, I still think Alternative 3 is the best of the five that have been presented. A 75-25 split will help to ensure protection of a habitat that is so very important to both the animals that live there and the people who fish and hunt there. Thank you for the work you are doing on this important project.

US, Outside Alaska# 1061

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

ISSUE: 4.3 CON ; Oppose Alternative 3

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5216

Alternatives 2 and 3 don't even affect us here, but maybe some of the things to fix overescapement stuff could be used here.

ISSUE: 4.4 PRO ; Supports Alternative 4

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 6158

Alternative 4 seems the better of the alternatives with a few changes.

Seldovia # 6148

Alternative 4 would seem to be the most balanced in terms of our interest.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1181

Howdy, I'm writing to express my views and opinion on the Exxon Oil Spill Recovery Proposals. I believe Alternative #4 of 50% to be spent on habitat protection and acquisition. I'm an NWF (National Wildlife Federation) member. Their proposal is 80%. Although I'm a conservationist, I believe people primarily in the fisheries industries should be compensated as well as the habitat.

US, Outside Alaska# 799

I urge you to select Alternative FOUR from among the five being considered by the Trustee council as a blueprint for the restoration few resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill. Of the plans described in the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan pamphlet, the "moderate restoration" plan appears to be the most balanced and farsighted maximizing the effectiveness of oil

settlement funds. It provides adequate funding for habitat protection and acquisition while casting a wider net over recovery activities to those resources and services outside the designated spill area -- recognizing that ecosystems do not conform to man-made boundaries. It also provides for more responsible management of "human use" of the sound. We cannot ignore the impact our actions will have on habitat, so best we manage our actions as wisely as possible. Finally, it provides funding for the all-important monitoring/research and administration/public information functions associated with restoration, without which we would squander the opportunity to apply newly gained knowledge about the effectiveness of various restoration activities to the Valdez oil spill area and to other oil spill recovery efforts. I recently had the distinct privilege and pleasure of camping and kayaking in Prince William Sound -- thus my heightened interest in the council's activities. I was deeply moved by the sound's beauty and strength, but also felt cheated that I and others could not enjoy the rich biodiversity it had been known for in the years preceding March 1989. Everyone I spoke with who had experienced the sound prior to the spill acknowledged that it was considerably more "silent" now. The United States has a responsibility not only to protect and manage our priceless natural resources wisely, but to set an example through our actions for the rest of the world. This includes having the discipline to adopt intelligent environmental restoration practices in the wake of environmental disasters. I commend the council, the State of Alaska and the federal government for the actions thus far. The adoption of alternative four will help ensure that we achieve these goals. I wish the council vision and courage as it proceeds with its important mission.

US, Outside Alaska# 451

I have just spent the last three weeks sea kayaking Prince William Sound. There I have enjoyed the natural resources that it has to offer. Although I am not an Alaskan resident, I would like to see this beautiful, life-inspiring resource to be preserved indefinitely. For all U.S. citizens, Prince William Sound offers a host of natural wonders that need protection. The Valdez oil spill of 1989 jeopardized this valuable area. Many wildlife gave their life up for human error. This must not happen again! The price to be paid is much too high. Can you imagine the last sea lion or marbled murrelet that can't breed because their populations are so low? By protecting habitat, this need not be a reality for Prince William Sound! I believe that plan 4 offers the best protection and restoration for Prince William Sound.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5165

Regarding the alternatives, what we have heard today will lead me to believe that opinion is gravitating towards Alternative 4 or 5.

ISSUE: 4.4 CON ; Oppose Alternative 4
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REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 747

With alternatives 4 and 5, I can foresee the feeding trough and frenzy for local, state and federal agencies and for consultants. Under these alternatives, agency self-interest would control, rather than the best interests of the environment. I can just see ADF&G (Alaska Department of Fish and Game).

as well as other groups and agencies, viewing this fund as a means of funding budgets, and justifying and expanding staffing. If these agencies were not buffeted by politicians and funding, I would be more confident of their neutrality and stewardship of the resources. Unfortunately, the public cannot count on such neutrality and stewardship. Alternatives 4 and 5 present opportunities for real and significant abuse, as well as the delay of beneficial activities. Alternatives 4 and 5 seem to be the "Christmas Tree" decorations by the agencies, particularly the Forest Service to fund activities and programs not supported by the public or its funding. I do not support Alternative 4 and 5 because I see chaos in deciding where to draw the line (budget and geographic) in which resources and habitat to include. It would be a black hole for money, time, and agencies.

ISSUE: 4.5 PRO ; Supports Alternative 5
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 399

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

Juneau # 603 Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

As Chief Forester for Klukwan Forest Products I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Of the alternatives identified in the Summary of Alternatives for Public comment I support alternative 5 the comprehensive restoration option, because it has the least percentage of money available for habitat protection.

Mat-Su Borough # 404

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5).

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 417

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 416

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 405

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 341

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 323

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 302

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 43

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 42

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would be best restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 41

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Anchorage # 40

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5878

I am in favor of Alternative 5 with a slight modification. I think the research and monitoring portion should be doubled to 20%. We don't know enough about Mother Nature and how the ecosystem works.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5528

I don't know why anyone would go for anything other than alternative number five. Why would we want anything other than total restoration? We know we've got a pink salmon problem, and that during the spill our clams and mussels in some of the villages were impacted. Again I come back to the lab problem. It took us until November to get results. We had samples in labs in Colorado, Texas and Washington and it took them six months to be able to tell these people whether they could eat the clams next week on the beaches. It was absolutely worthless to tell the people whether salmon were safe to eat that much after the fact. It would be much better if we had the capability to do those analyses here. I don't see enough emphasis here on pink salmon, intertidal species, or clams, and I see nothing on bottom fish impact. We know 17 of the publicly owned archaeological artifact sites were impacted. We do appreciate the Trustee Council funding the museum, but there's a lot there that needs to be covered under the comprehensiveness of the plan when it comes out.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 427

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 415

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 414

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 407

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 403

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 401

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 400

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 39

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

US, Outside Alaska# 37

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5165

Regarding the alternatives, what we have heard today will lead me to believe that opinion is gravitating towards Alternative 4 or 5.

Chenega Bay # 398

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored

under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 395

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 394

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 393

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Chenega Bay # 392

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Chenega Bay # 391

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Chenega Bay # 390

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Chenega Bay # 389

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Chenega Bay # 388

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Chenega Bay # 387

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Chenega Bay # 386

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 385

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 384

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 383

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 382

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 381

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative 5.

Chenega Bay # 380

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 379

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 377

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 376

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 374

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Chenega Bay # 373

With respect to facing page #9, specific services and resources listed should be restored under Alternative five.

Chenega Bay # 343

With respect the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five.

Chenega Bay # 342

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored

under Alternative #5.

Chenega Bay # 337

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored best under Alternative five.

Chenega Bay # 336

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five.

Chenega Bay # 335

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative (5).

Chenega Bay # 334

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative (5).

Cordova # 418

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Cordova # 406

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Cordova # 38

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five(5).

Cordova # 36

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Cordova # 35

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Cordova # 34

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

Tatitlek # 402

With respect to the facing page #9, specific services and resources listed would best be restored under Alternative five (5).

ISSUE: 4.5 CON ; Oppose Alternative 5

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 5944

I would like to second Carol's comment about prevention. If we don't work on prevention all this is useless. Regarding Alternative 5, if we haven't worked on prevention, increased human use will make it more likely we will have problems like these. It may be smaller but we will still have more damage to the habitat.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 747

With Alternatives 4 and 5, I can foresee the feeding trough and frenzy for local, state and federal agencies and for consultants. Under these alternatives, agency self-interest would control, rather than the best interests of the environment. I can just see ADF&G (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) as well as other groups and agencies, viewing this fund as a means of funding budgets, and justifying and expanding staffing. If these agencies were not buffeted by politicians and funding, I would be more confident of their neutrality and stewardship of the resources. Unfortunately, the public cannot count on such neutrality and stewardship. Alternatives 4 and 5 present opportunities for real and significant abuse, as well as the delay of beneficial activities. Alternatives 4 and 5 seem to be the "Christmas Tree" decorations by the agencies, particularly the Forest Service to fund activities and programs not supported by the public or its funding. I do not support Alternative 4 and 5 because I see chaos in deciding where to draw the line (budget and geographic) in which resources and habitat to include. It would be a black hole for money, time, and agencies.

ISSUE: 4.6 XX ; Supports 80/20 Alternative ("Alt 6")

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1773

I would like to express my support for a large portion of the remaining settlement monies - at least 80% - be used to acquire and protect habitat. This is a great opportunity to use the funds for direct on the ground habitat protection. Some of the money should be used for fisheries studies and management programs, but the real direct benefits will come from habitat protection. There have been many studies which indicate that habitat protection is necessary, so let's do it rather than wasting money on further studies which will give us the same conclusions. Thank you for taking my thoughts and concerns into consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1767

Please use 80% of the remaining money for habitat protection and 20% of the settlement for fisheries studies and management programs. You must prevent the clearcutting of private forest lands - this can be the one important result that comes out of the tragedy of the oil spill. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1762

I understand that you are receiving comments which will be used to prepare a final restoration plan to be presented, this fall. It is my request that you use 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. If habitat protection is not given top priority, it is my concern that such occurrences as hundreds of thousands of private forest land being clearcut will add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Thank you for considering my comments and concerns.

US, Outside Alaska# 1729

I understand that you are seeking public comments on the spending of the remaining funds from the settlement of oil spill in Prince William Sound. I support the alternative recommended by the National Wildlife Federation of using 80% for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1721

I agree with the National Wildlife Federation that the bulk (>80%) of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. I urge you to decide upon Alternative 6 that seeks to protect hundreds of thousands of acres from being clearcut. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1717

I support adopting a sixth alternative that 80% of the remaining the remaining uncommitted \$600 million dollars for habitat protection. The remaining 20% should be used for fisheries studies and management programs. Without habitat protection hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will clearcut adding to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Because habitat protection is critical to Alaskan wildlife recovery, use 80% of remaining funds for this purpose. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1683

I add my voice to a coalition of conservation groups who are recommending the adoption of a sixth oil spill recovery alternative that uses 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the devastating consequences for the spill. Some of these consequences are that there is a new silence in places once populated with seals, otters or birds. Some beaches still have patches of asphalt-like oil that will probably take decades to degrade in the cold. Sometimes the oil still sheens into the water. Many creatures have not rebounded such as sea otters, harlequin ducks, murre, and oystercatchers. Murre populations are not expected to recover completely for up to 75 years. In inter-tidal zones, mussel mats retain oil trapped four years ago which, in turn, poisons the animals that eat them. State and federal scientists have found the effects of the oil in organisms from salmon and other fish to whales--in such forms as brain damage, reproductive failure, genetic damage, structural deformities such as curved spines, lethargy, lowered growth rates and body weights, changed feeding habits, reduced egg volume, eye tumors, increased number of parasites, liver damage and behavioral abnormalities. I do not want to see any more devastation of this area and I want the best chances of recovery possible. That is why I recommend that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection which would leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries and management programs. I want my posterity to be able to see Prince William Sound and the surrounding areas as

they once were in their pristine state.

US, Outside Alaska# 1682

I understand you are accepting public comment concerning the Exxon settlement and how to use the remaining \$600 million. I have read the five alternatives and while Alternative 2 and 3 would allocate most of the funds for habitat protection, they have certain drawbacks. I must side with the conservation groups who recommend using 80% of the funds for habitat protection and the other 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. There is no doubt that long term damage was done to Prince William Sound and Alternative 1 (doing nothing) is totally unacceptable. The area is a fragile ecosystem due to the damage done by the *Exxon Valdez* spill. It is imperative to fund habitat protection to prevent any further damage being done. The studies are needed to assess damage and determine what specific areas need the most help. The management programs are needed to ensure that the balance of nature is restored and maintained. Please adopt the conservationists coalition's alternative (80%/20%).

US, Outside Alaska# 1673

I would like to urge the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees to use at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries and management funds. This would prevent the erosion of hundreds of thousands of acres of woodlands adjoining the sound. This erosion would further devastate the wildlife as well as the general health of Prince William Sound. Please put 80% of the funds in protection and 20% on research and study. Thank you for your time and effort.

US, Outside Alaska# 1672

In regards to the spending of funds for restoration, I strongly urge you to spend at least 80% of the funds on habitat protection and the remaining 20% on management

US, Outside Alaska# 1654

Last June, I travelled to Alaska for the first time. I was awed by the majestic mountains and the abundance of wildlife. These qualities attract many thousands of tourists and provide a unique asset that Alaskan communities can market to enhance their local economies. As Trustees of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds, I urge you to invest at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and the remaining 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Alaskan communities cannot wait until injured wildlife and habitat recover naturally. The balance must be sought between selecting what is good for communities as well as wildlife. I appreciate your interest and hope that you will pursue my recommendations. The land and water resources of Alaska are too valuable for us to make another mistake in their mismanagement.

US, Outside Alaska# 1597

I am writing to you in regards to the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I was very disturbed by the fact that you are considering not spending any of the civil settlement money toward helping to protect habitats. Don't you think it's our responsibility to protect the Animals that survived the oil spill, since we can't bring back the thousands that died from it? I think you should spend at least 80% of the remaining settlement funds toward animal habitat protection. This would leave about 20% of the settlement money for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your time and please consider this alternative.

US, Outside Alaska# 1590

I am writing to indicate my preference for spending the uncommitted funds from the Exxon oil spill. I recommend an alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1579

I wish to offer my views on spending the remaining restoration money. An alternative between 2 and 3 seems justifiable. About 80% of the funds should be used for habitat protection (not necessarily acquisition) and 20% for fisheries study and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1578

I agree with the National Wildlife Foundation regarding the preparation of a final restoration plan for Prince William Sound. I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection, leaving 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1562

I am writing to express my comments regarding the five proposed alternative spending options suggested. I strongly agree that habitat and wildlife protection be given priority. Monies should be spent to protect the present land and to avoid clear cutting forests on private and public lands. I also believe that monies need to be used for research and development in order that we learn from this experience and be prepared for another such disaster. Following the readings on this subject, I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection with the rest used for research.

US, Outside Alaska# 1533

I returned yesterday from a vacation in Alaska. I saw many types of animals that were directly affected by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. I have read over your various recovery alternatives that would use a certain percent of the available money from Exxon as protection for these animals. I think a sixth alternative should be considered. I believe 85 % of the available funds should be used for habitat protection and the remaining 15% for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1507

I am writing to recommend that you use 80% of the remaining spill funds to protect the habitat of the Prince William Sound area. Anything less will result in further devastation of the fragile ecosystem. The remaining 20% should be earmarked for fishery studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1504

I am really concerned about how the funding for habitat protection will be allocated. I strongly support the idea that 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection and 20% be allocated for fisheries studies and management programs. It is almost impossible to fix a broken ecosystem so we must protect the habitat as much as possible so that the habitat will be protected.

US, Outside Alaska# 1459

It is my opinion that the \$600 million of uncommitted funds be utilized so that 50% would be for habitat restoration and 50% for research and development. Although habitat restoration has a great

deal of priority, I believe that an equal amount should be spent toward eliminating the very problem contributing to the spill, as well as preserving and protecting to the greatest of our ability so that these problems will not recur in the future. Thus, a very significant proportion should be applied to preventive medicine and not simply band-aid work on the present situation.

US, Outside Alaska# 1453

Please put all that settlement money to good use-at least 80% to protect the natural habitat and environment so essential now and for the future of this state, this country and this planet! No more clearcutting - it's disastrous! The remaining 20% should go to research for fisheries and management studies.

US, Outside Alaska# 1416

I am writing to you today to express my opinion on the *Exxon Valdez* spill recovery proposals. I am concerned that Exxon is going to get away with harming thousands of species of animals, some of them endangered. I believe that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If this does not happen forests around the Sound will be clearcut, putting more stress upon an already overstressed ecosystem. The remaining 20% of the settlement funds should be used to fisheries studies and management programs. Please support this alternative.

US, Outside Alaska# 1405

The remaining monies from the settlement reached with Exxon after the 1989 oil spill must be spent to protect existing habitat from further destruction! Please ensure that at least 80% of the remaining uncommitted \$600 million be spent on habitat protection and acquisition. Logging and development must be strictly forbidden on protected land. The remaining 20% of the settlement monies should be dedicated to fisheries studies and management programs. Please help protect and preserve one of the last remaining wilderness areas in the world.

US, Outside Alaska# 1403

This is to suggest your consideration of a sixth alternative to the proposals for cleaning up the Prince William oil spill. This alternative would use 80% of the remaining fund for habitat protection which would ensure that many thousands of acres of private forest land would be unavailable for clear-cutting and other damaging commercial forestry practices use by profiteers. The alternative would leave 20% for fisheries studies and management programs which will be needed for many years in the process of recovery and restoration of Prince William Sound. Thank you for making it possible for people to express their personal and unvoiced opinions.

US, Outside Alaska# 1362

Please consider a 6th alternative to the 5 you are think about. I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. The rest of the settlement fund could be used for fisheries studies and management programs. I am concerned that not enough money will be spent on protecting habitats.

US, Outside Alaska# 1357

We are writing to comment on the proposed alternatives for spending the monies received from Exxon for the restoration of Prince William Sound. While we are not residents of the area, we feel we have a vested interest in the way these monies are spent, not just because of our desire to know that

Prince William Sound is now protected, but also because this case sets precedents for future oil spill recovery plans throughout the nation. Because we feel that habitat protection is the most crucial action anyone can take for the health of natural communities, we believe that the majority of the money should be spent on such protection. We support the suggestion of a variety of conservation groups to create a sixth alternative, one that would spend 80% of the remaining funds on habitat protection, with the final 20% going to fisheries studies and management programs. If you are not moved to include an Alternative 6, we would then support Alternative 2 or Alternative 3, spending 90% or 75% of the remaining funds, respectively, on habitat protection. Please let us know your final decision on the dispensation of this fund. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1355

I understand that the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees are seeking public comments on various recovery alternative to be used to prepare a final restoration plan that will be presented this fall. I support the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses at least 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest will be clearcut; adding to the already devastating consequences for the spill. The remaining 20 percent of the settlement funds would be used for fisheries studies and management programs. Thanks.

US, Outside Alaska# 1352

I am writing to ask you to please give consideration for adding at least one more alternative to those you've thus far proposed. I ask that you designate 80-90% of the available funds for habitat protection with the remaining funds being used for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1351

We hope you seriously consider the value of every letter that is sent to you. We have seriously considered the value of Exxon's clean-up and cannot justify the inability to commit a cleaning up of the 1989 Prince William Sound disaster. From 1989 to date, we have refused to consider your oil company as a stopping place to receive any assistance. Prior to the spill, Exxon was the only gas station we used. We hope this letter reaches you before the August 8th deadline. Hopefully along with many other concerned people, we urge you to adopt the sixth alternative: one that uses 80 percent of the remaining funds on habitat protection and 20 percent on fisheries studies and management programs. And, if there is any alternative we can beg you not to consider, please do not choose alternative one which promotes no action at all. With an endangered species as a symbol of Exxon, surely you realize the critical need to carefully consider what is best for the environment. The money amount has already been settled. We only ask that you choose the best alternative for all: number six.

US, Outside Alaska# 1350

I am writing to express my position on the proposed distribution of the remaining \$600 million from the settlement of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. If used properly this money could do a world of good for the Alaskan environment. While none of the proposed alternatives is perfect, the one that I think will do the most to mitigate the harm done by the *Exxon Valdez* disaster is "alternative 2." The \$540 million that it would provide for habitat acquisition will safeguard the Ancient Forest areas around Prince William Sound. If they are not protected sooner or later they will be clearcut. This would be an environmental tragedy almost as great as the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill itself. The one

flaw in "Alternative 2" is that it leaves only 10% of the money to support basic ecological research and habitat management programs. It might be better if the split was more like 80% for habitat protection and 20% for research and management. I hope you apportion the funds as I have outlined above. To miss the opportunity to save so much of Alaska's natural heritage would be a crime against our children and grandchildren. This once in a lifetime opportunity must not be missed.

US, Outside Alaska# 1346

I am writing this letter in regards to the question of what to use the remaining 900 million in funds that are left as part of the out of court settlement agreement. This letter is to let you know that I strongly recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. Habitat protection is of utmost importance in this unique and special place, but it will never be successful if there is no management plan to implement this protection. And you need annual studies of both the habitat and the wildlife to make the management plan viable. This all costs a great deal of money to make sure it is well done. Certainly a large portion of funds should go into habitat protection. There is no question in my mind in regards to this aspect of your decision. But please take into account the cost of fisheries studies (the fish industry needs these studies for survival) and the need for a management plan to ensure proper protection--that way you will definitely get something to show in more ways than one, for your money. Thank you for your time and attention.

US, Outside Alaska# 1333

This fall, a final restoration plan for Prince William Sound will be prepared. Five alternative plans are being proposed. Unfortunately, each of these alternatives pose a further threat to the health of Prince William Sound. Therefore, I am asking the adoption of a sixth alternative. This sixth alternative would use 80% of the \$600 million remaining in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill settlement funds for habitat protection. Failure to use these funds for protection could lead to the clearcutting of private forests. This clearcutting will in turn add to the destruction of the spill.

The remaining 20% of settlement funds would be allocated for fisheries study and management. This sixth alternative has the support of a coalition of conservation groups, including the National Wildlife Federation. I ask for your added support. Thank you for your time. Your comments are appreciated and requested.

US, Outside Alaska# 1326

I wanted to add my comments on the spill recovery proposals. As I understand there are currently 5 options with the environmental groups offering a 6th. I've reviewed the 6th one and find it to my liking. As for options 1, 4 and 5 - I can't support any of these. Options 2 and 3 were too sketchy in my readings. On the surface they seem acceptable, but I would like further information on the habitat protection proposals. My overall support is for option 6.

US, Outside Alaska# 1325

In regard to proposals for a final restoration plan in Prince William Sound, I would encourage you to consider: * An Alternative plan that would use 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection. This would help to protect forest lands as well. This would leave 20% or so of the funds for studies and management programs. If an alternative plan will not be considered, my support would be in line with Alternative 3.

US, Outside Alaska# 1324

I am writing to express my opinion on the various recovery alternatives proposed for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I believe that at least 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection. If such protection is not provided, hundreds of thousands of acres may be clearcut, which would greatly add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. This alternative would leave 20% of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. The proposed alternatives 1-5 do not meet these requirements.

US, Outside Alaska# 1323

I am writing to provide comments on the *Exxon Valdez* recovery alternatives. I am recommending a "Sixth alternative" that uses 80% of the remaining settlement funds for habitat protection, and the remaining 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your immediate attention to this critical issue.

US, Outside Alaska# 1321

Please accept this letter as my opinion that at least 80% of the remaining funds of the Prince William Sound oil spill settlement should be used for habitat protection. If this isn't done, the horror of hundreds of thousands of acres of private forests being clearcut will be realized. This will only add to the already devastating results of the spill. Allocating these funds in this way will leave 20% of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. I am very much in favor of utilizing as much of these funds as possible to protect current and future habitats. Spending anything less than 80% of these allotted funds will be ludicrous and totally unacceptable. If it weren't for the carelessness of Exxon and other giant oil corporations these type problems wouldn't occur which threaten natural habitats around the world! Thus, I feel an all out effort should be made to spend whatever it takes to make sure they are protected from disasters like these at this time and in the future. We must start protecting our precious wildlife now...so many people do not realize that "extinct is forever".

US, Outside Alaska# 1317

It has become clear to me that the reason little money has been spent on substantive restoration in Prince William Sound is that there really is no such thing as oil spill restoration. That fact should not prevent us from trying. The development of a plan to begin "restoration" should, in my view, use 80% of settlement funds for habitat protection. The remaining 20% should be for fisheries studies and management programs. If we don't protect habitat around the Sound from such things as clear-cutting, we'll simply be adding to the disaster.

US, Outside Alaska# 1307

When the *Exxon Valdez* accident occurred and ever since, I have been avidly following events and praying the devastation could be alleviated. I recommend: ALTERNATIVE 6 using 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection , 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Lets protect the ecosystem Let's be Environmentally correct. You are 4 years late!

US, Outside Alaska# 1298

We wish to convey our concerns regarding the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in Prince William Sound and how the \$600 million settlement should be spent on its recovery. Once an oil spill of this magnitude has occurred, we must do all we can to regain this priceless ecosystem that was destroyed. It will never

be completely recovered due to the extreme damage - but we wish to recommend that 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If not - hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clear cut and will only add to the devastating consequences for the spill. This alternative will also leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1295

I am writing to express my opinion on the uncommitted money from Exxon on the Valdez oil spill. I would appreciate your concern toward an alternative of 80% of the money used for habitat protection and 20% for fishery and management programs. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

US, Outside Alaska# 1291

Re: Spill recovery proposals. Greatly prefer using 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection including the rescue of hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land which otherwise could be clearcut. The remaining 20 percent of the settlement funds could be used for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1287

We are writing to express our concerns on the recovery of Prince William Sound. We favor the alternative leaving 20% of the uncommitted settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs and using 80% for habitat protection. (This is the 6th alternative recommended by a coalition of conservation groups). Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1284

I prefer the conservationist's alternative - 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection - 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. This plan offers the best for both wildlife and forests.

US, Outside Alaska# 1283

After reading several articles regarding the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, my recommendation is to allot at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection, the rest to be used for studies and management programs. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

US, Outside Alaska# 1276

After reviewing the five recovery alternatives relating to the uncommitted settlement monies from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, I find none of them acceptable. I, therefore, recommend a sixth alternative which would allocate at least 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1265

Please use 80% of the \$900 million charged against Exxon for habitat protection and the remaining 20% for improving the fish populations in the area. Please write to me and let me know what the outcome of your decision process is.

US, Outside Alaska# 1264

I am informed that you are accepting public comment on how to spend the 600 million in remaining funds for restoration and recovery from the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I understand that five

different plans have been prepared, but that a coalition of conservation groups have recommended instead the adoption of a sixth alternative which uses 80% of the money to acquire and protect habitat and uses the other 20% for fisheries and management program studies. It is my belief that habitat protection should be given the highest priority, since without adequate protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forests are in danger of being clearcut, which would only further magnify the damaging consequences of the spill. I strongly urge you to adopt the new sixth alternative advocated by the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups, or some variant of it, which uses at least 80% of the funds for habitat acquisition and protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1262

I have reviewed your alternatives for the final restoration plan for Prince William Sound. I agree with a 6th Alternative that would use 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Without this protection more acres will be clearcut, adding to the enormous problems. This would leave 20 percent few the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1255

I ask that, of the remaining uncommitted \$600 million, you please allocate a minimum of 80 percent for habitat protection and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. It is vital that at least 80 percent be spent for habitat protection, as otherwise an already precarious habitat situation can only worsen.

US, Outside Alaska# 1245

This letter concerns the final restoration plan for use of the \$600 million left in the settlement of the oil spill in 1989. I urge you to adopt an alternative that would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. That would leave 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1242

I would prefer to see your committee adopt a sixth alternative, rather than any of the five you are considering. This alternative would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Please consider this additional alternative as you prepare your final restoration plan.

US, Outside Alaska# 1231

I am writing to you to express my concerns on how the remaining \$600 million of the *Exxon Valdez* spill settlement should be spent. I have reviewed your five alternative actions and also a sixth alternative that has been proposed by a coalition of environmental groups. The two that I most strongly support are the proposal offered by the environmental groups (first choice) and Alternative 2 (second choice). The environmental group's proposal would allocate 80% of the funds for habitat protection. Either one of these alternatives would provide much of the necessary protection to wildlife habitat and acquisition.

US, Outside Alaska# 1229

As a photographer and avid outdoorsman, I have visited Alaska and hope to continue to do so. I consider the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill one of the worst disasters in American history. It was devastating environmentally, economically, and emotionally. I understand you are trying to determine the best way to spend the \$600 million that remains of the settlement. The spill destroyed HABITAT. .

Productive pristine, unique HABITAT. The priceless resource that was Prince William Sound was due to its qualities as a habitat. Fisheries, salmon, food chains, wildlife, and recreation all depended on a viable, intact, productive ecosystem that functioned as habitat. Therefore, I URGE you to spend the bulk of the settlement - at least 80% - on the procurement, protection, and preservation of habitat!!!! If clear cutting is allowed to devastate the private forest lands around the Sound, it will only ADD to the devastation of the spill. Protect the habitat. 20% of the funds should properly be spent on fishery studies and management programs. I thank you for your time and your favorable consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1223

This letter is in regards to the allocation of the remaining restoration funds for the *Exxon Valdez* disaster in 1989. I understand that there are five alternative that are being considered, and that the public has been invited to comment on their preferences. Although a few of the alternatives are aimed in the right direction, I would like it noted that I support the adoption of a slightly modified alternative. I support using 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection, and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Regardless of whether such an alternative is considered, I do feel that it is of vital importance that the large majority of the money be spent to restore damaged habitat. Thank you for your time and the opportunity to comment on this important issue.

US, Outside Alaska# 1222

Recommending: 1) Use 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. a) to prevent thousands of acres of private forest land from being clearcut. 2) Use 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. My main expression for a public comment is that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1221

Our heartbreak and concern about the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill remain as strong today as they were four years ago. Our feelings of helplessness are a great source of our pain. Therefore, we are hoping that we can do one small service to this damaged ecosystem by writing to urge you to adopt the conservation groups' "sixth" alternative for a final restoration plan: 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection, and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. Thank you for your consideration of this input.

US, Outside Alaska# 1219

As an environmentalist, I am recommending a sixth recovery alternative -- that is to utilize 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. I believe that if settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill.

US, Outside Alaska# 1218

I am writing to urge you to adopt a sixth alternative for a final restoration plan concerning the \$600 million left uncommitted from the Exxon settlement. This alternative, recommended by a coalition of conservative groups, would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If the settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. The remaining 20% of the settlement funds would provide for fisheries studies and

management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1215

I understand that a board of trustees has formed 5 alternatives to spend the remaining 600 million dollars of the 900 million dollar settlement. I would like the trustees to consider a 6th alternative which would set aside at least 80% of the 600 million for habitat protection. (The remaining 20% would go for fisheries studies and management programs.) If the settlement money is not used for such protection, many acres of private forest lands would be clear cut. This devastation would only add to all that has already been destroyed by the disastrous spill in the waters of Prince William Sound.

US, Outside Alaska# 1210

I would highly recommend that at least 80 percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. This would leave 20 percent of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs. This type of approach is crucial for the future of habitat protection in Alaska, and must be the preferred alternative. Thank you for your consideration of my views.

US, Outside Alaska# 1206

I am writing to let you know that I am concerned about the final restoration plans of the damage done by the Exxon oil spill. I believe that 80% of the remaining funds should be used for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. There is no sense in providing money for studies and management if there are no natural habitats left to study or manage.

US, Outside Alaska# 1203

I am writing concerning the spill recovery proposals which you are considering for a final restoration plan to be issued this fall. I am a member of the National Wildlife Federation and I agree with their recommendation of adopting a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If settlement monies aren't used for such protection, forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. This alternative would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1201

I am writing to express my concern over which alternative will be amended concerning the remaining funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill settlement. I would like to recommend that you strongly consider a sixth alternative in this matter. One that would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs, and the remaining 80% for habitat protection. The damage done by this tragedy should not be compounded by our negligence in our restoration efforts. Please give careful consideration to this new alternative before you make a decision.

US, Outside Alaska# 1193

Please choose the alternative proposed by the coalition of conservation groups on the disposition of the uncommitted clean-up funds. 80% of the remaining funds should go to habitat protection. Keep in mind, we humans are in a unique position to improve the health and life of our global being.

US, Outside Alaska# 1183

First, I would like to say that I was delighted to read in the papers about the large chunk of land

on Kodiak Island that was protected recently. It seems fitting, somehow, that because so much land and so many creatures were destroyed from the unfortunate accident with the Valdez; that now so much land and so many creatures will be forever protected. Thank you. I have read briefly about the 5 alternatives you are considering regarding the uncommitted 600 million dollars. I should like to side with the environmentalists that are calling for a different alternative: at least 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection, and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. The damages caused by the *Exxon Valdez* can never be repaired. However, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land can be saved and preserved for the future. If the bulk of the monies are not spent to protect this land, then I am sure the money will be wasted. This will only add to the devastation. Please, at least 80% for habitat protection.

US, Outside Alaska# 1180

I'm writing you this brief letter in order to advocate the adoption of a sixth alternative for use of the remaining funds. As a member of the National Wildlife Federation, I urge you to please adopt a sixth alternative that would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Please try to stop the clearcutting of private forest land that would only add to the environmental destruction caused by the spill.

US, Outside Alaska# 1178

I am writing to express my concerns about the expenditure of the \$900 million settlement money. I believe that 20% of the funds need to be used for fisheries studies and management programs, and 80% be used for habitat protection. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1169

I read about your six spill recovery proposals in the National Wildlife Enviro Action magazine the July/August 1993 issue and would like to express my opinion. I live in the great lakes region and often worry and wonder what would happen to people and wildlife should a man made disaster occur here. With the funds left uncommitted from the Exxon settlement I would like to see at least 80% of funds for habitat protection and wildlife services and the remaining 20% for research and management. I thank you for the opportunity to express my opinion since your decision may become the future template for any future disasters.

US, Outside Alaska# 1167

I am writing with regard to the alternative plans for recovery following the alternative plans for recovery following the 1989 Prince William Sound oil spill. Along with the National Wildlife Federation and a coalition of other conservation groups, I recommend that 80% of the remaining settlement funds be used for habitat protection, leaving 20% for fisheries studies & management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1166

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill was a terrible environmental disaster which will have as adverse impact on the Alaskan environment for years to come. I have seen a review of the 5 recovery alternatives. I urge you to adopt a 6th alternative, the recovery alternative recommended by the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups. I urge you to use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1159

It's hard to believe that four years have passed since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. And as the memory of the atrocity begins to fade from our minds, we must learn from our mistakes-if not for ourselves then for our future generations. This is why I am writing, to urge you to consider a sixth alternative; to use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Together we can save the pristine beauty of places like Prince William Sound for all generations to come!

US, Outside Alaska# 1157

We are writing this letter to ask you to support a 6th alternative (proposed by the coalition of conservation groups) to fund the Prince William Sound restoration plan. In this plan at least 80% of the remaining \$600 million of Exxon settlement money will be spent on habitat protection. Alternative 6 would be similar to the proposed Alternative 2 but Alternative 6 would avoid Alternative 2's undesirable drawbacks. Hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest and slated to be clearcut on the areas adjacent to the Sound. The already devastated environment of the Sound cannot possibly withstand an additional assault such as this. At this in time the Sound needs aggressive habitat protection more than anything else. Please adopt Alternative 6 for the final recovery plan.

US, Outside Alaska# 1156

I have been asked to write to you expressing my concerns and recommendations for the nearly \$600 million that is left (uncommitted) from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon and the Prince William Sound Spill. This is a hard subject for me to talk and write about. My emotions overwhelm me every time someone mentions it and my stomach knots up. I was reading an article about the Valdez Spill the other day and the person wrote it stated, "...although as public memory of the spill fades..." well, not me, it was such a great loss, setback for the wildlife in that area (as well as mankind and the entire ecosystem) that it doesn't deserve the terms accident/mistake. For me, I will always remember when JFK was shot and when the Prince William Sound was changed forever. I understand the Spill trustees overseeing the spending of \$600 million have come up with 5 alternatives on just how it should be spent. I am recommending adding a 6th one which calls for using 80% for Habitat Protection and 20% to go towards fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1154

The *Exxon Valdez* disaster had a profound effect on me, and is largely responsible for turning this once passive citizen into an active supporter of environmental causes. It was with great interest that I learned that the Trustees are seeking public comments on various recovery alternatives which have been proposed in light of the roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon in 1989. I am aware of the five alternatives offered by the Trustees. I have also been informed of a 6th proposal, offered by a coalition of conservation groups. This alternative would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection, leaving 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. I wholeheartedly support this 6th alternative. If settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut, thereby adding to the already devastating consequences of the spill. On an individual level, I have already adjusted my lifestyle to ensure a better environment in a major way. Please consider my views as you make your decision on this subject.

US, Outside Alaska# 1153

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees are seeking comments for the spending of the roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince

William Sound. These Trustees, which is comprised of six state and federal representatives, will prepare a final restoration plan to be presented this fall. At this time, the trustees have developed five alternatives that range from spending thirty-five percent of the funds on habitat protection and the balance on research and developments to using ninety percent of the funds for habitat protection. As an extremely concerned citizen and environmentalist, I would like to recommend a sixth alternative. This proposal would use eighty percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection and leave twenty percent for fisheries studies and management programs. If settlement monies are not used for such protection, land will be clearcut. This would only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill. Therefore, I am urgently requesting your support of a sixth alternative in which at least eighty percent of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If anything has become clear, it is that there is really no such thing as oil-spill restoration. We simply cannot fix a broken ecosystem like we can a broken machine. Your valuable time and consideration in this extremely vital environmental and human issue is greatly appreciated.

US, Outside Alaska# 1150

We propose that the remaining funds available for the final restoration plan, which is to be presented to the public this fall, be spent in the following manner: 80 percent for habitat protection, and 20 percent for fisheries studies and management programs. If the settlement monies are not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill.

US, Outside Alaska# 1147

I am writing in regard to the spill recovery proposals. I would like to see a sixth alternative to the proposal. I would like to see 80 percent of the remaining settlement funds used for habitat protection and 20 percent of the funds for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1140

I have been made aware that \$600 million of the Valdez settlement has not been allocated and that the Trustees are faced with certain alternatives regarding the expenditure of the money. Preferring to err on the side of Nature, I would support a proposal that would allocate 80% of the remaining \$600 million to protect public and private habitat, and that the 20% residue of settlement funds be used for fisheries studies and management programs. Failing the adoption of this plan, I certainly support that no less than 90% of settlement funds be used for habitat protection, even though this alternative has some conservation drawbacks. Thank you for your consideration. I am certain you are as much concerned as I in providing the best protection to this damaged and irreplaceable environment.

US, Outside Alaska# 1137

It has come to my attention through the National Wildlife Federation, that uncommitted funds from the settlement reached with Exxon for its 1989 oil spill in Prince William Sound, is open for public comments. I understand that there are five alternatives open for discussion, but I would like to express my support for a sixth alternative that a coalition of conservation groups, including the National Wildlife Federation, is recommending. The recommendation is for 80% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection, and the other 20 % would go to fisheries studies and management programs. I thank you for listening and considering such an alternative.

US, Outside Alaska# 1135

I am writing in response to the Article "Exxon Oil Spill Four Years Later", published by the National Wildlife Federation in the July/August 1993 issue of *Enviro Action*. The remaining portion of the 900 million dollar settlement should, for the most part, be spent on habitat protection. The National Wildlife Federation has listed the five proposed alternatives concerning the division of the remaining funds. Out of these five proposals, Alternative 2 is the most desirable. This plan calls for 90% or 540 million dollars, to be used to protect public and private land. However, the Federation warns that Alternative 2 isn't the most desirable. The Federation proposes, and I agree with them, the creation of a sixth alternative which calls for 80% of the 600 million dollars be committed to habitat protection, with the remaining monies allotted for fisheries studies and management programs. I support at least 80% of the 600 million dollars being utilized for Habitat protection. I appreciate the opportunity to voice my concerns.

US, Outside Alaska# 1134

We are deeply concerned over the future protection and restoration of Prince William Sound and the wildlife habitat in and around the Sound. We urge that at least 80% of the remaining funds from the spill settlement be spent on habitat protection. If settlement funds are not used for such protection under this "sixth" alternative, then the thousands of acres of private forest land left unprotected will be clearcut. This, in turn, would only add to the devastating consequences of the spill itself. Again, we urge adoption of this "sixth" alternative. There is no BETTER way, in this decade of land exploitation and overdevelopment, to save the Sound and its wildlife than to buy the land and protect it as public land. Please spend at least 80% of the remaining funds on habitat protection. Buy the land now. Don't let it be despoiled for short-term profit.

US, Outside Alaska# 1131

As I understand it, you are accepting public comments until August 6 regarding recovery alternatives using about \$600 million from the settlement reached with Exxon over the oil spill in 1989. I understand that you are considering 5 alternatives and that you will be making a decision on a final restoration plan to be presented this fall. I would like to put in my bid for an alternative that insures at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection and the remaining 20% for fisheries studies and management programs. I trust you will take action that will enhance and protect this very fragile ecosystem. Thank you for taking my concerns into your debate.

US, Outside Alaska# 1127

The Exxon oil spill from the Valdez was a horrible accident. Please consider a 6th alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. Thank you for your consideration.

US, Outside Alaska# 1123

My name is Robert Worden and I'm writing to express my concern of the final restoration plan from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. I think a wise alternative would be for 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection and 20% of the settlement funds be used for fisheries studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1120

The wisest possible use of restoration funds has been proposed by a coalition of conservationist groups. This Alternative 6 would allot 80% of remaining funds for habitat protection and 20% for

fisheries studies and programs. To ensure future habitat conservation clearcutting of private forests must be curtailed. I recommend those cautions as a concerned member of National Wildlife Federation.

US, Outside Alaska# 1119

We would recommend that you spend at least 80% of the \$600 million left uncommitted from the Exxon settlement for habitat protection. If such monies are not used for such protection, we feel that hundred of thousands of acres of private land will be clearcut. The Japanese don't need any more chopsticks! Save those trees!

US, Outside Alaska# 1118

It is imperative that habitat be protected in the very near future. I recommend alternative #6 to the final restoration plan--the use of at least 80% of the funds for habitat protection!

US, Outside Alaska# 1116

I agree with the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups that recommend adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds from the Exxon settlement for habitat protection. If this isn't done the results could be devastating.

US, Outside Alaska# 1114

Reg. Recovery Alternatives; I agree with the coalition conservation groups that 80% of the remaining money should be used for habitat protection. The balance of 20% to be used for fisheries studies and management studies.

US, Outside Alaska# 1112

Oil Spill Recovery Proposals: Responding to oil spill trustees' request for public comment: How to spend the approx. \$600 million uncommitted funds: I favor a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection (which is the recommendation few National Wildlife Federation). I agree with the conservation groups who argue that if settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private land will be clearcut. This would only add to the already devastation consequences of the spill.

US, Outside Alaska# 1111

I'm a member of the National Wildlife Federation. I want to recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If monies aren't used for such protection, many acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill.

US, Outside Alaska# 1109

We support Alternative 6 (the conservationists' plan) of the spill recovery proposals which allots 80% of monies to habitat protection and 20% to fisheries management. We lived in Alaska from 1989-1993. We also have degrees in ecology. No other place on earth is like Alaska. We want it to maintain its natural development state. It is crucial to so many birds and animals species.

US, Outside Alaska# 1105

Having just returned from an exhilarating and enlightening Alaskan Trip, we would like to add our

words to others to urge your adoption of the sixth alternative for distribution of the Valdez settlement. Habitat protection must be of prime concern to all who are truly interested in preserving the remaining wildlife--in the last remaining area of our country where it is still possible to make a major difference for the future. Please use this meaningful opportunity to reverse some of the devastation from the Valdez and make a positive decision in the direction of preserving our planet for all living things--most certainly, for human inhabitation inclusive-- a decision which must become a way of life for all of us. Thank you. Preferred alternative #6 at least 80% of remaining funds for protection an acquisition of habitat.

US, Outside Alaska# 1104

I am writing you concerning the 5 alternatives for allocating the remainder of the Exxon settlement funds. Alternatives 4/5 are unacceptable. Too little would be spent on habitat protection. At least 80% of the funds should be spent on habitat protection, as a new alternative 6 option. Alternative 2/3 are less desirable than the new alternative 6.

US, Outside Alaska# 1095

I am concerned about the spending of roughly \$600 million left uncommitted from the \$900 million settlement reached with Exxon for the final restoration plan to be presented this fall. I agree with a coalition of conservation groups that recommend the adoption of a sixth alternative that uses 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection to prevent hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land from being clearcut. Actually, I now feel very close to this problem because I very recently visited Valdez, Anchorage, Denali Park and the Inside Passage. I took many pictures of ugly clearcutting on the Inside Passage and am totally opposed to unsustainable clearing of forests. I saw a variety of wonderful wildlife and magnificent scenery in Alaska and I plan to return.

US, Outside Alaska# 1092

I understand there is 800 million dollars left from the settlement reached with Exxon. I recommend that 80 percent of this amount be used for habitat protection. Fisheries studies and management programs should be instituted so no more damage is done to the environment.

US, Outside Alaska# 1080

Conservationists' preferred alternatives would leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. Aspects of the other alternatives include: 1) No action - This would allow injured wildlife and services to recover naturally and none of the civil settlement money would be spent. 2) The majority of the available money - about 90 percent - would be used to protect public and private land. Although this option would provide roughly \$540 million for habitat it has certain drawbacks that make it less desirable than conservationists preferred choice. 3) About 75 percent of the funds would be used to acquire and protect habitat. As with Alternative 2, certain aspects of this proposals make it less desirable than the conservationists' alternative. 4) Fifty percent of the funds would be spent on habitat protection and acquisition under this scenario. 5) Only 35 percent of the funding would go toward protecting and acquiring habitat under this alternative. We recommend that at least 80 percent of remaining funds be used for habitat protection! Thank you. Please write and let me know of your decisions.

US, Outside Alaska# 1050

We are writing to urge you to support a plan which would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat .

protection; that would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. If the settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. Please help this habitat, entire ecosystems are depending on it. Thank you for your time.

US, Outside Alaska# 1049

I am urging you to select a 6th alternative with the money from Exxon for the recovery of the environment around Prince William Sound. I would tell you to select Alternative 2, but apparently this does not cover thousands of acres of forests that would be clearcut on private lands around Prince William Sound thereby increasing the runoff. A 6th alternative would use 80% of the funds for habitat protection. The other 20% would go for fisheries studies and management programs. If you cannot agree on a 6th alternative, I hope that all of you will vote for Alternative 2. Thank you.

US, Outside Alaska# 1047

I am writing with regard to the Spill Recovery proposals. I urge you to adopt a sixth alternative that uses 80 percent of the remaining funds for habitat protection. If the settlement money is not used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences of the spill, many of which are irreversible for several lifetimes, if at all. We in Oregon are painfully aware of the effects of clearcutting on the disappearance of the salmon and other wildlife. The alternative mentioned above would leave 20 percent of the settlement funds for fisheries' studies and management programs.

US, Outside Alaska# 1044

I am writing to urge you to support a plan which would use 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection: that would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. If the settlement monies aren't used for such protection, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest lands will be clearcut. This, in turn, will only add to the already devastating consequences for the spill. Please help this habitat. Entire ecosystems are depending on it.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 1488

Wanted 80 to 90% of funds for habitat acquisition with the Coalition's group list as priority (Port Gravina, Port Fidalgo, Shuyak, etc.). The remainder of the money used for monitoring and research.

ISSUE: 4.7 XX ; Proposes a new alternative

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 431

Percentages of commitment of fund should be flexible over several years eg (Percentages listed in the following order: Admin; Research & Monitoring; General Restoration; Habitat; Endowment): Year 1: 10%, 50%, 10%, 15%, 15%; Year 2: 10%, 40%, 15%, 15%, 20%; Year 3: 10%, 40%, 15%, 15%, 20%; Year,

4: 10%,
30%, 20%, 20%, 20%; Year 5: 10%, 30%, 20%, 15%, 25%.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 745

I advocate a strong habitat acquisition program coupled with monitoring and research. My preference is to spend 80% on habitat protection and acquisition, 10 to 15% on monitoring and research, no more than 5% on general restoration and no more than 5% on administration and public information.

Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

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

REGION: Kodiak

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

The allocations of spending from the civil fund which we support are these:

Administration and Public Information	2%
Monitoring and Research	3%
General Restoration	5%
Habitat Protection and Acquisition	85%
Endowment	5%

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1756

As a concerned wildlife biologist and environmental consultant, I would like to express my opinion in regard to the five alternatives now under consideration for the restoration of Prince William Sound. I urge you towards Alternatives 2 and 3 which would provide at least 75% of the remaining funds to be used for habitat protection. The other 15-25% would be best used for fisheries and other marine life research and management. These natural resources are too important to be lost to short-term greed and its accompanying lack of environmental responsibility. We must take all measures possible so that disasters such as this do not happen again. Alaskans and all Americans need a healthy Alaskan environment which provides us so much bounty. I thank you for your time and attention, hoping you will seriously consider my words.

US, Outside Alaska# 1452

At least 80-90% of the available funds should be spent on protection and restoration. The balance on research and education on prevention of future problems.

US, Outside Alaska# 1139

However, the Valdez Oil Spill Trustees CAN do a great deal of good by wise expenditure of the funds remaining from the settlement reached with Exxon. For our part, we favor a "recovery" alternative which commits at least 80% of the remaining funds for habitat protection and acquisition - a prudent approach indeed. The balance of the funds can well be used for research and development activities germane to prevention of further disasters such as the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. But the bulk of the funds must, we believe, be applied to habitat protection.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 1774 City of Cordova

Also on August 4, 1993 the Cordova City Council prepared and passed the following proposed restoration alternative: "Motion by Allison, Seconded by Novak to direct Administration to include the following allocations with the letter to the Trustees Council: Administration & Public Information 4%, Fisheries Monitoring & Research 55%, General Restoration 6%, and Habitat Acquisition 35%. Voice vote-motion carried. (Council members Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)

Cordova # 1020

Considering all of the above, what can we do with the settlement funds? My recommendations are that we adopt alternative two with some modifications. Alternative two allocates 4% to administration, 5% to monitoring and research, and 91% to habitat acquisition or protection (see attached figure). I believe that the 4% administrative cost is a necessity with the amount of communications, coordination, and organization that a venture this size requires. In addition, considering the uncertainties of direct restoration and enhancement, we should simply try protecting what is left from further perturbation. Habitat protection covers a wide range of damaged or endangered species and can be done equitable throughout the effected area. Therefore, I agree that the majority should be spent acquiring or protecting habitat, but at the rate of 61% not 91%. What about the other 35%? I believe that we should continue monitoring natural resources in the Sound and other effected areas, but that the initial allocation should be increased from 5% to 25% for a comprehensive monitoring plan. I think we should squirrel away the other 10% to an endowment fund for future research or habitat acquisition needs (see attached figure).

ISSUE: 5.0 XX ; General comments about restoration

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5232

Are you guys going to personally get a lot of that information from Fish and Game?

Chignik Lagoon # 5212

We understand they're going to wait and see what was damaged before they decide what to do. That .

doesn't seem right to wait and see, it takes too long.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5491

I think it resembles the Forest Service TLUMP plan. I don't think it has any relationship to the ability of resources to recover. You guys don't even know what restoration is.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5048

You mentioned that the Trustees wanted to know what we think, and it will be directed to the Council. Will you give the briefing behind the projects and then will the feedback go to the Council?

Anchorage # 5045

Do subcontracts go out? Do you keep track? Are there training sessions coming up for coast projects?

Anchorage # 1511

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

Anchorage # 684 Alaska State Parks

We have several specific locations of potential recreation projects which we can provide to the Trustee Council. Some of the projects within Prince William Sound will be forwarded to the Prince William Sound Recreation Project Work Group. This Division (Parks and Outdoor Recreation) has a system in place for evaluating and distributing community grants for recreation. This could be modified to incorporate the linkage to injured recreation resources and services. The Trustees could use the grant program for administering funds for community recreation projects. We are currently addressing recreation restoration with the State criminal settlement at the same time the Trustee Council addresses recreation restoration. These two processes should be concurrent with a synchronization of ideas. The end result should be a cohesive restoration of injured recreation resources. Cooperation and information sharing would be beneficial to both parties. Please feel free to contact me for more information.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5445

I am wondering what inter-agency dialogue you will have as to deciding what to restore. It is pretty hard to distinguish what the oil spill did.

Homer # 5409

When will we find out where you are headed?

Homer # 5402

How do we know that our comments are being listened to?

Homer # 5395

The plan for public input sounds real good. That's the only way to go. Well not the only way but one good way. You mentioned something I found quite interesting. How and where did the idea of criminal money come into the picture? On the dollar bill it says in God we trust. So how do you compromise this ying-yang principle in your analysis? In other words the name was chosen because of the type of results it was related to. Well it's good. You should have called it positive money in my view.

Homer # 5379

Does Exxon have any input into your process? If so, how much?

Nanwalek # 5645

It is hard to get different agencies to work together in a common goal. Everyone wants to regulate their own stuff. They are not trying to work with anyone outside their agency.

Nanwalek # 5597

Where did you get all the information?

Nanwalek # 5596

Will the draft plan be sent to the villages?

Port Graham # 5788

I would be interested in seeing what the children's responses are to the spill.

Seward # 5917

I was wondering how many people decide where the money is going?

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6159

Who is it that you are calling "our" scientists?

Kodiak # 5556

Am speaking for Afognak Joint Venture. I thought the brochure you put out was excellent and helpful. Out of the \$610 million remaining we need to attempt to equate that to a net present value. It is something less than \$610 million of the 900 million nominal dollars, \$290 million are gone and one could question whether we've really received \$290 millions worth of value from that. Of the \$610 million remaining, depending on the discount factor you use because of either inflation or opportunity, that \$610 million is arguably something that more closely approximates \$400 million. If you were to divide it among the three geographic regions Prince William Sound, Kenai and Kodiak, then arguably we are looking at something like \$133 million. The next step is we have to take a look at the alternatives and take a good approach.

Larsen Bay # 5575

These agencies have been doing studies since the oil spill so they have a whole compilation of the information, is that correct?

Larsen Bay # 5574

What is your purpose here? Is it simply to get feedback on the various alternatives on how to spend these funds? Who will be making these decisions on how to spend the funds? I expect that various state or federal agencies will be carrying it out depending on their jurisdiction. How will you be making these allocations?

Old Harbor # 5699

How long are you guys going to be doing this study while you try to figure out what people want to do with the money? The Kachemak Bay thing, did you actually give them the money? What is the money the Governor is spending right now, where did it come from?

Old Harbor # 5667

Are these studies done independent of the agencies like National Marine Fisheries Service and Fish and Game, or is the money funneled into other things? Those are the agencies are the ones that have been here for years and years.

Old Harbor # 5656

Is each community or each area going to come up with their own plan for restoration or just how is that going to work? Who's going to do the planning?

Ouzinkie # 5725

One of the things I brought up to Greg Mischler of the subsistence group back in 1989, and I suggested it to Exxon and VECO, too, that they contract with us [the village corporation] directly. We'll hire the experienced people. Let us do it, let us involve our people in the research. I did a deposition for Exxon, Zap did one, a bunch of us did. We've had people come down here from Washington D.C. to talk to us but it's the same old stuff. Why can't they take just one deposition?

Ouzinkie # 5700

Who's going to actually make the decisions about how to spend the money?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Whittier # 6082

My main concern is special interest at each other's throats.

Whittier # 6052

Do they take depositions over the phone?

ISSUE: 5.1 XX ; Comments about the Civil Settlement
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5224

I feel like he just said, the settlement wasn't much money, but I also know what you're saying about money in the hand.

Chignik Lagoon # 5222

Why the heck did we accept that \$1 billion? The Governor should have asked the people that were injured how much it was worth, how much they should settle for.

Chignik Lagoon # 5200

I want to know why did we settle for only \$900 million? Why hasn't Exxon done their own cleanup? They tell us that year we couldn't go fishing, and now we're talking about the fishing being messed up for many years.

Chignik Lake # 5266

Exxon is a pretty slick operator, to get money back from the settlement for cleanup.

Chignik Lake # 5265

What's this \$30.0 million credited to Exxon for cleanup? That's baloney.

Chignik Lake # 5250

Does this money affect Fish and Game?

Chignik Lake # 5249

How long will the state be getting the money?

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5387

Are the lawyers getting paid out of what is left of the \$900 million?

Homer # 5372

Was the Trustee Council mandated by the court decision on how much to spend and what it is to be spent on?

Homer # 5371

Where does the \$900 million come from?

Port Graham # 5777

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

REGION: Kodiak

Port Lions # 5800

Who has jurisdiction over the expenditure of this money? Obviously when you say state and federal attorneys are involved, they are going to decide whether a project fits the definition of what is acceptable.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1210

I would like to contribute my feelings and comments on the recovery alternatives being considered. I was personally very disappointed with the settlement that was reached with Exxon Corp. over the Exxon Valdez spill. Considering that Exxon is a multi-billion dollar corporation, and considering the severity of the negligence involved, it was unfairly low. Also, it has been four years since the spill occurred, and no substantive restoration has been undertaken with settlement funds. This is truly sad, but I guess that is oil under the bridge.

US, Outside Alaska# 1070

I also feel that when the time comes that more money should be given by Exxon towards this plan.

US, Outside Alaska# 246

Some of the damage sustained as the result of the spill is irrevocable and Exxon should not be allowed to escape their responsibility to continue payment beyond the extremely minor payment of \$900,000,000. The actual damage will run into many billions of dollars that we and future taxpayers will be burdened with, for many decades ahead. Both the State of Alaska and the Federal Government have been overgenerous in giving away our property and our rights to a proper settlement for present and ongoing damages that will extend into the distant future.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5301

What about this whole settlement? What about the Hickel administration going for this whole settlement? We should have received perhaps several billions of dollars. Maybe the deal was we just would appreciate it if you don't do fisheries resource studies.

Whittier # 6047

Is there a possibility that after ten years and a natural phenomena occurred, could the money be used to help any species within the habitat?

ISSUE: 5.2 XX ; Comments about the Criminal Settlement

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 176

I feel strongly that the state has accepted a settlement which does not penalize Exxon.

Juneau # 6118

I think you should be brought to task for what you have done. There has been double dipping. I think all the agencies that have personnel dedicated to the spill have in effect double dipped. The scientists have been used as pawns to deprive the citizens. Mr. Cole left between \$3 and \$4 billion dollars on the table. Our governor is a nut, and to have our Attorney General negotiate for \$1 billion is a travesty. Exxon did a lot of damage, and they net \$5 billion.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5074

I am not so sure what the best approach is. My real concern is that the state got much less than it should have from Exxon in the first place. An incredible amount will be eaten up in administrative cost. That is my real underlying concern of the whole process. Too much money will never be spent on things it needs to be spent on and will go for administrative cost.

Anchorage # 5034

Didn't Judge Holland use to be a judge for ARCO?

Anchorage # 5033

Does the agreement say if all the agencies don't vote yes, a project is killed?

Anchorage # 5027

Could you elaborate on the reopener clause?

Anchorage # 5016

Does the settlement provide any guidance in terms of priority for expenses to the Trustees?

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5451

You are saying the criminal money is for protection. Of all the things the governor decided on, none of that has to do with protection. What do you need to do to resolve this issue? If they decide to spend a certain amount on prevention, would someone file suit and settle this in court?

Seldovia # 5868

I am appalled by some of the proposals put to the criminal settlement.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5332

We had absolutely no say on the spending of the criminal fine. that was something the legislature passed, I don't know if you're familiar with the reapportionment picture, but we have nothing in Juneau. The Trustees are political appointees, I don't believe they're not counting beans, that the number of responses they get on any one issue doesn't count. Look where the money from the criminal fine went. This money is going to go the same way.

Valdez # 6021

Some of the frustration you're hearing here has nothing or very little to do with the trustees. When we see the criminal settlement restoration money to the tune of \$12 million spent to fund a visitors center in Seward or a road in Whittier, we get upset. Who made those decisions? When I say economics those decisions effect economics, too. I supported some concrete and steel projects in Tatitlek and Chenega that I thought were part of the spill area. But how could something like that go in Valdez when we did not sue anyone, we worked with everyone, and you cannot point to anything that came to Valdez nor to the salmon fishermen in the area. And that is true even though their pocket books were affected more than anyone else.

ISSUE: 5.3 XX ; Comments about the Trustee Council

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5211

You said the trustees represent six state and federal agencies. Who appoints the person out of those agencies?

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5369

It should be based on someone other than the Trustees making a decision about the studies.

Fairbanks # 1136 School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF

In addition to mailing in a "newspaper ballot", I take this opportunity to respond to your request for input from the public concerning the fate of settlement funds designated to restore and enhance resources and services damaged by the EVOS of 1989. As a practicing marine scientist and concerned member of the public, I appreciate the kinds of problems that face the council in deciding how to spend the remainder of the settlement funds. Doing this the "first" time is not unlike sailing uncharted waters. As we have all seen, the process of defining damage (beyond the obvious losses of birds, mammals and some fishes) was difficult enough. Attempting to decide how to restore and enhance injured resources appears to be a problem of similar or even greater magnitude. While I may not agree completely about how restoration funding has been allocated in the past, I nevertheless compliment the council for attempting to do something.

Juneau # 5511

I would like to express my appreciation to the Trustee Council for undertaking this task. It probably has its own set of challenges. I appreciate you taking your time.

Mat-Su Borough # 682

I think that the Trustee Council has squandered away the money.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 6105

Hickel and Bush pushed three guys into a ring and Rus Holland tapped them on the head with a wand.
(How the Trustee Council was appointed)

Anchorage # 5036

Who appointed this council? Were they done by the Governor?

Anchorage # 5018

What is going to happen to the decisions that are made today when a couple of years we will be looking at a change in the composition of the Trustee Council? How will that affect the outcome?

Anchorage # 372 Koniag, Inc.

I believe that the public is keenly aware that each of the trustees has a strong conflict of interest regarding the use of the E-V settlement monies. While the acquisition alternative would not necessarily alleviate that conflict, it would at least relieve somewhat the public perception that the funds will be dribbled away in endless studies and bureaucratic red tape.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5459

We better get to know the Trustees pretty good if they are making the decisions.

Homer # 5418

Folks have been around to these communities. The Trustee Council did the opposite of what the communities requested. You are not even taking names and addresses if people wanted direct responses. The last response was absolutely negative. The PAG was set up just the opposite of what the public suggested.

Homer # 5413

In terms of a timetable for making decisions for what to spend money on, what is the timetable?

Homer # 5412

Has President Clinton appointed the three new Trustees for the group? Is there a timetable?

Homer # 5383

Is there a question of not enough oversight when you are basically reimbursing agencies that the Council represents?

Homer # 5376

How long is the life of the Trustee Council?

Homer # 5375

Do decisions have to be unanimously agreed on? If so, has that proven to be a problem?

Homer # 5374
Does the Trustee Council have license to spend the money?

Homer # 5373
Who makes up the Trustee Council?

Nanwalek # 5615
Should all our concerns be addressed to the Trustee Council? Then is it presented to the legislature?

Nanwalek # 5606
How does the Trustee Council look at the subsistence user?

Port Graham # 5738
What happens if the Trustees don't agree on anything?

Seldovia # 5848
When the State does land management plans, the plan is law and the State has to abide by the plan to make management decisions. When you adopt the plan, is it law for the Trustee Council? Who do they answer to the public or the courts?

Seldovia # 5830
Are activities determined by the Trustee Council?

Seward # 5962
The Trustee Council relies a lot on you.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5547
What I'm requesting is that the Trustees reach out to see if this comprehensive picture makes sense, that we not wait until the plan is complete to find out if we're talking to each other.

Larsen Bay # 6143
I've seen the (Trustee Council) meetings advertised in the Kodiak paper, though.

Larsen Bay # 5594
We were never notified of these teleconferences [Trustee Council meetings], we didn't have the opportunity to participate in those.

Larsen Bay # 5567
There are no Natives on that council at all. You guys are going to go back and report to somebody else on what we need. We should ask those people to come down and do this.

Larsen Bay # 5564
Are these six council members, are they Native people or do they live on the lands that were affected where the Native people live?

Port Lions # 5804

I want to thank the Trustee Council and the people involved for making the museum in Kodiak happen. That is going to be an asset to benefit everybody on the island.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5341

Last week I was talking to Charlie Cole and he was discussing the possibility of the two other state trustees coming to Cordova so people could talk about what they really want from the Trustees. We need to focus all this fishery input into something we can take to the Trustees.

Cordova # 5324

We are all extremely frustrated. Over the four years we've tried to get these groups together to speak for us but it hasn't been effective so far. Even now if we try both routes simultaneously, that is, as special interest groups and as individuals, I am still not convinced the Trustee Council is going to act on our wishes. I don't have anything against anybody outside Alaska commenting but I think it comes back to the same point: I am a lifer here. I'd like to continue on but it's all become so unmanageable. Everything is out of our control. The money just keeps getting sucked up by outside agencies and studies. If there's nobody left here to fish is there really a resource failure?

Cordova # 5311

I want to understand about the Trustee Council organizational structure so we can evaluate how well we are putting our point across to the Trustees. Please explain how the organization is all put together.

Cordova # 5308

On the plan you keep referring to, what if the Secretary of the Interior takes some action that might benefit our community? Will that change the plan? When is the final plan going to be out and adopted? I see the Restoration Team that is doing all the work hiring all these consultants, a lot of high tech people, not all of them Alaska residents. I see a lot of this injury money going outside the state and this bothers me. I see the Trustees funding the Public Advisory Group. I had the misfortune to sit through PAG meeting where the restoration work team groups made presentations. I sat through the meeting where the coded wire issue came up and the herring study came up, we knew how the State of Alaska were going to vote on these. But Charlie Cole told me if you think anything is going to happen today you're out of luck because we just got a message from Babbitt that the Department of the Interior are not to vote on anything that takes money. As far as the PAG, they're there to advise the trustees what they heard. I want to know who the hell they listened to. Are they having meetings where your neighbor calls and says we want this thing? I know at the last public PAG meeting I became totally frustrated. I watched them, frustrated themselves, and try to explain in plain English to the Trustee Council what they wanted. There's too much paper and there's no reality check. They have to have a chance to look at it. It's all happened as such a mishmash. Kodiak came through the door and they had the nicest proposal. I brought it to the Cordova City Council as a good model. I see the Trustees all trying to fund their agencies. We're not even turning over rocks. We're planing the 1994 work season and 1992 has not been finished yet. What good is it funding a PAG that does not go out in public? I don't remember hearing about them meeting in Cordova and listening to our concerns. Five advisory group members were directed to

approach the Trustees at the meeting in May. I've been over there talking about timber acquisition and while we were all talking about it and talking about it we've been cutting our forests. I can't remember anytime we've had more people united, given public testimony and still they have done nothing. Why are we wasting our time? Is this another smoke screen? It's only been in the last two weeks we've been able to start the ball rolling, I don't know where it's rolling to, though. Maybe we didn't do the right studies when it came to research. It was hard to go to those meetings and watch those things get kiboshed because the President says he doesn't want anything to happen.

Cordova # 5302

I count 21 places you're going in this meeting cycle. Why aren't any of those six big guys here? You divide it by six guys you get four days. Why aren't any of them here?

Cordova # 5298

I'm a member of the Trustees' Public Advisory Group. I think you understand the level of frustration that was in the room the last time the PAG adjourned and then walked away with the feeling that the Trustee Council has not been really attuned to what the PAG has been telling them. We advanced some of the fishery projects and we figure they're cooked. The Trustees didn't figure we had studied the projects enough. But we reviewed those projects through regional meetings and teleconference meetings -- we spent a lot of time on it. The Trustee Council is now opening their ears to the public comments. I've been told that this response is very important. It is important to put in writing your feelings about the projects you think should be included, what damaged resources should be in there, even if a population decline hasn't been proved. Particularly in our case the pink salmon and the herring, which has caused us to go back into our budget to try to come forward with a program that the Department of Fish and Game believes it needs dealing with all the fish that go into our nets. You've said its important to write and to get together. Do the people have to come together with specific projects like herring genetic studies or salmon generic strategies, or is generic terms OK? For example, should we say we want these kinds of studies on the species that are impacted.

Cordova # 5290

How exactly has the Trustee Council heard from the public on the research projects and whatever? What's the filtration process been and is there any chance to change any of that? Also, why is \$150 to 200 million been paid back to the state and federal governments? That's more than has been spent on research totally. I don't know if there's any opportunity to get any of that back. Also a year or so ago the Restoration Framework came out. I thought the Restoration Framework was to be the basis of the plan. There was a lot of feedback given to them that they should not take those reimbursements, that they should make that money last longer.

Cordova # 5289

The resource itself is screaming at us and at the council. You've just heard from our Fish and Game people, why do you have to hear it from the public, too?

Cordova # 5288

What have we done wrong? It seems like we have gone to the Trustees and asked them for these things and it hasn't happened. Please tell us what we have done wrong?

Cordova # 5285

I have heard you say that the Trustees are going to want public input. We've already had public input on behalf of fisheries. We've stressed this coding wire tagging business several times. The point still stands that the trustees receive public input but they never do anything with it. There is more here than just the trustees being conservative. I think there is a split in opinion because there has to be consensus. I think the Department of the Interior in particular has been a real impediment for funding fisheries studies. Do you see any opportunity for public input to get better in this process?

Tatitlek # 5985

How much does the Trustee Council listen to us on these things? It seems like they still have a lot of questions but they want answers that we have already given. Should we beg them, is that what will work? What should we do to make sure they hear us? These Trustee Council members, they have other jobs, too. Where do they find time to pay attention to the important things in this process that they should?

Whittier # 6112

We are not reviewing the consensus approach (to Trustee decision making).

Whittier # 6072

An extension of that question on the consensus process (Trustees) is for example, in a group of folks, you might find out you have a bad egg among you and nothing goes forward. Is there anyway to remove such a person? Who is looking over them? Are they their own watch dogs?

Whittier # 6071

Back to the consensus process, when deciding which animals are affected, is the consensus process used for each species? Charlie Cole's background is military. I don't see him as being an environmental person. Is this process etched in stone?

Whittier # 6051

Will the Trustee Council go over what we have said here?

ISSUE: 5.4 XX ; Comments about the restoration process

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5355

How broad has the peer review been beyond the agencies which the Trustees represent?

Fairbanks # 5348

Will you go directly from public comments to decide what projects to do?

Fairbanks # 736

Angry about money paid back to Exxon for cleanup. Concerned about how and who does work. And would like report published that shows how decisions are made regarding people involved in process.

Juneau # 5510

I want to direct my comment at what we have and what we can do with it. It is rather arrogant of us to think we can go in and fix what is going on now with the birds. I hear talk about the commercial species, and it is centered around charismatic vertebrates. I can see people's fear about top-heavy administration. Throwing a bunch of money at fixing things will not be advantageous. If there is something we can do remediation wise, then great. We can't bring things back by killing things off.

Juneau # 5473

Are you asking people to comment now on the brochure and the comments will show up in the plan when it comes out in June? Then will people have another chance to comment?

Southeast Alaska # 741

I think the settlement money should be used to counter the effects of the spill. I do not think it should be diluted so that everybody who can think of any way to claim a link to an injured resource can get some of it, to the detriment of the resources that actually need restoration. I also don't think the money should be used to pursue an agenda unrelated to spill-caused environmental damage. State purchase of land to stop logging on it has nothing to do with either the spill or restoration of its damaged resources. In other words, if the oil hadn't spilled and Exxon hadn't had to pay the \$900 million, would these actions have been taken? If so, the state should fund them outside the settlement. If not, they shouldn't be taken now. In still other words, let's not squander the money or spend it just because it's there. \$900 million ain't what it used to be. Spend it to make the spill area what it would have been if the *Exxon Valdez* had missed the reef.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5097

What about quality assurance teams and insuring that goals will be met? There has to be a certain amount of quality assurance.

Anchorage # 5070

On acceleration of restoration, I notice you have three columns that are concerned with removal of oil. What is rapid restoration? Is that like the berm relocation plan? You are willing to spend three quarters of a million on a project, and you don't know what it is. All of this is coming out of the fund for these three projects, and Exxon is liable and Alyeska is liable to pay for this stuff. If it is necessary for recovery shouldn't the state and federal governments mandate that Exxon pay for cleanup and not take it out of the settlement fund? Should I get a decision from DOJ if this is an abbergation of the people's right to pay for oil recovery. You are trying to do it out of our money that was settled on when they are liable to do it. My name is Tom Lakosh, P.O. Box 100648, Anchorage, Alaska, 99510 and my number is 258-5767

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

No pork: Trustees must not use settlement funds to supplement normal agency functions or to subsidize private industry.

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

3) Administration - The Trustees should reorganize their administration to improve efficiency and

reduce conflict of interest. We recommend a strong executive director, with staff chosen for their expertise in the necessary fields. Trustees should abandon the model of requiring at least one staff member from each agency on each committee. For example, a habitat protection committee should be made up of experts in land acquisition. It does not need staff from agencies which do not manage land. Habitat acquisition should be centralized, rather than divided among different agencies with different procedures, different levels of expertise, and different levels of motivation. projects should not be proposed and recommended by the agencies that stand to benefit from their funding; this is a conflict of interest which leads to "pork barrel" projects and diversion of funds to supplement normal agency functions. Thank you for your attention.

Anchorage # 1623 Alaska Center for the Environment

Rigorous Screening of "Restoration" Projects/Proposals Essential: If the trust obligation to the spill-impacted resources is to be effectively implemented, great care must be exercised to ensure that the Settlement is not squandered as "the fund of first resort." The Settlement has attracted enormous attention and thousands of ideas have been advanced ranging from the critically necessary to the patently opportunistic and absurd. Projects and proposals advanced in the name of "restoration" must be rigorously scrutinized. Great care must be taken to ensure that proposed projects and proposals are: 1) truly needed and beneficial to injured resources; 2) not speculative or experimental; 3) not being proposed on an opportunistic basis when other funding sources are available, appropriate or would otherwise normally be sought; and 4) not excessively expensive in relation to the likelihood of successfully advancing restoration objectives.

Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

To promote the goal of effectiveness, the Trustee would be wise to expeditiously request expressions of interest from all private land owners who own lands having resources worth conserving that face some risk of disposal or adverse development. Some range of cost for various amounts and methods of conservation (e.g. conservation easement versus fee simple acquisition versus amount of land that might be conserved) should be requested. Owners should be made aware that if they wish to be candidates, the Trustees are most interested in lands that have high wildlife value and that are cost-effective or less costly than other candidates. The Trustees and the staff and the public have frequently expressed this, commendably, as getting the most conservation "bang for the buck." In our view, the requirements of cost-effectiveness, that are essentially preclusive of arbitrary guesswork about economic value, would require such information up front for comparative purposes. Unfortunately such information, while available for Seal Bay and Kachemak Bay acquisitions, has been lacking for comparative purposes to other potential acquisitions. The cost-effectiveness requirement is defeated without such information.

Anchorage # 203

The spill restoration money should be used to monitor, restore and rehabilitate. The politicians response has been to want to spend it on things that have nothing to do with the spill, visitor centers and aquariums are not a part of the spill. If Alaska needs those then let the parks department or private enterprise build them. There are some communities that deserve special attention and others that deserve nothing. The Board will have some very tough decisions to make and pressure to beat. Stand up to the pressure and make some long range, wise choices.

Anchorage # 116

I have been an observer at probably half of the Trustee meetings which have been conducted to date. From observing those meetings and from the structure and flavor of this brochure and questionnaire, I am led to the belief that the Trustees and Council staff are biased toward restoration actions and long term studies/monitoring, all of which would tend toward perpetuating their own federal/state agency self interest. Or to put it another way toward milking the settlement monies for many future years of studies and monitoring to perpetuate their own respective bureaucratic organizations.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5439

There is no such thing as the right thing to do. Somebody has to make the decisions. Unless you have a better decision-making process to work full time on this, we will run out of money before we do much restoration. The principle we use in the construction business is to do something even it is wrong because you will run out of money.

Homer # 5418

Folks have been around to these communities. The Trustee Council did the opposite of what the communities requested. You are not even taking names and addresses if people wanted direct responses. The last response was absolutely negative. The PAG was set up just the opposite of what the public suggested.

Homer # 5415

There was one injury, the chum salmon, which was never addressed because it was never studied and was a huge component. We were expecting to see what the four-year old component would be and it was 0. It has never appeared on the list. We are very frustrated with the approach on the outer coast because it is unstudied. We are so far along with this, and it seems we are seeing a lot of the projects over and over again. The chances of introducing something now are slim.

Homer # 5410

Besides the public, who else has the input on what the final decision will be?

Homer # 568

Those questions were leading and your survey will end up supporting some sort of restoration and acquisition that the public does not need. The acquisitions will be on who yells the loudest.

Homer # 435

Studies should be funded separate from the fish and game who have prejudged their studies for political purposes. Hatchery rehabilitation of Rocky River, Windy Bay, and Scurvy Creek. Fish and Game FRED to over see permit process when and if permit issued funding as part of annuity type of use of funds.

Homer # 320

And please--try and sort things up so that politics is kept to a minimum so the \$ are not "farted" away and the work influenced by poor judgment and greed! GOOD LUCK! A Long Time Alaskan

Homer # 196

I do not want to see increased involvement at a federal or state bureaucratic level. I do want to see equal consideration and representation of the non-vocal, non-organized "average" resident's voices instead of control given to any formally organized groups whether they be developmental or environmental. I would like to see the emphasis off the tourism potential and placed on the value of the land, sea and wildlife simply because they exist and are part of this planet.

Kenai # 436

No matter what is done it will never be enough to suit "special" interest group which include the politicians, ecologists, commercial fishermen, the Natives--land the do-gooders that have 50 acres here-- or 150 acres there, that just can not be used for anything! Except-- John Q. Public to destroy. My family commercial fished on the late '60's when that resource had been so abused and there were no fish to fish for. So I consider most of the crying being done as a lot of "noise" for nothing.

Other Kenai Borough# 460

Bring this circus sideshow act to an "END" NOW! NO more lawyers. No more whining, let us get on with our lives. Research is the only valid activity left to do. I and many folks that I know are tired of hearing about this and are disgusted by the leaches making a career out of this disaster. It is over, so end it.

Other Kenai Borough# 432

Should prioritize land acquisitions by overall value of the land and its risk level.

Port Graham # 5779

I have been to Trustee Council meetings, but there are public here who can't go to meetings. In the 1993 Work Plan only a couple hundred responses were received. You have to convince all six Trustee Council members a project is a good one. People get discouraged and think what is the point. It would be nice to have a way of weighting what people here say so their voice is heard.

Port Graham # 708

Too much money has been spent to date without an objective, scientific approach used to decide how to distribute funds. The Trustees and Restoration Team do not even follow their own operating procedures - how can you expect them to make good decisions?

Port Graham # 332

Please be fair in your distribution of the funds. I feel that even though we have filled out these forms - the Trustee Council has already made the decisions concerning the funds and our input does not count. That is very discouraging.

Seldovia # 5875

I have a problem understanding how for an overall endeavor, you can make a determination on how the funds would be divided. It is clear in some cases habitat protection might be the most important in some endeavors and not in others. You need to prioritize the resources and decide if there is enough money to go around.

Seldovia # 5857
Studies should be independent of the University of Alaska.

Seldovia # 5842
How will the public determine what alternatives will be selected? Will we vote on it?

Seldovia # 168
If this (using funds to enhance public use or purchase areas not directly affected by the spill) is allowed, it would seem to open the gates to many outside interests which have no relevance to restoration. We might then see these funds squandered on the latest whim of special political or economic interest groups. Let's use the money for what was intended for; RESTORATION.

Seward # 5918
In the \$620 million being debated, does that include money set aside for future planning? Is it completely different?

Seward # 5912
When can we expect to see some information on this? I have signed sheets and never gotten literature?

Seward # 281
I also question the sincerity, knowledge and devotion to rigorous research that many of these project supporters vaguely display. I believe much of the intent is just to bring in money and tourists to communities without concern for restoring health lost the environment. Please do the job entrusted to you and judge critically the many proposals you receive. Also, please do not lose sight of the goal of attempting to recover the natural habitat damaged for future generations. Thank You.

Seward # 276
Please thank the Trustees Council and employees for their efforts.

Seward # 265
Despite this excellent publication, your commendable efforts toward gathering public comment and the theoretical democratic process of the Trustee Council, I fear that politics, bad science, undisclosed pressures will guide the Council's decisions. I fear that public comments won't be considered seriously or given substantial weight.

Seward # 170
I also strongly disagree with your supposedly unbiased ranking of projects. Its no big surprise that a research scientist listed research projects as highest. And also, I find it quite appalling that your board is treating this plan as a power grab, each attempting to grab the most \$ for their agency. The land must come first. Who cares whose jurisdiction?

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5546
I am part of the Regional Citizen's Advisory Council. Our RCAC has taken the position of not making comment on any particular project. Getting into this whole discussion as chair of the scientific

advisory committee, I'd like to point out that we have just finished the first field science season for our environmental field monitoring. We were required to do this as part of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. In the process of identifying the purpose of the citizen advisory group we have to ask how do we make all this monitoring make sense. Looking at it from outside the trustees it seems there are more regions that have some vested interest in doing monitoring. Is there money available to take a comprehensive look at all the agencies that need to work together so that when you figure out what programs are going to be used for general restoration that all these different pieces of the puzzles fit together? How do we put our responsibility under federal law into this whole system of what the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill trustees are going to be doing and everything from the University and the National Marine Fisheries Service? How do we make this make sense to the people in the Kodiak area? I'm looking for somewhere where we can all meet.

Kodiak # 5535

I recall some of the research that was done on ground fish in Prince William Sound. If you look at the overall map of Kodiak we're a big rock in the middle of a stream. We have a lot of current coming up the Kenai and circulating around the Gulf, and that is why we have such a rich fishery. To assay damage in the Sound and then to transpose it onto Kodiak in my view isn't really accurate. A significant portion of the oil spill response was dedicated to deflecting oil from Prince William Sound and subsequently it ended up in Kodiak.

Kodiak # 207

I was disappointed at the theoretical nature of this draft. If the council has already received hundreds of proposals, why weren't they compiled and given to the public to review and choose from? Or at least some of them used as examples to illustrate aspects of the policy questions and the 5 alternatives? Please consider this when you come out with yet another document in June!

Old Harbor # 5696

When you want to get public comments you need to do it when everybody is here, not now when everybody's herring fishing. You should have come in February.

Old Harbor # 5695

We're speaking here but what you guys believe is that 'hell, these guys, they didn't get oiled.' We're trying to say something different. Is this questionnaire junk that we're filling out? Is it going to be thrown into the garbage?

Old Harbor # 5694

I've been an observer of this whole process for four years, I came to Old Harbor in 1989 as a congressional staffer. You have to remember that 89% of the bird deaths occurred outside Prince William Sound, and that more miles of shoreline were oiled outside Prince William Sound. The governor has spent \$100 million of the Alyeska settlement. Of that only \$3 million was spent in Kodiak. Does the governor have a prejudice against Kodiak? Does the state have a prejudice against Kodiak? One of the reasons that people think most of the damage was in Prince William Sound is the media sent out pictures of the thick oil on the beaches in the sound. The media only has so much money to send camera crews out and they couldn't afford to come to Kodiak. That film is in the files of the networks and whenever they want spill footage they go into the files and pull out footage of

Prince William Sound. There is a perception problem built into every American's and every Alaskan's view. You guys know that the perception is wrong. I think sound public policy is to counteract that perception. Small villages cannot defeat those kinds of massive perception problems. I would hope that you will convey that on up the stream to the Trustees.

Old Harbor # 5683

So the people die while you're trying to fix the natural resources. In Anchorage you might have maybe a thousand people comment and they won't have a village type of life. How will what we have to say mean anything against those numbers? Our way of subsistence is like Akhiok, it's really important to our way of life. That's why we didn't stop eating clams even if we are going to be poisoned.

Old Harbor # 5670

If this process includes both the state and the federal governments, how are you going to get them to agree on anything? With subsistence we've been fighting with them for years now. The state comes and says one thing and the next month the feds come and say something else.

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

As a conclusion, it is my belief that care should be taken not to change the course of the development of Prince William Sound in any manner that would affect the nature and the wildlife because of the money available from the civil settlement.

US, Outside Alaska# 1622

First I would like to thank you for this opportunity to comment on the restoration Plan for the use of the remaining \$600 million of Exxon Settlement funds. Thorough public comment is the only way to avoid problems later and I appreciate the forum.

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

PSG recognizes that establishing an infrastructure to plan and implement wisely a \$1 billion restoration program is difficult and demanding. While PSG had some initial problems with opportunities to comment on the Trustees' work plans in a timely manner, we believe that the Trustees have resolved their organizational problems and intend to provide meaningful public involvement in the restoration process. We are especially encouraged that the Trustees have selected a Public Advisory Group and expect that the Trustees will give the opinions of the advisory group much weight. Despite improvements in the Trustees' procedures, PSG is concerned about some restoration policies. The Trustees seem to be applying an agency pork barrel approach to funding decisions and spend too much money on overhead and projects that do not directly restore natural resources. The Trustees will spend \$38 million on restoration during 1993 that will have little tangible benefit to seabirds. PSG also believes that federal and state agencies should use their existing authorities to protect species damaged by the spill. For example, logging on government and private lands (e.g., inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park and Afognak Island) that are prime habitat for marbled murrelets and harlequin ducks should be curtailed. The National Marine Fisheries Service should enforce the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to protect marbled murrelets in Prince William Sound that drown in gillnets. PSG believes that the Trustees should ensure that they use the very best available science in making restoration decisions. Restoration requires a multi-disciplinary approach that uses a wide

variety of expertise. It is especially important that the Trustees obtain a broad range of peer reviews from biologists who have international reputations in seabird restoration ecology. Many of the most qualified scientists live in Canada or the United Kingdom and, to the best of our knowledge, are not consulted during the reviews of project proposals. PSG would like an opportunity to submit names of additional peer reviewers to the Trustees. We also suggest that the Trustees establish a procedure to ensure that their peer reviewers reveal any conflicts of interest that might influence their assessment and/or sponsorship of various restoration projects. On occasion, we believe that the Trustees have proposed studies that cannot be justified scientifically.

US, Outside Alaska# 1438

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

US, Outside Alaska# 1096

Please use your good judgement in allocating money to protecting our animals and the shores and water they live in. We've all hurt these creatures enough! Please use the resources available to protect them and their home.

US, Outside Alaska# 1068

The areas to be purchased should be thoroughly analyzed for native vegetation, including rare plants, and habitat value for wildlife. Unique and pristine components of Alaska's NATURAL history should be preserved. These components should comprise the basis of the Restoration plan. There is no other way to ensure the protection of these areas from a similar (God forbid) disaster but by purchasing them.

US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI Bureau of Reclamation

6. Decisions and Actions: Who will be responsible for deciding what is accomplished and funded through the restoration program? This should be more fully discussed in the restoration program plan. Will definitive measures of success be developed?

US, Outside Alaska# 747

In response to the undated tabloid summary and the June 1993 Supplement to the Draft Restoration Plan, I have the following comments. The materials were furnished me because I responded to a small article in the Homer News. I lived in Alaska for 16 yrs. until 1990. My husband owns recreational property near Homer. I worked in public involvement as a community member and as a professional (for the Alaska Power Authority on the Healy-Willow Intertie and the proposed Susitna hydro- electric project, and for the Chugach National Forest). With that background, I commend you for distilling very complex and controversial ideas into mostly comprehensible information. I know how difficult it is to develop such materials, especially with management made up of competing interests. I also understand Murphy's Law of Printing, as it applies to the return address on the tabloid (been there!). I recognize that the documents I have read have been prepared by committee and result from long discussions with antagonistic parties and competing interests. I can't imagine how the parties would

reach consensus on implementation, should any alternative be adopted.

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US, Outside Alaska# 474 University of Nevada, Reno

I believe it is essential that the issue of what "Restoration" entails be addressed. To my mind restoration means "to bring back to former place or condition or use" (Pocket Oxford Dictionary) in other words to return conditions to those that existed pre-spill. Such a definition is not compatible with the placement of fish runs within the spill area, or other such activities. These behaviors are management (aka gardening). This is not necessarily bad (my personal preference is to avoid such activities) but the use of appropriate terminology is in my opinion essential. This issue is routinely ignored by restoration ecologists and the recognition of it in such a high-profile case would be extremely valuable. Furthermore, I feel that it is important that the actions that are taken be accurately represented to the public.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5107

How do we get the agencies to work with us on some of the projects we have submitted?

Chenega Bay # 703

Too many agencies getting funds for their projects. Too much spent on administration. Who's in charge of keeping you guys in line, anyway? You don't seem to be following your own rules.

Chenega Bay # 375

Keep all the spill lands and water, fish and game, clean forever. We would like to have what we had in 1988 so look a moment and you will see what it was like.

Cordova # 6138

Regarding the schedule please note that you've scheduled meetings at fishermen's busiest time of

year. You are asking us to put the brakes on everything and sit down and do this, and then the project draft and the EIS will come out in June, when we can't attend to it. Give us a break!

Cordova # 5345

Both Kachemak Bay and the museum in Kodiak were political. Neither one of them had anything to do with the injury.

Cordova # 5328

Another problem I had was with the alternatives, each of 3, 4 and 5. The public never really got to look at all of the different proposals that you guys received. A big judgment has already happened, like all the herring studies got excluded. The herring never made it to the Trustees except because of CDFU squawking, a lot of studies get cut before they even get there. What really is happening is a very small group, less than six, are probably making decisions on what the Trustees even get to see. So the public sees 47 alternatives and maybe none of them address any of the things the public is interested in, but the three that were rejected do. It doesn't matter that we never get a chance to have any input.

Cordova # 5300

I think this whole thing is just a smoke screen. It's all Exxon dollars. We're suing them for untold billions. If we can get out there and study these fish they will have to pay us. Why are they going to give us ammunition that might help us sue them? When you're talking \$900 million dollars, I'm not saying you guys are bought off but there's a few things they'd like you to do for them.

Cordova # 5299

I hear you saying a couple things that sound like you are speaking in circles. You're telling us to come together as a group and then to come together as individuals. Why is it that you say have individual input and at the same time why is there so much emphasis on coming together as a group? To me it seems like if you got everybody's input and put it together in categories you'd have a reflection of what everybody wants.

Cordova # 5298

I'm a member of the Trustees' Public Advisory Group. I think you understand the level of frustration that was in the room the last time the PAG adjourned and then walked away with the feeling that the Trustee Council has not been really attuned to what the PAG has been telling them. We advanced some of the fishery projects and we figure they're cooked. The Trustees didn't figure we had studied the projects enough. But we reviewed those projects through regional meetings and teleconference meetings -- we spent a lot of time on it. The Trustee Council is now opening their ears to the public comments. I've been told that this response is very important. It is important to put in writing your feelings about the projects you think should be included, what damaged resources should be in there, even if a population decline hasn't been proved. Particularly in our case the pink salmon and the herring, which has caused us to go back into our budget to try to come forward with a program that the Department of Fish and Game believes it needs dealing with all the fish that go into our nets. You've said its important to write and to get together. Do the people have to come together with specific projects like herring genetic studies or salmon generic strategies, or is generic terms OK? For example, should we say we want these kinds of studies on the species that are ,

impacted.

Cordova # 5293

We felt a lot of dissatisfaction from the Trustee Council process both from the lack of input from public and from the PAG. The PAG supported various fisheries projects that got axed by the Trustee Council anyway. Though you say that is one avenue, at least on paper that doesn't work.

Cordova # 5286

Since there's questions about which is going to be studied up there, if the studies are not designed well enough to receive the funding, then they're not going to get funded. It is sufficient for the public to say damage has occurred from our standpoint as users. But until the trustee council has 100% backing from the scientific communities they won't fund it. I would certainly like to see how the studies that have been done are funded and I'd like to see how they fit in there.

Cordova # 1489

I would like to thank the Trustee Council for their efforts to involve the public in this process.

Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

To minimize expenditures, human and physical resources should be pooled between compatible projects. In addition, projects should be put out to competitive bid whenever possible. Federal and State agencies should be carefully scrutinized in order that EVOS settlement monies are not spent on projects that should come under the agencies' legislatively appropriated operating budgets.

Cordova # 706

Remove Bob Spies and change the decision making structure so that Trustee decisions do not rely on the review of a single scientist.

Cordova # 670

I find the task before the Trustee Council very large and important. I appreciate the efforts of the members towards aiding in the restoration process. I would like to point out that PWS is the primary affected area and to see timber land acquired first in Kachemak Bay and an oil spill museum funded in Kodiak way off base when critical funding for rehab-related studies are lacking and in fact the critical '93 PWS herring deposition studies discontinued in lieu of political distraction from the main issue--habitat restoration, resource restoration. So please stick close to the issue: #1 PWS, #2 PWS, #3 west to Cook Inlet, #4 Kodiak. 45% restoration monies for marine restoration processes.

Cordova # 664

Don't use the money to fund bureaucracies.

Cordova # 280

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

Cordova # 269
Please LISTEN, LISTEN, LISTEN damn it.

Cordova # 64
All the public comment to date has fallen on deaf ears to date. The make up of the PAG and their rules of operation doom the PAG to failure. Without having the public in on the planning process instead of you agencies sitting behind closed doors and deciding how to split the golden feed bag called the settlement up between you. We that live in the spill affected area have come to the conclusion that we are truly screwed by you the Trustee's Council and have virtually no hope of seeing any meaningful restoration before you piss all the settlement away. How can you decide what goes where when you idiots don't even know the extent of the damages? This is the epitome of bureaucratic bullshit. Figure out what is broke and how to fix it before you allocate the cash!

Cordova # 20
My view of this process is that the Trustees have created a gridlock that they themselves cannot see their way through and will opt for the most expedient way out that will make their lives easier. What I mean by "easier" is buying off on the least disagreeable option that the Trustees can unanimously agree upon. My solution is that the State & Feds split the \$ 50/50 or get rid of the unanimous agreement concern for spending money for restoration projects & get on with it.

Tatitlek # 6000
In your honest opinion does anybody without paid lobbyists have any chance of getting any help from this settlement money? You have to realize that's a pretty substantial sum of money and with all the carpetbaggers out there, there's lots of other people want to get their hands on it.

Tatitlek # 707
Listen to what the people who live out here have to say! We can't get into Anchorage every time you meet so you have to act on our behalf, which you are not doing very well.

Valdez # 6133
It's getting access to the process that is pretty frustrating. I think everything is economics, I don't think you can take anything out that isn't economics. Even with recreation, anything you touch comes back to economics.

Valdez # 6033
I am a little worried about what I am hearing. Were we to be in Chenega we'd be hearing the same thing, in Kodiak we'd hear how badly they were hit. I'm concerned as we go through this process that we don't pit each other against ourselves. We need to have a healing process going on to make sure this process works successfully for all of us. I am concerned about the special projects in Seward and the road in Whittier. I don't know how Alyeska was able to turn their fine around so they got \$50 million back when they should have supplied the SERVS vessel in the first place. I think it is unbelievable that could happen. If we're going to be repairing the damage we have to look at what is damaged by doing research and then restoration work. I think that's where most of the effort and money should go. There are a lot of nice projects out there but I think that's where we should put our resources. We should try not to pit these special projects for each city and area against each other. The Trustees need to put the money into programs where it will help all of the areas affected

by the spill.

Valdez # 6028

I'd like to caution the Trustees to carefully deliberate about the effects of giving something to one area and that might have an impact on another. For example the Whittier road, which would have a positive effect on Whittier but a negative effect on tourism in Valdez.

Valdez # 6024

Is there anywhere we will be able to appeal if we realize, maybe four years down the road, a certain thing was supposed to be done and it has not?

Valdez # 6009

There's quite a lot of talk going on about what the money can be used for. From what I see in the paper a lot of the projects proposed don't have anything to do with the spill. Frankly I think that's malfeasance, to think about spending the money on anything but those projects directly related to injuries from the oil spill.

Valdez # 6008

I'm confused about who are the final decision makers. Who actually will use the plan? Who are we talking to here? After the Trustee Council, who actually decides how the money is to be spent?

Valdez # 1018 Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assoc.

AWRTA is concerned about the failure of the Draft Restoration Plan flier to discuss the administrative process. We are concerned about a lack of definition of the decision-making process. For example, how do the Trustees plan to dovetail the Restoration Plan with the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan, Fish and Wildlife Service Plans, and National Park Plans? We are concerned that habitat acquisition and other restoration activities fit into an orderly process with adequate public notice and public comment periods on specific projects. It appears to us that considerable confusion exists about the role of the Trustees and the Restoration Planning Team. Who makes policy? Trustees? Both? Who implements policy? the Restoration Planning Team? We suggest that

the Restoration Plan contain a section discussing its implementation and provide alternatives for public comment. One Alternative could be the existing where the Restoration Team, whose members' first priority is their own agencies, continue to administer the implementation of the restoration plan. A second alternative could examine the pros and cons of the Trustees hiring staff which are not associated with any agency to implement the Restoration Plan. For example, the Platte River Dam has three trustees (State, Federal and Power Company) who hire a staff to do the jobs. They do not fund the agencies. A third Alternative could turn over the administration to a non-profit organization, such as The Nature Conservancy. We would also like to see the Draft Restoration Plan contain a section discussing the most efficient way to administer agreed upon restoration strategies.

Is the best way to continue giving the money to agencies? What would be the advantages and disadvantages of giving it directly to the private sector through a public bidding process?

Valdez # 296

I agree with the idea of an area-wide approach rather than buying off each city with its pet project. It is much easier to build a building than it is to clean a thousand mussel beds, but that is where

physical damage was and that is what needs to be restored, stream by stream from Bligh Reef to Katmai.
Valdez # 274

Every project should be evaluated towards providing the greatest number of people/areas. The effects of good lobbying and "politicking" shouldn't be the cause for approval. If you allow special interests and area to compete for projects then you will cause a further split between and within communities. Those ties should be rebuilt with the efforts from restoration.

Valdez # 31

Use the money to help those affected- not those who ask the loudest. (Don't grease a wheel just because it squeaks!)

Whittier # 6059

If we decide to restore a certain bird, will the Trustee Council have the ability to protect the bird beyond existing laws?

Whittier # 571

This is very much over done--a bureaucratic graft upon public consumer costs.

ISSUE: 5.4 BRO ; Comments about the brochure

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5219

What you guys are doing, this is better than Exxon, it's a lot better. You guys are coming out and letting everybody know what you're doing. I think this pamphlet is the best thing you've done so far.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 176

Wording of the questionnaire items was obscure and too muddled. I think the average person will find it hard to wade through your verbiage.

Juneau # 5488

I think the range of alternatives that you have are specifically oriented to keeping the Trustee Council alive and operating and has nothing to do with the ability of resources to recover or replace them. This is an ability to manage a plan by some obscure jargon and has nothing to do with the actual ability to recover or replace. This is a typical Forest Service response to any problem. It has nothing to do with the actual reality of the situation.

Juneau # 50

Nice Job on the brochure and questionnaire - Keep up the good work!

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5088

It might be useful if people knew how the brochures were distributed. I would like to compliment the staff on distribution. I might have done it a little differently. It needs a wide distribution. People have until August to comment.

Anchorage # 5080

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

Anchorage # 745

Your questionnaire clouds the issue of an endowment by presenting an endowment as an alternative to spending for habitat, research, etc. The table on Potential Allocations should not include the endowment. An endowment addresses the timing of expenditures, not the purposes.

Anchorage # 620

I am finding it difficult to fill out this form-- the options do not really reflect my ideas.

Anchorage # 329

WOW! This is a great questionnaire!

Anchorage # 73

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I think this approach is excellent. Get a feel for what the general public really thinks. Your general outline provides a lot of good generic and specific and objective information. That is extremely important.

Anchorage # 67

The pamphlet would have been easier to follow if you had printed in tabular form.

Anchorage # 44

This flyer was written on a worst case scenario by people who are over zealous in the field of ecology. Given a choice PEOPLE and INDUSTRY would be completely eliminated from Prince William Sound.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5456

I was confused on page 9 where there are x's. How does that help us understand what we are doing? For example, is river otter only under Alternative 5?

Homer # 5414

What was the printing cost of the brochure?

Homer # 5384

Can the brochure be picked up at the library?

Homer # 796

Good information! Meaningful questions in the survey. Thank you!

Port Graham # 5789

I don't think the majority of us realize the importance of answering the brochure questions.

Port Graham # 5745

What do the x's represent on page 9 of the brochure?

Seldovia # 5876

I don't understand the connection between the policy questions and the percentages.

Seward # 5959

You mentioned that this brochure had been mailed out to 28,000 people. I never got one.

Seward # 5950

I would like to compliment this. It is a great start and shows how important restoration is. It is something we can work on. I am glad to see the legislature is not making those decisions for us.

Seward # 5897

Is this something we can fill out and send to someone?

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5549

I represent the local aquaculture association. I think this brochure is a fine document and actually it is unfortunate something like this wasn't available over a year ago. Mayor Selbys' document is extremely good and the Trustee Council's planning team should look at that carefully and weigh it carefully. It addresses a lot of the concerns you are weighing tonight. As we march through the time period for this fund I believe we feel generally there should be more questions asked. In Alternative 5 could you elaborate on the linkage with areas outside the spill area? Referring to the draft document in June could you elaborate on the timeline after that comes out?

Kodiak # 5531

I thought the point of the meeting was to have public comment, I wasn't expecting to come and have it all explained. I would rather move on into the subject matter. I also think it's really difficult to have these theoretical questions and have these choices we're going to make without concrete choices of projects to review. I know you've already been given over 200 proposals. I think it would be a lot easier in the decision making process if we had some concrete examples. There's also some confusion about what amount of money is left. I appreciate all the work and energy that's gone into this, I don't mean to be overly critical.

Kodiak # 21

Also your pie graphs are totally incorrect-please base them on the entire 900 million dollar settlement, not the 660 left!

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

To summarize our views, I would like to make the following points: The Trustee Council and its staff did a good job of identifying the issues for consideration in preparation for a Final Restoration

Plan.

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

I also read the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan and the alternatives presented into it.

I am afraid that a number of conflicting interest were presented to the Trustee Council to benefit from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan and take this opportunity to modify the development of the Prince William Sound to their advantage. I believe some of the alternatives presented to the Trustee Council prove significant threat to Prince William Sound as a pristine land with a very fragile ecosystem.

US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation

I have received and reviewed your recent brochure on the draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. The brochure was very well done and reflects well on the many of the basic elements of concern on the alternatives for restoration. There are several items though that you may wish to consider as you prepare to develop the final alternatives for action:

US, Outside Alaska# 786 California Coastal Commission

I've been working on (and around) EIR/Ss for the last 15 years and I think this brochure/questionnaire is the best example of public involvement I've see. Congratulations.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5170

I was pleased with the brochure. Although it was long, it was clear if you took the time to study it.

Cordova # 5335

How do you authenticate these forms? It doesn't matter how many they fill out? I guess somebody could go on a campaign and solicit lots of answers.

Cordova # 5334

This format is maybe user friendly to a certain percentage of Prince William Sound population, but I am sure a lot of other people aren't particularly comfortable with a questionnaire like this. I hope that you being here and hearing our oral comments carries just as much weight as what we end up doing with this or anything else.

Cordova # 5309

I want to know why you didn't mail these brochures to every single person in Cordova. I think you've added a lot to what has been said here already that Hickel hates Cordova.

Cordova # 649

Thanks - this brochure and questionnaire are well put together - good job!

Whittier # 6053

Is the 800 number in the brochure?

ISSUE: 5.4 LOC ; Local control or influence on the process

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5233

We appreciate you people coming down here, but we know with the amount of folks we have here, we're not going to get any help out of this money at all. I see it time and time again.

Chignik Lagoon # 5231

I was wondering what they're saying in other places, what other people are thinking about.

Chignik Lagoon # 5227

I know we aren't going to get anything so we're wasting time to do this.

Chignik Lagoon # 5218

Perryville and Ivanoff should also be polled; they fish here; they move up here in the summer. When you say Chignik salmon it affects all them, too.

Chignik Lagoon # 5217

Rick Skonberg is the president of the traditional council in Chignik Bay, you should have talked to him about going to Chignik Bay, not just to the mayor. They're going to be pretty upset that you aren't going there, too.

Chignik Lagoon # 5173

Is Chignik going to be included in this long term spending plan?

Chignik Lagoon # 5172

Where does Chignik Lagoon fit into this? What will we get out of it, besides headaches?

Chignik Lake # 5274

Everybody else is getting money out of the settlement but not us.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5085

One of the more honest statements I heard from a Coast Guard person was that the shorelines would not be cleaned during our lifetime. I think we are looking at long term, so an endowment seems appropriate. If you don't want to address the human-use factor, the habitat will be folly. You must include the local villages and towns and empower them to understand the research and involve them in the activities. They will feel cheated if you don't. I hope they will be involved throughout the ten years and beyond.

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5649

I think someone from down here should do the monitoring. You save money on transportation cost.

Nanwalek # 5648

In the past, we have had the people from Anchorage telling us what has happened instead of us telling them.

Nanwalek # 5631

It would be a good idea for a group of people to come into a community to see which resources are important.

Nanwalek # 5620

Locals should be used if there is more testing.

Nanwalek # 5607

When Exxon settled with the governments and after the money was received, how was this all put together? Were the people in the impacted areas considered? Were they represented?

Port Graham # 708

Public participation is being met on paper but in reality rural residents (especially) Native residents of the spill area, those most likely to depend on subsistence resources, are the least likely to be listened to in this whole process. Basically, I would agree with everyone else out there, the process is flawed and a lot of money is being wasted.

Port Graham # 332

I hope to see our subsistence foods restored and protected from future spills. I feel the villages always get left out and cities get all the dollars that should go to villages whose lifestyle and food was affected.

Seward # 326

Those inside affected area should only be allowed to indicate how the funds are spent...either individually or by the communities ie, Seward, Homer, Valdez, Chenega, Seldovia, etc.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5560

Let the shareholders decide whether they want to move that land or log it, they're the owners of it. If they say they want to do it, they want to sell that land, then you guys sit down and try to work out a reasonable deal.

Kodiak # 5548

One of the biggest impressions that keeps coming back to me was the loss of empowerment that happened. It wasn't important how much money Exxon spent, we wanted to be in power to do it for ourselves. Even here in Kodiak we're far enough away from the center of action of the Trustee Council ,

to have a hard time, but we can still respond; we have empowerment, we have a Legislative Information Office [where the Trustee Council meetings are teleconferenced]. But I'm a little concerned that some of the villages need to be empowered. They need to be accessed. Maybe they can teleconference some of these meetings to the villages. I also wanted to share just a touch of resentment that every thing seems to go out of Anchorage. I understand you can't put the Trustee Council in Cordova or Homer, it costs too much, but it still is frustrating. I really appreciate meetings like this but I think there should be just a little more effort to empower. I feel like we've been empowered through this meeting, and this brochure and the advertising for this meeting has really helped.

Kodiak # 5545

[Mayor of Kodiak Borough, Jerome Selby]: I think that the issues are only difficult if you approach it from a philosophical point of view. I want to enter into the record the Kodiak Borough plan. There's some specific projects and there's general acquisition and restoration projects. These are restoration items that we think will get this part of the country back on our feet. This plan came from the people who were on the beach during the oil spill and represents all of the agencies, such as Fish and Wildlife, Park Service, DEC and ADF&G. We built this plan from the bottom up rather than the top down. It is interesting to me how much these documents have in common [holds up the brochure and the borough plan]. I see a lot of these projects that are perfectly in line with what you guys are coming up with even though you are coming from the top down, which is a totally different strategy from our plan. I see human use in recreation sites, and brown bear, and some monitoring sites. We've got those collection lagoons in this plan. The museum is in the plan, and there's some endowment money in here, too, and in some of the other categories we've talked about. We've been ready for over a year to get on with it. I'm pleased that you folks are here, and it looks to me like we're going to have a pretty good match.

Kodiak # 5534

There's been a dearth of efforts and money expended outside of Prince William Sound. It's true there was a tremendous amount of oil in the Sound, but there's no mention of the 800 miles of coastline within the Kodiak Island Borough that were injured and oiled. As far as acknowledging the true breadth and depth of the impact, four years later it still has not come out. It's the same frustration we felt two weeks after the spill and we still do, we don't get acknowledgement of the real losses that we've experienced here.

Larsen Bay # 6142

I'm having a hard time figuring this out because every area is different, and a lot of these here could help someplace else but they won't help us here. How are these clams going to help my yard. I don't understand it, you're talking about moderate restoration there. If you had an oil spill in Africa you could take all the elephants and say we'll just put them in California. This doesn't make sense because it doesn't help my area.

Larsen Bay # 5595

When they evaluate this to determine what projects are going to fly, do they go by volume? We can't compete, we are not enough people, we won't have a chance that our projects go forward.

Larsen Bay # 5590

Couldn't it start off by accepting it as a comment, that Kodiak is Kodiak and Larsen Bay is Larsen

Bay and they are two different places. When these plans are made up they should reflect that. This village was affected differently from Karluk. And if you include us in the borough we won't see any benefit from this money.

Larsen Bay # 5589

If it comes to the point where the money is going to this area, don't distribute it to the borough, because they'll keep it all. We've been having problems with them for a long time. The borough gets a bunch of money and it stops at the end of the road system. It's really a hassle for the villages to get our portion of what's been appropriated for our area. Once they get their hands on it we see very little of it.

Larsen Bay # 5588

I've seen this happen before at meetings I've gone to. Everybody refers to Kodiak Island as Kodiak. We're on Kodiak Island, not in Kodiak. The villages are not included in a lot of these budgets that are put out. It goes to the city of Kodiak, not to us. Referring to Kodiak Island as Kodiak is a real big mistake. The villages get left out of a lot of stuff because of that.

Larsen Bay # 5587

Have you checked into splitting the money for each area? You should come up with a formula so we get a minimum percentage for Kodiak and so the villages are not left out.

Larsen Bay # 5570

My concern would be with the studies you're doing up there, how are you going to relate that to what you're doing here in Kodiak?

Old Harbor # 6145

From your answer I conclude that in other words the people here won't have a hell of a lot to do with the decisions. See this has been done in the past, I come here to hear people like you all the time. I come here and they ask 'what do you want? what do you want?' Then they get on the plane and stick their notes under the seat and forget it. What we want is for you to say "You got x amount of dollars, this is your land, now you fix it. We want the native corporation to sit down and say this part is hurt and this part is hurt. These guys here know what was hurt, let them be your guides. That oil spill put a lot of people out of business, it's a way of creating a few jobs (if you let them control the money). They'll never see, that's something different. Ever since the tidal wave we've been studied to death and nothing ever seems to be done about anything.

Old Harbor # 5676

How many miles of beach were oiled in Kodiak? I think you will find that were more in Kodiak. [Emil Christiansen wants to know how many miles out of the official oiled shoreline mileage were on Kodiak.].

Old Harbor # 5666

Like you said, they spent \$100 million in research in Prince William Sound. How many miles of beaches were damaged in Prince William Sound and how many miles were damaged on Kodiak? It seems to me the most of the damage was done here. Here the oil busted into little pieces and everything ate it. I don't think there was any species of bird or animal that didn't eat it. Some of them got

away, but every beach on Kodiak Island has been damaged and the ocean bottom was damaged, and yet you say they didn't do any research here?

Ouzinkie # 6127

We've listened to what the state and other agencies have said in the past but people in the bush know more than the agencies. We know more than the people in Juneau or even Fish and Game in Kodiak about the migrating birds. There was a study done since 1989, I think in Southeast Alaska or Prince William Sound, that they feel that may explain the decline. The oil spill may have affected the plankton and the birds are eating this stuff. Next month our population on Nelson's Island is about 50% what it was in 1988. If we were to believe the reports done by the agency. We have three islands called the triplets near here. According to Fish and Wildlife there are just rabbits living out there [implication here was that is wrong] Because we live up here we know more than anyone else knows about how we were affected, and what's being affected, especially those of us that depend on subsistence.

Ouzinkie # 5735

Like John Sturgeon, who is on the PAG, he can't make any promises. All they can do and all we want you to do is listen to our concerns and pass them on. That's all we ask.

Ouzinkie # 5731

Up in Nenana they were going to build a railroad across the river. The state engineers went up there and met with the tribal entity and they showed the tribal president where they were going to build the bridge. The chief didn't speak good English, but he told them, no don't build it there, it will be gone next spring. But they were experts and they built the bridge where the engineers said to build it. And next spring it was washed away. Next time they asked the chief exactly where to build it. You need to ask the local people, they know more about this area. For example Exxon was only hiring people with six-pack licenses. Most of the local people didn't have six-pack licenses. They hired outsiders, but they don't know where the rocks are, they'd never been in our area. The local people know more about our resource than any agency or people in Juneau or in Washington D.C. We have to depend on those resources. I could tell you more about the deer on this island because I live there. I don't have to depend on Fish and Game to tell me that, I know because I live here. These are the people that should be hired to do this research stuff. There's where some of this money should be spent.

Ouzinkie # 5730

If they want an evaluation then send in someone with lots of money. I'd place a heck of a lot more credence on asking Martin Squartsoff how many seals are out on the bay than some scientist. Martin lives on the water, he was born on the water. The bottom line is going to be whether you ask a so-called expert or a local person. You're going to get the same answer: there's been an impact and you can see it.

Ouzinkie # 5729

The emphasis should be placed on rural Alaska. Look at the museum in Kodiak. What benefit does it do anybody? Not anybody here. It didn't do anything to help us. What does a museum have to do with the oil spill? Maybe they want to keep the museum alive to see how we used to live.

Ouzinkie # 5728

I feel that we get passed over many times on all these surveys. We spend our time answering questions for individuals like you that are coming around here. What it all boils down to in the end is it is generally a place like Kodiak with a bigger population that gets the funding, and the people who actually live on these resources are forgotten. Those people don't really depend on the resources for a living like we do. I think they should make a special effort regarding the native villages to specially prioritize what the villagers feel. Maybe segregate villager comments and not compare them with the urban areas. You should have a special test for the rural areas. With a bigger population like in urban Kodiak their numbers will snow us under.

Ouzinkie # 5712

I don't think too many people have too much trouble with eating a clam or eating a duck. What we're seeing now is that there's not the quantity that there used to be. People want to eat clams, shoot deer, eat whatever kind of fish. But for example, here a couple of weeks ago a bunch of us went out digging on a beach over on Lacross. We went home with very little, where normally we'd go home with a couple of buckets of clams in half the time. I'd like to see specific projects to return those populations back to what they were. What do you do if you have a question on how to restore something but you don't know how to go about it? There should be efforts to restore clam and duck populations, and the local people should be involved and also have a chance to be employed.

Ouzinkie # 5711

One of the problems is that when the agencies say they're trying to involve the local people to help, they mean leasing a boat. When I say involve I mean we want to know what the results are. They spend millions and millions of dollars on research and we don't see the results.

Ouzinkie # 5710

I agree with Andy that research is a valuable thing, but specifically I'd like to see results in our areas. I'd like to see actual projects that people around here could see results from or actually see stuff going on. I'd rather see a project going on than get a newspaper like this in the mail.

Port Lions # 5815

This community was affected and there were a lot of things outside the community that were affected, too. It would seem right that we get some benefit from some of this money here in Port Lions.

Port Lions # 5814

Is there going to be some attempt to see that each area impacted is reflected in this plan somewhere?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 616

Communities that were injured by spill should be assisted in recovering. No emphasis has been placed here yet.

US, Outside Alaska# 427

Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using Alaskan Native, people who

are at least 50% Alaskan native.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5169

In December or January there was a resolution by the Trustee Council to use local hire wherever possible.

Chenega Bay # 5164

We have tried to develop project proposals on our own, but we get behind the agency power curves every year.

Chenega Bay # 5144

It would also be important to use local people and knowledge (to do the work) because you won't get a good picture unless you consult with us.

Chenega Bay # 5136

In the Kenai Fiords you can't even pick up a piece of ice on the beach. That is bad when someone in Washington can tell me what I can eat.

Chenega Bay # 5130

I would really like to see all these scientists and biologists use some of the local knowledge. They have only read about the area in books. Local knowledge in enhancement programs should be utilized.

Cordova # 5340

We are starting to look at things being spent in other places, trying to understand why people aren't doing anything in Prince William Sound and why the Trustees let the herring studies go, and now Exxon is coming out with their comments in Atlanta to even confuse things more. I was involved in Valdez with the air health studies and then there's the peer review. It's going to run this way with all this stuff. No matter how good the science is you can always find someone to rebut it. The state doesn't want to find damage because they want to open ANWR. The feds don't want to find damages because they want support for going to war over this. It is defeat on your way to victory. However, I still urge everyone to complete this brochure questionnaire and send it in.

Cordova # 5333

I suggest that you should weight the number of comments from communities into the total population.

Cordova # 5331

Why can't they hold the Trustee Council meetings here so you don't have to carry our message to them?

Cordova # 5330

The level of frustration here is just getting worse. I feel like the Trustee Council is from Mars. The herring studies are integral to what was going to happen. Without it we have nothing. Are they that ignorant? Why are we wasting our time trying anything? We think we've been ignored, and meanwhile they're building whale jails down in Seward and buying trees and maybe they'll put something on Mt. McKinley. The very basics of the ocean that had toxic stuff dumped on it is being

ignored.

Cordova # 5327

Please pass on to the Trustees that someone whose life has been turned on end should have more say than someone from Anchorage. Our lifestyle and our economy have all been severally impacted.

Cordova # 5326

When the oil spill happened they wouldn't listen to us here, they listened to Valdez. I see the restoration plan coming out of Anchorage and they don't listen to us. I live here and I work here. I have a lot more trouble making a living since the oil spill. I see us formulating a policy where more outside people are going to get the work. Out of the restoration work done in 1992 and 1993 how much of the contracts were let in our area?

Cordova # 5325

The big expenses are the reimbursements. Research has not received the biggest dollars. I heard Harley Oldberg say that he was planning a meeting May 25 in Valdez where he wanted to get five representatives from Cordova with Valdez to put together an attack forum for the Trustee Council.

Cordova # 5324

We are all extremely frustrated. Over the four years we've tried to get these groups together to speak for us but it hasn't been effective so far. Even now if we try both routes simultaneously, that is, as special interest groups and as individuals, I am still not convinced the Trustee Council is going to act on our wishes. I don't have anything against anybody outside Alaska commenting but I think it comes back to the same point: I am a lifer here. I'd like to continue on but it's all become so unmanageable. Everything is out of our control. The money just keeps getting sucked up by outside agencies and studies. If there's nobody left here to fish is there really a resource failure?

Cordova # 5323

We've been left out of the whole damn picture. I keep going to these meetings and hoping something is going to come out of it. I heard them say they could get together by teleconference if it was important enough. What do we need to do, throw some names of groups like Eyak Corporation, Tatitlek, PWSAC, CDFU at them that we support this idea? How do we do this?

Cordova # 5322

It seems that our voice in Prince William Sound, in Cordova, Chenega, Tatitlek, Whittier and Valdez, we're nothing compared to Anchorage. There's a huge and powerful sports fishing group up in Anchorage that speaks as one. You're telling us to get organized but I don't see how we can compete.

Cordova # 5316

This is a lot of homework here. You're asking us to do a lot of homework, and Cordova is known for its grass roots politics. When Cordovans put their minds to it we can get a big response. But we've done this so many times and we've got a lot of other issues to deal with. How do we know if we put in time on this that it's going to be of more value than so many other times? How do we know that this is the one? We can get the input but it's not fair to ask a burnt out community one more time to do a lot of home work. Is this really it?

Cordova # 5310

You were talking about getting together the communities to have a stronger voice. In 1971 we were having a disaster in Prince William Sound with our fisheries. Our wild stocks were not enough to provide an equitable living. We developed a Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, which included Seward, Whittier and Valdez, even people from the interior, as well as the subsistence users and sports fisheries. The mandate of the PWSAC is to ethically produce fish for the whole community that uses Prince William Sound. All of these communities have bound themselves together for a common

goal, so if you want to listen to a group that has the most voices you need to listen to PWSAC. We work hand in hand with Fish and Game to genetically protect the wild stock and they give us direction to help protect the wild stocks.

Cordova # 5307

Somebody suggested that they should measure the residual oil in the beaches and he who has the most residual oil gets the most funding.

Cordova # 5306

I don't want us to start arguing among regions.

Cordova # 5305

They didn't get near the oil we got but they got the whole sport fishing lobby behind them . We can't get it together because we're such a tiny population and because the Hickel administration hates our guts.

Cordova # 5304

Kodiak Borough got themselves together and it got attention. PWSAC and CDFU did this and they haven't gotten any attention. I don't understand what it is we aren't doing? What is the right heading? Kachemak Bay got a big chunk of money, I don't know how much oil they got, but they got a big chunk of money. What is it that they did that was right?

Cordova # 5303

If the sound and the regions can get together and agree on the things we agree are priorities and back it up with hundreds individuals, would that be good?

Cordova # 5293

We felt a lot of dissatisfaction from the Trustee Council process both from the lack of input from public and from the PAG. The PAG supported various fisheries projects that got axed by the Trustee Council anyway. Though you say that is one avenue, at least on paper that doesn't work.

Cordova # 5292

I think that Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU) has crystallized the feelings of the fishing community. We've worked hard with that union the last four years. We've petitioned for studies on salmon and herring and nothing's being heard. If you were going to do anything we would think you'd take what CDFU says and they haven't been heard.

Cordova # 5291

I think the Trustee Council, both on the state and federal level need to start each day with a litany that 75% of the oil was in Prince William Sound, 90% of the hardest hit beaches were in Prince William Sound. The major damages outside the common murre and the sea birds occurred in Prince William Sound. You say you want to hear the public, so listen to the people in Prince William Sound. I bet you get a larger amount of opinion out of Cordova than anywhere else. We cannot compete with the pressure put on the Trustee Council by the other state agencies and the federal agencies. The trustees need to get rid of the unanimous vote. I think you need to pay undue and special attention to any voice coming out of Prince William Sound. I think some people are upset because we just got the scientific information released last February 2. Of course people are going to be calling for research. There is a difference between herring studies which are truly time critical and damages to archaeological sites. I just came back from a herring fishery that disappointed everyone. I think this community has more people going to meetings than are going fishing these days. We've been screaming for a long time and not being heard and something's got to change.

Tatitlek # 6003

Naturally ideas are going to agencies and they have their own agendas. The environmental groups have their own people getting in other peoples' faces. It seems like we need someone else taking the ball for us. Has there been any effort to get any of these people together so they have more clout?

Tatitlek # 5989

Can we invite the Trustees to come to the villages? They really should have a meeting either in Valdez or Cordova or somewhere where the ordinary people could attend.

Tatitlek # 5988

Is there any way to make the Trustees aware we don't have the resources of the environmental groups or whatever, but we do have strong concerns about these issues and we need to be heard, too.

Tatitlek # 5987

How can the villages have more say on this? It's discouraging and frustrating. Some times we feel when we fill out these surveys that it's not doing any good. What else could we be doing?

Tatitlek # 5986

In the scheme of things in terms of people lobbying, how do the villages fare? Are we there with the big guys pitching for particular projects? Do you see the villages in there lobbying effectively for particular projects?

Valdez # 6026

Could you tell us how it might be effective to lobby for a restoration project that is directly related to the sound? How would you present something that is not so glamorous? Say a spotted shrimp study for example?

Valdez # 6020

If we go back and review the 1992 and 1993 work plan we'll find that Prince William Sound is not significantly represented in work projects. We hear about problems with shrimp, pink salmon and crab, but we're laymen, not scientists. The oil was at its most toxic here, but it was here for such

a short duration I don't think the scientists figured out just how toxic it was. On down stream where the oil was less toxic, where it just dirtied and didn't harm anything, you can substantiate those effects because scientists had more time to study it and record their findings. Here in Prince William Sound it was the hottest and most toxic, but they didn't get that kind of contamination in the other regions. We're not getting the right amount of attention. This brochure is going everywhere, and I don't see how you're going to get the right information from all those other places. I would also like to point out that \$900 million also has the potential to disrupt the socio-economic balance of Prince William Sound.

Whittier # 6086

It would help the communities to have a cohesive voice. We need to come to some generalities.

Whittier # 6068

You would think you would take your priorities and do research where the spill occurred and then work your way out. You would start in the Sound where it first occurred. The little guy gets last. We are watching it with the state and federal money. It has not been spent on the nucleus of Prince William Sound. You should start in the middle of the Sound. This data will help you do the next one and then the next one. When you think population wise, you hear more people in the larger city give rebuttal. We are quiet people, and I get the feeling we are sort of walked over for this reason.

ISSUE: 5.4 MTG ; Comments about the public meetings
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5366

I think the public is better informed since the symposium. That has probably been a very helpful thing.

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

The village of Port Graham would like to thank the Restoration Team for this opportunity to provide public testimony on what kinds of restoration projects should be funded. We hope that you will fulfill your duty and act upon the concerns that you hear from the people who actually live in the oil spill region.

Seward # 5931

Are you taping this? How do you identify who is speaking? Are you simply taking public opinion. I don't have any scientific background. Some of the scientific people should be identified when they comment.

Seward # 5899

What is the consensus of the opinions?

Seward # 5898

How many towns have you been to so far?

Seward # 5896

Is this going through some process where comments are recorded?

Seward # 5895

What is the purpose of the meeting? How do you gauge what we might do or favor? Do we fill out a form?

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5

No comments at this time, just to say thank you for presenting what you have available to us and thanks for being here.

Kodiak # 6123

Why do we have to pick and choose and combine? I don't quite understand, it is such a confusing process.

Kodiak # 5561

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

Ouzinkie # 5701

I have a feeling that in all the towns you're going to hear the same things. It's going to take quite a while for all the feelings about the spill to sort out. They're not all going to agree with each other.

Port Lions # 5823

On the timing for public meetings: this was great coming in April, but the herring fishermen went fishing April 15. For future reference you might try to get here before April 15 so they are here.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 6025

Who is conducting the meeting in Anchorage if you guys are here, and why are you conducting a meeting in Fairbanks?

Whittier # 6089

A lot of times we get forgotten. We appreciate your coming up.

ISSUE: 5.4 RP ; Comments about the Restoration Plan
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5494

I am not inclined to sticking with rigid allocation formats. Take a look at the resources and find the most cost-effective method. Let the pie charts work themselves out. The division between habitation protection and acquisition and restoration I would not like to see prescribed rigidly.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5015

Is this plan flexible over the years?

Anchorage # 1634 Sierra Club

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We have not necessarily responded to each of the questions in the "brochure". Instead, we discuss the issues we consider most important, while suggesting a different approach that we believe the restoration plan should take. 1) The Restoration Plan Format... The Sierra Club believes that the Restoration Plan should not attempt to name precise percentages or amounts of money to be spent on different categories of activities. We recommend a simple plan that describes rules and policies for Trustee Council decisions. We recommend the following principles: Legality: Trustees should clarify what is legal and what is not legal under the oil spill settlement. The settlement is not a "slush fund" for worthy projects. Only projects which advance restoration may be funded. Education and research are worthy goals, but are not legal unless they advance restoration of resources and services damaged in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Anchorage # 1633 Forest Service Chugach National Forest

We also believe that a process based on the long term Restoration Plan needs to be established to allocate such funds on an annual basis. This process could utilize existing agency organizations to administer and implement projects within areas of jurisdiction. Thank you for the opportunity to comment, if you have any questions please call me.

Anchorage # 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd

I am providing comments to the draft restoration plan and supplement on behalf of the shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd., Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and Tatitlek Corporation. Shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition include Tatitlek Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and English Bay Corporation. Our shareholders own virtually all of the private land holdings in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Fjords and Lower Kenai Peninsula. Our shareholders are each owned by Alaska Native residents who are subsistence users of resources in the oil-impacted area. Our shareholders and their ancestors have occupied those shores for over 11,000 years. We have read your draft plan and we have commented. Residents of our villages have commented, and have seen their comments discounted from 22 individual letters to a single letter, from 35 names on a petition to a single entry. We do not believe the system intended to restore the EVOS area is working, nor do we believe you can ignore our concerns. I will discuss below why we

Anchorage # 5100

If I put these numbers down in the column, will you send me the proposals? So somewhere in this building, there has to be the proposal information.

Anchorage # 5099

How will these numbers come back regarding the accelerated rate? Can you send me some of these proposed projects that are listed here? If these are designed to clean specific beaches, I would like to see who proposed cleaning what proposed beaches.

Anchorage # 5055

To clarify my thinking, it is my understanding that there are 207 potential projects, and our task is to voice support or opposition to these project, and we also have until May 27th to submit additional projects.

Anchorage # 5035

Can anymore projects be suggested this year? So we write it down and send it back to you?

Anchorage # 5031

Where did these proposals come from?

Anchorage # 372 Koniag, Inc.

As I stated in the questionnaire, there is an overwhelming public perception that the E.V. trustees have, to date, and will in the future, manage to dribble away the settlement monies mainly to maintain their respective bureaucracies and produce great quantities of esoteric studies gathering dust, rather than do anything of lasting benefit for the public.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5424

I read the list of possible projects. It is beyond me where these ideas come from and seem to enhance bureaucracy. I am amazed at the ass backwards things going on. It does not inspire faith when projects like this get written down.

Homer # 5378

What else will be done in the 1993 Work Plan?

Homer # 5377

Was Kachemak Bay part of the 1992 Work Plan?

Homer # 482 Kachemak Bay Conservation Society (KBCS)

Minimize the waste of money through projects padded with more money than necessary.

Nanwalek # 5616

Have FY '94 projects been approved yet?

Nanwalek # 5608

Is there somewhere you can write for specific proposals for a specific idea?

Port Graham # 5758

I made a request for testing the clams. Out here near the clam bed was a cleaning station and I don't know if the stuff at the cleaning station contaminated the clams or if it was a combination. The cleaning station is where the boats came in.

Port Graham # 5757

I am concerned about how useful is what we submitted and if it will be taken into consideration. If we were to write up a proposal on mariculture, where would we go to?

Seldovia # 5886

Regarding the 1994 Work Plan, I feel awkward voting on something based on just a title. Having looked at the 1993 Work Plan, some titles sounded crazy but when you reviewed it, you got a better understanding.

Seldovia # 5847

If it was decided to help murre by eradicating the foxes or the rats, would you put that out to bid?

Seldovia # 5845

Do all the projects have to go through an agency? If a committee approached the Trustee Council with a proposal, could the funds be directed through our SOS, city government or chamber of commerce?

Seldovia # 5844

Do we have any idea what projects anticipate continued funding?

Seldovia # 5836

Where did the proposals come from? Can anyone suggest proposals?

Seward # 5964

I wanted to draw attention to page 6 and item #115. If you are not opposed to habitat protection, why is the Kenai Fiords only funded at \$20,000? If you compare that to some of the others, you are talking about a small percentage. If you support habitat acquisition, be sure and write it on the comment form.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5106

What is the procedure for submitting proposals?

Cordova # 6135

From the CDFU point of view the feeling has been that habitat protection has got lots of public pressure and support. What we see happening outside of Cordova is that there seems to be overwhelming support for habitat protection and acquisition. We support it but not to the exclusion of fishery projects. We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake. I recall several meetings ago when options were presented and there was so much support for habitat

acquisition and nothing for marine studies.

Whittier # 6084

Kachemak is one example. Are the only other things we have to compare Fort Richardson and Seward? People are concentrating on other areas and not the Sound.

Whittier # 6058

When the Trustee Council gives a yea or nay on the 1994 projects, will we have an opportunity to give input?

ISSUE: 6.0 XX ; INJURIES

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5223

We still don't know what the injuries are with some species, the effects haven't shown up yet.

Chignik Lagoon # 5196

There are injuries that could take a really long time to show up. Same thing like halibut or sea otters or seining. The injuries could actually be from the oil spill.

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 5363

In a number of instances we don't know enough about the populations involved. The range of one species could be restricted to PWS and another could extend over a large area.

Fairbanks # 573

I believe that we are no wiser in 1993 than we were in March 1989 with regard to the impacts of a major oil spill in coastal Alaska and how do deal with it. We still do not know if the variability caused by the spill was "significant" in spite of much yellow journalism dealing with the subject. Why are some populations greater than they were in 1989 while others are less? What is the role of natural variability?

Juneau # 5464

Are you sure it is necessary to go through all the information in the brochure on injury?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5061

I am surprised by the lack of other sea life on your list of injured species and only one species of salmon. I am wondering if this is being treated as gospel.

Anchorage # 5028

I would like to know more about long-term effects. What has been done to address these aspects?

Anchorage # 5019

Are damage assessment studies continuing?

Anchorage # 5017

On your list on page three, whose list is that?

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5446

Is anyone doing correlation with the habitats and what exists now? A habitat may still be affected by hydrocarbons.

Homer # 5391

Recently in the news there have been disputes by Exxon about the veracity of the scientific studies that have been conducted by a few agencies. They boycotted a recent scientific symposium about Exxon Valdez damages held in Anchorage. When you decide what projects to fund or how to spend the money, whose figures are you looking at? There is a lot of distance between Exxon's assessment that damages are not long lasting and everyone else's.

Nanwalek # 5599

Are these Exxon scientists?

Nanwalek # 5598

Do the scientists do the studies in a lab or do they go out?

Seward # 5894

Who did the sampling?

Seward # 5893

How many tons of samples were taken? Did they get a variety of fish? Is there any chance that a biomass was taken and a year was missed?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1556

I am a member of the National Wildlife Federation (NWF). I am writing to you to express my concern for the wildlife and wilderness hurt by the Exxon Spill in 1989. When I think of all the millions of animals and acres of forests that were devastated by the spill, my heart aches. But the thing that saddens me most is that it is taking this long to start doing something about it.

US, Outside Alaska# 1031

For months following the March 1989 T/V E-V Prudhoe crude oil spill, I remember vividly watching the nightly news reports as the slick spread and jumbled cleanup efforts from Exxon and local fisherman began. My heart sank along w/ many Americans and people worldwide, but all I knew were the TV and magazine images. I have spent much time in the outdoors, but up to that time had yet to venture out .

of the lower 48. News reports eventually faded and I continued my life in the city w/ occasional jaunts to local mountains. All of this has changed in my recent past. I was fortunate enough to participate in a sea kayaking expedition for 25 days in the Northwest, part of Prince William Sound which recently ended. I had expected barren beaches and remnant blackened rocks. What I found instead were some of the most breathtaking stretches of beach and rocky coastline I have ever witnessed. This was merely the "surface facade" of a still unhealthy area of water and coastline, however, and that message became lucid quite fast. Where were the multitudes of harlequin ducks? Packs of oyster catchers? At Day Care Cove on the SE side of Perry island, where were the congregations of sea otters and their pups during this season? The relative silence of the affected spill area through which I traveled was reinforced by reminiscing tales of life before the spill by old veterans in the expedition. Our route took me from Whittier out to Olsen Island and back, spending time in Unakwick, Eagle Bay, Esther Passage and up into College and Harriman Fjords. Here, where oil made much less of a direct impact, the wildlife I has missed was present in limited numbers. This provided a good balance for me between experiencing affected and unaffected areas. Perry Island's Day Care Cove was next to the high wave energy bench upon which we camped and where, even after cleanup, I found asphalt above our high tide line and a smear of oil on my kayak as I was loading. This indicates to me that the impact is hardly over. I commend nature for so thoroughly helping the cleanup process by elemental breakdown and wave energy. We, as humans, have done all in our capacity to 'play God' and manually cleanse and cleanup the land directly. Nature will heal itself if we allow it the chance.

US, Outside Alaska# 1007

I have just spent the last twenty-three days in Prince William Sound in a sea kayak. I have journeyed from as far north as Whittier and Culross Island to as far south as Pt. Helen. The Sound is beautiful in the summer as you may know, teeming with life, a dynamic example of Natural processes. One of the key interests in traveling to the Sound and exploring it, is observing the after effects of the event that has made it infamous. The rupture and subsequent spillage of millions of barrels of crude oil from the Exxon Corporation oil tanker, Valdez. In the small group I traveled with we discussed the spill, its effects and the current situation. Let me rephrase that last bit, we viewed the current situation. Having never seen the Sound before the spill, I can't make any comparisons- the Sound seems alive dare I say recovered. Alas I know this is untrue. From articles I have read, group discussions I have had and conversations I have partaken in, I believe the spill has taken a marked toll on the Sound. Mythic herds of seals weren't seen, other marine mammals were scarce and definitely not up to the numbers which had been foretold. As a geologist and someone with an interest in hydrology, I am aware of the damage contaminants can do to the coastal environments but more importantly those parts of the environment which aren't really visible. The water table and the soil are two strong holds at contaminants which are dangerous in their own way, the soil as a reservoir and "foot locker" by contaminants and the water table as a distributor of contaminants to far more fragile systems. What I am trying to say and what I am sure you are all aware of, is that the Exxon oil spill has done an incredible amount of damage, both to present and post ecosystems and future (?) victims. I have learned of the settlement that is at your disposal and therefore the power you have to try and make something positive come out of this disaster. I am also aware that you have many special interests groups (one of which I am sure I belong to) are vying for an appropriation of these funds in a manner which best suits their purpose. Knowing all this and

flying in the face of all objectivity, I must suggest an appropriation which coincides with my convictions, my beliefs and further more, my dreams.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5111

We already know there is an injury to the animals and people.

Chenega Bay # 5109

Out of all the resources, the ones with asterisks should be the ones most studied in the past (Injured by the Oil Spill Table). The other species have not had any real study prespill.

Chenega Bay # 5102

Is this list all inclusive of the resources we know of?

Valdez # 6006

With Exxon presenting their information this week in Atlanta, is there going to be a joint meeting between the Exxon scientists and the government scientists to review data and interpretations so they come up with a compromise on damage? You hear on the news that Exxon says the damage has been overrated, is really minimal compared to what the government scientists said.

Whittier # 6113

It is as if your hands are tied. Today I think the species is okay and hope the spill had no effect on it, but then three years later you might discover a link and might not be able to do anything about it. Is this list of injured species forever or is it updated? So do you have to do a study for it to appear on the injured list?

ISSUE: 6.1 XX ; Injuries in general
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5467

Was the group that said there was a population decline from one Trustee group?

Juneau # 5466

Have you had any controversy among the Trustee scientists over the 1989 data and whether there was any population decline?

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5602

Do you know if any of the fish or ducks with hydrocarbons are able to live? Are there any deformities?

Seward # 5924

Where did you get the baseline data? There were a lot of populations that weren't studied at all.

Seward # 5915

So that parcel of land and the animals was affected by the spill? In reality, weren't most of the animals affected on Kodiak Island? Did they have the greatest number of animals impacted?

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6160

There's no birds or fish around here. Where did all the fish go? Where did all the birds go? There's not as many around here now.

Old Harbor # 1012 Old Harbor Native Corporation

Our people and the wildlife in our area were injured by the oil spill.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5122

I don't understand why the population has stabilized for the harbor seals and it is taking longer for the murrelets to stabilize.

Chenega Bay # 5110

I don't understand why they don't come and walk around our beaches and study for a week. All they want to study are the sea otters and the birds that the tourists see. I could care less about the sea otters because we can't eat them. We need to go somewhere that is 17 miles away that shows how things were before the spill.

Chenega Bay # 5103

Under other resources, why is sediment listed following air/water? Are you talking about land damage? Why wouldn't you address anadromous streams?

Cordova # 5345

Both Kachemak Bay and the museum in Kodiak were political. Neither one of them had anything to do with the injury.

Whittier # 6065

I am not for spending great amounts of money on studies. I see damage assessment occurring through studies. Then you have to say what we can do about it. I hate to see this turn into a whole lot of studies.

Whittier # 6039

Were all these species on the chart affected by the oil?

Whittier # 6038

Are these state scientists that are doing the studies?

Whittier # 6037

When you pick those species, did Fish and Game help decide which ones to study?

ISSUE: 6.1 MM ; Injuries to marine mammals in general

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5428

There is no definition of "depleted". The working definition is pretty vague.

Homer # 5427

Some of the marine mammals were hit very hard such as sea otters, especially in PWS. There is now increased hunting on some of these species. Is there any movement through your council to try to get the Marine Mammal Protection Act to develop some regulations because of the decline?

Port Graham # 5783

The animals up in the woods, such as bears and goats, were affected by oil. They also eat kelp to get salt in their body.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5120

It was sad the number of seals, land otters and mink which I have seen this winter. I have seen only four mink tracks on this island. Years before I would catch 30 or 40 with no problem. They are just not here.

Chenega Bay # 5118

The Dall porpoises have disappeared. On the 25th of March I went to Valdez and in an 11 hour run, I saw only 6 porpoises.

ISSUE: 6.1 HS ; Injuries to harbor seal

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5068

What happened to all the seals in Blackstone Bay? They're not there anymore. Last summer there were zero.

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 5781

Harbor seals follow the food.

Port Graham # 5780

The harbor seals are coming back very slowly.

Port Graham # 5759

The bottomfish disappeared. We use to have a lot of harbor seals come here, but after the spill we did not have that many.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5006

After the spill they told us not to eat certain parts of the seals, for example their livers. It seems like seals have definitely declined.

Old Harbor # 5655

Seals are definitely in decline, you used to see them in the narrows all the time and you just don't see them any more. It is hard to pinpoint exactly what the cause is.

Old Harbor # 5654

We were scared to eat seal meat, too. I don't eat it any more. I used to watch the seals down by the lighthouse. I'd go down with my dogs in the summertime and watch them. I don't see them around any more.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5121

Harbor seals have not stabilized. I think they are still in decline.

ISSUE: 6.1 SL ; Injuries to sea lion

REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5859

I feel that it is not time to close the book on the sea lions because it will affect the local fishermen.

Seldovia # 5832

Why is the stellar sea lion not included and how can it be determined that there was no injury?

Seward # 5923

Cathy Frost of Fish and Game took a look at harbor seals and found brain lesions caused by inhalation of hydrocarbons. Has anyone taken a look at the steller sea lions?

Seward # 5922

I don't see the steller sea lion on the list of injured resources. Why isn't it on the list? I know of a sea lion which died that we buried. It is hard to believe there wouldn't have been some impact.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5012

AKI owns part of Two Headed Island, and of course that's a big sea lion haulout, it's over by old Kaguyak. That's a big sea lion rookery. The sea lions are declining pretty badly.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5119

There were thousands of herring. The majority of sea lions which came in to feed on them were young and females. Where are the others?

Chenega Bay # 5117

I have been watching the sea lions. Their haulout wasn't hit; they were hit when they were having pups. The oil was six inches thick when it came through the passages. There are 200 animals where there should be 700. There is a significant change since 1989.

Chenega Bay # 5114

Sea lions should have been studied.

Chenega Bay # 5113

Sea lions were not included as injured.

ISSUE: 6.1 SO ; Injuries to sea otter

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 366

I also think that the sea otters should be emphasized.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5155

The oil spill killed thousands of sea otters, and I still see some out there.

ISSUE: 6.1 LM ; Injuries to land mammals

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5634

The bears were also affected. Their hair comes off. We have seen a couple of them.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5003

But we didn't see too many dead deer right after the spill.

Akhiok # 5002

About two years ago there was dead deer all along this whole area. These last two winters we have had cold snaps but not too much. In this one little island one guy counted 80 dead deer. There were dead deer everywhere, I never saw so many dead deer. It was about two years ago.

Akhiok # 5001

We used to see the deer all along the beach and not any more. I can usually go on a skiff ride and see them all over, but you're lucky now if you see any on a cruise of the whole of Olga Bay.

Karluk # 5519

Ask USF&WS whether the deer population is down.

Old Harbor # 5660

We've seen deer dying from eating tainted kelp.

Ouzinkie # 5713

The Trustee Council just approved all this money for land acquisitions. Where's the money for restoration? I didn't work for Exxon or VECO in 1989. We watched deer going down there, eating oil and then going back inland and dying. Same thing with the eagles. The bears and others were eating them and we don't even know what was really damaged from that. The Fish and Game and the Coast Guard would not report foxes, beavers and deer that were dying.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5141

We went on hunts last year and would see only one deer all day long. The deer we did see were really spooky, and they didn't have fawn. If you don't see any fawn tracks, that means there are none there. We should have seen seven or eight does to one buck. When I went to Montague, it was like Chenega Bay in 1986-87. There were deer everywhere. I would like to see an extensive program to see what the deer are eating.

Chenega Bay # 5140

Fish and Game needs to do studies on the deer. Deer take was lowered for one year.

Chenega Bay # 5139

Bear are easy to photograph and are for the tourist. They don't care about what we want to eat.

Chenega Bay # 5138

I have seen no mention of bear.

ISSUE: 6.1 BRD ; Injuries to birds in general
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5203

I think the food chain has been screwed up. All along these birds keep drifting up ashore, dead. They're just dying all over the place. The food chain has been affected somehow, they're still eating the stuff they've been eating and it's killing them off.

Chignik Lake # 5278

The eiders really have declined a lot.

Chignik Lake # 5261

Nowhere near as many eider ducks come through since the spill. There used to be thousands come through for a good week or so. We haven't had near as many since. You're lucky if you see 40 or 50 where there used to be big flocks come through. They would buzz the houses.

Chignik Lake # 5256

About three weeks ago we found lots of ducks dead way higher than usual. They were deep ocean species of birds you usually never find on land.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 366

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

Anchorage # 5020

For quantification of decline, how much of the local percentage of a population has to decline before being included? How do you consider the national symbol being just injured when there were hundreds upon hundreds, if not thousands, of eagles killed? You are saying that 15% were destroyed, and you are saying it was just injured?

REGION: Kodiak

Karluk # 5521

I have seen fewer eagles and swans. This year only have seen 12 swans. Haven't seen any Brandts yet this year. Eiders also down.

Kodiak # 5526

It seems that a lot of the birds coming by Kodiak come up the shoreline of the Gulf of Alaska, and they also spread out through the interior. They also come by Kodiak, a lot of them go to a point where the hills aren't so high on the Peninsula and then go off into the tundra area and Bristol Bay and beyond. These birds are a big food source in areas where you don't have a supermarket. I have a cabin on Shuyak Island and I've observed a lot of birds going by. One of them is the tundra swan that goes along this route and it can fly long distances. One of the spots that it lands is right by

my cabin on Shuyak and the western inlet. I've observed them going by Kaguyak bay, too. Same with the Canada geese and Brant. The point is that all these birds migrate every summer and a lot of them, especially the smaller ones, don't have the strength of the big birds. They were pretty vulnerable to the spill that came out of Prince William Sound and landed on the shores of the Kenai Peninsula. I think that the effects of this also go a long way along Kodiak Island and then on to Bristol Bay and beyond, and affect the food source of those people that live and depend on that bird population. I believe that money could be spent to find out what species go along that route and what can be done to upgrade the species or help the situation.

Old Harbor # 5681

Some of the message you should get across is that some of the population decline we see isn't showing up on the brochure. There's a lot of species that aren't on there. Like the sea ducks. Last winter certain ducks didn't come back, Steller's eider and king eider for example. There are plenty of harlequin ducks in certain places but some of the other ducks are missing.

Ouzinkie # 5727

I think there's too much emphasis on bald eagles. I've never seen so many eagles, they sure as heck aren't endangered around here. They've reproduced around here. The emphasis is always placed on these things because of a national interest.

Ouzinkie # 5720

There's dead birds out there still floating around now. What are they dying from? Normally they would not be in the bays, these birds are usually out far out in the water.

Ouzinkie # 5707

I think that maybe the duck's food source might have been fouled up.

Ouzinkie # 5705

In our case most the ducks come down from the north.

Ouzinkie # 5703

I have to disagree with what you just said (about needing to find out duck population). Since 1989, if you talk to most of the older people, there's been a big decline in ducks since 1989.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska # 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

Finally, according to federal estimates published in 56 Federal Register 14687 (April 11, 1991), the government processed the following numbers of oiled birds: common murre (10,428 plus some of the 8,851 unidentified murre), harlequin ducks (213), marbled murrelets (612 plus some of the 413 unidentified murrelets), pigeon guillemots (614) and black oystercatchers (9). PSG is concerned that the Trustee Council seems to limit restoration to species that account for about 21,000 of the 35,000 birds that were processed. Restoration should include the species that account for the other 14,000 dead birds (the actual number of dead birds being an unknown multiple of 14,000). As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government is currently pursuing a major law suit in central California concerning a spill that it alleges oiled or damaged about 4,200

seabirds. The Trustee Council should include in its restoration plan the damaged species it now seems to ignore, including yellow-billed loons, tufted puffins, grebes, shearwaters, cormorants, oldsquaw, scoters, black-legged kittiwakes and ancient murrelets. In conclusion, PSG urges the Trustees to (1) fund the removal of predators from seabird colonies; (2) purchase seabird habitat; (3) endow university chairs; (4) expand restoration for migratory birds to include the entire state of Alaska; and (5) include all damaged species of seabirds in its restoration efforts.

US, Outside Alaska# 1616 Pacific Seabird Group

Seabirds are particularly vulnerable to oil spills and were perhaps the single resource most damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* spill. The Trustees estimate that the spill killed as many as 645,000 seabirds, including murres, loons, cormorants, pigeon guillemots, grebes, sea ducks, marbled murrelets, Kittlitz' murrelets, black oystercatchers, Bonaparte's gulls, arctic terns, black-legged kittiwakes and tufted puffins. PSG is particularly concerned about marbled murrelets because last September the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the population of this species from Washington to California as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

ISSUE: 6.1 HAR ; Injuries to harlequin duck

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 6119

What caused the deformities in the birds (harlequins)?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5131

The harlequin duck were a food source for us. We did not use them as a sport. The State should find a way for us to farm them and try to get them to nest in this area. They are a shoreline bird. They were really impacted.

ISSUE: 6.1 MUR ; Injuries to murres

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5198

I don't think it's right you should say that the murres that dying now are not dying because of the spill. These birds feed on the little fish, if you kill that feed off it could affect the birds, all the little things that grow up in the ocean. Those whales that you see in the False Pass, they sit there and they're feeding on little fish going through the Pass, fish from miles and miles away.

Chignik Lagoon # 5195

Right now there's dead murres washing up all over. The food chain's been killed. Fish and Game says they appear to be starving to death.

REGION: Kenai

Seward # 5925

As a community that was invaded by the common murre this spring, I have never seen anything like this before, and I've been here a few years. What caused it and can it be traced back to the spill?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Tatitlek # 5980

I see lots of common murres dead here lately. We also shot a couple of birds recently and they were oiled. I've been traveling around and seeing a lot of these birds dead, just during the last couple of months.

ISSUE: 6.1 FSH ; Injuries to fish in general

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 479

Protection of wild stocks of anadromous fishes - highly favor

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5236

I'm on the advisory committee here for the fishery, and I can tell you that the Fish and Game people in Kodiak are very tight. You have to go beat them up for information.

Chignik Lagoon # 5235

The year of the spill, did Fish and Game submit any reports? Did they do any research, and is that information available?

Chignik Lagoon # 5184

It's difficult to tell from one time or one system to another what is going on [concerning salmon].

Chignik Lake # 5242

Our Fisheries Resource Institute (FRI) people come around with a fixed budget, they can't do much here. They were studying the river flow in Black Lake.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 366

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

Anchorage # 5098

We have seen zero returns in our silvers. There are a lot of components. An endowment has to be part of this because the more we find out, the less we know.

Anchorage # 5040

Do you think Bristol Bay Fishery was affected?

Anchorage # 5021

What hatcheries are you talking about are releasing more fish than they have in the past?

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 5766

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

Nanwalek # 5630

You have a big list of things that were studied. Tom cods should be studied because they relate more to people, and people are what you want to protect.

Nanwalek # 5629

I don't how much they check the lagoon. There is no tom cod. Seems like we don't find them down on the beach.

Nanwalek # 5625

Someone told me there are fish with sores on them.

Port Graham # 5770

The silver run in this village has never been a commercial run. Many years ago it may have been, but it has always been a subsistence use product.

Port Graham # 5769

I have been watching fish, and I have noticed the dog salmon have gone down too. There weren't that many silvers either.

Port Graham # 5767

I noticed on the list you left out bottomfish. Also the silvers and kings were left out. We don't have a way of testing them, so we don't know if there was injury. I know those fish go through the whole Cook Inlet. You only have the reds and the pinks.

Port Graham # 5763

The seaweed affected by oil is partly dead and turning whitish green. You can tell it has been hit with oil.

Port Graham # 5760

When we were working at Windy Bay, I noticed how the oil affected the bottomfish.

Port Graham # 5759

The bottomfish disappeared. We use to have a lot of harbor seals come here, but after the spill we did not have that many.

Port Graham # 5753

Windy Bay was also affected. English Bay complained about the killing of small fry of reds. The current was too strong for them to fight.

Port Graham # 5751

We had a boom across the bay and that killed off a lot of fry. They didn't have the curtain down. After we took it up, we had a whole bunch of salmon fry caught (millions).

Port Graham # 5749

This is a year to catch fish and see if they are affected. This might be the year we find out things.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5532

One thing Jerome Selby and the lady in back mentioned about the spill and the aftermath was the tar balls forming and then sinking. I have been thinking about the area off of the Kenai Peninsula where a lot of the spill was located and subsequent breaking up of the oil and possible sinking of these balls in that area. I'm thinking about that area in the Gulf where there's a 200 fathoms deep spot that is a major spawning area for halibut. Has any data been brought out about what percentage of the oil formed balls and sank and could it possibly get down to that spawning area of the halibut? Because of the value of the halibut fishery wouldn't it be good to check that?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5126

Day after day I would set 2,400 hooks for a total of 100 fish. That is a significant change.

Chenega Bay # 5125

I should have kept a record on the crippled cod I caught. I have seen a big change in the fish species.

Cordova # 5281

We found some evidence of chronic injuries in pacific salmon that were not in the 1989 year class. The public has not heard that. We do have some evidence of long term problems with genetics of pacific salmon. We did a pilot study last year and urged the trustees to fund a second study, but it wasn't funded. We need to sort out whether there are long term effects. There might be, we're not sure, we haven't done a good job of measuring.

Valdez # 6007

The Trustees' head scientist made the determination on pink and sockeye salmon. Sockeye being a four year fish, how can he determine what the decline is at this time? We are specifically talking about the wild stock pink salmon, correct? [Marty and Veronica say yes].

ISSUE: 6.1 HER ; Injuries to herring

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5486

I find it astounding when 50 or 60 fish studies have been done and that we wouldn't have any kind of herring program going.

Juneau # 5470

Do you end testing at the two-year age group? If they found injury to the eggs in 1989, why weren't studies continued until this year?

Juneau # 5469

Has there been Trustee money put into herring studies?

Juneau # 5468

Was there any Trustee money put into the sampling of the recent run of herring?

Juneau # 5465

Is there any reason why herring is listed in the injured but no population decline column?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5091

The Pacific herring should have a star on it and is clearly diseased.

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 6100

The five-year olds (Herrings) were smaller and diseased.

Port Graham # 5773

I have a newspaper clipping regarding disease in PWS herring. You have to find the answer to that. If herring were affected, salmon probably were too.

Port Graham # 5752

Not only were the pink fry caught but also the herring.

Port Graham # 5742

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

Port Graham # 5739

Did they say anything about the herring down in the Sound and why they are not returning?

Seldovia # 5874

When you get to something like herring fisheries, there seems to be a gap.

Seward # 5913

In your unknown for the herring, how much will be known after the second disaster in PWS?

Seward # 5892

Could this year's poor herring process be backtracked?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1334

I recently read the update about the proposed oil spill recovery plan in the July/August 1993 National Wildlife Enviro Action Newsletter. I cannot stress enough my support of making Exxon and the Trustees use as much as possible of their remaining funds in support of the habitat protection plan. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the conservationists' preferred alternative which would leave 20% of the settlement funds for fisheries studies and management programs. The more money, the better. This is not the case of a fractured ecosystem, but a destroyed one, one that may never return to "normal", but this does not mean that 100% effort should not go forth in order to help or restore as much as possible. Maybe with a little luck, some of God's good help and, most important, the funds, the Prince William Sound area can one day be partially restored and enjoyed by all of its residents again (both man and animal life!). I hope that my letter helps in getting this approved. If there is anything else I can do as a concerned U.S. citizen and nature lover, please contact me at the above address.

US, Outside Alaska# 1216 Federation of Fly Fishers

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5124

Three of my friends are making the test sets, and they said Fish and Game are concerned about the number of herring with open sores.

Chenega Bay # 5123

The herring season is going on, and it was predicted by Fish and Game that there would be a record herring season, but there weren't enough fish to open the damn fishery. The herring seiners were scheduled to go to work, but there hasn't been an opening.

Cordova # 433

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

Cordova # 6135

From the CDFU point of view the feeling has been that habitat protection has got lots of public pressure and support. What we see happening outside of Cordova is that there seems to be overwhelming support for habitat protection and acquisition. We support it but not to the exclusion of fishery projects. We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake. I recall several meetings ago when options were presented and there was so much support for habitat

acquisition and nothing for marine studies.

Cordova # 677

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

Cordova # 675

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

Cordova # 5284

It seems irresponsible to me. The pacific herring are the bottom of the food chain. A lot of the birds and other species in the sound rely on herring for food. We were funded for three years, and everyone knew that 1993 would be the important year. This seems like a total sellout. We were sold out by Exxon, we were sold out by the lawyers, and now it seems like the state is jerking the rug out from under us, too. Herring are the basic building blocks for life in the marine environment. At a key time for herring deposition, we are missing this data for the 1989 year class altogether. This year 2/3 of the herring didn't show up, and the 1/3 that did has some mystery disease. It just seems totally off to say 'OK, let's go study bald eagles.'

Tatitlek # 5974

If the herring are declining over the population, won't that mean other species would have to move into the population decline column too because they depend so heavily on the herring as a food source?

Tatitlek # 311

The Pacific herring are a food service to most of the other resources a complete study of the herring and the effects that herring may have on other resources that are used for subsistence.

Tatitlek # 30

Very little attention has been given to Pacific Herring, a resource that is of utmost importance to the survival of all the other resources that prey on herring for subsistence. More in-depth studies of this resource must be undertaken. I think the impact of oil on herring is much greater than what has been realized by the council and that the impact on herring has had a detrimental effect on the recovery of all other resources.

Valdez # 697

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

believe your draft plan and your supplemental material are not acceptable.

Anchorage # 1528 Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd

The draft supplement appears to be a fundamental reworking of the draft restoration plan and there is inadequate time to comment on a new model. The draft and the supplement leave too many matters unanswered which would appear to us crucial to a restoration plan. There is precious little concern for the human environment. The supplement discounts public comment, over-emphasizes habitat acquisition, and understates the benefits of moderate to comprehensive restoration. As a result, recovery of resources and services necessary to the existence of our communities is being shelved for decades. Indeed, comments from the impacted communities appear to have received no attention. The supplement also leaves too much unexplained to provide meaningful public comment. There is an inadequate explanation of the apparent decision not to proceed with a more comprehensive restoration model. The land acquisition/protection section raises fundamental questions without any clear objective statements. The general restoration section appears unfounded and inconsistent with the recognized injuries to resources and services addressed at Section B. We fail to understand why restoration of Kenai Lake is acceptable, under your view, while restoration of Sleepy Bay mussel beds which bubbles and buries fresh unweathered North Slope crude must be studied. More emphasis is required on moderate to comprehensive restoration, including the continuing damage caused by concentrated quantities of unweathered oil in upper and middle intertidal areas and mussel beds, on archaeological sites and to our constituents' existence, economy, and way of life.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5321

My suggestion is to be sure to make the plan very simple, clear, and black and white.

Cordova # 5312

This restoration plan we're working on here, we should have been formulating this and been working on the day the spill happened. It's a political process and there's been no plan in place. The Trustees have been going through thousands of proposals. They should have been identifying a plan and telling us what the guidelines were. As Mark says, we have a lot more ideas than we have money available. We need to see what is going to make the most difference in the future, we have to be selective about what is going to be done with this money. No matter what we do it's never going to please everybody.

ISSUE: 5.4 WP ; Comments about the work plan

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5480

Will the financing for annual work plan come from general monitoring and research funds?

Juneau # 481

Should not squander funds on state/federal agency projects that will be funded from other sources anyway.

REGION: Anchorage

ISSUE: 6.1 PS ; Injuries to pink salmon
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REGION: Kodiak**Kodiak # 5540**

I am speaking for Area K Seiners Association. I see this area was designated as not having any pink salmon population decline. I have to question that because it seems that designation was made based on the fact that Prince William Sound had a record run and had substantial runs after that time until very recently, while in Kodiak the population level wasn't as good. Two years after the spill it seemed like there was a substantial loss of pink salmon and the return didn't come in as fast as expected. I think in our area the pinks were affected more than in Prince William Sound.

Kodiak # 5527

On Kodiak we're concerned about pink salmon, and we disagree with the scientists [that there was no injury to pink salmon] because our pink return last year was so far below the expected return. During the summer of 1989 we know some were impacted by hydrocarbons. I also don't see any reference here to ground fish, as far as I know no one's done any analysis on what may have occurred with halibut or any ground feeders. We do know we don't have any capacity in the state to do any analysis of these fish. We have the same problem with subsistence that is mentioned in the brochure.

Larsen Bay # 6140

You only have sockeye salmon on the population decline list. I've fished here all my life, and since 1989 my catch on pinks has gone down 80 to 90%. And you're saying there's no population decline?

Larsen Bay # 5569

In 1991 and 1992 the pink return was really bad. Reds have been down quite a bit, too. They been doing that feeding in the lake and there was over time a big increase in reds. But since 1989 they've been way down.

Larsen Bay # 5568

In 1989 because of overescapement we had pink salmon going up rain troughs. And the damage in the returns is because of that.

Old Harbor # 5663

They predicted a huge pink run in Prince William Sound last year but it never came. You don't know what's going to happen, the problem might be the life cycle of the species. If something is going to happen and you don't know what it is that makes you worried. I see up here you got intertidal and subtidal organisms. Does that include crab? Is there some crab research being done?

Old Harbor # 5662

Pinks are declining, they have been declining since the spill. They're predicting a bigger run this year, we'll see.

Port Lions # 5797

My husband tenders for fishing and there were some concerns about the size of the pink salmon by the .

people he tended for the last two years. They were smaller. Do you know if it was because of the oil spill? If you could fix it, that would be wonderful.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5294

There seems to be such a big question about the pink salmon. We're not sure if the hatcheries are declining or what. This seems to be totally the question on whether we've been impacted or not, and yet there seems to be no enthusiasm on the part of the Trustees for finding the answer. Why is the coded wire study holding up the whole process and yet there's no enthusiasm for funding the studies?

Cordova # 5280

The evidence we have to date on pink salmon is that the damages appear to be chronic and they appear to be consistent even though the oiling is declining. As a result of exposure to oiling in 1989 the pink salmon have obtained a chronic and persistent genetic damage and we have no idea how long that will last. One addition, on pink salmon what you said is a little misleading. You said there are two reasons why we can't measure population decline: because the change is so small or because the species compensate for the oiling effect. This is not the case as those populations undergo large natural fluctuations. The difficulty comes from sorting out natural perturbations from oil effect. When you try to take into account natural variability, you may still have substantial damage but have difficulty measuring it.

Cordova # 5279

Regarding pink salmon, the brochure doesn't show the population declining but it says in the other chart that it won't recover for many years. Why is there a discrepancy?

Cordova # 567

It's already proven that genetic damage has been done to wild salmon stocks within PWS.

Valdez # 6005

If the Trustee's scientists can't agree on injuries to pink salmon, when are we going to have some concrete data to go by?

ISSUE: 6.1 SS ; Injuries to sockeye (red) salmon

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5202

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5201

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5188

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5229

The Fish and Game office in Kodiak doesn't like to volunteer information.

Chignik Lagoon # 5228

Is there any paperwork that says there was overescapement in the Chignik regions?

Chignik Lagoon # 5187

All their fry had to swim through the oil to the ocean that spring [1989].

Chignik Lagoon # 5186

They were real sick-looking fish. I haven't ever seen any of those before or since. From the first run they travel up alongside Kodiak and then hit the main line and then come down this way. I've never seen anything like that since then. They must have been feeding on something on their way up here.

Chignik Lagoon # 5185

The thing I was most concerned about was when we were fishing that year, I kept seeing yellow fish. I've never seen red salmon that were completely yellow. I've never seen fish that way before. I was catching one or two of those a week. We gave them to Fish and Game. They probably threw them away but somebody said that the color was liver damage. I kick myself for not freezing one of those, but I didn't. If those fish are diseased because of that oil we'll be seeing all kinds of damages.

Chignik Lagoon # 5183

I've been told if you have two years back to back of overescapement you have real problems, three is very bad news.

Chignik Lagoon # 5182

The '89 season overescapement was doubled, they had us close down a couple times. They shut the whole lagoon down for a whole week, and there were fish all over, lots of fish got through.

Chignik Lagoon # 5181

We had two years of overescapement here in the last six or seven years. Those two years were back to back. One of them was the Exxon year, the other one was 1990. We didn't fish in 1990 because of the strike.

Chignik Lagoon # 5180

I think Fish and Game's been keeping a lot of stuff quiet. There's no way of documenting Aniakchak overescapement because ADF&G didn't keep surveys. They're way bigger (Kenai) than our runs here.

Chignik Lagoon # 5179

There's two major systems, Black Lake and the Chignik system, and off that system there's several major streams. They don't only spawn in just Chignik or Red Lake.

Chignik Lagoon # 5177

Our red salmon are three to five year fish. Fish and Game uses the ones that come back earlier to predict next year's run.

Chignik Lagoon # 5176

According to the Fisheries Research Institute the majority of the fish that spawned in 1989 went out into the oil and will be coming back next year.

Chignik Lagoon # 5175

We had overescapement here in Chignik, too. We had a big seine net over the river but the fish kept busting the net out.

Chignik Lagoon # 5174

I'd like to address the sockeye salmon issue. Did the scientists figure out the effects of the oil on the smolts in the open ocean?

Chignik Lagoon # 1023 Chignik Lagoon Village Council

I am a commercial fisherman at Chignik Lagoon and wanted to make sure that you were aware of our damages from the oil spill. We had a large escapement problem on our sockeye salmon in 1989 over 300,000. Our whole salmon season was totally screwed up because of all the closures due to the emergency order closures by the Fish and Game and Veco. I believe that we should get some kind of compensation to enhance our salmon runs out of this restoration plan. I think it should be all species such as crabs, halibut, etc. The boundaries you have outlined I think it should include all villages (Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lakes, Perryville and Ivanof.) We all depend on this fishery not just the Lagoon and Lakes. Obviously we were affected by the oil spill or we would not have had all these problems not to mention all the mental stress. The 2 people you can contact that would know more about the exact figures on this over escapement etc. Greg Ruggerone FRI (206-486-6523) and Chuck MacCallum, Chignik Seiners Association (209-671-2062).

Chignik Lake # 5277

There was no fish up here all summer last year.

Chignik Lake # 5276

I talked to Chuck McCollom (of Fish and Game?) in Chignik Lagoon last year about the fish crash.

Chignik Lake # 5275

Usually there's no problem getting red fish but this year there were none. We got 20 or 30 fish altogether. The bears were even coming into the village looking for fish.

Chignik Lake # 5271

FRI was here in February and they couldn't get any fish at all in Black Lake.

Chignik Lake # 5270

There are red streams all along the way going south towards Perryville and Ivanoff. They were all overstocked.

Chignik Lake # 5269

I'm sure there was overescapement in all of the streams around here, because nobody was fishing.

Chignik Lake # 5262

There's been a lot of fish with those black spots. Fish with bands on them and rings. Lots of them with little funny spots that were real terrible looking.

Chignik Lake # 5260

We had two years of overescapement. One year was because of the spill, they wouldn't let us fish at night. Another reason was the strike.

Chignik Lake # 5259

They closed us off in the middle of the season and too many fish dumped into the streams.

Chignik Lake # 5258

The fishery problems you have listed here only include Kenai and Red Lake. How come not here? The same thing should be done here. Our (Chignik Lake) fishery to hell, too.

Chignik Lake # 5247

East of here there are big cities of beaver dam houses. They spoil the runs. Those used to be spawning streams.

Chignik Lake # 5239

Towards fall the adult sockeye were coming up with a black spot about the size of a dime. You could scrape it off, it was on their scales. I've been fishing all my life and I've never seen anything like that before. It's happened the last two years. We won't take those fish, the [cannery] companies get uptight. They don't want that meat.

Chignik Lake # 5238

Hardly any sockeye salmon came up into the lake last year.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6167

When we couldn't fish Olga Bay in 1989 the whole side of the bay was just boiling with fish. Since 1989 there's no pickup of any reds.

Akhiok # 6165

The reds near Akhiok are not very healthy, and there's not very many of them. There used to be a lot of fish in Portage Bay and Sulua Bay, but the last two years it's been pretty much closed because there's nothing in there. There was some oil in the area but not so much in there. In the last few years we have always had pretty good returns in there, mostly chum salmon. When they had the area closed because of the spill I went in there with my boat and it was just like October month, there was nothing in there. And then down here last year in August it was the first time in all the years they had it closed during the whole month of August, but they had this whole area closed. In past years that was when we made our season. There was just no commercial fish, so they were trying to

make an escapement. There's Frazier and Olga Lakes, there's big runs up there.

Akhiok # 5000

Lot of them like Dolly Varden were just getting gilled in our seines. We usually have a good run of reds coming through.

Karluk # 5518

The time of the spill was when the (Karluk River red salmon) fingerlings went out.

Karluk # 5514

We have some beaver problems in the Karluk river drainage. (This problem is relative to decreasing spawning habitat in the Karluk drainage for the red salmon run.)

Karluk # 5512

The Karluk red salmon run was down after the oil spill, including 1992. For 15 years, ADF&G built up the run from a previous low, and then after the 1989 season it went down again.

Larsen Bay # 5569

In 1991 and 1992 the pink return was really bad. Reds have been down quite a bit, too. They been doing that feeding in the lake and there was over time a big increase in reds. But since 1989 they've been way down.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 697

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

ISSUE: 6.1 CS ; Injuries to chum salmon
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REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5485

I don't see chum salmon on the injury table. If pinks are there, chums should be. In PWS on even years, 75% are intertidal spawners and on odd years half are intertidal spawners. I would think whatever is happening with pinks would happen with chum as well.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5415

There was one injury, the chum salmon, which was never addressed because it was never studied and was a huge component. We were expecting to see what the four-year old component would be and it was 0. It has never appeared on the list. We are very frustrated with the approach on the outer coast because it is unstudied. We are so far along with this, and it seems we are seeing a lot of the

projects over and over again. The chances of introducing something now are slim.

ISSUE: 6.1 SF ; Injuires to shellfish in general

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lake # 5248

A lot of us usually go for clams and other shellfish. When the oil spill happened we couldn't go get those. We were told not to. We go back to certain places now, in fact just about everywhere.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5044

Regarding fish dumping which killed scallop, is any of that taken into consideration?

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5633

Would the restoration funds be used for the coast? We lost all our sea urchin. They are real hard to find and so are the barnacles. You can see bald spots where there is no eelgrass.

Seldovia # 5887

I never understood how oysters were harmed by the spill.

Seldovia # 5831

Are shellfish and crabs included in the category of intertidal organisms?

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5142

I would like to see shellfish added to the list.

Chenega Bay # 5129

Inside these passages, I have not caught one king crab. I have run 4,000 hooks and haven't caught anything.

Chenega Bay # 5127

I don't see deer, shrimp or crab on the list of injured resources.

Chenega Bay # 5104

Are shrimp and crab immune to oil?

Cordova # 5339

Has anyone gone into finger printing the bacteria that grows in that sludge down there? And the oyster dredging that's coming up, has anyone been sampling some of that stuff so that it would be documented?

ISSUE: 6.1 CRB ; Injuries to crab
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REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5194

Did you guys study the injuries to crabs? It takes 7 to 8 years for the crabs to come to maturity, so we still haven't even been able to study effects of the spill on crab. The year of the spill there was all these little guys dead. Now I'm fishing dungeness and there's less and less every year. That was in Hook Bay and in Ivanoff.

Chignik Lagoon # 5171

Were there any crab mortalities noted in Hook Bay? [Participant wanted to know why they weren't mentioned as injured in the brochure.]

Chignik Lake # 5272

We found dead dungeness crab down on Sand Beach in 1989.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5542

I also would like to see research on crab impacts. When he said that crab were not mentioned it reminded me of when the spill hit Shelikof side of Shuyak in the area of Nikita bay. It wasn't that large as part of the spill but nevertheless it covered the beaches there, I think 30 to 40% of the beach. Afterwards there was a thousand, maybe more, dollar sized dungeness crabs dead on the beach in that area. I don't know for sure if they were related to the spill at the time but it was in the summer of 1989. It would be good for the spill money to be directed to something like that because it might generate dollar value. Dungeness crab are money in the fishermen's pocket. There has been a lot in the papers about spending money to buy trees, and I don't think that is as important as monitoring and looking for a way to recover species that have been damaged by the spill.

Old Harbor # 5665

The crabs live on the tidelands or tide flats, the oil could have bothered them.

Old Harbor # 5664

But they didn't have much of a crab fishery in Prince William Sound before the oil spill anyway. They should do that research here. In 1989 we found some crabs and we opened them up and they were filled with black oil in the gills. Now there's no crabs out there now. We didn't say anything then because we were afraid Fish and Game would close all the fisheries.

Old Harbor # 5663

They predicted a huge pink run in Prince William Sound last year but it never came. You don't know what's going to happen, the problem might be the life cycle of the species. If something is going to happen and you don't know what it is that makes you worried. I see up here you got intertidal and subtidal organisms. Does that include crab? Is there some crab research being done?

Port Lions # 5818

Did they ever look into our dungeness crab, there was a bunch of them died.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 6011

We also had a tanner crab winter fishery in 1988 and we haven't had one since. Also, around four or six vessels used to fish brown king crab in Prince William Sound. The fellows who geared up for it last year, among the whole fleet they caught maybe 30 or 40 crabs.

ISSUE: 6.1 SHR ; Injuries to shrimp
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REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 6091

We have put in pots for shrimp and have only gotten two or three. The oil that came through here was toxic.

Chenega Bay # 5128

The market for shrimp has leveled out since the spill.

Valdez # 6010

I noticed you don't have spot shrimp on your list. Aside from one small opener, fishing for spot shrimp has been closed since the spill. A lot of fishermen think the decline in spot shrimp is from the spill.

Whittier # 480

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

Whittier # 6064

Why weren't the spotted shrimp studies continued? (seven people nodded in agreement.) Our community was spot shrimping commercially. It was very important to us. I think there were about 80 registered fisherman who were spot fishing.

ISSUE: 6.1 TID ; Injuries to intertidal or subtidal in general

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5013

Could you expand on intertidal and subtidal organisms? If you expand those subtidal organisms and intertidal organisms in the uppertidal zone, aren't you saying the entire ecosystem needs a break? Aren't you attacking these individual species as entities in themselves when it should be obvious when you expand those other subtidals, that the entire ecosystem has been damaged and needs

restoration?

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5400

Protect those eelgrass plants.

Nanwalek # 5619

When they were testing the beaches for subtidal organisms after the spill, they only checked one spot to see if they were damaged. The whole beach was not tested. They might take the organism from the clean spot for testing. How they were taking their evidence did not give the whole picture. I saw the people taking the samples, and they did not check everywhere that there were organisms. It needs a more detailed inspection and not such a random sampling. It is a little late to correct this. A more detailed inspection needed to be made at that time. What you do now is not going to be relevant. You should look at your data from that type of situation because it may not be real involved.

Port Graham # 5763

The seaweed affected by oil is partly dead and turning whitish green. You can tell it has been hit with oil.

Port Graham # 5761

The blue mussels were very thick in our bay before the spill. They are coming back now, but they are smaller (2-inches). I don't know what causes the slow growth.

Port Graham # 5754

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tar balls. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

Port Graham # 5740

Has any plankton testing been done in the oil-spill area?

Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources:
Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species,

Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

Seward # 5891

Where in the classification did the candle fish or pink fish that birds feed on that thought that the chocolate mousse out there was great food fall in your category?

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6162

Butter clams haven't been very abundant here. Since I was a kid we had a lot of these cockle clams, but they're declining now. But they've been declining since before 1989. And we have sea urchins but it seems like the spill didn't do that much damage. Razor clams have slowed down some. So all these resources we had before, I don't know if its nature or if they've been abused or whatever. The way I've seen it in my time they're kind of declining. It will take time for restoration. We had a lot of crab and they're down now but we know where they went.

Old Harbor # 5653

Subsistence is returning to normal but everybody is afraid of it. Everything we eat around here is damaged. We would go with our children to the beaches where we used to have picnics and the children would get all oily. We are eating the clams, we've been doing it for hundreds of years. Even though the fear is there, we're still going to do it. We're eating them but we're concerned about our safety. We're not going to stop, because that's what we live on, as we have for hundreds of years. I think if you looked at the records about subsistence gathering that they collected after the oil spill, the people in Old Harbor showed the largest decline.

Ouzinkie # 5718

One report that came out is that the plankton is affected from the oil.

Port Lions # 6132

It seems to me like you kind of skimmed over the "other" category on your injury table. The concern here is that our shoreline itself is basically dead.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1101

As an avid outdoorsperson and traveller, I was shocked to hear the news about the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on Bligh Reef. Just last week I returned home from a month long trip to Alaska. I spent those four weeks in Prince William Sound sea kayaking. The sounds we heard and the sights we saw were incredible-breaching whales, black bears, Chenega and Blackstone glaciers calving, etc. But, on several occasions, the sights and smells were not pleasant. I can remember paddling along the east side of Chenega Island one day, and smelling the crude oil before I even noticed the wide black oil line above the rockweed.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Tatitlek # 311

Studies of impact of oil on ocean bottom environment and resources is greatly under emphasized -- it makes no sense at all not to study the ocean bottom. The effects that it may have on people that use the resources from it could be harmful and we'd like to know if this is a potential problem.

ISSUE: 6.1 CLM ; Injuries to clams or mussels
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REGION: Kenai

Seldovia # 5879

Seldovia Bay used to be full of clams. No one can explain why there are no clams. Some say pollution and some say it is an algae. A database of some sort might help to determine why there are no clams.

Seldovia # 5855

When you get to spending these monies, I agree with Mr. Cole on what has happened to our clams.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5523

I don't see much mention of shellfish or clams in the brochure and I was wondering why that is? I think that the damage was bad enough, specifically on some clams, that they should be here.

Larsen Bay # 5576

I still feel the same way when I eat clams and I wonder if they still have oil in them. My husband won't eat clams any more because he got sick that one time.

Larsen Bay # 5565

How come you don't have anything in the brochure about shellfish, like clams? That's a pretty wide field, to lump it into intertidal. That includes a lot of other organisms, too. We know the clams have declined on beaches here.

Old Harbor # 5652

They got poisoned from clams here. I don't know if they reported it then or not, but two or three people got sick after the oil spill from eating clams. They're eating clams now, but we find a lot of dead shells down here.

Ouzinkie # 6131

All the thirty years I've been living here there's never been any decline in clams except since the spill. I went up to Campbell's Rock and dug some clams and I couldn't eat one of them. They were dying, they were black and slimy.

Ouzinkie # 6128

Another thing we've noticed is the clam beds are down. What could be done to restore clams and ducks?

Ouzinkie # 5708

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've

had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tar ball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5133

The only thing happening with the clam beds is that the oil is still locked in affecting the clam. I would like to see that cleaned up.

Chenega Bay # 5115

There is also no mention of bivalves (clams and mussels).

ISSUE: 6.1 ECO ; Injuries to the ecosystem

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Recovery concept must include protection of habitat that contributes to natural recovery. We believe that enhancement of ecosystem protection is justified under the terms of the settlement and the recovery concept as written is too narrow. Injury to the ecosystem needs to be described. The summaries of injury to habitats are a good start at describing the injury to the entire ecosystem, but further synthesis of effects of coastal riverine, and upland habitats and the array of species they support is needed. As well, food web relationships need greater attention. For example, the ecological significance of uptake of petroleum hydrocarbons by deer from eating kelp was downplayed with the statement "it was determined that the deer were safe to eat," especially since the intertidal habitat section failed to mention the kelp-deer interaction. Initial and potential long-term human health effects from the spill to residents and oil spill workers should be included in the summary since humans are part of the ecosystem.

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources:
Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species,

Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 7

The life cycle has been put off balance because of the oil spill. There has been quite a number of species that has been harmed, and when the life cycle has been off balance it will take years to restore to what it was before the spill.

Kodiak # 187

I think your main concern should be restoring balance and restoration in the waters. Although I did not live in Alaska at the time of the spill, I was very saddened to hear about it in Florida. It was publicized very much. I understand the many people fish for a living and are upset about it. I think this proves to the fishermen a lot. First of all it serves them right. There are so many areas around Kodiak and AK that have been over fished. Point the finger at them too! They have damaged natural ecosystems far worse I believe. What if you looked at it that way? Perhaps the low #'s of life wouldn't have been in the first place. I hope it put some fishermen out of luck. What I'm saying is if you count all the sea animals that die needlessly because of careless fishermen and "nets", one would find the fishermen do much more damage than Exxon ever did. They should be more active in restoration of the world's oceans too.

Old Harbor # 5666

Like you said, they spent \$100 million in research in Prince William Sound. How many miles of beaches were damaged in Prince William Sound and how many miles were damaged on Kodiak? It seems to me the most of the damage was done here. Here the oil busted into little pieces and everything ate it. I don't think there was any species of bird or animal that didn't eat it. Some of them got away, but every beach on Kodiak Island has been damaged and the ocean bottom was damaged, and yet you say they didn't do any research here?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1156

The Habitat Protection is sorely needed for although now you can hardly see evidence of the spill "on the surface", the true effect of the spill is beginning to show...the absence in some places of seals, otters and birds that used to congregate to play and live and have a place they knew as home. Last summer's salmon return was the first significant failure ever of salmon returning to Prince William Sound. Only 1/4 to 1/3 of what was projected came back and that suggests an on-going genetic impact of the oil. State and federal scientists have found the effects of the oil from fish all the way to whales and come in the varied forms of brain damage, curved spines, changed feeding habits, eye abnormalities. This is happening right now and this is why the money needs to be spent this way, right now. Although this is one wrong (Spill) that may never be made right, at least, at the very least, it shows that you (Exxon) are committed to taking care of our environment. Did I mention this is a hard subject for me to talk and write about?

ISSUE: 6.1 ARC ; Injuries to archaeology

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 1619 The Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

Better information about Injury to Archeological Resources needed. We recognize that specific information about archeological resources needs to be kept confidential, but if possible, maps or description of which ANILCA conservation units had injured resources would be useful. It is hard for the public to appreciate the magnitude of damage without better information.

Anchorage # 203

Archaeological sites do not have a damn thing to do with the spill unless they were damaged.

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5651

A lot of our artifacts were stolen after the oil spill. We lost quite a bit.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5163

During the oil spill, our old village site was vandalized by oil spill workers. That hit very near and dear to a lot of people here. There must be some mechanism to restore, monitor and protect the old village site.

Chenega Bay # 5162

The issue of archaeological remains has to play a role somewhere.

ISSUE: 6.1 MUD ; Injuries to air, water, and sediments

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5116

Just using the term "sediment" is misleading.

ISSUE: 6.2 SVC ; Injuries to services in general

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5056

Most of what we have talked about so far does refer very much to species that have been injured or damaged in the process. You made reference to services and human-use damage. It is kind of hard to figure out how long it will take for that to recover. If you don't design programs to support those

commercial uses and some of the fisheries, how are we going to meld these two together? The human resource has been very damaged.

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5641

I would suggest that in the oiled area more research should be done and then do research on the outside later.

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5538

It seems to me that human uses are artificially separated from the habitat protection issue. Humans are part of the ecosystem. I believe it should be recognized that human uses are built into the habitat effects.

Larsen Bay # 5580

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

Port Lions # 5798

Regarding recreational use, you were talking about recreational cabins. What about things in communities that were stopped because of the spill? We have a foundation across the street for a new community center. That foundation was put down in 1989 but it was never finished because of lack of funding. Could any of the settlement money be used to finish that hall?

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 619

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

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 375

Our fish are gone, the birds are dead, we can't count the birds in a day running in a boat and you see very few sea mammals since the spill.

Cordova # 5296

It seems like you're saying that the left column [in the brochure list of injured resources] is

getting priority. I don't think the human impacts are getting enough priority. For us, the human impact can be best addressed by dealing with the commercial fish species, it is one of the only things we can do to help the human impact.

Cordova # 279

What about the human impact? I don't see any studies being done to assess the socio-economic relationship to the oil spill.

Tatitlek # 5978

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

Valdez # 6029

It worries me to hear you give such convincing arguments on both sides. You have to decide sometime on what's the best and most supportable opinion and make a decision so you can move forward. It appears to me that this process leans towards one side. I guess if you are looking for input I'd lean towards human use and resources side and see what needs to be developed there, and I think you will find that plays back to your injured species. If you go at it from the species side it will focus too much attention on one or two species that you might not be able to do much for. I don't think we can get it back to the pristine condition. I don't think we can manipulate the life forces out in the sound to do that with just \$900 million.

Valdez # 6015

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

Valdez # 6013

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

ISSUE: 6.2 CF ; Injuries to commercial fishing

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lake # 5273

Now we don't have any fish and the fish prices went down, too.

Chignik Lake # 5240

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

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5062

The fish that the hatcheries are releasing, the ecosystem cannot support. Is the money going for restoration of streams for wild stock salmon? What will be done about this imbalance? They are releasing too many pink salmon. It is so badly destroyed that it can't support the release.

Anchorage # 5058

Part of the problem is you are looking at commercially-introduced replacement for indigenous wild species. That doesn't help the people that live there that use the resource. If you planted commercial mussels, they don't want to pick them off a beach that was polluted by oil. They want their land back. Why wasn't that mandated under law this entire time. I have a document that says the area is still contaminated with CERCLA hazardous substances. I don't understand how you are going to buy off the people by bringing some lousy hatchery fish in to replace what has been their source of sustenance, life and purpose for the last 10,000 years. The alternative is to stop the commercial use and clean hydrodynamically-purged oil. Take the fish out of those lousy hatcheries and put the fish on beaches as fertilizer. Give 10% to the state of Alaska to distribute to the people who paid for the lousy fish. Put the rest back in the water. Drift and set nets kill marbled murrelet and all kinds of sea life. I've been out there. I have been a set netter. I've been a drag shrimper in PWS. I have long lined and seined. I see all the dead animals in all of those commercial uses. I have been in logging sites. You stop the commercial exploitation and let the land recover so the people who respect it can get back in there and use it one of these days.

Anchorage # 5057

My point was for example if it takes ten to fifty years for sockeye to come back to a pre-existing condition, the uses of that resource will have changed substantially from what it is today. These guys will be behind the eight ball.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 5405

Would that be building new hatcheries and canneries?

Seldovia # 5863

The commercial salmon fishery was very much impacted.

Seward # 5963

Is this for service damages? It takes all six of the board to agree on opening that back up. What does it take to approach the board on people losing their boats and permits? There are people out there who need help bad.

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 6170

None of the seiners got to fish that year, everything was shut down. The salmon were just coming in, they couldn't control them, so I'm sure the streams were just plugged.

Akhiok # 6169

Fish were dying all over that whole bay, even in Alitak canyon there was fish trying to go up that a creek they don't usually go up. The seiners couldn't fish and they stopped them from going up.

Akhiok # 6168

We would have been able to fish them out on the grounds in 1989 but they wouldn't let us. Now you can't hardly get enough fish in there to keep the escapement people happy. They figured there was at least three million out there in front, that place was just so full of fish. Now the last few years there's nothing.

Akhiok # 6167

When we couldn't fish Olga Bay in 1989 the whole side of the bay was just boiling with fish. Since 1989 there's no pickup of any reds.

Akhiok # 6166

Most of the reds that are down here near Akhiok do go up into Olga and Frazier. But last year it was down and they just had to keep it closed.

Akhiok # 6165

The reds near Akhiok are not very healthy, and there's not very many of them. There used to be a lot of fish in Portage Bay and Sulua Bay, but the last two years it's been pretty much closed because there's nothing in there. There was some oil in the area but not so much in there. In the last few years we have always had pretty good returns in there, mostly chum salmon. When they had the area closed because of the spill I went in there with my boat and it was just like October month, there was nothing in there. And then down here last year in August it was the first time in all the years they had it closed during the whole month of August, but they had this whole area closed. In past years that was when we made our season. There was just no commercial fish, so they were trying to make an escapement. There's Frazier and Olga Lakes, there's big runs up there.

Akhiok # 6164

Outsiders from out of town do the gill nets. Nobody from here is gillnetters.

Akhiok # 6163

Most of us here are seiners, we rely on the Red Lake run for commercial fishing. It's way down. We haven't had very much fishing time over there at all for the last couple of years. We fish in the Karluk area, too.

Karluk # 5515

There is some commercial fishing near the town, mostly beach seining outside the lagoon. There are three permits in the village.

Kodiak # 5524

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

Old Harbor # 5686

I think the hatcheries are putting too much fish biomass into the ocean and the ocean just can't support it. I think that's why that stock declined. There just wasn't enough food. The fry go into the kelp beds, but once they get out to sea there just isn't enough food. In effect those stocks are affecting us in the long run because they all go out and eat in the same ocean.

Old Harbor # 5668

I had my best year fishing in 1988, I made half a million dollars that year. I bought a new house, I moved to Anchorage, and here comes the oil spill. I didn't fish that year at all. In the seven years that I fished I always brought in 200,000 to 250,000 pinks, and the last two years I got 30,000 fish altogether. We can't make a living fishing on that. I have seen pink salmon decline rapidly, and I hope it comes back.

Old Harbor # 5661

Ever since 1989 we've seen the fish prices decline.

Old Harbor # 5659

Fishing is more than just a way to make a living. There's no way to tell a good story about fishing in 1989 because nobody fished. Fishing is our way of life. It's something you look forward to as soon as you put your gear away. If it was a shitty year, you look forward to next year, you think it's going to be better.

Old Harbor # 5658

In the winter of 1988 and 1989 I built a brand new boat in Seattle. I came up here with the idea I was going fishing. Instead I spent the summer sitting home fighting with the family. My life was all fouled up that year. I think everybody in this room could probably say the same thing. The oil spill was worse than the tidal wave. The oil spill is going to be something on our minds for the rest of our lives because we worry will it happen again. If there's another spill in Prince William Sound where will the oil go? We know how the tides run and we're right in the path. In the end Mother Nature has to take care of it. Even if we had the best things to make it stop how could we contain it. You can't contain something like that. [Emil Christiansen read his statement here.]

Old Harbor # 25

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

Old Harbor # 25

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

Old Harbor # 24

We were hurt financially in commercial fishing and Native Corporation investments. They have both nearly been blown away but fishing is a way of life so we continue regardless of how little it pays .

now. We wonder if investments will ever look good as they did in 1988. We're always hopeful.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1181

Although I'm a conservationist, I believe the PEOPLE PRIMARILY in the fisheries industries should be compensated as well as the habitat. ANIMALS have lost their lives, which is unfortunate and a great loss. But PEOPLE need money lost in the past few years, because of the spill to survive. Exxon should pay for every dollar lost to every person affected by the spill. In addition, Exxon should pay a great amount to the Hatchery Dept. I believe this is where the biggest recovery is necessary. The people in Alaska don't make their money on birds and otters, its made of fish and crabs. Obviously this was and is a great disaster and we'll have to live with it and Exxon pay for it. But most habitat is just plain gonna take time for recovery. Thank you for your time to listen to my opinion and views and hope it makes a difference.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5296

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

Cordova # 1437

Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing. Research and rehabilitation for commercial fisheries should be funded. The only people in Cordova against buying Eyak lands are the loggers, who would profit by not having the land bought. The loggers are a minority in the town and most people, maybe 90%, want the land protected.

Cordova # 1395 Reclaimers of Alaska

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

Cordova # 709

The fishing industry is the base of the economy in Cordova. I would like to see the Trustee Council .

focus on restoration of injured commercial fish species as a first priority.

Cordova # 702

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

Cordova # 687

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

Cordova # 65

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

Cordova # 5297

You tend to not talk about the human element because people were not killed by the oil spill even though we have definitely been in a financial decline since the spill. We enjoyed a decade of prosperity within our fisheries that we strove hard to create. Since 1989 the community is in dire need, each of us as individuals and as fishermen and those that support the fishing economy -- the whole community -- we have become an endangered species as much as some of these mammals. We're going under as a corporation and individually. We can't make our boat payments. This is the third year we have had a low price for salmon and now we've lost our herring. We haven't spoken much about the human element because we don't want to look like we're greedy. We had a good life and it's been destroyed.

Whittier # 6074

Say that the spot shrimp was on the list and they decide there is nothing they can do for it, is there any restitution for fishermen who could not fish, or is that under the civil settlement? Would there be no human recompense out of this funding? Humans are not a species. I was out in the Sound since 1973. In Homer they may have seen a piece of oil, but there would be more of them voting. These funds will not go towards people at all?

Whittier # 6066

This will be another season with the areas down the tube by fall.

Whittier # 6063

The rockfish was the only fish closed.

Whittier # 6062

Fish and Game are blaming the fishermen for catching the species.

Whittier # 6061

Can't you find yourself in a chain reaction? For instance, the sockeye salmon, someone could say no more fishing sockeye so that the stocks can recover. You shift your injury because the person who

relied on the sockeye is now the injured party.

Whittier # 6049

Would you have any suggestions for how shrimp fishermen could make some impact?

ISSUE: 6.2 PU ; Injuries to passive use

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 733 AK Sportfishing Assn and AK State Council of Trout Unlimited

These comments are submitted in behalf of the Alaska Sportfishing Association and the Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited. These comments supplement our accompanying responses to the questionnaire in the plan. These comments focus on the general problem of achieving a rational basis for decisions, explain our recommended alternative which combines elements of alternative 2, 4 and 5, and makes for acquisitions. Achieving A Rational Basis For Decisions: The actions of the Trustee Council are subject to administrative law requirements. Foremost among them are the requirement that actions by the council must be supported by a rational basis and must comply with the NRDA regulations (43 C.F.R. Part 11). To meet these requirements, the Trustees would be wise to recognize that the overwhelming loss was loss of passive use of wildlife generally. That is obvious to anyone who examines the responses to questions A-6A, A-20, and A-20A of the of passive use study released by the Alaska Department of Law. Our conclusion from that study is that the Trustees should fund a follow-up, nationwide survey that will ask respondents to put values on different quantities of wildlife of various injured and uninjured species that could be conserved through various acquisition alternatives both inside and outside the spill area. The purpose of such a study would be to get some handle on how th public trades off conservation of one species versus another. Such a study should provide respondents with some factual basis for making choices; e.g. the quantity or percentage of a wildlife resource that would be protected through an acquisition and the costs associated with alternative acquisitions. Absent such a study, all candidate acquisitions amount to nothing more than guess work as to how well any particular acquisition replaces lost passive use value. Essentially, the problem the Trustee and the public are having is that the trustees are forced to make decisions on buying lands, that have resources that are to some extent quantifiable in biological terms but are not quantifiable in terms of the economic value to the public that would be achieved through conservation of the lands. The result is decisions driven by biological assessment of resources present on the lands and the agenda of interest groups and agencies. The value tot he public is a matter of social science, i.e. natural resource economics, and is not capable of being addressed through the biological sciences or desires of interest groups. Such a study would serve numerous legal requirements. Restoration and replacement actions must be the most cost-effective alternative for providing the lost services. 43 C.F.R. 11.81(f)(1). The lost services must be restored to no more than the baseline level. 43 C.F.R. 11.82(d)(2)(i). Natural resource damages are the residual injury remaining after cleanup. 43 C.F.R. 11.84(c)(2). Here, the greatest residual injury is to passive use. It apparently remains as residual injury the passive use study and its questionnaire focused on injuries to wildlife that involved mortalities and long term injuries to birds and marine mammals. Yet, the justifications for acquisitions to date frequently involve resources and services showing little or no residual injury and lacking in any measures of cost-effectiveness or the contribution made to restoring passive use to baseline condition. The only way we can see of getting a handle on such problems is by funding the type of study we propose.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1013 DOI, Bureau of Reclamation

4. Non-Use Value Studies: I know that several non-use studies have been accomplished to date on the issues surrounding the *Exxon Valdez* issues. From the discussions that I have had with several of those researchers it appears certain that many people "value" Prince William ecosystem far more than the minor cost of the birds/otters themselves. This should serve as an indicator that the public needs to be fully appraised of the total ecosystem approach to restoration and the needs to look beyond the name species. We would recommend that a continual public involvement and non-use evaluation be part of the long-term plan.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 798 Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

Valdez # 296

I was pleased to see in the presentation the mention of what was called "passive use," what was described as "knowing it's there." I would like to expand the definition of passive use, because there is not an active user of Prince William Sound who is not also a passive user. Before the oil spill there always was a feeling in the Sound that this was a wilderness and even though you could always find a beer can on the beach, you also could always feel you were alone in a wild land, someplace private that very few in the world could reach. As a tour boat operator for many years, I showed thousands of people just a small portion of the Sound, but I could see in the eyes of the intelligent ones the appreciation of a place left alone in the economic mash of the world. I knew what was off the route I had to travel and some of them figured it out, too. I remember a year as a commercial fisherman when I'd stand on deck in the early morning and listen to the skipper curse a bald eagle because it would take a salmon or two. I also knew if that eagle weren't there, this skipper would have felt a loss. The point is, each of us who used the Sound found it not only the economic provider but a spiritual provider as well. But, Exxon took that away. A friend of mine wrote in a poem about the spill "you are nowhere where you are not part of the world." That was the lesson *Exxon Valdez*. This "passive" use was a loss that cannot be repaired. Never again will Prince William Sound be the wild place it was March 23, 1989 and all of Exxon's money cannot restore that.

ISSUE: 6.2 REC ; Injuries to recreation and tourism

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Juneau # 5475

Regarding public use cabins, would that be in oiled areas or unoiled areas?

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 73

I Kayak and boat the Sound and it is very disheartening to land on beaches affected by the spill and see, smell and hear that these places are not recovered and no where near recovered. On the outside and the outsider it may look healed but from the insider experienced "Sounder" the injury is deep- The Soul Knows! I suggest the somehow the message gets out that the consequences of the spill will be around for at least another generation.

REGION: Kodiak

Port Lions # 5822

Even if you tell me the outhouses and the trails have deteriorated for four years, the spill had nothing to do with those things running over. I think that's stupid.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Valdez # 6004

Where on the injury chart would you put visual quality? (Veronica said probably under services as commercial tourism or passive use). Those of us who run tours consider this important, and I know the forest service considers this as well.

Valdez # 1025

The negative impacts of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill have effected many people and communities in Prince William Sound (PWS). No community in Prince William Sound has been impacted more than Valdez. This impact continues as other spills in the world are immediately compared to the *Exxon Valdez* spill and with movies such as "Dead Ahead." This attention quickly refers to the enormity of the spill, discusses and normally shows film footage of oil on the water, dead animals and birds and all the other damage done. The result of this continuing attention is the reinforcement of the perception that oil is still present and the sound is no longer pristine, is not desirable as a visitor/tourist destination nor a quality place to live.

ISSUE: 6.2 SUB ; Injuries to subsistence

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 399

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Mat-Su Borough # 404

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5188

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5190

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5188

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

Chignik Lake # 5240

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

Chignik Lake # 5264

Last fall was one of the worst subsistence years for red salmon ever. We usually subsist on them. The first week of November we had a hard time finding any fish for drying. There's usually fish all over the lake that time of year.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 417

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 416

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 405

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 341

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 323

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 302

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 43

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 42

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 41

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Anchorage # 40

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5635

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

Nanwalek # 5627

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

Nanwalek # 5624

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

Nanwalek # 5601

Were the hydrocarbon studies done on animals which are living now?

Nanwalek # 5600

Since the 1989 spill, how many actual studies have been done to test for hydrocarbons?

Port Graham # 5787

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

Port Graham # 1024 Native Village of Port Graham

Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects on the following resources:
Bidarkis/Chitons, snails, clams, Blue Mussels, Sea Urchins, Tomcod, herring, ducks of all species,

Puffins and seal. There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources. This document is not meant to be inclusive of all of our concerns and is meant only to supplement verbal testimony that you receive.

Port Graham # 5784

After the oil spill we didn't hunt a lot because we didn't know how animal food sources were affected.

Port Graham # 5768

It is more important to restore what we have lost in the villages and in the oil-spill area, especially the food source.

Port Graham # 5765

When a Native person catches a fish or seal, there is very little that is thrown away. All of it is used in one form or another.

Port Graham # 5764

One of the things our people have traditionally always done is eating the liver of the cod fish. I am concerned about the hydrocarbons collecting in the liver of those fish.

Port Graham # 5762

During the entire year, Native people do different subsistence things. We have had to go up to Kachemak Bay or purchase mussels. Early in the spring and on into May, the snails are collected. They have returned and are available. People are also just beginning to collect seaweed. They are preserved and used year round in cooking food.

Port Graham # 5758

I made a request for testing the clams. Out here near the clam bed was a cleaning station and I don't know if the stuff at the cleaning station contaminated the clams or if it was a combination. The cleaning station is where the boats came in.

Port Graham # 5754

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tar balls. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

US, Outside Alaska# 415

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

US, Outside Alaska# 414

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

US, Outside Alaska# 407

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

US, Outside Alaska# 403

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

US, Outside Alaska# 401

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

US, Outside Alaska# 400

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

US, Outside Alaska# 39

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

US, Outside Alaska# 37

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5147

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

Chenega Bay # 5137

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

Chenega Bay # 398

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 395

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 394

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 393

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

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Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

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Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 374

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 373

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 343

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 342

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 337

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 336

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 335

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 334

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Chenega Bay # 5161

Regarding opportunities for human use, our children will not get the opportunity to enjoy the types of human use we enjoyed. You are talking about destroying a culture.

Chenega Bay # 5148

One of the projects we will be involved with in 1993 is a subsistence restoration project. The project will show a real need for some sort of food-sharing program inter-village.

Cordova # 65

And the subsistence fishers/hunters are now being warned that their food sources are filled with toxins. What will they do for food?

Cordova # 418

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Cordova # 406

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Cordova # 38

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Cordova # 36

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Cordova # 35

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Cordova # 34

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Tatitlek # 5994

We're working with ADF&G subsistence on the harbor seals and sea lion project but I don't know of any other species they were looking at. (Marty wants to be sure to note this, Trustee Council promised the subsistence resources study would look at all of the species they're concerned about)

Tatitlek # 402

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

Tatitlek # 311

Subsistence service restoration is very, almost totally under emphasized!

Tatitlek # 30

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

Whittier # 6050

Was Cordova considered a subsistence community?

ISSUE: 6.3 SOC ; Social injuries

REGION: Alaska Peninsula

Chignik Lagoon # 5226

Exxon said we made too much money fishing that year, because I went way out and fished anyway, they said I owe them money now. I wasn't just going to sit. I told them to come and collect it.

Chignik Lagoon # 5199

You're dealing with a lot of frustration here in this community.

Chignik Lake # 5241

There are some people who didn't want to come to meet with you because they gave up on the claims [note: they think we're Exxon].

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 501

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

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5647

I injured myself when I worked on the spill down in Windy Bay. The only people I talked to were the Alyeska people, and they sent me so much paper work I just gave up. Something happened to my knee, and it is starting to bother me much more. Who do I contact?

Nanwalek # 5646

Would they cover injuries that occurred because of the oil spill? Someone lost their leg because oil got into a cut. Who do you contact for that?

Nanwalek # 5639

You could word a health clinic proposal in a way to propose a long-term study for effects which occurred from people eating subsistence foods contaminated by hydrocarbons. It seems it would be easier for them to be tested here in the village. There is a way to get things like that, but they have to be worded in a certain way.

Nanwalek # 5638

You could justify a clinic here by saying you are studying people's health in relationship to the oil spill.

Nanwalek # 5609

Is the Trustee Council looking at things like a health clinic?

Nanwalek # 5605

Is there any kind of studies or statistics on indigenous people who subsist, long-term effects, increased cancer rates and diseases from eating contaminated seafood?

Port Graham # 5754

We as Native people have not had the privilege of being involved in something like this, and we thank you for this opportunity now. What we have to say is very important and should be taken into consideration. Those of us who live along the coastline have been seriously affected. This was the

time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil. Someone found those tar balls. Subsistence means us taking our children and being able to have fellowship on the beach. Once you have collected those things, sharing them plays a very important role with us as Native people. Sharing is very important. We have always taught our people that the first thing you catch, you give it away. We were impacted culturally. Because of the fear of losing another part of our culture, there is a need to do things. Last year they built a kayak to revive some of the tradition.

Port Graham # 301

The impact long-term and 10 years from now on human beings-- who will pay for medical costs? Who will monitor? Who will do follow-up? Who has history of present illness?

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5525

I was peripherally involved in some of the spill activities and I've followed it some since. My concern is that you don't draw the circle too tightly around what you consider to be affected by the spill. I think there are some things not listed here. Certainly there were commercial fishing losses, but there were other down stream effects, like cannery workers who didn't work and students who wanted to go to college but weren't able to work that year. I see some things with the mammals that were affected that you don't have here. Just during the spill I saw so many things that were not normal, like a Coast Guard family where the husband was flying so much there was a divorce.

Larsen Bay # 5577

I don't think you can help people get over that fear. I think subsistence is a very important part of village life, and the oil spill has affected them mentally.

Larsen Bay # 5572

Just in this village alone since 1989 we've had three people die from cancer. How are you going to address these problems?

Old Harbor # 5682

As far as services, what about our way of life that was disrupted, the everyday life of a village? I feel everything got sped up by the oil spill. I would suggest using different language for services, like subsistence way of life, or maybe small community way of living. When the oil spill hit, life changed. The press came in and all the other people--it just disrupted our whole way of life. We're going to be evaluated as if 'This is Kodiak and this is the village, and why aren't you like Kodiak.' I like going slow; I don't like development. The idea of go fast and go fast, that's not the Native way of life. Now we're blasting a way through the hill to make a new airport, I just think it's too fast. It seems like after the oil spill we just got sped up, everything sped up. I would just like things to go slowly.

Ouzinkie # 6129

One thing we'll discuss was the social problems, turning friend against friend, people who grew up

together. Exxon manipulated the people. Maybe some funds should be used to look into these social problems the people still have, because that kind of impact is still there. I talked to Dolly Reft this morning, she testified last night in Kodiak. I think more funds ought to be addressed to social issues. I see so many of these funds on public information. I don't see why you need to tell people in Southeast Alaska when at the same time I don't hear about something I need to know about subsistence or whatever.

Port Lions # 5821

The governmental process in our community broke down because of the spill. The whole leadership of our community fell apart. How do we get at restoring that? Projects like that building [the community center foundation] across the street and others should have happened, but everybody went this way and that and nothing hung together.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Cordova # 5337

There is a linkage. In the symposium there was a study which identified residents of Prince William Sound as stressed.

Cordova # 5297

You tend to not talk about the human element because people were not killed by the oil spill even though we have definitely been in a financial decline since the spill. We enjoyed a decade of prosperity within our fisheries that we strove hard to create. Since 1989 the community is in dire need, each of us as individuals and as fishermen and those that support the fishing economy -- the whole community -- we have become an endangered species as much as some of these mammals. We're going under as a corporation and individually. We can't make our boat payments. This is the third year we have had a low price for salmon and now we've lost our herring. We haven't spoken much about the human element because we don't want to look like we're greedy. We had a good life and it's been destroyed.

Cordova # 5282

As users of those resources, we are definitely seeing changes taking place since 1989. Those changes are detrimental to our services, our earning capacity. The patterns are changing, spawning patterns of Pacific herring and retention of their eggs. A lot of things are going on that definitely are peculiar. As users we lean to the side that something is wrong. As a reasonable assumption, in any way that you would manage your personal affairs, if everything is going along on a general pattern and all of a sudden things change drastically, a reasonable person would assume that it is the result of a major impact such as the oil spill. It is from that standpoint I base that statement. Those herring and salmon studies should be funded to clarify those problems.

ISSUE: 6.4 OIL ; Oiling

REGION: Alaska Peninsula**Chignik Lagoon # 6120**

The same thing in Hook Bay (much oiling). That beach there, I stepped in oil up to my ankle.

Chignik Lagoon # 5193

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5192

I could see land with kelp beds, beaches where we could dip the oil out with a five gallon can. I was dipping it once and a guy was taking my picture and another guy from VECO was taking my picture at the same time. The next week it blew northwest and the whole thing was covered up with sand. I went back and dug down about six inches and hit plain oil. This was at the surf beach on Aniakchak. That northwest blow just covered it up. I imagine that's where all the tar balls are coming from now, when you get an easterly swell.

Chignik Lagoon # 5191

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

Chignik Lagoon # 5189

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

Chignik Lake # 5255

We found oil last fall out at the Aniakchak fishery.

REGION: Anchorage**Anchorage # 5090**

These people don't have control of lobbying. You can't shift anything unless you go through the Senate. Everybody talks about restoration until cleanup has been completed. You can dig down upon layers and layers of oil. After storms there was a fresh layer of oil. It has built up and built up. I have to live in the city because my survival out there is shot.

Anchorage # 1015 P.W.S. Land Managers Recreation Planning Group

The Prince William Sound Land Managers' Recreation Planning Group (PWSLMRPG) would like to bring the following issue to your attention in the restoration planning process. Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities. We suggest that if restoration activities are undertaken to assess or mitigate substrate oil effects, that impacts to recreation uses be included in such projects. We have been working with the recently established Recreation Restoration Working Group in identifying 1994 restoration projects for recreation and cultural

resources. We will continue to communicate the consensus views of the PWSLMRPG with respect to recreation and cultural resource restoration needs through the Working Group. The PWSLMRPG will not be commenting as a group on the Restoration Plan, but members may choose to do so individually. Thank you for your attention.

REGION: Kenai

Nanwalek # 5628

Last year, someone from here found a tar ball. I have a picture of it.

Nanwalek # 5626

The hydrocarbon went below the sediments and who knows when the right condition will happen for it to come back up.

Port Graham # 6099

Is testing(for oil) still going on?

Port Graham # 5750

There was not much oil in this area directly, but we are still finding tar balls.

Port Graham # 5741

How many areas or streams were tested for oil?

REGION: Kodiak

Karluk # 5513

There is still some oil oozing out of our beaches.

Larsen Bay # 5571

You keep saying scientists, referring to our scientists. Are you talking about Exxon scientists? The reason I say that is when Exxon wrote the beaches off around here as being clean, they did their inspection from a helicopter at 1,000 feet and 100 miles an hour. A lot of those beaches are still oily, and we're still finding debris, pompoms all wrapped up in brushes and around trees. And you can go out there and look inside the logs on the beaches, the oil has seeped into the logs and it's still there. I've got some jars of oil they said were 80% water, but it hasn't separated, and it still stinks. They told us by the time the oil got here it was 80% water, but we just don't believe that.

Ouzinkie # 5723

I worked the beaches in 1989. There were two beaches which included this whole side of Afognak, this side of the pass, during the whole oil spill year that we cleaned up there, we couldn't get into those beaches one time because the tide was so rough. We couldn't even get in there to dig down. I haven't heard any one mention that. That's all still there, and it is affecting our wildlife and our seafood.

Port Lions # 5817

When the sun warms up the beach the oil pops up from below. It might be good to put a little bit of .

cleanup in the monitoring project.

Port Lions # 5816

I think you should fund general restoration. Here all the beaches were oiled so we did quite a bit of monitoring. When we did it last time we were specifically doing it for Exxon, just to pick up oil. But it wouldn't hurt to do that again now. I am advocating some manual cleanup of oil on nearby beaches and pickup of spill and other debris at the same time. Pick up some of the stuff that is blatant, especially some of the heavily impacted areas.

REGION: Outside Alaska

Canada # 1006

I am just completing a 25 day sea-kayaking trip in Prince William Sound. I traveled through the Knight Island area and could see the oil stains on the shore. Even at the head of the bays, like Johnson Bay, you can find oil stains in soils along fresh water sources. I am sure that much more severe damages were inflicted to the Sound and have been cleaned and/or repaired by the cleanup effect and nature.

US, Outside Alaska# 1010

Let me first open my letter by first telling you about myself. I am an 18 year old male from Arizona. I have spent the last 30 days kayaking in the Prince William Sound area. I paddled from the port of Whittier down to Point Helen on Knight Island. Among evident oil stained rocks and a depletion in the amount of wildlife, I also found leftover equipment from the cleanup, eg: hardhat, gloves, pipes, etc.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 5157

It would really help to mark sites so that kayakers don't come to Bishop Rock. I would like to see something done to funnel kayakers away from the beach. They will move oil all over Sleepy Bay and take it elsewhere.

Chenega Bay # 5151

Throughout many of the public meetings of the Trustee Council, there was much talk about the net environmental benefit as it relates to recovery of the oil. It is my opinion that when Jacqui Michele and her group did the study during the winter, the phraseology was more appropriate to cleaning techniques rather than restoration. I don't think the terms are applicable in the phase we are in now.

Chenega Bay # 5150

There is no sense in putting money into restoring it until you have cleaned it. It doesn't make sense to put animals back in until the subsurface oil is cleaned so it doesn't affect anything. All the shoreline animals travel the beach.

Chenega Bay # 5149

This has to do with further beach restoration and the amounts of subsurface oiling out there. I

understand the current policy is to leave it there and allow nature to clean it. It has been verified that the oil is having affects on resources out there. Something needs to be done. I think a lot of these recreation-oriented people will come out with the same recommendations.

Chenega Bay # 5133

The only thing happening with the clam beds is that the oil is still locked in affecting the clam. I would like to see that cleaned up.

Chenega Bay # 5132

I could take you to Sleepy Bay and show that the oil is still at Bishop Rock.

Chenega Bay # 5112

There is still oil to be picked up which is hurting the environment.

Chenega Bay # 5108

Some things are still dying today because there is oil on the beach still killing them.

Valdez # 6035

There is still oiled shoreline in the sound. I don't know whether or not those rocks should be picked up, or whether or not you can do something about the visual quality of the shoreline.

Whittier # 6087

I did notice that water is on the other list. It would seem that the first step would be to unpollute the Sound any way possible. There is evidence that these hydrocarbons have a chance of giving you cancer. Bush said they had dropped the level of what you could drop in the water. No one knows what has happened to the oil in the food chain.

ISSUE: 6.5 CLN ; Cleanup

REGION: Alaska, Outside the Spill

Fairbanks # 573

I am convinced that in a majority of oil spills, clean up is impossible or negligible compared to that accomplished by natural processes. It is difficult to sit still and do nothing during a disaster such as this but my experience with the marine environment (Alaskan Oceanographer for more then 20 years) and oil spills (studied many of the major ones) has let me to this conclusion. Exposed beaches clean themselves after several years and some oil will be found in PWS sheltered areas for years if not centuries, regardless at the cleanup efforts.

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 6107

I am primarily interested in all the clean-up activities and restoring injured beaches. All these other habitat recovery projects that have to do with species enhancement is what I am interested in and accelerated beach recovery, i.e., beach cleanup. I want the replacement of the harvest

opportunities or species enhancement.

Anchorage # 5085

One of the more honest statements I heard from a Coast Guard person was that the shorelines would not be cleaned during our lifetime. I think we are looking at long term, so an endowment seems appropriate . If you don't want to address the human-use factor, the habitat will be folly. You must include the local villages and towns and empower them to understand the research and involve them in the activities. They will feel cheated if you don't. I hope they will be involved throughout the ten years and beyond.

Anchorage # 5079

Are they surveying these beaches to do hydrodynamic purges? Were these proposed by any contractees or employees of the Restoration Group? I would like to have a listing of all these removal proposals that were done under study or by recommendation of anyone associated with the Restoration Group? If they are necessary to restore PWS to pre-spill condition, it may very well deem further cleanup, and I would like to see DOJ's opinion regarding necessary cleanup which are not compensable under the Water Pollution Control Act, 4603.822.

Anchorage # 5047

I thought that Exxon and Alyeska were mandated under law to pay for all the cleanup, and I don't understand how settlement money is being used for cleanup. Isn't that mandated under two or three federal laws and state law that they are liable for all clean-up costs? How did Exxon buy back their liability under law? So the federal court struck down the state and federal statutes that require them to pay for cleanup? Doesn't it seem kind of silly to pay for their cleanup if they had to pay for it anyway? So you guys all work under Judge Holland? You're all his boys?

REGION: Kenai

Port Graham # 5796

There have been complaints from the men who had the training that they weren't called. They had the boats and training and weren't utilized.

Port Graham # 5793

When Exxon brought in the logs, they may have introduced the spruce beetle to our area. They gave the logs to the people to use.

Seldovia # 5853

Regarding habitat protection, I watched the local people become very involved, and some people had such negative experiences. What are the guarantees for funding in the future for SOS organizations? My son-in-law spent hours on volunteer work. They have the right to any funds which come along. Will some of this money help to fund their activities? Is there some encouragement for local participation? Many of the local people did an outstanding effort of being prepared. During the spill, they were ordered as a group to return to Seldovia, and they refused. There needs to be a change in the manner in which the people in this area were treated by the Exxon officials.

REGION: Kodiak

Karluk # 5522

I wish we would get rid of Exxon's open drums of trash, containers, etc that Exxon left behind. There is lots of trash, absorbent material, etc, left from the clean-up on nearby beaches. Bags of stuff in Halibut Bay and Grants Lagoon.

Larsen Bay # 5582

Do you know what happened to the crew on the F/V M&M that was dispensing that chemical? [assumed he means Inipol] The whole crew had to be evacuated. When they had a meeting to talk about those issues in Kodiak Exxon shut up about those questions really fast.

Larsen Bay # 5581

A lot of the cleanup agents they used, a lot of them were experimental and the decline in resources is the impact.

Old Harbor # 5679

We're the experts because we live here and we know the area really well. I was out surveying the beaches in 1989 with this guy from Exxon, and he thought he was the expert. He was ignoring me. But he was an expert from Texas and he was the oil spill king. I don't think they tried to clean it up, they just tried to get out of there. We were just sitting here with nothing.

Old Harbor # 5677

One expert from Exxon when they were doing the surveys just ignored the beaches that were hit the worst. They wouldn't go there, they'd go someplace where there was no tide and no beach impacts. I think in this village everyone has found oil on every beach.

ISSUE: 7.0 XX ; General comments

REGION: Anchorage

Anchorage # 5087

I took my complaint to the State Ombudsman about the lack of recognition of my copyright which includes the job bill for the whole nation, which would impact restoration of PWS. I am against an endowment because that is what our founding fathers established. An example is the Loussac library endowment. It is being administered by the National Bank of Alaska. That is nothing more than a charade. My address and name are included on my letter. I am against endowment. Pay attention to my copyright.

Anchorage # 5067

My name is Charles McKee, and I have a copyright filed with you people but it is not in here. I would like to talk about the injury to people. From the newspaper quote in the paper today, Exxon is trying to rewrite history and negate long-term damage. After the spill I was doing my own research work and Judge Holland asked for an estimate of damage. I wrote in \$3.5 billion. I am talking about in my copyright the destruction of heritage and historical documentation. They want to destroy

history. They want to destroy the heritage of the people in the affected area. That is injury damage and that is why they spilled the oil. I wanted the average person to read my copyright rather than make a book of it. It is part of the record. I don't see anything as far as people injured in your handout. You ignore their historical heritage.

Anchorage # 344

Big Lake! I think that they should make it a restoration spot so they won't pollute the place really bad.

Anchorage # 73

One thing related to this whole spill incident that is very upsetting to me is the public relations campaign being put on by EXXON to attempt to persuade the public that the wounds of the spill are or soon will be healed that is a crock of garbage!

Anchorage # 10

ITS TOO LATE!! Lets work on research to prevent future damage and improve the environment. We will not be able to band-aid, the effects are too broad and long-term, lets put the money to the long-term solution.

REGION: Kenai

Homer # 195

This is a perfect example of why governments all over are bankrupt--mentally and financially. Virtually every proposed mitigation is couched in phrases like "estimated", "may have been", "perhaps". The fact that huge sums are being spent to buy land, timber, etc. in areas unaffected by the spill tells me that initial evaluation-- that from a biological viewpoint the spill was almost insignificant--is correct. On a recent beach combing flight in the Nuka Island area, I saw more dead birds (murre) than I did at any time during the spill--yet no one was on the beach running in circles and pulling their hair. We are an insane society addicted not only to drugs and booze, but also to spending other peoples money (OPM) (OPIUM). I say, "Give the money back to Exxon". Start the cure.

Kenai # 291

I spent more than half of the years from 1947 to 1960 in the spill area. This was on trips working for the U.S. Army Transportation Corps and Corps of Engineers based in Juneau, Whittier and Anchorage and towing all through the area. Additionally I spent a season operating a small boat for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife at Chignik and three seasons on the USF&WS vessel "Teal" along the Alaska Peninsula from Wide Bay to False Pass. We also did a comprehensive stream survey in PW Sound each year. In many ways the spill is no worse than what man has already done (re: Sea Otter near extinction) or Nature (1964 earthquake and previous ones).

Kenai # 199

I feel since the spill was caused by alcohol abuse not poor spill or oil industry procedures, that much of its money and energy should be put on the tremendous alcohol and drug problems we have in our state. Our prisons are filled with men and women who have made similar mistakes as did our oil tanker captain only in other areas, because of alcohol. Why don't we deal with the real issue

instead of making it so hard on the oil companies with costly and sometimes ridiculous rules and regs. Our environment is important but not "sacred". Human life and fellow natives are the most important resources we have. Guns and oil don't destroy! People kill and destroy! Thank you for listening. And I don't work in the oil industry.

Kenai # 194

The commercial fisherman and sportfishermen, particularly the guides, have been crying for the 33 years I have lived in this state. No matter how much money the oil spill recovery pours out to them, it will never be enough. There will always be some group that thinks the oil companies are contaminating the world--but these same people, or groups, travel in airplanes, buses and boats that all use oil company products. It's amazing!

Other Kenai Borough# 219

Why is everyone so anxious to spend, spend? What are you going to restore? Utilizing some unproven method, like during the spill operation, we boiled all the little organisms and wiped a few rocks--Big Deal. Think People, Think! This whole thing has the smell of a feeding frenzy. Just like with the original oil money - Every politician spending like a drunken sailor in an effort to maintain his hold on the power he wields. Let's face it when we got in bed with the oil co's., we accepted the probability of oil spills and there is very little to be done about them except the passage of time. OH! You can spend the money on every crack pot idea to come down the pike but the results will still be the same- Zilch!

REGION: Kodiak

Kodiak # 5558

Our theme as resource managers is to do what we believe to be balanced. We're certainly for logging. We're also for preservation and because of our fiduciary responsibility to our shareholders we feel no shame for attaining a return on preservation. We would argue as loggers that you do not do damage to water quality. Once you put in a road then the area is no longer pristine. If you want to maintain the pristine characteristics, then it makes sense not just to our shareholders but to the community as a whole. Different native corporations choose to manage in different ways. Our group is more conservative. We don't see a continuum of trees being produced but we do see a continuum of dividends being produced. We see a long term economic benefit to the community of participation of the funds from a permanent fund continuing to roll around in a community. Of even longer economic interest of timber will be recreation. The economic benefit is recreation. We think recreation proceeds will exceed oil. Suffice it to say that killing trees is a lot more profitable than servicing campers, but we see servicing campers as a long term benefit. Our responsibility is to get the highest return for our assets that we can to our shareholders. We're not in the business of subsidizing builders or homeowners. We sell timber to Koreans, to Japanese or to Americans. We have no favorites as is perhaps at some point politically popular. Our responsibility is to bring back a return to our shareholders and then have those dollars invested into an economy in the most efficient allocation of an economy as possible, not to subsidize any one special interest group.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 1032

Thank you very much for your time. I hope that when I come back to visit Prince William Sound it is just as beautiful and hopefully even more full of life than it is now.

US, Outside Alaska# 1032

I am writing to you in concern for the Prince William Sound area. I recently completed a month long sea kayaking trip in which I lived in the environment of the Northern part of the Sound. I have grown to love the area and would like to voice my opinion on how we can help Prince William Sound best recover from the oil spill accident that occurred in March 1989.

US, Outside Alaska# 415

If the \$900 million runs out before restoration is complete or if it is determined that technology-run restoration is unhelpful, money must be given to those persons damaged by the spill.

REGION: Prince William Sound

Chenega Bay # 243

Recommend state and fed gov't(s) require Exxon to cease ads on full recovery of PWS.

Valdez # 296

Though I am from Valdez, I do not agree with the plan to "clear Valdez's name." If anything Valdez has benefited economically from the reputation. Every tour operator in the city reports increased passenger traffic since the spill. [The spill put the name "Prince William Sound" in front of the American public like no advertising campaign could have. Secondly, knowing marketing, there is not enough money in the settlement to change even 100 peoples' minds about it.]

Whittier # 6070

The logging is going on right now. No one is seeing to the loggers obeying the regulations. A watch dog is needed. That is something that could be done right away. It seems like there are regulations being broken.





APPENDIX III

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

Nearly 70 organizations responded with their concerns about the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. National, local, and Native groups are represented, each having comments on the various issues.

ORGANIZATION

Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.
Alaska Center for the Environment
Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks
Alaska Sportfishing Association
Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited
Alaska State Legislature - Rep. J. Davies
Alaska State Legislature - Rep. D. Finkelstein
Alaska Survival
Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association
Alaska Wildlife Alliance
American Rivers
Anchorage Audubon Society, Inc.
Anti-Vivisection Society of America, Inc.
Arctic Research Commission
Bethel Native Corporation
Boone and Crockett Club
California Coastal Commission
Chignik Lagoon Village Council
Chugach Regional Resources Commission
Chugachmiut
City of Cordova
Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.
Cordova Residents' Petition
Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska
Crusade 2000
Federation of Fly Fishers
Game Conservation International
Global Citizens United
Great Bear Foundation
International Association for Bear Research and Management
International Wild Waterfowl Association
Izaak Walton League of America

APPENDIX III, continued

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society
Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.
Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.
Kodiak Audubon Society
Koniag, Inc.
National Audubon Society, Alaska Regional Office
National Outdoor Leadership School
National Rifle Association
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Wildlife Refuge Association
North Gulf Oceanic Society
Old Harbor Native Corporation
Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd.
Pacific Seabird Group
Pine St. Chinese Benevolent Association
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance
Prince William Sound Land Managers Recreation Planning Group
Reclaimers of Alaska
Sierra Club, Alaska Field Office
Sierra Club, North Star Chapter (Minnesota)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
U.S. Shooting Team
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Department of Chemistry
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Institute of Arctic Biology
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Science
University of Nevada, Reno
Valdez Convention and Visitors Bureau
Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.
Valdez Native Association
Washington Wilderness Coalition
Washington Wildlife Commission (Washington State)
Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners
Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

n of Restoration Actions:

Restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States if there is a link to injured resources or services?

Restoration actions to the spill area only

Restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services

Restoration actions anywhere in the United States if there is a link to injured resources or services

preference

S:

Protection and Acquisition: Four of the alternatives that protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

Free that habitat protection and acquisition should be the plan?

3. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat that should be emphasized. Suggest your own choice if it isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

2

Placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

Answered "Yes" to the previous question, please state that the annual endowment earnings should be

or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK
INC favors
alternative # 2
for allocation

Ralph Elushe

Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.

Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.
5028 Mills Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Koniag, Incorporated
4300 B Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

**Old Harbor
Native Corporation**
P.O. Box 71
Old Harbor, Alaska 99643

AUG 06 REC'D

August 6, 1993

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AUG 06 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
ATTN: Dave Gibbons
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

On behalf of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation, we are transmitting to the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council additional comments on the Draft EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

These comments include a proposed parcel score and a link to injury explanation for the inholdings owned by the three Native corporations we represent based on the criteria established by the EVOS Trustee Council.

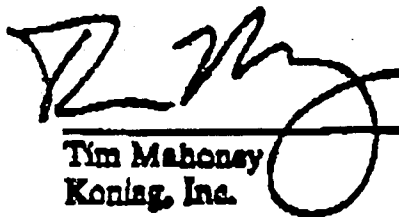
In addition, as discussed with the Trustee Council staff, we intend to subsequently provide one attachment (which is currently in the process of being printed) to these comments. The attachment is a Background Document containing a compilation of informational materials which address issues related to the Acquisition of Inholdings Project in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for your opportunity to provide comments to the Draft Restoration Plan.


Sincerely,



Tim Richardson
Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.



Tim Mahoney
Koniag, Inc.


Roy S. Jones, Jr.
Old Harbor Native
Corporation

DRAFT

PROPOSED PARCEL SCORE: UPDATED INJURED RESOURCES OF
COMBINED INHOLDINGS OF AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INC., KONIAG AND
OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION

KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

This analysis of injured resources on Native inholdings within the Kodiak refuge is prepared for consideration of the Trustee Council. The proposed parcel ranking uses the most recent criteria of the Habitat Protection Working Group, and reflects consultation on injured species with the staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Parcel: KNWR Parcel Acreage: 265,000 Affected Acreage: all

INJURED RESOURCE /SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT
Pink Salmon	High	High density of pink salmon streams in refuge; systems known to have exceptional productivity
Sockeye Salmon	High	High density of sockeye salmon rivers & lakes in refuge; systems known to have exceptional productivity.
Cutthroat Trout	Low	Few or no cutthroat streams on parcel; low productivity in area.
Dolly Varden	High	High density of Dolly Varden streams on parcel; refuge known to have exceptional productivity.
Pacific Herring	High	High density of herring spawning along parcel coast.
Bald Eagle	High	High density of nests in refuge; Alaska's largest year round population.

DRAFT

DRAFT

INJURED RESOURCE /SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT
Black Oystercatcher	High	Area known to support nesting or concentration area for feeding
Common Murre	High	Known nesting on or immediately adjacent to parcel.
Harbor Seal	High	Known haul outs on and immediately adjacent to parcel.
Harlequin Duck	High	Known nesting and molting in refuge; feeding concentration area.
Intertidal/subtidal Biota	Moderate	High productivity/species moderately oiled beaches intertidal/subtidal areas.
Marbled Murrelet	Moderate	Known nesting; concentrated feeding in nearshore waters.
Pigeon Guillemot	High	Known nesting on parcel; feeding concentration in nearshore waters.
River Otter	High	Known use of parcel for denning/latrine sites.
Sea Otter	High	Known haulout and pupping concentrations.
Recreational Use Non-Consumptive	High	Could receive high public use of non-consumptive nature (wildlife viewing, photography, boating, hiking); area highly visible to the recreational user; area nominated for special recreational designation.

DRAFT

INJURED RESOURCE
/SERVICEPOTENTIAL
FOR BENEFIT

COMMENT

DRAFT

Recreational Use: Consumptive	High	Receives high public use of consumptive nature (fishing, hunting, berry picking) area world reknown to support consistently high wild fish and game populations.
----------------------------------	------	--

Commercial Use: Non-Consumptive	Moderate	Parcel likely to be used by local tour guide operators because it is accessible by boat and plane; adjacent waters used by tour guide operators.
------------------------------------	----------	--

Commercial Use: Consumptive	Low	Occasional guided or outfitted fishing and hunting use; access can be difficult.
--------------------------------	-----	--

Wilderness	High	Area remote; little evidence of human development; parcel acquisition preserves vast areas of no human development.
------------	------	---

Cultural Resources	High	World class archaeological resources; first permanent European settlement in Alaska.
--------------------	------	--

Subsistence	High	Known resource harvest area; multiple resource use.
-------------	------	---

ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE: This parcel contains high values of most injured resources/services from oil spill plus world prominent concentrations of coastal brown bear and is adjacent to highly productive estuary and marine ecosystem; highest brown bear densities in North America.

DRAFT



Alaska Center for the Environment

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

COMMENTS
on the

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DRAFT Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment

August 6, 1993

The Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan "Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment" (hereafter referred to as the Draft Restoration Plan).

These comments are divided into an initial Summary/General Comments section, followed by detailed responses to specific questions and issues raised in the Draft Restoration Plan.

Summary/General Comments

While there are many worthwhile restoration research projects and activities that will receive deserved support from the Trustee Council, ACE continues to believe that acquisition and protection of fish and wildlife habitat generally represents the best opportunity available to advance overall restoration objectives. ACE especially appreciates the continuing habitat acquisition efforts of the Trustee Council that have culminated, to date, with protections for lands at Seal Bay and in Kachemak Bay State Park.

- Ecosystem Approach Needed: The priority of the Restoration Plan should be to provide an ecosystem approach that protects threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, and/or conservation easements on a willing-seller basis. There are very few (if any) meaningful remaining opportunities to further "clean up" the spill. Moreover, as noted in the Draft Restoration Plan: "For many resources and services, there is no known restoration approach that will effectively accelerate recovery." (Source: 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives, Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, EVOS Trustee Council, p. B3.) In many cases, habitat protection and acquisition that prevents further impacts to injured resources and services, and allows recovery to occur as a result of natural processes, offers the best opportunity to advance restoration objectives. Habitat protection efforts should emphasize acquisition and/or protection of large blocks of contiguous, intact habitat, complemented by protective management policies on public



lands. Habitat manipulation and/or construction projects advocated in the name of restoration purposes should be considered only as a last recourse, in extremely limited circumstances. In general, projects such as roads, ports, visitor centers or other commercial development proposals are regular agency responsibilities and, as such, are inappropriate and/or should be considered an extremely low priority for use of Settlement funds.

- Habitat Acquisition Serves Multiple Restoration Objectives: It is essential to recognize that numerous, multifaceted and complementary restoration objectives can be served simultaneously through fish and wildlife habitat acquisition and/or protection. Old-growth forests, in particular, provide nesting sites for some of the bird species most harmed by the spill (including marbled murrelets and bald eagles). Pristine riparian and upland old-growth forests also provide crucial habitats for other spill-injured species as well (such as mink, river otter, salmon and other anadromous fish). Watershed protection also serves to safeguard water quality. Additionally, comprehensive habitat acquisition and protection efforts under the Settlement will serve to protect and enhance local community economic opportunities that are dependent upon healthy and productive coastal forest ecosystems, including commercial and sport fishing, guided hunting, tourism, wilderness recreation and subsistence.

Simply stated: intact forest lands can and do provide an essential biologic foundation for permanent jobs and strong, sustainable economies. It would be tragic, to say the least, if the ecosystems, biologic resources and coastal communities of the *Exxon Valdez* impact region were to finally recover from the oil spill, only to suffer further devastation as a result of unsustainable, "boom and bust" development activities, in particular clearcut logging. Use of the Settlement funds to acquire and protect habitat offers an extraordinary and unparalleled "win-win" opportunity to advance restoration objectives as well as safeguard future economic opportunities for coastal communities. Habitat needed for recovery of injured resources and services can be protected while private landowners, such as ANCSA corporations with holdings in the spill region, can realize the economic value of their holdings and provide dividends to shareholders, thereby meeting fiduciary responsibilities.

The exact amount of acreage that could be protected with Settlement funds is not known at this time and is subject to a number of significant variables the most important of which include identification of willing sellers and highly variable land values. As a gross estimate, however, using the recent Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay acquisitions as rough "ballpark comparables" (approximately \$900/acre, fee simple), it appears that acquisition of roughly 500,000 acres could be achieved using approximately \$450 million of the remaining settlement funds. This acreage estimate could be higher, or the cost figure lower, if the acquisitions were for partial property rights.

• Habitat Acquisition Has Enormous Popular Support: Not only are the merits of giving priority to habitat acquisition compelling, this proposal enjoys enormous popular support. A *Petition in Support of Habitat Acquisition* is attached to these comments reflecting the support of hundreds of individual Alaskans who have joined together to "urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the ... civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rainforest habitat threatened by logging." In discussions with members of the public, ACE has consistently found broad popular support for, and recognition of, the benefits of habitat acquisition and protection.

• Continuing Monitoring and Research A Priority: In addition to use of the Settlement for habitat acquisition and protection, continued support for scientific monitoring and research is essential, particularly fisheries research. Continued monitoring and research is especially important to ensure proper understanding of ecosystem impacts. Monitoring and research should not be focused narrowly on single species or populations but include degradation of habitats, chronic and sub-lethal effects, including changes in physiological or biochemical changes in productivity.

• Rigorous Screening of "Restoration" Projects/Proposals Essential: If the trust obligation to the spill-impacted resources is to be effectively implemented, great care must be exercised to ensure that the Settlement is not squandered as "the fund of first resort." The Settlement has attracted enormous attention and thousands of ideas have been advanced ranging from the critically necessary to the patently opportunistic and absurd. Projects and proposals advanced in the name of "restoration" must be rigorously scrutinized. Great care must be taken to ensure that proposed projects and proposals are:

- 1) truly needed and beneficial to injured resources;
- 2) not speculative or experimental;
- 3) not being proposed on an opportunistic basis when other funding sources are available, appropriate or would otherwise normally be sought; and
- 4) not excessively expensive in relation to the likelihood of successfully advancing restoration objectives.

• Allocation of Remaining Funds Among Uses: In terms of the relative allocation of funds from the Settlement, it is difficult to justify the assignment of specific percentage amounts to expenditures at this time. However, in general terms, some combination of Alternatives 2 and 3, as described in the Draft Restoration Plan generally represents an appropriate allocation of funds among various categories of uses.

Issues and Policy Questions

The following comments are in direct response to specific policy issues and questions are raised in the Draft Restoration Plan.

- **"Special Interest" Endowments Neither Necessary Nor Justified:** There is no need, nor justification, to establish a special interest endowment as a funding source apart from the existing Settlement. The existing Settlement already has the functional attributes of an endowment. Funds, including interest earnings, will continue to accrue to the Settlement. The Trustee Council can choose to extend expenditures from the Settlement over any time frame it deems appropriate. The "special interest endowment" proposals being advocated with special interest groups in charge of spending decisions are characterized by gross by conflicts of interest. While it is not surprising that special interest groups want their own special "dedicated fund" — which special interest group wouldn't? — such a proposal is neither necessary nor justified. A "special interest endowment" would undermine the broad public interest in restoration already defined under the terms of the Settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

For additional information or clarification concerning these comments, please contact Eric F. Myers at the Alaska Center for the Environment (274-3621).

attachment

- Petition in Support of Habitat Acquisition (14 pages)



Alaska Center for the Environment

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

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF HABITAT ACQUISITION

We urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the \$900 million civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rainforest habitat threatened by logging.

Acquisition and protection of habitat will help ensure that the damaged ecosystem will recover, thereby also helping to ensure a sustainable economic future for residents of the Alaska coastal rainforest.

SIGNATURE PRINT NAME ADDRESS PHONE

Megan Benedict MEGAN BENEDICT

David Wigglesworth David Wigglesworth

Ed Lewis Ed Lewis

Constance Wolfe CONSTANCE WOLFE

Tina Riedell Tina Riedell

Joan Rock Joan Rock

Lynn M. Fitch Lynn M. Fitch

Anne Lovett

Joy Bentley Joy Bentley

Erland D. Stepler Erland D. Stepler

Shelly Ryan Shelly Ryan

Vesta Leigh Vesta Leigh

Alexander

Pat Walker

Helen Dunn

Vicki Harrison

Rita MacColek Rita MacColek



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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

Rebecca Schuler Rebecca S. Fowler

Caroline Stuart Caroline Stuart

Philip Barnes Philip Barnes

Vickie Acton Vickie Acton

Regan Enkai-Moir Regan Enkai-Moir

Gertrude Toomey Gertrude Toomey

J. HINTERBERGER J. HINTERBERGER

Jean K. Ward Jean K. Ward

Rebecca Schuler

Tammy Moser Tammy Moser

Laurie Hall

Tim Murray Tim Murray

Kwe Post Kwe Post

Barbara J. Varney BARBARA J. VARNEY

Jim Levine JIM LEVINE

Allison Brandt Allison Brandt

BILL LEWIS BILL LEWIS



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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

EMMA RONHOLDT

[Signature]

Stephan C. Lott

[Signature]

Mannie Helbrecht

[Signature]

Jacquelyn Sparrow

[Signature]

Janice R. Woodman

[Signature]

Mary Christensen

[Signature]

KERI M. WILLIAMS

[Signature]

Jane HARRISON

[Signature]

DEBRA L. HULEN

[Signature]

Ron Sheardown

[Signature]

Margaret Oroschinski

[Signature]

Lilly Rice

[Signature]

Lilly Rice

[Signature]

Deborah H. Rice

[Signature]

Deborah H. Rice

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Deborah H. Rice

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Deborah H. Rice

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Deborah H. Rice

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Deborah H. Rice

[Signature]

Deborah H. Rice



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SIGNATURE PRINT NAME ADDRESS PHONE

	NATHAN C. BURMAN		
	Tonya Gillies		
	JANICE KLINSKI		
	Chip Darrstein		
	JoAnn Augdahl		
	Daniel J. Frank		
	Ivan Night		
	CHRISTINE LUEBKED		
	Jennifer Breslin		
	Scott Kluver		
	Stacey Montgomery		
	Katy Middleton		
	Joan Pascale		
	Scott Thomas		
	Mary Lezelle		
	Steve Sanchez		
	Jacob Atwood		



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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

Elizabeth Chamberlin

HAIR HENZLER

DAVE Wetzel

Wine Olsen

Dale Olsen

ALAN VAN WINKLE JR

Laura C. Wood

Winfred Craig Gibson

G. K. BOZ ANDREA ROWLESON

Mike O'Brien MIKE ASKREN

Paul Hughes

Paul & Lynn Lee Paul

Martha J. K. B.

Mr. M. Bill B.

JAN LUCIA BRAZIL

John K.

Patricia Sparks



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SIGNATURE PRINT NAME ADDRESS PHONE

P. M. Howard PAM HOWARD

C. H. Thompson C. H. THOMPSON

G. A. Baranov G. A. BARANOV

Doreen Stark Doreen Stark

P. S. O'Brien P. S. O'BRIEN

Tom Macchia Tom Macchia

Paul Lavery Paul Lavery

Suzanne M. Nye SUZANNE M. NYE

Jennifer Stunz JENNIFER STUNZ

Lisa Schlich LISA SCHLICH

Ellen Lawlor ELLEN LAWLOR

Shannon McBride SHANNON MCBRIDE

Michael Paulitsch MICHAEL PAULITSCH

Tony Blanchet Tony Blanchet

Nevette Bowen Nevette Bowen

Kristin Senn 10 Waverton Ave Waverton



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SIGNATURE PRINT NAME ADDRESS PHONE

Linda Littrell LINDA LITRELL

Jennifer Dandson JENNIFER DANDSON

KEIZ A. GREEN KEIZ A. GREEN

Xanthia S. Bruso XANTHIA S. BRUSO

Karin Salden KARIN SALDEN

MARK D. ALGER MARK D. ALGER

Brent Cox BRENT COX

Brenda Bickel BRENDA BICKEL

Susan Kollar SUSAN KOLLAR

Georgia Caruthers GEORGIA CARUTHERS

Barry R. Rothermel BARRY R. ROTHERMEL

DR. JIM SCHNEIDER DR. JIM SCHNEIDER

Ann D. Hill ANN D. HILL

Brenda Marshall BRENDA MARSHALL

Dr. Genevieve K. Kottay DR. GENEVIEVE K. KOTTAY

Daryl Lane DARYL LANE

LARRY DENSON LARRY DENSON



Alaska Center for the Environment

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

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF HABITAT ACQUISITION

We urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees to invest most of the \$900 million civil settlement monies on acquisition of coastal rainforest habitat threatened by logging.

Acquisition and protection of habitat will help ensure that the damaged ecosystem will recover, thereby also helping to ensure a sustainable economic future for residents of the Alaska coastal rainforest.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

Richard M. Brown Richard M. Brown

Anne Dagers Anne Dagers

Beverly V. Farfan Beverly V. Farfan

Doug Blankensop Doug Blankensop

Sheri Whittemore Sheri Whittemore

Hugh Legdy Hugh Legdy

Pam Kornicker Pam Kornicker

Mark Hill Mark Hill

Jennifer A. Wong Jennifer A. Wong

Elizabeth Strickland Elizabeth Strickland

Robin Sanford Robin Sanford

Beverly Nash BEVERLY NASH

Dorothy Sharrett DOROTHY SHARRETT

Cynthia Aughe Cynthia Aughe

Karl Aughe KARL Aughe

Trena Gamel Trena Gamel

Harriet R. Paule HARRIET R. PAULE



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PHONE

Arleta H. McEldester Arleta H. McEldester

S. James Simone James

Wendy E. West WENDY E. WEST

Craig Wilkening CRAIG WILKENING

Mark Morgan Mark Morgan

Stacy Hennrich STACY HENNRICH

Caryn Durand CARYN DURAND

Gerry Barnett Gerry Barnett

Ruth Ann Baker Ruth Ann Baker

Naomi G. Chambers Naomi G. Chambers

Douglas Gogax Douglas Gogax

Helen Kempson HELEN KEMPSON

Rin Vidal Rin Vidal

42



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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

[Signature] Robin Smith

[Signature] Eric McCallum

Katharine Weber Katharine Weber

Bridget Paule Bridget Paule

[Signature] Jim McConis



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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

Kathleen Bowd Kathleen A. Bowd

Regina Mantel Regina Mantel

Frankie Barker Frankie Barker

Lila Berry Lila Berry

Jay Chesser-Wood Jay Chesser-Wood

Laura Glynn Laura Glynn

Melissa Helmer Melissa Helmer



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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

Katherine S. Danck Katherine Danck

Evan Mangel Evan Mangel

Tom Beach

Alison Erskine Alison Erskine

James MacKler James MacKler

John M. Smith John M. Smith

Blair Fingerhut Blair Fingerhut

Jeff C. Gier

Teresa Maltz Teresa Maltz

Ruth Sheridan Ruth Sheridan

Lisa Rumbach Lisa Rumbach

Peter K. Amadon Peter K. Amadon

Terry T. Thola Terry T. Thola

Jill C. Wittenbraker Jill C. Wittenbraker

Robert Brown

Paul M. Wilson

Mindy Rouse



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PHONE

L. Vonn-Hendrick L. Vonn-Hendrick

Karen Rae Randall KAREN RAE RANDALL

D. M. Randall D. M. RANDALL

Marc Vogel MARC VOGEL

Karen Cordie KAREN CORDIE

TRICIA CARROLL TRICIA CARROLL

Robert A. Carroll ROBERT A. CARROLL

Michael Welsh MICHAEL WELSH

B. Huffman B. HUFFMAN

James L. Fitz JAMES L. FITZ

Bo Furco BO FURCO

Joyce Bauer JOYCE BAUER

Michelle Demarce MICHELLE DEMARCE

Wendy Wilson WENDY WILSON

William F. Hansen WILLIAM F. HANSEN

Theresa Slaven THERESA SLAVEN

Michael Ford MICHAEL FORD



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SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

Louise Tanel
Louise Tanel

Garth Lynch
Garth Lynch

Elizabeth Kave
Elizabeth Kave

Jana Tangle
Jana Tangle

Pam Seisen
Pam Seisen

Ned S. Muroken
Ned S. Muroken

Ethel Miyakami
Ethel Miyakami

Suzanne Lassiter
Suzanne Lassiter

Julie Schaefer
Julie Schaefer

Heather Harmon
Heather Harmon

Paige Isom Jenkins
Paige Isom Jenkins

Christopher Payne
Christopher Payne

Samuel Hawkins
Samuel Hawkins

Steve Colt
Steve Colt

LINWOOD G. WENTWORTH
LINWOOD G. WENTWORTH

Terrace Reeve
Terrace Reeve

PHYLLIS HACKETT
PHYLLIS HACKETT

RECEIVED 10/6
MAY 17 1993
0102940517
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RESOLUTION OF THE ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Meeting in Juneau, AK 4/19/93

A RESOLUTION URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ON A PLAN TO ENDOW UP TO 20 ACADEMIC CHAIRS IN BIOLOGY TO FULFILL THE LONG TERM GOALS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS, the biological resources of the northern Gulf of Alaska were terribly devastated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and

WHEREAS, baseline scientific data was completely inadequate to positively assess the damage and is completely inadequate to realistically restore the environment, and

WHEREAS, future shipwrecks and oil spills in the area are a realistic probability, and

WHEREAS, the accumulation of scientific knowledge and advancement of scientific technology make enormous advances each year and will continue to do so on into the centuries ahead, and

WHEREAS, endowed academic chairs will provide continuing top quality scientific investigation, top quality scientific publications, top quality training for the scientists that will be needed by the agencies and companies responsible for resource management and development, in perpetuity, and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is charged under the legal settlement with the Exxon Company with restoring rehabilitating, replacing, enhancing or acquiring equivalent resources and services in the oil spill region and presently lacks most of the scientific resources to accomplish these things, and

WHEREAS, with the inevitable scientific advancement in the decades or centuries ahead eventually enhancement of many of the biological resources will be possible, and

WHEREAS, concentrating a major center for advancement of biological science at the University of Alaska is in the best interests of all Alaskans injured by the Exxon Oil Spill, and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska already has an appropriate Foundation for managing endowed chairs;

Alaska State Park Comments for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment

August 3, 1993

Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions: Some biological resources that received measurable declines may be helped by restoration projects, but much of the biological recovery in the spill affected area will heal with time if left undisturbed.

Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources: Because the face of the spill affected area will never be the same with the ever changing conditions, recovered resources is sometimes an ambiguous goal to reach. The recreational resources and services in existence at the time of the spill, for example, is not suitable for the use now occurring in the spill affected area. Bringing the injured resource and services to appropriate levels would involve some enhancement.

Effectiveness of Restoration Actions: There is no blanket opinion on this because the response varies with resource. Many resources should be left to natural recovery. Others may need substantial improvement over the natural recovery. There is a risk of going too far in this direction as with overstocking fish.

Location of Restoration Actions: Most restoration activity should occur in the spill area. Some incidental actions, such as public information, may need to occur in Anchorage or other areas. Projects such as fishery enhancement or habitat acquisition should be limited to the spill area.

Opportunities for Human Use: It is essential to include restoration actions for human use. This should be taken to the extent of encouraging appropriate new uses. The key word being appropriate. There may be new fish runs appropriate in some areas but not in all areas. Likewise, a lodge in one location may be beneficial toward restoring some commercial services injured during the spill but would be inappropriate placed in another area. Appropriate management of human use may entail increasing use in some areas to decrease impact in others.

Monitoring and Research: There should be human use monitoring in addition to recovery and restoration monitoring. This is one area that has been neglected by the past projects. Human use affects the recovery of other resources and should be included in the monitoring and research stages.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition: This may well be the most important aspect of restoration. Since many of the resources can recover over time without active restoration, a key element is to protect the spill area from additional adverse pressures. This may involve stopping logging in some areas where nesting or prime recreation is located. Merely acquiring land will not always accomplish the purpose intended. Managing that land in the

appropriate ways will aide the restoration.

Money to manage these newly acquired lands, especially if the reason is for human use, needs to be provided. This could be included in the acquisition costs or separately from an endowment. Conservation easements are good alternatives to outright purchase. In many instances, controlling human use and impact may be the most effective means of habitat protection.

Funding Method: An endowment could be used to supplement the maintenance and operations costs incurred from additional responsibilities added by EVOS restoration projects. Many of the funded projects and restoration activities involving structures or developments may not include future maintenance and operations costs. With the present shortfalls in the State budget for maintenance and operations, these structures or developments may fall into disrepair. Examples would be public use cabins, mooring buoys, latrines, visitor centers, cultural centers, and fish ladders. The State has a responsibility to maintain any new structures even if the legislature will not fund future maintenance and operations costs. Therefore, future maintenance and operations funds for projects implemented by the EVOS Trustee Council, should be allocated from the civil settlement.

Law enforcement for commercial fisheries, recreation, archaeological sites, marine mammal protection could also be funded from this endowment. Controlling the human use will help the recovery of the injured resources. New restoration projects should be completed by the end of the ten years.

733 M

Geoffrey Y. Parker
c/o Jameson & Associates
500 L Street, Suite 502
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

August 6, 1993

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

RE: Draft Restoration Plan;
Comments for Alaska Sportfishing Association and
Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited

Dear Trustee Council and Staff:

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

Achieving A Rational Basis For Decisions

The actions of the Trustee Council are subject to administrative law requirements. Foremost among them are the requirement that actions by the Council must be supported by a rational basis and must comply with the NRDA regulations (43 C.F.R. Part 11).

To meet these requirements, the Trustees would be wise to recognize that the overwhelming loss was loss of passive use of wildlife generally. That is obvious to anyone who examines the responses to questions A-6A, A-20 and A-20A of the of passive use study released by the Alaska Department of Law.

Our conclusion from that study is that the Trustees should fund a follow-up, nationwide survey that will ask respondents to put values on different quantities of wildlife of various injured and uninjured species that could be conserved through various acquisition alternatives both inside and outside the spill area. The purpose of such a study would be to get some handle on how the public trades off conservation of one species versus another. Such a study should provide respondents with some factual basis for

making choices; e.g. the quantity or percentage of a wildlife resource that would be protected through an acquisition and the costs associated with alternative acquisitions.

Absent such a study, all candidate acquisitions amount to nothing more than guess work as to how well any particular acquisition replaces lost passive use value. Essentially, the problem the Trustees and the public are having is that the trustees are forced to make decisions on buying lands, that have resources that are to some extent quantifiable in biological terms but are not quantified in terms of the economic value to the public that would be achieved through conservation of the lands. The result is decisions driven by biological assessment of resources present on the lands and the agenda of interest groups and agencies. The value to the public is a matter of social science, i.e. natural resource economics, and is not capable of being addressed through the biological sciences or desires of interest groups.

Such a study would serve numerous legal requirements. Restoration and replacement actions must be the most cost-effective alternative for providing the lost services. 43 C.F.R. 11.81(f)(1). Lost services must be restored to no more than the baseline level. 43 C.F.R. 11.82(d)(2)(i). Natural resource damages are the residual injury remaining after cleanup. 43 C.F.R. 11.84(c)(2).

Here, the greatest residual injury is to passive use. It apparently remains as residual injury the passive use study and its questionnaire focused on injuries to wildlife that involved mortalities and long term injuries to birds and marine mammals. Yet, the justifications for acquisitions to date frequently involve resources and services showing little or no residual injury and lacking in any measures of cost-effectiveness or the contribution made to restoring passive use to baseline condition.

The only way we can see of getting a handle on such problems is by funding the type of study we propose.

Recommended Alternative

It seems that there is very little that can be done to cost-effectively restore injured resources and services other than through land and habitat acquisition, but without the necessary social science it is hard to make good determinations as to cost-effectiveness of projects such as stock separation studies.

We favor a combination of Alternatives 2, 4, and 5. We favor the 91 percent for land and habitat acquisition in Alternative 2, the high standard for cost-effectiveness in Alternative 4, and the flexibility and cost-effectiveness that includes acquisitions outside the spill area in Alternative 5. We realize there is political difficulty in looking outside the spill area. However,

the law contains no requirement that acquisitions be geographically limited to the spill area, and the whole notion of acquiring replacement resources implies acquiring uninjured resources away for the locale of the oil.

Recommended Procedures

To promote the goal of cost effectiveness, the Trustees would be wise to expeditiously request expressions of interest from all private land owners who own lands having resources worth conserving that face some risk of disposal or adverse development. Some range of cost for various amounts and methods of conservation (e.g. conservation easement versus fee simple acquisition versus amount of land the might be conserved) should be requested. Owners should be made aware that if they wish to be candidates, the Trustees are most interested in lands that have high wildlife value and that are cost-effective or less-costly than other candidates. The Trustees and the staff and the public have frequently expressed this, commendably, as getting the most conservation "bang for the buck." In our view, the requirements of cost-effectiveness, that are essentially preclusive of arbitrary guesswork about economic value, would require such information up front for comparative purposes. Unfortunately such information, while available for Seal Bay and Kachemak Bay acquisitions, has been lacking for comparative purposes to other potential acquisitions. The cost-effectiveness requirement is defeated without such information.

Recommended Candidates for Acquisition

To be precise, it is not appropriate for anyone to recommend an acquisition without a basis for cost-effectiveness or the trade-off involved in conserving one set of resources having passive use value versus another set of resources having another passive use value. However, it is appropriate to recommend candidates for evaluation.

We recommend that private lands in the Bristol Bay drainages* and in the Karluk River drainage be evaluated as candidate acquisitions. The link to the spill is loss of passive use of wildlife generally. Passive use is the area of greatest residual injury in this spill. It continuing loss arises predominantly from the front end mortalities to birds and some marine mammals. These lands have some of the highest wildlife values in the state. They have such values for wildlife species that most likely have high passive use value, such a brown bear, eagles, caribou, moose, salmon and trout. They also contain in the Iliamna Lake area some of the only inland marine bird and harbor seal populations in the world. Conservation of such lands could be extremely cost effective, because they lack commercial timber resources and could effectively create great conservation benefits because surrounding lands are already conserved under the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Kodiak Refuge Plan. These lands also have high values for


* such as around Iliamna Lake in the Copper River, Gibraltar River, Dream Creek, and Kaskhanok Flats (outlet of Iliamna Lake)

resources important to commercial fishing, recreation, subsistence and tourism, though we view such values as not nearly as important as restoration of passive use.

We also recommend conservation easements along Anchor River, Deep Creek and Ninilchik Rivers and support such easements along the Kenai River.

Obviously, we recommend lands that are riparian in character because they have such high value for wildlife and fishery resources. We recommend against acquisitions that involve only timber and little threat to wildlife. We recommend against putting much values on merely scenic resources that lack wildlife.

Sincerely yours,



Geoffrey Y. Parker
ASA Board Member,
Vice Pres. State Council of
Trout Unlimited

Alaska State Legislature

COMMITTEES
RESOURCES

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



While in Fairbanks
119 N. Cushman Street, Suite 207
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8172
FAX (907) 456-1910

While in Session
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4457
FAX (907) 465-3787

Representative John Davies
District 29

August 6, 1993

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

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

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I wish to comment on the draft restoration plan.

While I support modest, local logging, I do also support the acquisition of critical habitat and special park lands using Exxon / Oil Spill funds.

Sincerely,

John Davies
Representative

716 W. 4TH AVE, SUITE 240-A
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2133
258-8190 FAX: 258-8171

Alaska State Legislature



1606 M
WHILE IN SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
465-2435 FAX: 465-2864

Representative David Finkelstein

August 5, 1993

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

This letter is in response to your recent solicitation for recommendations on the Restoration Plan. I believe the focus of your council should be on purchasing wildlife habitat. While we can't undo the damage caused by the oil spill, we can expand the public ownership of key coastal habitats in the affected areas.

Within Prince William Sound, the Knight Island Passage and Jackpot Bay area is particularly critical. This region provides a wealth of natural beauty and wildlife habitat that should be preserved for future generations. The lands owned by Chenaga Corporation include many tracts that need to be in public ownership. All of the Native corporation lands in Prince William Sound are worth considering in your acquisition plans, but the Knight Island area is especially important. If public lands can be acquired in the area, it will provide a continuous public coastline from Whittier to Seward. I have boated this coastline and am convinced it is a top priority.

Other critical areas for habitat acquisition include private lands in the Kenai Fjords National Park, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Shuyak Straits area. In all of these areas we have a unique opportunity to purchase wildlife habitat on a willing-seller basis.

Purchasing these and other key habitats in areas affected by the spill will give Alaska's wildlife a chance to fully recover from the effects of the spill. It would also enable these populations to continue to thrive in a protected environment. Making this type of commitment would put us on the road to successful resource management. Please consider the maximum level of habitat acquisition when putting the final plan together. Thanks for considering my views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David Finkelstein".

David Finkelstein
State Representative

1146 M

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1993

ALASKA SURVIVAL

Box 320 Talkeetna, Alaska 99676 (907) 733-1413 or 733-2703

VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCILTo the TRUSTEE Council
FROM Becky LONG

7/24/93

These are comments on the DRAFT
Restoration PLAN.First we THANK YOU for approving
the purchase of 42,000 acres near
Seal Bay on Afognak Island.There is no more need to try & clean
up the spilled oil from 1989.We do not support hardly any
of the projects listed for proposed
use. Any capital construction project
will be used by the Huckle
Administration to benefit financially
big corporations who would build
stuff like Sea World.Restoration funds should NOT be
used to stimulate the economy
by creating capital construction jobs.To try and repair and restore
the injured species and the Prince William
Sound & other affected areas environment
the money needs to be spent on buying
up lands important to habitat,
commercial sport, subsistence
fishing, wilderness recreation.We heal by protecting the earth
from further damage.

HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE 27

1018 M

Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association**Board of Directors**

Nancy Lethcoe
President
Alaskan Wilderness
Sailing Safaris

Carol Kasza
Vice President
Arctic Treks

Karla Hart
Secretary
Alaska Rainforest Tours

Don Ford
Treasurer
National Outdoor
Leadership School

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Hiking

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Adventures

Kirk Hoessle
Alaska Wildlands
Adventures

Bob Jacobs
St. Elias Alpine Guides

Karen Jettmar
Equinox

Steve Ranney
Fishing & Flying

Stan Stephens
Stan Stephens Charters

Eruk Williamson
Eruk's Wilderness
Float Trips

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

May 12, 1993
RECEIVED
MAY 14 1993

Re: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association appreciates the opportunity to present our preliminary comments on the Restoration Plan. We will be making additional comments as we continue to work with our members, communities and other groups in the spill affected area.

Items commented on at this time include:

- 1) Issues and Policy Questions from the flier on the Draft Restoration Plan
- 2) Habitat and Viewshed Acquisition, including new recommended areas
- 3) Endowments for 1) research on ecosystem and 2) garbage cleanup and trail maintenance
- 4) Support for City of Cordova Resolution 93-25

Issues and Policy Questions**AWRTA Recommendations:**

1. Restoration projects should address all injured resources and services except for those biological resources which did not measurably decline.

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

2. An endowment should be established to fund research and monitoring of the ecosystem. If subsequent research confirms the decline of a population, then restoration projects for those species may be funded from this endowment or by subsequent settlement with Exxon.

Populations of some species may still decline as a result of infertility and disease resulting from the spill. Funding should be made available to continue monitoring these populations and to restore them, if necessary. Restoration team members have indicated that it would take about \$100-\$150 million to create an inflation proofed endowment.

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

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

4. Conduct restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.

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

5. Restoration of natural resources should be limited to activities within the oil spill impacted area.

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

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

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

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

Justification: AWRTA is concerned that inadequate attention is being paid to the different sectors of the tourism industry: backcountry recreation and tourism which depend on wilderness-

quality areas free from the signs of man's handiwork; mid-country areas around urban centers where developed trails, campsites, etc. are appropriate, and urban-style recreation and tourism where museums, nature trails, visitor information centers, sport fishing docks, and wildlife viewing areas are appropriate. The development of facilities such as cabins, fuel docks, marinas in backcountry areas does not restore the losses sustained by backcountry recreation and tourism users anymore than converting urban areas into wilderness zones would help urban areas to recover their damages. Existing recreation and tourism services already damaged by the spill will be displaced again.

As the Trustees know, the courts have ruled that spillers are not responsible for economic losses sustained by the tourism industry as a result of the spill. Nor can tourism businesses sue for lost access to the natural resources on which their businesses depend, since the spiller has already paid for these through the Restoration Settlement. Thus the Restoration Settlement process is the only avenue recreational users and tourism businesses have for achieving any type of compensation for their losses. It is important that restoration projects be designed to restore lost services, not to inflict those services with additional losses.

AWRTA supports habitat and viewshed acquisition for recreation areas. Covenants should contain specific language that these areas must be managed for habitat and viewshed restoration. Since these lands would be acquired to help restore lost fisheries, backcountry recreation and tourism services, it is important that they are not subsequently converted to other, incompatible uses. Facilities for developed recreation such as cabins, etc. would have an adverse effect on habitat, wildlife, fisheries, and existing backcountry recreation and tourism uses. AWRTA supports restoration of lost resources and services; we do not support converting an area from one type of service to another.

AWRTA supports placing stipulations in the covenants so that future administrators will not make alterations to the land that are incompatible with restoration. We would like to see the Restoration Plan include an administrative alternative that allowed a non-profit agency, such as the Nature Conservancy, to manage conservation areas for either private or government landholders.

8. General Restoration funds could be appropriately used in urban/village communities to restore lost tourism and recreational opportunities.

Justification: According to the Division of Tourism statistics program, 20% to 24% of all Alaska visitors include Valdez in their travel itinerary. Between 1985 and 1989 the annual growth rate of Alaskan tourism overall was 3.3%. Because of the oil spill, the Alaskan annual growth rate was 2.2% in 1989-1990 (*Draft Valdez Comprehensive Plan*, p. 216 and *Division of Tourism*). According to *Patterns, Opinions, and Planning: Summer 1989* "The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of March 24, 1989 affected the Alaska trip planning of one in six visitors. Half of these avoided the spill area." (*Alaska Visitor Statistics Program II*, p. 20.) This represents a 12% decline in visitors to the spill area in 1989. No information is available for subsequent years. A survey of

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE
ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY:

1. To urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to instruct their Restoration Team to contact and cooperate with the University of Alaska in developing a plan for establishing up to 20 endowed chairs in biology that will fulfill the intent of the settlement.

2. That such a plan be included in the Restoration Plan and EIS being prepared this year by the Restoration Team.

Adopted this 20th day of April 1993.

Kim Titus, President

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

684 M
WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

3601 C STREET, SUITE 1200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 762-2600

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 107001
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

August 3, 1993

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

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
RESTORATION

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

I have enclosed Alaska State Park's comments on the Draft Restoration Plan. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

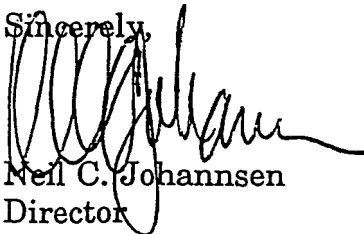
We have several specific locations of potential recreation restoration projects which we can provide to the Trustee Council. Some of the projects within Prince William Sound will be forwarded to the Prince William Sound Recreation Project Work Group.

This Division has a system in place for evaluating and distributing community grants for recreation. This could be modified to incorporate the linkage to injured recreation resources and services. The Trustees could use this grant program for administering funds for community recreation projects.

We are currently addressing recreation restoration with the State criminal settlement at the same time the Trustee Council addresses recreation restoration. These two processes should be concurrent with a synchronization of ideas. The end result should be a cohesive restoration of injured recreation resources. Cooperation and information sharing would be beneficial to both parties.

Please feel free to contact me for more information.

Sincerely,



Neil C. Johannsen
Director

Enclosures

REGION: Kodiak

Akhiok # 5005

After the oil spill I was real scared to go out and eat the clams and some of the fish. But as the years go by we are getting back into using subsistence food sources.

Akhiok # 5004

Well, naturally subsistence would have to be coming back because that is our way of life. It's part of our livelihood.

Karluk # 5516

There is a question in our minds whether the clams (and other similar subsistence foods) are still contaminated.

Kodiak # 5524

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

Larsen Bay # 6141

Another thing you've got all these animals and fish on the list, but I don't see anything about the human beings. Who's doing the survey about the people? It's not only with the animals, I know a lot of people here in this room that are still injured. They won't eat the seafood because they don't trust it. Who's doing the studies on the people who don't have a Safeway?

Larsen Bay # 6139

When I first moved here it was because the subsistence is easier here. I used to eat clams several times a month, but now I am doing good to eat clams once a month. You open up the clams and they're black inside. They weren't like that before. All these studies you've done are in Prince William Sound, all the studies they did, you're going to tell us they apply here, too? When they first did the testing in 1989 and the first part of 1990, they sent out brochures but we haven't heard anything here since then. How can we justify saying something when we don't even know what the findings were?

Larsen Bay # 5579

What about some of the chemicals that were used? Bioremediation chemicals. Will the testing pick that up? It's possible if there were there injuries from that. Is Exxon responsible for that? Has there been any injuries show up from that?

Larsen Bay # 5578

I would say that one wouldn't want to eliminate all of a person's caution in eating any wild foods. Just because the oil spill did not contaminate the food doesn't mean there can't be other things, and when a person has any hesitation about eating something, it's better that they don't eat it.

Larsen Bay # 5576

I still feel the same way when I eat clams and I wonder if they still have oil in them. My husband won't eat clams any more because he got sick that one time.

Larsen Bay # 5573

What I am getting at is the rules of the settlement. What good is it to restore all this stuff if nobody's going to use it because everybody is so injured mentally? The people who used to eat the ducks won't eat them now. All the charts and graphs doesn't mean anything because the people are still injured in their heads. If it can't come out of this pot of money, which pot of money will it come out of? We can sit here in this room and talk about it, I've had the problem myself. You have a bowl of clams and when you look at them, all you can think about is a bowl of oily goop. How is the younger generation going to learn about these traditional foods? I look at this food and I think about the oil spill. How do I know, does it turn that color every year? A lot of things are not being eaten, or they say heck with it and they eat it anyway because they have to, it is their life. What kind of risk are they taking?

Larsen Bay # 5566

I know one thing that is listed here is subsistence but they don't talk much about subsistence. They're still afraid. Subsistence has come back a little bit but it's not like it used to be. I'm surprised they don't talk much about it here, in the brochure. They list all the other resources, but they don't talk about subsistence very much.

Old Harbor # 5654

We were scared to eat seal meat, too. I don't eat it any more. I used to watch the seals down by the lighthouse. I'd go down with my dogs in the summertime and watch them. I don't see them around any more.

Old Harbor # 25

Directly affected is commercial fishing as well as commercial tourism and subsistence way of life.

Ouzinkie # 5708

I go out to collect clams every clam tide that there is and so do several other people here. I've had the agency subsistence people come down and go to places where we used to get coastal clams and butter clams. I can show you the beds. You can find the clams but they're dying in the shell. I can show you places in Campbell Rock when the tide is about so much [hand gesture indicating a couple of feet] off the reef there and it all oily. Where all these guys here used to get their clams you can't get a clam over there anymore because nothing will survive. All of us are going to the same beach now and we're cleaning out those clams. [What I'd like to see is some of these funds used to restore those clams. There's many people still scared to eat clams.] Is it still going to be my children after me, afraid to eat the foods? I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed. There's many people in our community still afraid to eat subsistence foods. My uncle found a tar ball just the other day. That stuff is still around and it affects our kelp beds, clam beds, and our mussels.

REGION: Outside Alaska

US, Outside Alaska# 427

Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized.

backcountry businesses in SE Alaska which were comparable to those operating in the spill impacted area showed that while SE Alaska businesses experienced a 23 to 27% annual increase in business from 1988 to 1992, those in the spill impacted area sustained a significant decline in business (up to 50% for some businesses).

Appropriate projects would include education centers, heritage interpretive centers or museums, nature trails and picnic areas. Locating these facilities in communities will 1) reduce stress on injured resources in back-country areas, 2) provide economic compensation to communities for losses sustained as a result of a spill, and 3) restore urban (community) area recreation and tourism opportunities lost as a result of the spill.

AWRTA will be submitting a more detailed list of these facilities after members in the spill impacted communities have had an opportunity to work with local groups to develop lists.

Habitat and Viewshed Acquisition:

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

AWRTA does not support acquiring only buffer strips around anadromous streams unless the buffer strips are sufficiently wide (perhaps 1000 ft.) and protect the stream and all its tributaries from tidelands to timberline. Under the State's draft regulations buffer strips only protect parts of a stream where anadromous fish occur. This is inadequate to protect water quality and habitat.

2. AWRTA supports the Restoration Team's list of imminently threatened areas for habitat acquisition, but wishes to see the following areas added:

1. Timber and viewshed resources on Chugach Alaska Corporation lands at the south end of Knight Island. Chugach Alaska Corporation plans to begin timber operations on these lands as soon as it completes its Montague Island projects. The south end of Knight Island receives considerable on-shore use from backcountry recreation and tourism as well as scenic-use from cruiseship and ferry boat traffic.

2. Private in-holdings in the Valdez Duck Flats and DNR Port Valdez Crucial Habitat Area: Justification: The Valdez Duck Flats contains prime wetlands and adjacent areas used by the ten species whose populations declined as a result of the spill, by five of the injured species. They provides wildlife, aesthetic, and other services to recreation and tourism. Development of wetlands

and immediately adjacent areas could cause additional injury to these species, recreational users including sport fishermen, tourists and tourism businesses. The University of Alaska is the largest landowner; several small lots are privately owned.

3. State lands on Naked Island: These lands provide habitat for species whose populations declined, receive considerable on-shore use from recreation and tourism, and considerable off-shore scenic-use by cruiseships, tourboats and the State ferry. The lands should receive some type of special use classification that protects their habitat and both on- and off-shore scenic viewsheds.

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

Justification: This area receives considerable backcountry recreation and tourism use. Acquisition of all rights necessary to protect habitat, viewsheds and existing backcountry recreation and tourism use would help the recovery of damaged species and lost backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities.

Endowments:

AWRTA supports the establishment of two endowments:

1. An endowment for continuing research on the ecosystem and species injured by the spill. Sources of funding: 1) AWRTA supports the use of restoration funds to payback hatchery debts in the spill impacted area. These payback funds should be appropriated by the State of Alaska to this endowment fund. 2) Additional Restoration Funds in perhaps a ratio of 2:1 (restoration:state) could be appropriated to this fund to bring it to a functioning level.

2. An endowment for garbage cleanup and trail maintenance: Justification: Oil still remains on beaches in the spill afflicted area that poses a scenic eyesore. Removal of garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches is one way to improve their appearance. AWRTA supports an endowment that would provide funding to community youth corps and non-profit volunteer groups for trash cleanup projects of beaches and trails.

Administration:

AWRTA is concerned about the failure of the Draft Restoration Plan flier to discuss the administrative process. We are concerned about a lack of definition of the decision-making

ALASKAN WILDERNESS RECREATION AND TOURISM ASSOCIATION

p. 6

process. For example, how do the Trustees plan to dovetail the Restoration Plan with the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan, Fish and Wildlife Service Plans, and National Park Plans? We are concerned that habitat acquisition and other restoration activities fit into an orderly process with adequate public notice and public comment periods on specific projects.

It appears to us that considerable confusion exists about the role of the Trustees and the Restoration Planning Team. Who makes policy? Trustees? Both? Who implements policy? the Restoration Planning Team?

We suggest that the Restoration Plan contain a section discussing its implementation and provide alternatives for public comment. One Alternative could be the existing situation where the Restoration Team, whose members first priority is their own agencies, continue to administer the implementation of the restoration plan. A second alternative could examine the pros and cons of the Trustees hiring staff which are not associated with any agency to implement the Restoration Plan. For example, the Platte River Trust which was created to administer the settlement funds from the construction of the Platte River Dam has three trustees (State, Federal and Power Company) who hire a staff to do the jobs. They do not fund the agencies. A third Alternative could turn over the administration to a non-profit organization, such as The Nature Conservancy.

We would also like to see the Draft Restoration Plan contain a section discussing the most efficient way to administer agreed upon restoration strategies. Is the best way to continue giving the money to agencies? what would be the advantages and disadvantages of giving it directly to the private sector through a public bidding process?

Immediate Aid to Fisheries: City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25.

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association supports the City of Cordova's Resolution and asks the Trustee Council to take immediate action on it.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We appreciate all the thought and work that you have put into the Restoration Planning Process.

Sincerely,

Nancy R. Lethcoe

1625 M
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance
PO Box 202022
Anchorage, AK 99520
(907) 277-0897

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance represents over 1900 members within and outside of Alaska. Our members are aware of the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and are acutely aware of the need to spend the Exxon Valdez settlement money where it will do the most to protect the areas affected by the spill from additional damage.

We strongly believe that the very best way to spend these settlement monies is for the acquisition of habitat within Prince William Sound and adjacent area's affected by the spill. Clearly, the overwhelming majority of impacts from the spill were to wildlife and wildlife habitat. It is only logical then that the best way to mitigate such damage is to protect wildlife and habitat from further disruption and degradation.


Much of the premier wildlife habitat in these areas is slated for large-scale logging which would amount to a kind of second human-induced disaster to the areas birds, mammals, and fish. It is within your power to prevent this from happening.

Please do not squander the money received for mitigation of damages on ill-conceived and wasteful construction projects. If such projects are warranted, money should be allocated for them by the state's duly elected officials after appropriate public review.

This money is perhaps the only positive result to come from a mammoth environmental catastrophe. We urge you to review the work that went into the "citizen's vision" for restoration, and to protect at least the seven areas identified for protection as a result of their work.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the spending priorities of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council. We look forward to hearing of the results of your work.

Sincerely,


Stephen Wells
Acting Executive Director



August 6, 1993

1615 M
RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

BY FAX

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

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

American Rivers is the nation's principal river conservation organization, with more than 15,000 members nationwide. In its twenty-year history, American Rivers has worked intensively to protect rivers under the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and has actively assisted states and local groups with their river conservation efforts. American Rivers has also worked closely with federal agencies in numerous programs designed to protect and restore the nation's rivers. American Rivers is a member of the Alaskan Rainforest Campaign, and, along with the other national and regional conservation groups within the campaign, is dedicated to the protection of Alaska's temperate rainforest, from Ketchikan to Kodiak.

We strongly support utilization of the vast majority of the remaining Oil Spill Settlement funds to buy land and conservation easements on lands throughout the spill area. We believe strongly that purchase of habitat important to wildlife and fisheries should be the highest priority of Settlement fund expenditures. Further, the long-term protection of wildlife and fisheries resources will be enhanced by purchasing large areas of land, not isolated tracts. Where possible, entire watersheds should be purchased.

The Trustees deserve great credit for the purchase of large areas around Seal Bay on Afognak Island and Kachemak Bay near Homer. These purchases should serve as a model for future fund expenditures.

American Rivers supports the objectives of the "Citizens' Vision," and urges purchase of lands and easements in the following seven critical areas:

1. Kenai Fjords National Park

801 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E.
SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, DC 20003
(202) 547-6900
(202) 543-6142 (FAX)



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
August 6, 1993
Page Two

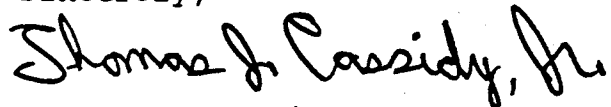
2. Knight Island Passage
3. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
4. Port Chatham
5. Port Fidalgo
6. Port Gravina / Orca Bay
7. Shuyak Straits

We request in particular that the Trustees move quickly to prevent the destruction of habitat values at Port Gravina / Orca Bay, the most threatened area that needs to be acquired.

We also urge the Trustees to consider carefully the important fisheries and wildlife values, especially brown bear, present in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of critical inholdings will ensure the long-term protection and integrity of many streams important to salmon and wildlife.

If you have any questions concerning the matters set forth above, please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. Cassidy, Jr.
General Counsel
Director of Federal Lands
Programs

original mailed

cc: George Frampton, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and
Parks, Department of Interior
Jim Lyons, Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources,
Department of Agriculture
Doug Hall, Deputy Administrator for Oceans and Atmosphere,
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
David Cottingham, White House Office on Environmental Policy
Steve Kallich, Alaska Rainforest Campaign
Pamela Brodie, Sierra Club

1612 M

ANCHORAGE
Audubon Society, Inc.
A CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY



August 5, 1993

Post Office Box 101181
Anchorage, Alaska
99510

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

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

Anchorage Audubon Society (AAS) is a locally-based all-volunteer organization affiliated with the National Audubon Society. Our membership of 1500 is concerned with Southcentral Alaska environmental issues, with a focus on protection of wildlife populations and wildlife habitat as well as environmental education. We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the *Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan*. We consider restoration of the spill-impacted areas a highest priority concern. As noted in the draft restoration plan, the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) is believed by most Americans surveyed to be the largest environmental accident caused by humans anywhere in the world. Mitigating the impacts of the EVOS merits unprecedented and decisive action.

Anchorage Audubon strongly favors habitat acquisition as the primary means of restoring the area. Potential logging and development in important habitat areas threaten to weaken already injured populations, including those identified in the plan and sought by avid Audubon birders and wildlife seekers, such as black oystercatcher, common murre, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, sea otter, bald eagle, killer whale, and river otter. AAS is also concerned with other injured species important to the ecosystem and to the recreational opportunities of the spill-impacted area, including cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, sockeye salmon, rockfish, Pacific herring, pink salmon, and intertidal and subtidal organisms. In addition, the effects of long-term sub-lethal impacts of the spill may result in injury to populations not identified by the draft plan. Other damaged resources of high concern are designated wilderness areas and contaminated air, water, and sediments. To effectively restore and protect these injured resources of the spill zone, and particularly to allow recovery of injured wildlife populations, habitat should be purchased on a system-wide basis, such as whole watershed purchases.

AAS supports acquisition of the seven areas identified as part of the "citizen's vision" for restoration. These are:

Port Gravina/Orca Bay
Knight Island Passage
Port Chatham
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Port Fidalgo
Kenai Fjords National Park
Shuyak Straits

Several of these have been destinations for AAS field trips because of their wildlife populations. All are considered high priority acquisitions.

Although other restoration alternatives could be beneficial, AAS believes that habitat acquisition will provide the greatest benefit in the face of numerous resource development proposals in the region. Because some land owners are already engaging in resource development activities, such as logging at Orca Bay near Cordova, AAS urges the Trustee Council to act quickly to acquire these seven important habitat areas in the spill-impacted region. In addition to habitat acquisition, AAS supports protection of public lands through changes in management practices. These low cost or no cost actions should be part of any restoration plan.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the *Draft EVOS Restoration Plan*.

Sincerely,



Vickie Bakker
Conservation chair



ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Inc.

11 BEACON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

TELEPHONE
227-8647

RECEIVED
AUG 02 1993

EXXON OIL SPILL SP July 29, 1993
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Gentlemen:

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

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Harmon
Bernard Harmon, President

BH:jg



ARCTIC RESEARCH COMMISSION

July 23, 1993

1117 M
RECEIVED
JUL 26 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

On July 15, 1993, the Public Advisory Group (P.A.G) met and discussed a proposal by Arliss Sturgulewski of Anchorage, and Jerome Komisar, President of the University of Alaska. Their proposal presents a case and an approach to the establishment of a Marine Research Endowment.

The Arctic Research Commission is a federal agency to which the President appoints seven Members, as mandated by the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984, to develop and recommend an integrated national arctic research policy and assist the federal government in implementing it. To accomplish this goal, the Commission, assisted by a small staff and an Advisory Group of technical experts, identifies problems and needs and makes recommendations on basic and applied research as well as logistic support and international collaboration on arctic research.

The Commission has previously endorsed the concept of a Marine Research Endowment and I enclose our October, 1992, letter to the Exxon Valdez Trustees explaining our position. The formulation presented to the P.A.G. is entirely consistent with our endorsement, and we therefore urge you to give this investment in Alaska's future high priority.

Sincerely yours,

Philip L. Johnson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Enclosure



ARCTIC RESEARCH COMMISSION

October 22, 1992

Mr. John A. Sandor, Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Mr. Sandor:

The Exxon Valdez settlement offers a unique opportunity to provide a lasting benefit to Alaska and its present and future generations. The Trustees are charged with wise use of these settlement resources to address both immediate and long-term issues. The Arctic Research Commission strongly supports the proposal offered by Alaska Senator Arliss Sturgulewski for an Exxon Valdez Marine Sciences Endowment. Senator Sturgulewski's proposal (August 24, 1992) provides a thoughtful and insightful plan which is very much in the public interest of Alaska.

We find that her proposal carefully lays out an urgent purpose, provides a sensible and flexible approach to a charter and operating procedure, and makes a strong case for a broad research agenda consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree.

We would like to emphasize two points. The selection criteria for activities to be funded from the Marine Resources Endowment should explicitly provide for as broad a geographic acceptance as legally possible, and that these criteria anticipate and encourage an approach that is as broad and multidisciplinary as feasible. In our experience, tying funded activities too narrowly either geographically or to specific oil spill damage effects is unlikely to recruit high quality science or generate the quality of data and understanding needed for management of marine resources in the future. You are fortunate to have such a considered and reasonable proposal, and we urge you to give it careful consideration.

Sincerely,

Donald D. O'Dowd
Chairperson

Encls.: List of Addressees
ARC Brochure

cc: ARC Commissioners
The Hon. Arliss Sturgulewski

anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States and there is a link to injured resources or services?

Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services.

No preference

Comments: *try to do everything for today you won't accomplish it. Focus on the spill area*

S

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives for habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring injured resources or services (human uses).

Do you agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be part of the plan?

YES ☒ NO ☐

YES. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, but may emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat types, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own approach if it isn't covered here.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important for human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other *close to 90% of Alaska is in public ownership. If a habitat is critical to the survival of a species, we should acquire that habitat. However, that P.W.S. has habitat that critical. more of Alaska in public ownership.*

If lands were placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

If answered "Yes" to the previous question, please indicate what the annual endowment earnings should be on (you may mark more than one answer):

Monitoring and Research

General Restoration

or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments: *Make Prince William Sound more accessible - Great recreation & tourism opportunities*

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as donations for public use, cabins, or fish passes. Outline the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

Alaska needs to have access to its resources, e.g. timber, in order to have a viable economy. Private lands as preserved should not be placed into public ownership. If it is necessary to acquire private lands containing critical habitat then an equivalent amount of land with equivalent resources should be taken out of public ownership through exchanges or some other means.

90% of Alaska is in public ownership, so a high percentage of that in conservation units, Alaska needs productive lands.

This spill is being used as an excuse to lock up more of Alaska & that

Boone and Crockett Club

1596 M

Founded 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt
For sport with the Rifle and Conservation



Old Milwaukee Depot
250 Station Drive
Missoula, Montana 59801-2753
406/542-1888
Fax 406/542-0784

August 2, 1993

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council:

The Boone & Crockett Club, founded in 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the nation's first conservation organizations. Early members - such men as naturalist George Bird Grinnell, artist Albert Bierstadt, forester Gifford Pinchot and ecologist Aldo Leopold - shaped the course of conservation in America.

The Club's earliest achievements - protection of Yellowstone National Park, establishment of Forest Reserves which became National Forests, support of the wildlife refuge systems, and framing of wildlife protection laws - are monuments to that legacy. The Club maintains records of North America's big game, participates in major wildlife symposia and workshops and supports wildlife research and management.

It is with this dedication to preservation and careful management of outstanding wildlife resources in mind that the Boone & Crockett Club adds its voice to the support of acquisition of critical wildlife habitat with most of the remaining Exxon Valdez settlement fund. In particular, Boone & Crockett urges the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to prioritize acquisition of private lands from willing sellers within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

As you are aware, the Department of Interior has long sought to reacquire Kodiak native corporation inholdings along the salt water edge and the salmon rivers within the bear refuge. These are some of the most biologically productive habitats within the oil spill zone, and they are under imminent threat of commercial development even though their highest and best use is clearly intrinsic wilderness.

The Boone & Crockett Club's "vision of the future" mirror's our past dedication:

We envision a future in which wildlife and wildlife habitat, in all their natural diversity, are maintained and enhanced;

A future in which hunting continues to be enjoyed under rules of Fair Chase and ethical respect for nature;

A future in which all users of natural resources respect the rights of others in the spirit of sharing;

A future in which all people are committed to the principle that their use of resources must be sustainable both for themselves and future generations.

Acquisition of Kodiak refuge inholdings is consistent with this vision since it will provide public access to outstanding habitat now closed to such access. It will also resolve growing management conflicts that will only worsen if commercial development along salmon streams is increased.

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stephen S. Adams", written over a horizontal line.

Stephen S. Adams
President

of Restoration Actions:

oration activities take place in the spill area
ere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured
ir services, or anywhere in the United States

a link to injured resources or services?

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ould aid injured resources by
king activities in Siberia, so be it.

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ired.

lace equal emphasis on acquiring the most important
ats for injured species and on the most important habi-
or human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels
re only moderately important for injured resources or
ces would be less likely to be acquired.

ther

reced into an endowment and the principal infla-
he endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of
ities indefinitely.

ered "Yes" to the previous question, please
of the annual endowment earnings should be

Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs
or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing
human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate
new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities,
or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe anything you would like
the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for
any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins
or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would
like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular
location, please provide enough detail about the location so we
can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it
would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

I've been working on (and around)
EIR/S for the last 15 yrs and I think
this brochure/questionnaire is the best
example of public involvement I've seen.
Congratulations.

California Coastal Commission

California
Coastal
Commission

786 M

1023 A
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
April 12 1993

Oil Spill Restoration

I am A commercial fisherman at Chignik Lagoon and wanted to make sure that you were aware of our damages from the oil spill. We had a large over escapement problem on our sockeye salmon in 1989 over 300,000. our whole salmon season was totally screwed up because of all the closures due to all the emergency order closures by the Fish & Game and Veco.

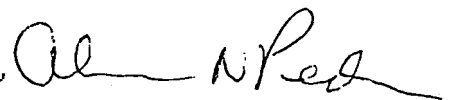
I believe that we should get some kind of Compensation to enhance our salmon runs out of this restoration plan. I think it should be all Species such as crabs, halibut, Etc.

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

Obviously we were effected by the Oil Spill or we would not have had all these problems not to mention all the mental stress.

The 2 people you can contact that would know more about the exact figures on this over escapement etc.

Greg Ruggerone FRI (206-486-6523) and Chuck MacCallum-Chignik Seiners Association (206-671-2062).

Sincerely, 

Alvin N Pedersen
Chignik Lagoon Village Council
P.O.Box 29
Chignik Lagoon
Alaska, 99565
(907-840-2229)

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

I noticed on the list you left out bottomfish. Also the silvers and kings were left out. We don't have a way of testing them, so we don't know if there was injury. I know those fish go through the whole Cook Inlet. You only have the reds and the pinks.

It is more important to restore what we have lost in the villages and in the oil-spill area, especially the food source.

I have been watching fish, and I have noticed the dog salmon have gone down too. There weren't that many silvers either.

The silver run in this village has never been a commercial run. Many years ago it may have been, but it has always been a subsistence use product.

It would be nice to see some funding for the hatcheries.

The studies should include protecting streams for wild stock.

I have a newspaper clipping regarding disease in PWS herring. You have to find the answer to that. If herring were affected, salmon probably were too.

The five-year olds were smaller and diseased.

Streams should be tested every year to see the results.

Regarding supporting the money being spent on habitat, we strongly support working within the oil-affected areas. I feel strongly about the impact on Native people and restoration of the subsistence way of life.

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

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

I speak on behalf of [Chugach Regional Resources Commission], which has been providing technical assistance for fisheries and development projects. We are interested in focusing on the loss of economic opportunities that occurred as a result of the spill. Some of these projects have been started because we can't wait for funding. For example, the cannery shut down. Port Graham has started a hatchery. They also own the cannery and are renovating it. They are marketing it on their own. This provides subsistence, jobs, and fish for commercial fisherman. They have already started things to go beyond subsistence because they can't wait. They have

restoration actions to the spill area only.
entake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a
injured resources or services.

entake restoration actions anywhere in the United States
a link to injured resources or services.

reference

should be a strict set
teria for doing this, otherwise
it will occur.

Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives
at protection and acquisition as a means of restoring
resources or services (human uses).

ee that habitat protection and acquisition should be
the plan?

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types,
emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat
any that should be emphasized. Suggest your own
if it isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to
injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use
as with little habitat important to injured resources would
less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important
human use (important scenic areas and human use
as). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom
ed or viewed by people, would be less likely to be
quired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important
habitats for injured species and on the most important habi-
tats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels
it are only moderately important for injured resources or
services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

gnate PWS as a
val Park.

were placed into an endowment and the principal infla-
l, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of
activities indefinitely.

swered "Yes" to the previous question, please
what the annual endowment earnings should be
(you may mark more than one answer):

Monitoring and Research

General Restoration

Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Preference

Comments:

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like
the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for
any other restoration option such as locations for public use cabins
or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would
like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particu-
lar location, please provide enough detail about the location so we
can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it
would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

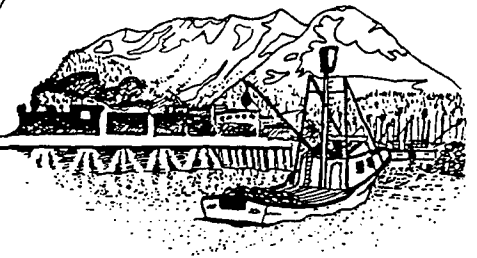
While I think we have
to be prepared in the
event of another spill
I don't think enough
emphasis is being placed
on Spill Prevention. I
think regulations regarding
the handling & transportation
of oil should be as
stringent as those dealing
with Radioactive Materials.
We need to mandate Double
Hull Tankers, use of Tugboats,
etc. If we allow
another spill to occur in
PWS all this is a big
waste of time & money and
won't matter that much!

Chugachmiut

Chugachmiut

434 M

1774 M
CITY OF CORDOVA



August 5, 1993

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99574
FAX: 276-7178

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

From: Gary A. Lewis, City Manager
City of Cordova
Box 1210
Cordova, AK 99574

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

At the August 4th, 1993 regular City Council meeting, the City Council of Cordova rescinded Resolution 91-92 requesting that habitat acquisition be given highest priority and substituted for the position of the City of Cordova the following motion:

"Motion by Novak, seconded by Fisher to rescind Resolution 91-92 and direct Administration to communicate to the Trustees Council and to the Eyak Board of Directors support for the fisheries research and rehabilitation and the possibility of an endowment fund and debt retirement for hatcheries; and any habitat buy-back be limited to the Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake watershed areas. Voice vote-motion carried. (Councilmembers Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)"

Also on August 4th, 1993 the Cordova City Council prepared and passed the following proposed restoration alternative:

"Motion by Allison, Seconded by Novak to direct Administration to include the following allocations with the letter to the Trustees Council:

Administrative & Public Information.....	4%
Fisheries Monitoring & Research.....	55%
General Restoration.....	6%
Habitat Acquisition.....	35%

Voice vote-motion carried. (Councilmembers Andersen and Bird not voting due to conflict of interest.)

1-185 M

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.

Producers of Aquatic Products

(907) 424-3458
(FAX) 424-3661

P. O. Box 359
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

August 3, 1993

Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, (CAMA) is a long-standing, Cordova-based fishermen's organization.

Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

If you have any questions, please call me.

Thank you,



Tom Johnson
CAMA president
Home phone 424-7293

TJ/ccr

12/12 M

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.

Producers of Aquatic Products

(907) 424-3430
(FAX) 424-3661

P. O. Box 359
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

RECEIVED
100 0 3 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

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Although CAMA does not oppose habitat acquisition, we feel there should be an equal sum of money set aside for research and restoration of the marine environment in Prince William Sound.

If you have any questions, please call me.

Thank you,



Tom Johnson
CAMA president
Home phone 424-7293

TJ/ccr

1394 M
RECEIVED
AUG 02 1993

July 30, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Uros Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. And Kompleff
2. Patience A. Hauken
3. Barbara Thayer
4. Jane Leach
5. Margaret Borodkin
6. Gilbert Orr
7. Mary A. Haddad
8. Larry A. Feltner
9. Emilia Clapsaddle
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____

July 30, 1993

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. Cathy Gomez
2. Ray [Signature]
3. Donald P Oodel
4. Jeff [Signature]
5. Jani Kennedy
6. Doug [Signature]
7. Bruce Edwards
8. John [Signature]
9. James Kennedy
10. Tom [Signature]
11. Richard [Signature]
12. Anna [Signature]
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____

July 30, 1993

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Kyak River, Kyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. Maritess Ritten
2. Ryan Clappadde
3. Greg T. Brumley
4. Mark Gatta
5. Conrad & M Code
6. Scott A. Krutson
7. Jesse Carter
8. Walt Parker
9. Ernest E. Hilde
10. May Citron
11. John M. Mung
12. James Bullock
13. Donald P. Dodd
14. Kevin T. With
15. Lee McKay
16. Nate Locks
17. Ken Sears
18. Jeffrey L. Hyattson
19. Gregory L. Wood
20. William J. Hien
21. Mr. B. H.
22. Paul H. H.
23. John Thompson
24. GREG LAWSON

July 30, 1993

We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminated all logging in the Cordova area.

1. Mike Pearson
2. Sheldon Barnes
3. [Signature]
4. [Signature]
5. Lalla Sedlacek
6. Earl A. Webb
7. Nesley A. Burton
8. John D. Dandas
9. E. A. Hollomon
10. Treacy Gonzales
11. Arthur W. Sherman
12. Mare Steele
13. Ernest E. Hild
14. Brian E. Peterson
15. Anna M. Anderson
16. Chaire N. Anderson
17. Josh F. Anderson
18. Bob Amatt
19. Douglas K. Knutt
20. Joe Jevay
21. Thomas W. [Signature]
22. Shane Forester
23. One Mr. Gilmore
24. Samuel K. [Signature]

**Cruise Line Agencies
of Alaska**

P.O. Box 8080
1429 Tongass Avenue
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
907-225-0999

Fax 907-225-8254 Tlx 099-55295

300 Elliott Avenue West
Suite 315
Seattle, Washington 98119-4151
206-286-1720
Fax 206-286-1709 Tlx 372-4362

Valdez, Alaska
July 27, 1993

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

I am writing this letter in enthusiastic support of dedicating Oil Spill Restoration funds to establish a Visitors and Cultural Center in Valdez. I believe it is a vital need for the inhabitants of Prince William Sound to see a physical structure that would represent those of us who survived the spill and are now healing ourselves with the prospect of recovery and restoration. With the focus on education and preservation, this center in Valdez would serve not only tourists but the members of our community whose everyday lives are centered around the oil, fishing, and tourism industries. I believe allocation of monies to this end from the Restoration revenues would be proper and only fitting.

As the Valdez Port Manager for Cruise Line Agencies, I can certainly attest to the value of such a center to the cruise industry. It would be an attraction for those cruise companies considering Valdez as a future port of call and help to further diversify the economy of Valdez.

I would ask that you sanction the above proposal for the current well-being and future survival of Valdez as a place where industry and environment co-exist in a mutually beneficial manner.

Sincerely yours,



Robert J. Arts, Port Manager
Cruise Line Agencies

cc: Sandy Anacker, Valdez Convention & Visitors Bureau
Jean Stewart, Valdez Chamber of Commerce



CRUSADE 2000

GRASSROOTS ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

AUG 09 1993

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

Dear Sir or Madam,

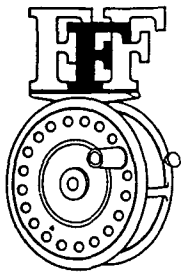
We at Crusade 2000 have reviewed a brief summary of the alternatives set forth by the trustees in charge of allocating funds for the restoration of Prince William Sound, which was severely damaged by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. We have come to the conclusion that none of the alternatives presented are acceptable to the American people. The reason is that each alternative which seems to allocate the necessary funds also has certain drawbacks to conservationists and those who believe that the money allocated should ONLY be spent on restoration of the Sound.

Instead, we urge you to adopt a plan in which at least 80 percent of the remaining funds garnered after the massive spill is used for habitat restoration, and for that purpose only. We believe that this approach will benefit everyone, including the residents of Alaska and of the rest of the world.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Brian D. Gumm
Founder



FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS

Conserving - Restoring - Educating Through Fly Fishing

Larry Watson, Operations Manager

P.O. Box 1595 • 502 South 19th

Bozeman, MT 59771

Bus. (406) 585-7592 • FAX (406) 585-7596

July 26, 1993

1216 M
JUL 26 1993

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council

645 'G' Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council Members:

The Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) is an international non-profit organization which promotes "Conserving, Restoring and Educating Through Fly Fishing." The Federation sponsors local stream and fishery restoration projects, provides conservation grants, promotes public education and seeks to preserve all species of fish in all classes of waters. It is in this interest that we provide public comment regarding utilization of the Exxon Valdez settlement fund.

Inherent to the settlement fund and restoration process is the opportunity to make a significant contribution toward the preservation of recreational fishing resources within the spill region. I am sure you are aware that recreational fishing is an important and growing industry vital to the socioeconomic well being of Alaska. Needless to say, the future of this industry depends of the preservation of abundant fish populations and fishery habitat.

In this regard, the Federation of Fly Fishers supports Alternative '2' as identified in the draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. As stated in this alternative, 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the settlement fund would be focused upon habitat acquisition in the spill region. The Federation urges this Council to prioritize lands adjacent to anadromous streams and rivers with an emphasis on acquisition for inclusion in state and federal conservation units such as parks and refuges. Of particular importance is the acquisition of native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords national Monument and the expansion of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 'Red Peaks' unit on Afognak Island. Such an acquisition would provide public access to dozens of rivers and streams which are now closed. Additionally, acquisition would solidify state and federal management of these critical habitats.

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

Sincerely,

Larry W. Watson

Operations Manager





Game Conservation International

P.O. Box 17444

San Antonio, Texas 78217 U.S.A.

210/824-7509

Fax: 210/829-1355

1345 M

Lawrence C. Means
Executive Director

RECEIVED
AUG 02 1993

July 28, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Trustee Council:

Game Conservation International is a non-profit organization of hunter conservationists founded in 1967, with a membership of 1,000. GAME COIN participates in wildlife conservation projects relating to protection of habitat, outdoor education, anti-poaching programs and translocation of game animals.

We support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's decision to utilize habitat acquisition within the oil spill region as an important restoration tool, your initiatives to acquire and protect 60,000 acres of outstanding wildlife areas.

GAME COIN adds our voice to the support of Alternative #2 which would dedicate 91% of the remaining Exxon Valdez Restoration Fund to habitat acquisition. In particular, we support acquisition of Kodiak Native inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a priority in your future restoration plans.

The likelihood of privatization and commercial development of Kodiak bear refuge land is very high. This development would deprive the public and the hunting community from free access to some of the finest brown bear, wildfowl and deer hunting areas in the State of Alaska, a result which GAME COIN wishes to avoid.

Thank you for your consideration and good luck in your important deliberations.

Sincerely;



LAWRENCE C. MEANS
Executive Director

18221 Spain Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99516

1186 M
RESERVED
JUL 28 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 19, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

We citizens of Alaska feel strongly that Exxon settlement funds should be used for habitat purchases over broad areas that include whole watersheds like the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak. In particular, we support the seven areas identified in the "citizen's plan" that would pay private inholders for lands that would be logged or otherwise developed in a way that would diminish their wilderness values. These areas include Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits and bear habitat in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Habitat protection is the best way to protect spill injured species from further losses and will preserve the pristine quality of these areas that is so priceless to each of us.

Sincerely,

Global Citizens United

C-NLE

Nancy Lee-Evans

Linda R. Moffitt (Linda R. Moffitt)
243-2732

Mari E. Klassert (Mari E. Klassert)

Mary R. Piaskowski
(Mary R. Piaskowski)

Carol A. Guillory
(Carol A. Guillory)

Kathleen Whitson Kathleen Whitson

1332 M

Great Bear Foundation

7/26/93

TO: EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FROM: GREAT BEAR FOUNDATION
RE: DISPOSITION OF EXXON VALDEZ FUNDS

RECEIVED
AUG 02 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

DEAR EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEES;

PLEASE REGISTER THE GREAT BEAR FOUNDATION'S VOTE FOR *ALTERNATIVE 2* AMONG THE RESTORATION PLANS YOU ARE CONSIDERING. *ALTERNATIVE 2* DEDICATES 91% OF THE REMAINING 600 MILLION DOLLARS TO HABITAT ACQUISITION. HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED ARE NATIVE INHOLDINGS AND OTHER PRIVATE PARCELS WITHIN THE KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. WITHOUT HABITAT PROTECTION, ALL WILDLIFE, INCLUDING BROWN BEARS, WILL NOT HAVE THE LAND NECESSARY TO INSURE SURVIVAL.

SINCERELY,


WAYNE BUCHANAN- PRESIDENT


BILL CALLAGHAN- VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR BEAR RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

1448M
C

333 Raspberry Rd.
Anchorage, AK. 99518-1599
June 24, 1993

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

The International Association for Bear Research and Management (IBA) is the professional organization for wildlife scientists involved in research and management of the world's bear species. I am writing you at the request of our President, Dr. Mike Pelton (Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville) who is in Russia.

The IBA supports proposals designed to acquire lands owned by Native Corporations within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Much of the Native-owned land is lowland, riparian habitat that is of critical importance to the brown bear population. We urge the Trustee Council to commit funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement to purchasing lands of the highest value for brown bear habitat. We suggest you consult with the Staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for assistance in determining the lands with the highest priority for acquisition. You should be aware that the draft Land Protection Plan for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge does not reflect the results of recent brown bear research, and the priority ratings assigned in that document do not accurately portray the relative importance of various parcels as brown bear habitat. The importance of maintaining large, undeveloped expanses of wilderness habitat for protecting the Kodiak brown bear population cannot be overstated.

Brown/grizzly bear populations in Europe and much of North America have either been extirpated or are seriously threatened by a long history of incompatible human developments. In contrast the Kodiak brown bear population is at or near historical levels, with the bear density approaching 1 bear/mi². The current viability of the brown bear population owes much to the foresight of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who established the 1.8 million-acre Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to protect brown bears with a 1941 Executive Order.

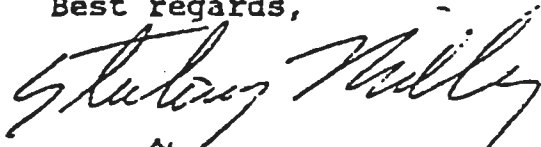
Only 45% of the estimated 3 million acres of brown bear habitat in the Kodiak Archipelago currently has protected status within the boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Approximately 1.7 million acres are now owned by private individuals, Native corporations, the State of Alaska

and the Kodiak Island Borough. Nearly all these lands are subject to increased developmental pressures which are incompatible with perpetuating the brown bear population. Several commercial developments, including fishing lodges and hunting cabins, have been constructed within the past 2 years in prime brown bear feeding habitat, including the famous Karluk Lake drainage.

We urge the Trustee Council to give the utmost consideration to securing the future of the Kodiak brown bear in deliberating the disposition of the Exxon Funds. The additional protection gained for critical brown bear habitat will secure many future benefits to the local economy through enhanced tourism, hunting and scientific and educational opportunities. More incentive will be provided to private landowners to manage their lands or activities compatible with maintaining a viable brown bear population.

We wish you well in your deliberations and offer our assistance at any time.

Best regards,



Sterling D. Miller Ph.D.
Secretary-Treasurer

cc: Mike Pelton

International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc.



7 James Farm Road
Lee, NH 03824

August 3, 1993

President: Walter Sturgeon, Jr.
1st Vice President: Edward D. Asper
2nd Vice President: Paul Dye
Secretary: Nancy Collins
Treasurer: William Lowe

Founding President: Dr. Jean Delacour (In memoriam)
President Emeritus: Bob Elgas

Directors:

Edward D. Asper
Nancy Collins
Gus Ben David
Jane Dawson
Scott Drieschman
Paul Dye
Carolyn Emerick
Vance Grannis
Ray Gwynne
William Hancock
Glenn Howe
Jack Kirschoff
Dr. Warren Koehler
William R. Lowe
Michael Lubbock
William Makins
Eldon Paot
Chuck Pilling
Edward C. Schmitt
Philip B. Stanton
Walter Sturgeon, Jr.
Frank Todd
Earnest Weaver

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

Dear Trustee Council:

The International Wild Waterfowl Association works toward protection, conservation and reproduction of many species of wild waterfowl considered in danger of eventual extinction. Habitat preservation is a critical part of the effort to protect many of these species.

In recognition of the Trustee Council's identification of the harlequin duck as one of the key bird species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the IWWA would like to go on record in support of Alternative 2, which would dedicate 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition within the spill region.

IWWA urges the Trustee Council to prioritize coastal sea duck habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge whose bays and nearshore waters provide wintering habitat for an estimated 150,000 sea ducks, including harlequin, Barrow's goldeneye, king eider, and greater squaw. An important population of breeding tundra swan also utilize the southern end of the Kodiak Refuge and would benefit from acquisition and preservation of their habitat.

It is the IWWA view that nature will do the most important job in cleaning up the oil spill and since the spill was an environmental problem, the solution of habitat acquisition and preservation is the best use of the oil spill settlement fund from an environmental standpoint.

Thank you for the opportunity to be part of the public comment process.

Sincerely,

Walter B. Sturgeon, Jr.
Walter B. Sturgeon, Jr.
President

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



July 31, 1993

1449 M
RECEIVED
AUG 00 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council:

The Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., promotes means and opportunities for educating the public to conserve, maintain, protect and restore the soil, forest, water, air and other natural resources of the U.S. and promotes the enjoyment and wholesome utilization of those resources.

The Izaak Walton League of America would like to take this opportunity to endorse the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's decision to consider habitat acquisition of critical wildlife resources as an important restoration tool. In addition, the Izaak Walton League of America hereby registers its recommendation that the Trustee Council adopt Alternative '2' of the Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

Alternative '2' mandates that 91% of the remaining funds be used for habitat acquisition of key wildlife resources within the oil spill region. The Izaak Walton League believes that acquisition of critical wildlife habitat - such as Native inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge - and the expansion of public access rights to the same lands within existing or expanded conservation units in the oil spill region would be a meaningful and lasting use of the oil spill settlement fund.

Thank you and good luck in your restoration efforts.

Sincerely,



Marchant Wentworth
Legislative Director

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA
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IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

of Restoration Actions:

Restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services?

Restoration actions to the spill area only.

Restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.

Restoration actions anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services.

Reference:

Restoration can occur by benefiting areas outside the spill affected area. Supporting recovery of alien species from 15 islands benefit seabirds overall far more than restoration techniques. See the Injunctive at the National Refuge in Hoonah.

Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives at protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

See that habitat protection and acquisition should be a plan?

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat area that should be emphasized. Suggest your own if not covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

are placed into an endowment and the principal inflation-adjusted endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

Answered "Yes" to the previous question, please indicate that the annual endowment earnings should be used to mark more than one answer.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments: Protecting overused areas is a good idea. Otherwise use no funds to promote human activities in the spill affected areas as human use is potentially damaging. Let it occur naturally without promoting more.

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

Minimize the waste of money through projects funded with more money than necessary.

Habitat acquisition priorities

- 1) Kenai Fjords National Park lands
- 2) Shugik Island lands
- 3) Kodiak Island parcels

We basically support these lands as the #1 first purchases.

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society (KBPS)

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society



Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.

P.O. Box 34659 • Juneau, Alaska 99803-4659
(907) 789-7104 Fax: (907) 789-0675

603 M

RECEIVED
JUL 26 1993

July 21, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Sirs:

As Chief Forester for Klukwan Forest Products I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Of the alternatives identified in the Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment I support alternative 5 the comprehensive restoration option, because it has the least percentage of money available for habitat protection.

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

Second, the premise of habitat acquisition assumes this needs to be done to prevent development of some natural resource. This assumes the development will create a loss of habitat, or damage to publicly owned resources such as fish, that is without foundation considering new laws that afford these resources ample protection. Examples of these laws are the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and regulations, and the Clean Water Act.

On another subject, I support the creation of an endowment for future funding of restoration activities. This has the most meaningful benefit because it will have a longer term of benefit.

I support the use of restoration money for improved and increased human uses. To elaborate, human activity including forestry management and other natural resource industry should be expected to occur within greater Prince

William Sound Region on both private and publicly owned lands. Funds can be used to improve facilities associated with these uses such as log transfer facilities, mineral transfer facilities, log storage areas, harbor development, etc. with a perspective of increased environmental protection or improved habitat. This is a good way to answer the concern that the Prince William Sound suffered so much that it needs additional protection. In no way should the money be used to block the development of these industries.

I have enclosed the newspaper handout with my choices for the issues questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ronald R. Wolfe".

Ronald R. Wolfe
Chief Forester

1464 M

RECEIVED
AUG 6 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.
P.O. Box 101935
Anchorage, AK 99510
August 2, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council;

Knik Canoers and Kayakers is an Anchorage-based organization of canoeists, rafters, and kayakers interested in enjoying and conserving Alaska's free-flowing rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. Together we represent some 150 boating households. We would like to urge you to support habitat acquisition as the key component for using the remainder of the oil spill funds. We give primary support to Alternative 2 - Habitat Protection and secondary support to Alternative 3 - Limited Restoration

Our club believes acquisition of habitat within the spill area offers the best opportunity for recovery after the spill. We would like to see a very high priority given to protection of this unique marine environment. We urge you to select a variety of habitat areas across the length of the area impacted by the spill. When possible, habitat acquisitions should strive to create large, contiguous areas of habitat rather than small, isolated units. Areas we support for acquiring for habitat protection include: Port Gravina/Orca Bay near Cordova, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fiords National Park, Port Chatham, Shuyak Straits, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and please let us know if we can provide you with additional input.

Sincerely,



Conservation Chair, Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.

1249 M

Kodiak Audubon Society

Box 1756
Kodiak, AK 99615

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1993

July 28, 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

On behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society, we commend the Trustee Council for the purchases of Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay lands. These acquisitions of threatened wildlife habitat are the most effective method of restoration to protect these ecosystems from logging and other development. We strongly support committing most of the remaining EVOS Settlement moneys to purchase threatened fish and wildlife habitat. These priority habitat acquisitions along the spill impacted tract include the following:

1. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
2. Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak
3. Port Gravina/Orca Bay
4. Port Fidalgo
5. Knight Island Passage
6. Kenai Fjords National Park
7. Port Chatham

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is a special concern to our members. The purpose of the refuge is to protect the habitat of brown bear and wildlife. The use and enjoyment of the refuge by people must be compatible with wildlife. Unfortunately, the very essence of the refuge is threatened by large tracts of private inholdings on which enterprises incompatible with the delicate balance of the refuge can occur. Many of these private landowners endorse acquisition of these inholdings on a willing seller basis. Acquisition of refuge inholdings will restore the wholeness of this world class wildlife refuge for present and future generations.

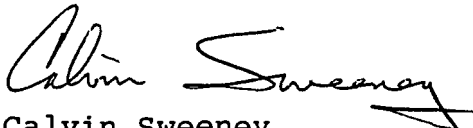
Page 2
EVOS Trustee Council
July 28, 1993

The Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak lands are also of special interest to our members. Not only are these lands and coastal habitat home to many species that suffered substantial injury to the spill, this wilderness also offers magnificent scenic and recreation values. Acquisition of these ecosystems would insure recovery and protect many resources and services from future degradation.

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

We appreciate the Trustee Council's consideration in reviewing these recommendations.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Calvin Sweeney". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Calvin Sweeney
President



WALCOFF

5/7/53

Feb, Rebecca Log TC
enclosed letter + response
form in as a comment to TC
Brochure. Thanks

The enclosed was received as a
response to the letter that was
transmitted concerning proposed
actions to the various state, federal
+ local agencies, + Native corporations.

Garfield
5/4

PS - Rec'd from
Korvas, Inc.
John Henrick

INFORMATION ♦ MANAGEMENT ♦ COMMUNICATIONS

635 Slaters Lane, Suite 400, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, Phone (703) 684-5588 / Fax (703) 548-2881 / TDD (703) 684-8226

Walcoff & Associates
Carol A Paquette
Project Manager

4/28/93

RECEIVED MAY 3 3 1993

RECEIVED
MAY 07 1993

Dear Ms Paquette:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEES' REPORT

The accompanying questionnaire represents my
views as well as those of my corporation Koniag, Inc
pretty much, and the Afognak J. Venture, of which Koniag
has a ^{45% share} Koniag has long maintained that its Karluk
and Sturgeon River former Wildlife Refuge lands
on the west side of Kodiak must be reacquired to
have a bear refuge worthy of the name. Similarly,
some of the Afognak J.V. lands in the Shuyak Strait
area adjacent to the USFWS Red Peaks unit would
make a more logical acquisition ^{for habitat} than the ~~unit~~ Seal Bay
unit with its now excessive timber values. AJV
also has the Panamarof area to the south of the
Red Peak unit which is excellent wildlife habitat,
and is scenic as well. In both cases, AJV would be
a willing seller at a fair market value price.

As I stated in the questionnaire, there is
an overwhelming public perception that the E.V.
trustees have, to date, and will in the future, manage
to dribble away the settlement monies mainly to
maintain their respective bureaucracies and produce

great quantities of esoteric studies gathering dust,
rather than do anything of lasting benefit for the public.

Sincerely

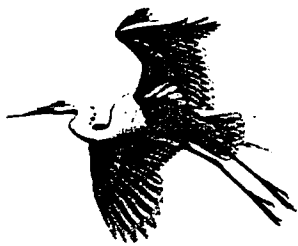
John W Merrick

Land & Resource Manager

Koniag Inc

4300 B St #407

Anchorage AK 99503



1083 M

National Audubon Society

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE

308 G STREET, SUITE 219 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 • (907) 276-7034 • FAX (907) 276-5069

July 20, 1993

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

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

On behalf of the National Audubon Society including its 2,700 Alaska members, I'm writing to urge that you strongly support committing most of the remaining \$600 million in Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement monies to acquisition of key fish and wildlife habitats along the track of the spill. These high priority habitats include the following:

1. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
2. Port Gravina/Orca Bay
3. Port Fidalgo
4. Kenai Fjords National Park
5. Knight Island Passage
6. Port Chatham
7. Shuyak Straits

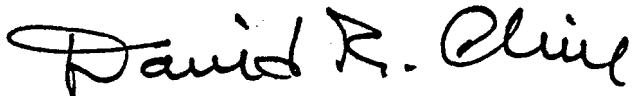
Our members have a special concern for and interest in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This magnificent island ecosystem is renowned the world over for its Kodiak brown bears, bald eagles, salmon runs and associated wildlife in an absolutely spectacular wild setting.

Unfortunately, the very viability of the refuge is threatened by over 800,000 acres of private inholdings on which activities incompatible with refuge purposes can occur. Fortunately, a broad coalition of public interest groups that include sportspeople, commercial fisherpeople, guides, air taxi operators, tourism businesses, environmentalists, everyday citizens and many of the Native landowners themselves favor acquisition of key inholdings on a willing seller basis. Thus we have an historic opportunity to join forces in an acquisition program that will leave a legacy of truly meaningful and lasting response to the tragic Exxon Valdez oil spill.

This is without question a truly win-win opportunity of unprecedented proportions. Not only will acquisition of refuge inholdings restore the integrity of this world class wildlife refuge, but it will benefit island residents and all the American people socially, economically and environmentally for generations to come. Therefore, it without question is the most meaningful and lasting restoration measure the Trustees could ever hope to come up with. Restoring the integrity of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will serve as a living testimony to your courage, foresight and sense of public responsibility.

Your consideration of these recommendations is greatly appreciated. Audubon wishes you well in your important work and are confident you will do what is right.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David R. Cline". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

David R. Cline
Regional Vice President



The National Outdoor Leadership School

P.O. Box 981, Palmer, Alaska 99645
(907) 745-4047

Don Ford
Alaska Branch Director

	INITIALS	DATE
CODED		
CODES ✓		
ENTERED	SB	7/6
ENTRY ✓	2H	7/19

419 0
RECEIVED
JUN 14 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 G St
Anchorage AK 99501

5-29-93

To whom it concerns,

We are pleased to comment on your Draft Restoration Plan and compliment you on making some information available before the busy summer season. We would like to see the Sound remain the relatively untouched wilderness that it is now. We believe that restoration of species and services are best served by preserving habitat from human development. To answer your specific questions:

Questions About Issue and Policies

#1 Injuries Addressed by Restoration Action: "Target all injured resources ... except those whose populations did not measurably decline."

#2 Restoration Actions.....: Cease restoration actions once a resource recovers.

#3 Effectiveness of Restoration Actions: We believe that projects which have dramatic results on species and services are fine, that long term restoration rests in allowing nature restore itself.

#4 Location of Restoration Actions: Limit restoration actions to the spill area only, unless it goes to a parcel which will help restoration of a population of species or service which were damaged.

#5 Opportunities for human use: Restoration should be limited to impacted services. The term "Human Use" is too broad and this question gives only two choices: more human use or no restoration. We believe that money should be spent on restoring lost services, that new services should not be subsidized by restoration money.

Questions About Restoration Categories

#6 Monitoring and Research: No; Though we believe that basic population monitoring ought to be carried out in the spill area.

#7 Habitat Protection and Acquisition: Yes: In our experience many areas which have high value as habitat also are highly valued by the user seeking wilderness values. Thus many parcels could meet both criteria. There should be stipulations to preserve wilderness values (ie: timber) and to allow recreational access.

Questions about Spending

#8 Are you in favor of an endowment or savings account.....: A small endowment for cleanup of garbage on beaches in PWS would be acceptable because the money needed is small. We do not support a large endowment.

#9 How endowment should be spent if created: A small endowment for beach cleanup of garbage. If a large one is created it should be spent on Habitat Acquisition.

Potential Allocations

We support Alternative #2. Given habitat acquisition and baseline population monitoring nature can heal itself best. Furthermore many of the services damaged by the spill, wilderness based tourism for example, would benefit the most by preserving the wilderness values which support such activities.

Specific Recommendations

We are concerned that the area in the Southwest part of Prince William Sound not be overlooked when making acquisitions. The area was the hardest hit of all the impact area, and has tremendous value for wilderness based tourism and damaged resources. We would specifically encourage the Trustees to acquire either title and surface/subsurface rights, or surface/subsurface rights with stipulations protecting from further development, of private lands in the following areas:

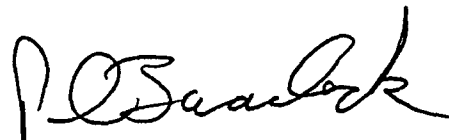
Dangerous Passage	South end of Knight Island
East side of Knight Island	Chenega Island
Bainbridge/Evans/LaTouche Islands	

We see a paradox with this area when looking at "restoration." By concentrating their acquisition efforts to "imminently threatened" areas, the Trustees did not take into account areas which have already been seriously threatened by the spill itself. Thus the paradox: protect areas which are threatened in the near future, or areas which were most heavily hit during the spill. Though we support acquiring areas which are imminently threatened and have restoration value, we would like to see some acquisitions based on past damage. By acquiring the above mentioned lands the Trustees would not only be preserving an area synonymous with the worst of the spill, they would be allowing the resources and services damaged by the spill in that area the best chance of recovery.

We wish you the best in your decisions and continue to offer you our expertise and services when you need them.

Sincerely,

Don Ford
Director


Paul Twardock
Land Use Coordinator
279-0409



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

1058 M
RECEIVED
JUL 19 1993

June 28, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council:

We, the undersigned representatives of U.S. sport hunting and fishing groups, commend the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council in seeking a meaningful oil spill restoration plan. We recognize you face enormous challenges in balancing restoration of species and resources injured by the oil spill, as well as competing interests within the spill zone.

Our comments are confined to the restoration tool of habitat acquisition, as it relates to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Specifically, we support acquisition of critical brown bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, marine mammal and seabird habitat on Native corporation inholdings in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent lands.

Such acquisitions would meet four restoration objectives which we endorse:

- * Provide greater public access to lands now closed to such access for both consumptive and non-consumptive uses;
- * Consolidate the management of the bear refuge and salmon streams by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game;
- * Conserve in perpetuity Kodiak brown bear and other wildlife habitats;
- * Stimulate economic growth, including hunting related tourism, in areas where such growth should take place for the benefit of Natives and non-Natives alike.

- Just as sportsmen led the effort to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt to create the Refuge in 1941, we support your efforts to make it whole. Thank you and good luck in your important restoration efforts.

Sincerely,



Susan Lamson
Director, Federal Affairs
National Rifle Association



David Dexter,
Director, Federal Affairs
Wildlife Legislative
Fund of America



Richard Parsons,
General Counsel
Safari Club International



1649 M

[National Trust for Historic Preservation]

August 3, 1993

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

Dear Trustee Council:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by Congress to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the liability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environment.

The National Trust wishes to go on record urging the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to adopt a restoration plan that would provide a reasonable balance between general restoration activities and property acquisition for impacted cultural sites. An alternative that combines these two objectives will provide the most well-rounded and complete recovery from the impact of the oil spill. The National Trust has particular interest in restoration and site stewardship programs for impacted archeological sites, as well as potential acquisition within the Kodiak Archipelago and Prince William Sound; both areas have unique historic and cultural value.

For example, the acquisition of the Three Saints Bay on Kodiak Island would preserve the Russian fur trader Gregory Shelikof's 1784 settlement, the first permanent European settlement in Alaska. Further, the acquisition of Russian Harbor on the Aliulik Peninsula on Kodiak Island would preserve the four "barabara" house pits where Russian fur-trader Stephen Glotov wintered in 1763. The sites, and others within the spill region, are world class historic sites and have only recently come to the attention of archaeological and cultural preservationists.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public comment process and good luck in developing a meaningful use of the Exxon Valdez settlement.

Sincerely,

Richard Moe
President



National Wildlife Refuge Association

Dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System

July 29, 1993

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

1365 21
7/29/93 02 1993

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The NWRA was founded in 1975 by wildlife refuge professionals concerned about the future of the Refuge System and the natural resources it is intended to conserve. The organization represents wildlife professionals and concerned citizens working together to benefit refuges in Alaska and nationwide.

The NWRA appreciates this opportunity to express its views to the Trustee Council concerning the development of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, and supports alternative number two -- "Habitat Protection". Primary emphasis upon the acquisition and protection of strategic habitats, especially on Kodiak Island, are critical in NWRA's view.

The NWRA strongly supports the acquisition (from willing sellers) of Native Corporation lands on Kodiak Island in order to consolidate the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and protect essential habitat for the Kodiak bear, bald eagle, anadromous fish, seabirds and marine mammals. Kodiak acquisitions may be particularly beneficial to black oystercatcher, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet and pigeon guillemot that were seriously affected by the spill and are vulnerable to impacts from any future spills.

Utilization of civil settlement monies is especially important to ensure the continued viability of the Kodiak bear. While the bear's important denning habitats are federally owned, the critical feeding habitats are among those lands selected and owned by the Native Corporations. The sale of these areas to private parties and subsequent development as industrial and commercial facilities would be devastating to the bear and to the Refuge. Such development, including construction of fishing and hunting lodges, has occurred in the last couple of years in prime bear feeding habitat.

Escalation of this scenario can be avoided with timely acquisitions of priority tracts from native owners seeking economic self-sufficiency. The NWRA urges the Trustee Council to act to consolidate the Refuge and ensure a more secure future for the Kodiak bear as well as other valuable natural resources of the spill area.

Sincerely,

Ginger Merchant
Ginger Merchant
Executive Vice-President



1190 M
NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 15244
HOMER, ALASKA 99603
(907) 235-6590

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 10, 1993

Dear sirs,

We would like to place our support behind the formation of the Exxon Valdez Marine Research Endowment as proposed by Arliss Sturgulewski and others. Monitoring and research would occur under the Endowment. Long-term research is vital but should not be the exclusive realm of state and federal agencies. It is important that proposals (and ideas) be accepted from all sources and receive independent peer review. The endowment should establish a permanent research fund out of which earnings would support a long-term program. A proposed amount of \$30 million would be placed yearly into the fund of which \$7 million a year would be used for research and the other saved in the permanent endowment fund which would total 184 million after eight years. I hope you will seriously consider this proposal.

Sincerely,


Craig O. Matkin

1012 #

Interim Response to the Draft Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Plan
Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment
Presented by
Emil Christiansen,
President,
Old Harbor Native Corporation
At the Public Meeting held in Old Harbor, Alaska
April 22, 1993

MAY 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

On behalf of the Old Harbor Native Corporation, a village corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, I would like to welcome the representatives of the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to Old Harbor.

We appreciate very much the Trustee Council's taking the time, effort, and interest to have its representatives travel to our village to obtain our comments on the Draft Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan--Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment. Thank you also for all the hard work the Council and its staff put into preparing the brochure on "alternative ways to help the animals, plants, and people injured by the spill" recently sent to us.

Submitted at Old Harbor Public Meeting April 22, 1993

In addition to providing you with these interim comments on the summary of alternatives for the draft Restoration Plan, we intend to submit to the Council additional comments prior to your August deadline as well as a response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft Restoration Plan, which your brochure indicates will be circulated this June.

At the outset, I would like to emphasize that the 1989 Exxon-Valdez oil spill which reached our lands on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands, damaged our fish and wildlife resources, damaged our commercial fishing industry, adversely affected our subsistence uses of the lands and waters, and continues to impact our very lives even today. Nature may heal the lands and waters in time, but it will never heal the wounds that the oil spill inflicted on our families, our hopes for the future, and our way of life. Simply stated, nothing will ever be quite the same.

The Alutiiq people who live in Old Harbor depend on the sea and the land for their livelihoods, for their food, and for their entire cultural tradition and have done so for generations. The sea and the land are not one thing--

and the culture another. They are intertwined. They are one. Shellfish, Salmon, herring, deer, bear, birds—they are all part of our culture.

We are for the most part a fishing community and have been for countless generations. Today, we use boats with engines but the hard work, the long hours, the stress, and the danger of the sea are still part of our lives as it was for our ancestors.

When we first heard of the oil spill, we hoped it would go someplace else; that it would not interfere with our lives. Our people were frightened. Most of us lived through the tsunami in 1964, and we knew what a major disaster could mean: displacement from our homes and from our economic and cultural base. Within six weeks after the oil spill, we knew that our fears were justified. Oil started coming from the south and from the north, and it covered our water and beaches. It covered the sea with mousse, and the oil on the sea contained dead birds that we normally hunted for our food as part of our way of life. It covered our beaches, and we could not eat the clams, we could not eat the sea urchins (which we call uduks), and the other foods we gather.

The beaches were oiled all over our land, down south toward the end of Kodiak Island, north up into Kiliuda Bay, and all over our land on Sitkalidak Island. Some of our people were hired to go out and clean the beaches, but it was terrible work. We collected bird carcasses and put them into plastic bags; we would see dead deer along the beaches, deer that had eaten seaweed covered with oil. We still find mousse patties on our beaches. We do not know when our beaches will be completely clean.

Our communities have been damaged by the oil spill at every level. In addition to fouling the places where we get food, the oil spill meant that our commercial fishing season was closed down in 1989. The direct and indirect effects of that spill on our families, people's relationships, subsistence, our fish and wildlife, and lands will continue for many years to come.

Many of the small businesses in our community were hurt because money which is normally made in the summer was not in our village that summer. Many people who work in the canneries could not get jobs because the canneries were either closed, or running just part of the time.

They were hurt. But most of all it hurt us as a people. People who saw summer as the time to fish commercially, and to gather resources for winter, and share those resources with other people as part of our culture, did not know what to do. Some just broke down and cried. Some took their own lives. Our way of life was distorted dramatically--there were increased amount of drinking and family problems. In many ways, it was far worse than the tsunami, because we didn't know when it would end. Our people, our birds and the wildlife, our plants and our lands, and water were gravely injured.

Our ancestors have lived on these lands for generation upon generation. They hunted, fished, raised families, worked, and fought to be able to continue to live here. As you can see from looking at our lands, we have taken good care of them. Our history, roots, culture, and our very being are linked to these lands. The conservation and protection of those lands and their resources for us today and for our children's children in the future is of great importance to us as people.

I would like to say a few things in response to your questionnaire in the brochure sent to us recently.

Issues and Policies

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

Restoration Categories

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

While we support restoration actions aimed at creating opportunities for human use of the spill area, we believe, that such actions should be

aimed mainly at conserving the land in a way that people may use and enjoy the fish, wildlife, natural beauty, and other resources of the lands and waters in the spill zone.

We support some degree of ecological monitoring and restoration research. People should continue to learn from this spill so that we will have a better idea of what can be done if this type of disaster hits our's or somebody else's lands in the future.

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

Spending

We support putting a percentage of the civil fund in an endowment which could be left to grow over the next seven years until all payments to the Settlement Fund are made. We would also support the use of the income from an endowment for monitoring and research, general restoration, as well as habitat protection and acquisition.

The allocations of spending from the civil fund which we support are these:

Administration and Public Information	2%
Monitoring and Research	3%
General Restoration	5%
Habitat Protection and Acquisition	85%
Endowment	5%

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

The purposes of "The Kodiak Project" and the general goals of the Exxon-Valdez Restoration Plan Habitat Protection and Acquisition effort are supportive of one another, we believe. To us, this project offers a unique opportunity to make wise use of public funds to help overcome the adverse impacts of the oil spill on animals, plants, and people and at the same time conserve natural resources and using those resources more effectively to help stimulate economic growth in the Region.

In the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council, we provide our response to the Council's recent letter in March to landowners willing to make lands available for habitat protection. Using the Council's "Habitat Protection Parcel Analysis," "Criteria for Rating Benefit of Parcel to Injured Resources/Services," "Interim Threshold Criteria," and "Interim Evaluation/Ranking Criteria," we believe that our lands warrant a high score.

Those of us who live, hike, recreate, work, and hunt on our Native land, and fish in its waters have always known that our wildlife resources are abundant and sustain life. That is the principal reason our ancestors settled in this area.

The majority of the Kodiak Archipelago is optimum brown bear habitat. Old Harbor's inholdings have significant denning and foraging areas for the bears.

One of the most unique events in the known migration patterns of brown bear occurs each year in the Sitkalidak Strait. Bears swim the Strait to Sitkalidak Island where they live until they return to Kodiak Island in the Spring (bears live there year-round too).

In addition to the Kodiak brown bears, the Kodiak Archipelago is home to millions of birds, both pelagic and migratory. The pelagic or seabirds consists of many species, including glaucous winged and mew gulls, murres, kittiwakes, auklets, cormorants, guillemots, murrelets, fulmars, and puffins. The harlequin duck, black oystercatcher and bald eagle are many other species of birds which inhabit this area. The Kodiak Archipelago provides nesting habitat for 96 species of birds and is home to an estimated 1.5 million seabirds and an estimated 150,000 waterfowl during the winter months. It serves as both nesting and feeding habitat to approximately 2 million birds.

The Maritime Refuge has expressed strong interest in acquiring the small islands selected by Old Harbor because of their significance as major bird habitats. The 1978 report entitled "The Breeding Biology and Feeding Ecology of Marine Birds in the Sitkalidak Strait Area, Kodiak Island, 1977 and 1979" by Patricia Baird and Allen Moe estimated that 17,000 birds nest on Cathedral Island every year. In the Sitkalidak Straits, the largest puffin colony in the Kodiak Archipelago can be found on nearby Cathedral Island. There are minor colonies in Killuda Bay and on Amee Island, all part of the Old Harbor inholdings. Over 13,000 puffins nest in the Sitkalidak Straits every year. The puffins are a rare bird whose population the Maritime Refuge is anxious to encourage. Obviously, 17,000 birds on the tiny island of Cathedral do not draw their sustenance from that island. Instead, they feed on Sitkalidak, in the Straits or on Old Harbor lands on Kodiak. John Island in Three Saints Bay is also a nesting area for puffins, murrelets, auklets, gulls, kittiwakes, and guillemots. These migratory bird habitats have worldwide significance.

Kodiak Island has all five species of Pacific salmon present and Old Harbor's inholdings support four of those species: sockeye, coho, pink and

chum, plus steelhead and Dolly Varden. The salmon are, of course, a primary source of food for the brown bears as well as the 200 nesting pairs of bald eagles on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Old Harbor's inholdings in the Refuge also support many other species of wildlife, including Sitka black-tail deer, river otter, beaver, fox, seals, mountain goat, and sea lions. The Refuge is also home to short-tailed weasel, little brown bat, tundra vole, Roosevelt elk and snowshoe hare. The nearshore areas also support marine mammals such as whales, dolphins, porpoises, sea otters and orcas. More than 250 species of fish, birds and mammals have been documented on the Archipelago.

That abundance of fish and wildlife on the Kodiak Archipelago has made the area one of the hardest hit by the oil spill. For example, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's final bird mortality count from the Exxon-Valdez oil spill, the Kodiak Region sustained higher bird mortality than Prince William Sound. The attached exhibit to my statement provides a breakdown of the mortality for ten species and the spill total for all species. For the 10 listed species, the Kodiak percentage

ranged from a low of 47% of fatalities (bald eagle) to a high of 96% of fatalities (short-tailed shearwater). The Kodiak region bore 64% of all bird fatalities for the oil spill. Clearly, the Kodiak Region's bird populations have been hard hit by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill.

If those populations of birds most damaged by the oil spill are to recover, and if the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is to remain a primary habitat for seabirds, waterfowl, and bald eagles, protection of habitat is essential.

This statement is reinforced by the Draft Land Protection Plan prepared for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in October 1992 by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Draft Land Protection Plan states at Page 1 that "... mixed ownership areas have been difficult to manage and limit the effectiveness of certain refuge objectives, e.g., preserving natural integrity." As a result, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Alaska Regional Office has rated Kodiak Native Inholdings as their "number one federal acquisition priority in Alaska."

Old Harbor's lands are also rich in historic and archeological resources. Midway and Barling Bays are the sites of at least four ancient villages. There are also at least three ancient Native village sites on Sitkalidak Island. The earthquake of 1964 uncovered masses of artifacts are in these areas. These many archeological sites and the many artifacts buried within them reflect the culture of the Alutiiq Native population that originally occupied and still occupies the Kodiak Archipelago. One of the most significant sites to be uncovered in recent years was at "Refuge Rock" on Sitkalidak Island. The tragic story this historic site tells us holds great importance for our people, their culture, and the history of the Kodiak Region.

Kodiak has been referred to as the Egypt of Alaska. Its archeological treasures have only recently begun to be discovered and have yet to be fully understood. They represent an untapped source of history and culture of great importance to our people. We appreciate the Trustee Council's decision to help fund the Kodiak area Native Association museum which will do much to ensure that culture is preserved.

The highest and best use for most of these lands is to conserve them as fish and wildlife habitat forever into the future. As you know, as a Native corporation, we have solemn responsibilities to our shareholders and to others in our village which sometimes places us in a dilemma. While our culture and instincts would have us protect the land its natural resources, our 20th Century fiduciary obligations call for us to create some sort of economic benefit to our people from the only tangible asset we have . . . our lands.

By qualifying for Exxon-Valdez habitat and acquisition funding, we believe that the opportunity to generate economic activity which will benefit directly or indirectly Natives and non-Natives alike and at the same time conserve premier fish and wildlife habitat is one that should not be lost.

As the enclosed letter to the Trustee Council from the President and Chief Executive Officer of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Koniag, Inc. respectively and myself indicates, our three Native corporations are very interested in working with the Trustee Council regarding acquisition of a portion of our lands.

We believe that with the commitment of funds from the civil and criminal penalty funds combined with private and federal funding, a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project can be achieved on Kodiak and Sitkalidak Islands.

With the inclusion of the AKI lands of the Alitak Parcel in your first cut at a list of "lost opportunity" lands, the Council has taken the first step in this process. We will aid you in reviewing our lands in any way that you may find helpful.

CONCLUSION

To summarize our views I would like to make the following points:

- ♦ The Trustee Council and its staff did a good job of identifying the issues for consideration in preparation for a Final Restoration Plan;
- ♦ We believe that while Administration and Public Information, Monitoring and Research, General Restoration, and an Endowment should all receive some of the remaining civil

penalty funding, the most productive and long-lasting benefits to be obtained from the Fund would occur from Habitat Protection and Acquisition;

- ◆ The Kodiak Archipelago, including the Old Harbor Native Corporation lands and its natural resources were injured by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill;
- ◆ Our people and the wildlife in our area were injured by the oil spill;
- ◆ Our lands appear to qualify for a high score using the rating system that your Habitat Protection Working Group has developed for evaluating lands in the oil spill zone; and
- ◆ Our strong belief is that, because of the substantial interest throughout our Nation in protecting wildlife habitat on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, a comprehensive wildlife habitat conservation and acquisition project can become a reality IE

there is a strong commitment of funding a portion of the project from the Exxon-Valdez settlement funds.

Thank you for this chance to present our views to the Council. We look forward to working with you in the days ahead.

ATTACHMENTS:

- (1) Letter from Old Harbor Native Corporation to Exxon-Valdez Trustee Council dated April 22, 1993;
- (2) Letter from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation to the Trustee Council dated March 15, 1993; and
- (3) Briefing Paper: Kodiak Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Project.

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION

P. O. Box 71
Old Harbor, Alaska 99643

April 22, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Attn: Habitat Protection Working Group

Dear Trustee Council Members:

On behalf of the Old Harbor Native Corporation (OHNC), I am responding to your letter of March 18, 1993, sent to landowners in the Exxon Valdez oil spill zone who are willing to make lands available for habitat protection using the restoration goals of the Trustee Council. We appreciate the efforts you have made. We understand the challenges you face in the restoration process, and reaffirm our desire to work with the Council and participate.

Old Harbor Native Corporation owns land in three habitat protection areas identified by the Habitat Protection Working Group and/or the Clinton Administration. Because negotiations are underway concerning OHNC's property in Seal Bay on Afognak Island, this letter focuses only on our brief preliminary evaluation of our Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR) inholdings and our lands in the Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge (AMWR). In the attached preliminary analysis, our KNWR and AMWR lands are treated as one unit, although we recognize that the Trustee Council may adopt other valuation methods.

Old Harbor's lands are rich in wildlife resources. For example, Old Harbor inholdings are prime habitat for bald eagles, a species which suffered large numbers of bird deaths from the spill. Forty-seven percent of all bald eagle fatalities caused by the spill were in the Kodiak region.

The Corporation's inholdings also provide nesting and feeding habitat to many other bird populations, including some of those most injured by the spill. These species include the Harlequin duck, the marbled murrelet, the common murre and the pigeon guillemot. The harbor seal, river otter and sea otter, also species injured by the spill, are present on Corporation inholdings.

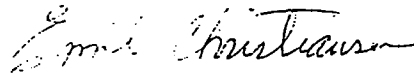
EXXON VALDEZ Trustee Council
April 22, 1993
Page 2

Old Harbor lands also contain significant cultural and archeological resources. For example, there are at least three ancient village sites on Sitkalidak Island where the earthquake of 1964 uncovered masses of artifacts. These resources - wildlife, cultural and archeological - should be preserved for future generations.

We are ready to assist the Council and its working groups in any way in the process of your consideration of our lands for acquisition.

Thank you for the opportunity to be part of the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council restoration process.

Sincerely,



Emil Christiansen,
President

cc: Preliminary Old Harbor Habitat
Protection Parcel Analysis

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION'S PRELIMINARY
ANALYSIS FOR THE HABITAT PROTECTION
PARCEL SCORE OF ITS LAND IN THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ZONE

Under the Interim Threshold Criteria and the Interim Evaluation/Ranking Criteria approved by the Trustee Council, Old Harbor's Kodiak Refuge and Alaska Maritime Refuge Inholdings are suitable for acquisition according to the Trustee Council's restoration goals (1/19/93).

Utilizing the Habitat Protection Parcel Analysis, the Parcel Ranking Analysis and the Scoring Formula adopted by the Habitat Protection Working Group, OHNC believes its lands deserve a score of 54 pending results of further analysis of our lands by the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council wildlife, biological, and land management staff.

OHNC believes its lands offered for habitat acquisition score HIGH for five Injured Resources/Services:

- a. Anadromous Fish
- b. Bald Eagle
- c. Cultural Resources
- d. Subsistence
- e. Wilderness

OHNC believes that its lands score MODERATE for eight Injured Resources/Services:

- a. Black Oystercatcher
- b. Harlequin Duck
- c. Harbor Seal
- d. Marbled Murrelet
- e. Pigeon Guillemot
- f. Recreation/Tourism
- g. River Otter
- h. Sea Otter

OHNC probably scores LOW for one Injured Resource/Service:

- a. Intertidal/subtidal biota

OHNC is unable at this time to provide a score for:

- a. Common Murre

PRELIMINARY
OLD HARBOR HABITAT PROTECTION PARCEL ANALYSIS
April 22, 1993

Landowner: Old Harbor
Native Corp.

Parcel
Acreage: 90,000

Affected
Acreage: Unknown

INJURED RESOURCE/ SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT
Anadromous Fish	High	Chum, coho, pink, sockeye, steelhead, dolly varden
Bald Eagle	High	Documentable sites
Black Oystercatcher	Moderate	Known feeding and breeding
Common Murre	Unknown	Pending field visit
Harbor Seal	Moderate	Known haul-out concentration area that historically supported large numbers of seals. Feeding in nearshore waters and haul-outs on nearshore rocks
Harlequin Duck	Moderate	Known feeding and loafing along shoreline
Intertidal/subtidal biota	Low	Rich intertidal and subtidal biota; recruitment value appears to be low because of distance to oiled shorelines.
Marbled Murrelet	Moderate	Known feeding and loafing along shoreline
Pigeon Guillemot	Moderate	Documentable birds in area; nesting and feeding along shore

River Otter	Moderate	Documentable populations on OHNC lands
Sea Otter	Moderate	Known feeding area
Recreation/Tourism	Moderate	Recreational fishing and hunting; moderately difficult access
Wilderness	High	Village and buildings confined to one area, plus half dozen isolated cabins, abandoned whaling station
Cultural Resources	High	Abundant archaeological sites, Ocean Bay culture, 1st Russian settlement in Alaska, 'Refuge Rock,' 1st Russian Orthodox parish in North America
Subsistence	High	Resource harvest area crab, marine fish, marine invertebrates, plants, marine mammals, salmon, deer, waterfowl
ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE: This parcel contains high value anadromous fish, bald eagle and bear habitat adjacent to a highly productive estuary and marine ecosystem; very high seabird populations; shoreline was moderately oiled.		
ADJACENT LAND MANAGEMENT: Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge		
IMMINENT THREAT/OPPORTUNITY: Recreational development (lodges, cabins, tour boats); Old Harbor Native Corp has expressed interest in participating in habitat protection/acquisition		
PROTECTIVE OBJECTIVE: Maintain anadromous fish habitat; bald eagle nesting opportunities; sea mammal haul-outs; subsistence resources; world-class cultural resources; high wilderness values; numerous seabird rookeries/islets		
USEFUL PROTECTION TOOL(S): Fee title acquisition; conservation easement; cooperative management agreement		

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Request Old Harbor to provide interim protection; discuss long term protection options; high potential for equivalent resource protection

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORP'S PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF PARCEL RANK

PARCEL		RANKING CRITERIA								SCORE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
OHNC	5H 8M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y N	Y Y	Y	54	

Parcel Score = Sum of H + (0.5 x Sum of M) x Sum of Y

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INC.
5028 Mills Drive
Anchorage, AK 99504

KONIAG, INC.
4300 B Street
Suite 407
Anchorage, AK 99503

OLD HARBOR
NATIVE CORPORATION
P.O. Box 71
Old Harbor, AK 99643

March 15, 1993

EXXON-VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

On behalf of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation--Alaska Native corporations which are the major owners of inholdings within the boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge--we are expressing to you our interest in working with the Trustee Council and its staff to facilitate the acquisition of our landholdings through the use of EXXON-VALDEZ Trust Funds.

We are very pleased to learn that the restoration staff had conducted a preliminary evaluation of 138,000 acres owned by Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. You should be aware that over 250,000 acres belonging to all three corporations are available for consideration. (In fact, Koniag, Inc. submitted a project proposal to your staff for its 112,000 acres in June, 1992 as did Old Harbor for its 35,000 acres).

We understand that on February 16, you voted to instruct your staff to contact all major landowners in the oil spill zone about their willingness to participate in discussions which could lead to acquisition of Wildlife habitat. Please accept this letter as our early and positive response to your action.

As we have advocated to the Council over the past year, our corporations are committed to a comprehensive habitat conservation and acquisition project within the National Wildlife Refuge system on the Kodiak Archipelago. The Project's potential benefit for all concerned--the public at large, the wildlife, Native and non-Native residents of the area, the people of Kodiak, as well as the rest of Alaska--in substantial.

The Kodiak Project would:

- Provide public access to lands now closed to such access;

Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
March 15, 1993
Page 2

- Consolidate and enhance the management of the Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the management of Fish and Game by the State of Alaska;
- Conserve in perpetuity "brown bear" and other wildlife, as well as fish habitat so essential to a viable fishing industry;
- Stimulate economic growth including tourism in areas where such growth should take place for the benefit of Native and non-Natives alike; and
- Help protect the long-range viability of the rural Alaskan way of life and provide a lasting and positive legacy of our country's largest oil spill.

Our corporations are committed to working together to ensure that any acquisitions of our lands are accomplished in a fair and comprehensive way. We are, therefore, eager to provide your staff with any information which would aid them in their evaluation of our lands.

We look forward to discussions with the Council or your representatives at the earliest opportunity.

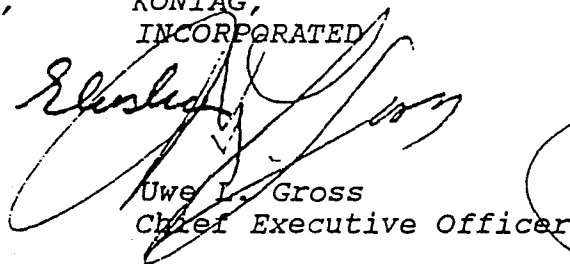
Sincerely,

AKHIOK-KAGUYAK,
INCORPORATED



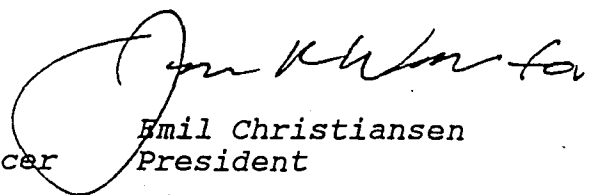
Ralph Eluska
President

KONIAG,
INCORPORATED



Uwe L. Gross
Chief Executive Officer

OLD HARBOR NATIVE
CORPORATION



Emil Christiansen
President

Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

March 15, 1993

Page 3

*bcc: Mr. Uwe L. Gross
Mr. Ralph L. Eluska
Mr. Emil Christiansen
C. Walter Ebell, Esq.
Roy Jones, Esq.
William H. Timme, Esq.
Mr. Tim Richardson*

P.S. to Bill:

You may want to forward a copy of this on to Tim Mahoney.

KODIAK WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AND ACQUISITION PROJECT

I. Purposes

The purposes of the Kodiak Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Project include:

- A. Providing public access to lands (principally Native inholdings within the National Wildlife Refuge System on the Kodiak Archipelago) which are now closed to such access;
- B. Helping to heal some of the injuries resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill to the fish and wildlife, lands and waters, and the people who live in the area covered by the Project through restoration action including habitat protection and acquisition;
- C. Conserving in perpetuity the lands in their natural state as brown bear, other wildlife, and fish habitat;
- D. Consolidating and enhancing the management of the Kodiak and Maritime National Wildlife Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as the management of fish and game by the State of Alaska through fully and finally resolving the land ownership and use issues which presently exist within the refuge;
- E. Generating economic activity for Alaska Native communities within the refuge system boundaries from their own assets--their lands;
- F. Protecting the long-range viability of the rural Alaskan way of life, including opportunities for subsistence.
- G. Consummating the underlying congressional purpose of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to provide Alaska Native corporations the meaningful opportunity for economic self-sufficiency as an integral part of the settlement of aboriginal claims;
- H. Stimulating an increase in tourism for the benefit of both the non-Native and Native communities in Alaska in general and in the Kodiak archipelago in particular;

II. Need For the Project

There is a growing pressure among Native corporation shareholders to realize a tangible benefit from the ANCSA settlement. If meaningful economic opportunities are not otherwise attainable, and if a fair comprehensive land acquisition package cannot be achieved, there is a real and present danger that shareholders will require corporations to distribute title to the land received by the Native corporations under ANCSA, creating further threats to the integrity of the Refuge system on the Kodiak Archipelago. For example, one Native corporation has already made a distribution of 10-acre parcels of land to shareholders in sensitive bear habitat areas. That will inevitably be repeated if the lands are not acquired or otherwise protected soon.

Another Native corporation is preparing to develop major lodge facilities in the midst of pristine bear country. Although such facilities are desirable for economic development if they are located on private lands outside of or at the periphery of the refuge away from prime bear habitat, they present serious adverse impacts on the bears and other wildlife and fish resources within the refuge if permitted to be established within its boundaries in prime bear habitat.

If the lands, or certain interests in those lands, are not obtained for habitat and refuge conservation purposes by purchase or exchange, the Native corporations will have no alternative but to seek creative ways (potentially detrimental to wildlife and their habitat) to use their lands for economic gain. An historic window of opportunity to acquire these lands is closing and time is running out.

Additionally, unless Native villages are able to use the one significant tangible asset they own (their land) to generate income, it is very likely they will not be viable into the future. If they do not survive, with them will go the traditional rural Alaskan way of life in their region.

If more and more parcels of land with brown bear habitat are sold for development, bear encounters will continue and along with them "defense of life and property bear kills." Such increases along with permanent facilities in important bear habitat areas will have serious, adverse repercussions on bear denning, migration, rearing and other activities.

The real and substantial threats to both the refuge and the traditional Alaska rural lifestyle can be avoided by taking advantage of the current opportunity during which the parties are willing to consider all reasonable means by which most interests can be protected and preserved in perpetuity. However, the opportunity will not last forever; action must be taken now.

III. Overview of the Project

The concept of this project is to develop a legislative and administrative package containing authorization and direction by law to obtain from willing sellers, private parcels of land within the boundaries of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Such lands total approximately 330,000 acres with 138,000 acres in one Native region, 112,000 acres in another, and 90,000 acres in yet another.

The project would consist of initial acquisitions of land with private sector (philanthropic, sportsmen, and environmental organizations) funds along with a short-term option to obtain the remaining lands through purchase, donation or exchange from each of the Native corporations with land holdings inside the refuge boundaries. This effort could help freeze further land sales within the refuge long enough to secure passage of the necessary legislation while providing "earnest money" to the Native communities to indicate to them that this overall effort is underway.

The second step in the project is to seek a commitment of funding from the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust for the acquisition of Native inholdings, individual allotments and non-Native inholdings within the refuge boundaries. This commitment, if made, would then be used to help obtain an authorization and appropriation by the Congress and the President to provide funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The funding from a fourth source would be generated by authorizing by law equal-value property exchanges between the federal government and both Native and non-Native willing seller land owners. Such exchanges would be authorized by law for the exchange of properties within the jurisdiction of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Interior, the General Services Administration and other federal agencies of government with property assets available for disposal. Bidding credits on tracts approved for leasing on the Outer continental Shelf also might be used where appropriate.

There exists a wide variety of land acquisition alternatives which should be considered and assessed. These alternatives would be tailor-made so as to maximize both the public interest in preservation of the wildlife habitat in the refuge, and meeting the specific needs of each of the Native corporations involved. For example, in some cases, inholdings would be obtained by the United States in fee simple. In other areas, in order to keep the purchase costs constrained, property rights obtained would involve non-development easements, public access easements or other incidents of ownership less than fee, but would still be adequate to protect the interests involved.

Finally, some inholdings, identified as not critical to the Kodiak Refuge management, would be retained in fee simple by the Native corporations with no ANCSA subsection 22(g) restrictions on the use of such lands. This approach would craft the package so as to minimize acquisition costs while at the same time to meet the specific needs and interests of all parties involved. In addition, this approach could leave Native inholders with certain limited property rights to historical and archaeological artifacts as well as traditional subsistence rights which would have the benefit of protecting the land in perpetuity as refuge lands while not severing cultural ties of the Native communities to lands on which they have lived for centuries.

IV. Nexus to Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Federal wildlife damage assessments show that nearly 90% of all bird deaths from the Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred outside of Prince William Sound and many of those deaths occurred in the vicinity of the Kodiak archipelago. The Kodiak region suffered the highest mortality rate for bald eagles of any affected region.

Also, oil inundated the Kodiak archipelago contributing to the closure during 1989 of the commercial fishing season on the vast majority of the waters in and around Kodiak. Many areas still show the effect of the oil spill.

Under the Exxon Valdez Agreement and Consent Decree, among the purposes for which amounts paid by Exxon to the Settlement Trust could be used was to "implement . . . replacement of Natural Resources . . . or archeological sites and artifacts injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill, or the acquisition of equivalent resources . . ."

For those coastal areas seriously damaged by the oil spill, acquisition of coastal lands within the boundaries of the Kodiak Refuge would be most appropriate as "acquisition of equivalent resources".

Therefore, using some portion of the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds to acquire wildlife habitat within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge would be in furtherance of the objectives of the Agreement and Consent Decree.

V. Summary

There appears to be a unique confluence of events and of key personnel at this time in local, state, and federal governments, the Exxon-Valdez Trustee Council, the Native corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act whose villages are within the boundaries of the refuge, and in the private sector associated with this effort. This has created a historic opportunity to make a lasting achievement on Kodiak for Alaskans and other American citizens by protecting in perpetuity important wildlife habitat in a premiere national wildlife refuge, and in doing so, preserving the uniquely rural Alaskan lifestyle in the region.

An important first step for the Project has recently begun with the selection of two Native owned parcels within the Refuge by the Department of Interior in their Land and Water Conservation Fund Selections for Fiscal Year 1994.

This project, if successful, would ensure that Alaskans as well as other Americans, many generations from now, would be able to enjoy and prosper from the fishing, hunting, recreation, and wilderness experiences of this remarkable place and its wildlife as we know it today.

Without this project, this opportunity will be lost. Current economic conditions in the United States provide a difficult challenge to lawmakers and other leaders in both the public and private sectors. The challenge is not to lose the ability to develop innovative solutions to human and natural resources problems which must be solved before the opportunity to solve them satisfactorily disappears.

The need is real on Kodiak . . . the solution realistic. If the resource problems in this high priority area in Alaska cannot be addressed wisely and satisfactorily, it is unlikely that similar problems anywhere else can be so addressed.

Discussions with numerous leaders in the public and private sectors indicate that there is great hope that Kodiak brown bear and other wildlife habitat can be conserved in a way similar to that outlined above. If done so wisely, it would provide great benefit now and in the years to come to the public at large, the Alaska Native community in the region, fishermen, sport hunters, recreationists, environmentalists, historians, archaeologists, as well as local, state, and federal governments.

PACIFIC RIM VILLAGES COALITION, LTD

3333 Denali Street, Suite 220-H
Anchorage, AK 99503
Tel. (907) 277-5706 Fax (907) 279-6862

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

July 30, 1993

EXXON
ALASKA
TATITLEK

EVOS Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 995

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am providing comments to the draft restoration plan and supplement on behalf of the shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd., Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Tatitlek Corporation.

INTRODUCTION

Shareholders of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition include Tatitlek Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and English Bay Corporation. Our shareholders own virtually all of the private land holdings in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Fjords and Lower Kenai Peninsula. Our shareholders are each owned by Alaska Native residents who are subsistence users of resources in the oil impacted area. Our shareholders' and their ancestors have occupied those shores for over 11,000 years.

We have read your draft plan and we have commented. Residents of our villages have commented, and have seen their comments discounted from 22 individual letters to a single letter, from 35 names on a petition to a single entry. We do not believe the system intended to restore the EVOS area is working, nor do we believe you can ignore our concerns. I will discuss, below, why we believe your draft plan and your as supplemental material are not acceptable.

We have proposed, and our constituents have agreed, that the restoration plan should involve a mix of restoration objectives. Oil ought to be removed because persistence constitutes a major threat to the environment, and attention should be given to a model which seeks to restore. We supported a mix of moderate restoration/comprehensive restoration. The Trustees do not indicate whether those models are even still under consideration.

What is apparent is that the Trustees have expended over 25% of the settlement. There is no clear direction. For instance, the public comments addressed injured resources and reduced or lost services. The supplement expressly notes that "injuries persist most strongly in the upper intertidal zones" p. B-15. The report also states that "natural recovery ... will occur in stages as the different species in the community respond to improved environmental conditions" see B-15. The report concludes that "full recovery will take more than a decade" see B-16. The report ties such damages to oil persistence: "Subsurface oil persists in many heavily oiled beaches, and in mussel beds, which were avoided during the cleanup" see B-15. Yet, not a drop of subsurface oil nor a single mussel bed has been remediated!

The restoration plan supplement does not even address the earlier concepts of "moderate" and "comprehensive" restoration. Section D of the draft discusses "General Restoration", an experiment.

For instance, the draft proposes subsistence harvests of seals and sea otters may be "voluntarily reduced" if it was mutually agreed a subsistence resource was being over-harvested. See D-3. The problem, however, is that harvesting may not be as great a threat as continued oiling. See e.g., p. B-5, which notes a trend of high concentrations of hydrocarbons in bile of seals as well as damage to nerve cells in the thalamus of seal brains, "which is consistent with relatively high concentrations of ... hydrocarbons" see B-4. The risks posed by oil persisting in the intertidal communities, and continuing threat to ducks and otters is also noted see B-15.

Moreover, the funding for general restoration appears inverse of subsistence concerns. The Council has set out six examples of general restoration. See Section D. Commercial fish resources might be restored by improving spawning and rearing habitats at a cost of \$150,000 - 1.9 mm 1 year see D-4 through 5, while subsistence restoration involves voluntary harvest restrictions. Yet, removing harmful quantities of unweathered oil continues to be experimental. See D-7. And that only pertains to "eliminating oil from mussel beds" see D-7.

We believe that restoration requires removing the unweathered oil and cleaning the mussel beds.

"Recovery monitoring and research", is presently in the developmental stage. This component would involve, however, "the causes of poor or slowed development and design, develop, and implement new technologies and approaches to restore injured resources and reduced or lost services" see E-3. Those resources include seals, salmon, and archaeological resources. We urge you

to promptly implement recovery. Services include subsistence, as one of four services to be monitored. We have recommended immediate implementation of appropriate technology to remove oil, which we assert needs no further study as the cause of continued "poor or slow development".

Section C, "Habitat Protection and Acquisition", also presents more questions than answers. We do not understand the benefit rating system proposed in the draft. See C-17-19. It is not clear whether other resources will be included, and what happened to "subsistence" and "archaeology". The notes indicate that "the comprehensive process may be different from the imminent threat process in other ways as well. See C-19. If you have not figured out a ranking system you ought to so state. How can we comment on something you have not figured out?

We also fault your discussion concerning how such parcels will be managed. Your proposal is overly broad and too general, "i.e. they will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the restoration of the affected resources and services". See C-2. The "threat" aspects appear to be an important criteria. Threat is defined as "habitat degradation", which appears to be "human activity", inclusively. (Does this include limiting subsistence?)

Section C thus appears to be inconsistent, internally and in comparison with other sections of the supplement. As noted, Section B refers to habitat degradation on account of the persistence of oil. Section C refers to degradation on account of human activity. It also includes a discussion of protection on public land, see C-20. This discussion relates to "modifying statutes and regulations". Id. One such suggestion is to provide a "level of protection not provided by existing regulations and management activities". Id. What does this mean?

CONCLUSION

The draft supplement appears to be a fundamental reworking of the draft restoration plan and there is inadequate time to comment on a new model. The draft and the supplement leave too many matters unanswered which would appear to us crucial to a restoration plan. There is precious little concern for the human environment. The supplement discounts public comment, over-emphasizes habitat acquisition, and understates the benefits of moderate to comprehensive restoration. As a result, recovery of resources and services necessary to the existence of our communities is being shelved for decades. Indeed, comments from the impacted communities appear to have received no attention.

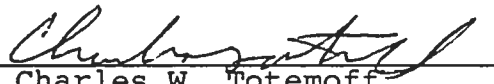
EVOS Trustees Council
July 30, 1993
Page 4

The supplement also leaves too much unexplained to provide meaningful public comment. There is an inadequate explanation of the apparent decision not to proceed with a more comprehensive restoration model. The land acquisition/protection section raises fundamental questions without any clear objective statements. The general restoration section appears unfounded and inconsistent with the recognized injuries to resources and services addressed at Section B. We fail to understand why restoration of Kenai Lake is acceptable, under your view, while restoration of Sleepy Bay mussel beds which bubbles and buries fresh unweathered North Slope crude must be studied.

More emphasis is required an moderate to comprehensive restoration, including the continuing damage caused by concentrated quantities of unweathered oil in upper and middle intertidal areas and mussel beds, on archaeological sites and to our constituents' existence, economy, and way of life.

Very truly yours,

PACIFIC RIM VILLAGES COALITION

By: 
Charles W. Totemoff,
President & CEO

CWT:cb/pr/pub-comm.tr

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RECEIVED

AUG 11 1993

**Pacific
Seabird
Group**



EXXON VALDEZ OIL S.
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

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

August 6, 1993

BY FAX (hard copy to follow)

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

Re: Comments on April 1993 "Restoration Plan"

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on a document entitled "draft restoration plan" dated April 1993. PSG expected to receive a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) that would contain the details of the Trustee Council's proposed restoration plan. By letter dated June 21, 1993, we learned that the DEIS is not yet available. PSG's primary interest at this time is to comment on a DEIS, but we reiterate here our ideas concerning the draft restoration plan that we have submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council during the past two years. PSG recognizes the enormity of the Trustee Council's task in formulating a restoration plan, but urge it to make some hard decisions soon. PSG believes that there is ample scientific evidence and public consensus to proceed with some programs, including predator removal. PSG will object if the 1994 field season is funded in the absence of a final restoration plan.

PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, and includes biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges and individuals with interests in marine conservation. PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every

seabird species affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and has sponsored symposia on the effects of the spill on seabirds. Issues relating to damages from the spill and restoration of seabird populations have been discussed by our members for years. Consensus on many issues was reached long ago.

For example, we have previously observed that the best means to restore Alaska's seabird populations would be to remove rats, foxes and other alien creatures from colonies and former colonies. We stand by this opinion. We hope that, as we requested by letter dated November 20, 1992, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will soon submit to PSG for comment a multi-year plan that outlines a comprehensive approach to removing all exotic predators from seabird islands in Alaska within five years.

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

As stated in our letter to the Trustee Council dated April 14, 1993, PSG supports the endowment of chairs in marine ornithology at the University of Alaska as an appropriate use of some of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds. This use is justified under the enhancement provisions in the settlement documents. Endowed chairs can provide independent (non-government) research, expertise for contract studies, public education and a source of well-trained scientists to advise or be employed by the responsible agencies.

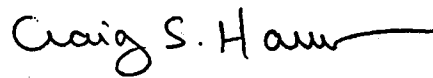
Most birds killed in the spill were migratory. PSG reiterates its strong objection to limiting seabird restoration to the geographic area that the Trustee Council has identified as the spill area. The Trustee Council has spent too much effort attempting to restore seabird colonies at infeasible sites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

Finally, according to federal estimates published in 56 Federal Register 14687 (April 11, 1991), the government processed the following numbers of oiled birds: common murre (10,428 plus some of the 8,851 unidentified murre), harlequin ducks (213), marbled murrelets (612 plus some of the 413 unidentified murrelets), pigeon guillemots (614) and black oystercatchers (9). PSG is concerned that the Trustee Council seems to limit restoration to species that account for about 21,000 of the 35,000 birds that were processed. Restoration should include the species that account for the other 14,000 dead birds (the actual number of dead birds being an unknown multiple of 14,000). As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government is currently pursuing a major law suit in central California concerning a spill that it alleges oiled or damaged about 4,200 seabirds. The Trustee Council should include in its restoration plan the damaged species it

now seems to ignore, including yellow-billed loons, tufted puffins, grebes, shearwaters, cormorants, oldsquaw, scoters, black-legged kittiwakes and ancient murrelets.

In conclusion, PSG urges the Trustees to (1) fund the removal of predators from seabird colonies; (2) purchase seabird habitat; (3) endow university chairs; (4) expand restoration for migratory birds to include the entire state of Alaska; and (5) include all damaged species of seabirds in its restoration efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Craig S. Harrison". The signature is written in dark ink and includes a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Craig S. Harrison

Enclosure

Pacific Seabird Group



AUG 11 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

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

March 19, 1993

Honorable Gerry E. Studds, Chairman
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building
Washington DC 20515-6230

Re: Oversight Hearing on Restoration of Prince William Sound

Dear Chairman Studds:

The Pacific Seabird Group (PSG) thanks the Chairman for this opportunity to provide our perspective on the restoration of Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, including Russia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand. Among PSG's members are biologists who study seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges, and individuals interested in marine conservation. During the past twenty years, PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species that the oil spill affected. PSG has commented extensively on the Trustees' restoration plans and one of our founders, James G. King, serves on the Trustees' Public Advisory Group.

I. Seabirds Were Severely Damaged by the Oil Spill

Seabirds are particularly vulnerable to oil spills and were perhaps the single resource most damaged by the Exxon Valdez spill. The Trustees estimate that the spill killed as many as 645,000 seabirds, including murres, loons, cormorants, pigeon guillemots, grebes, sea ducks, marbled murrelets, Kittlitz' murrelets, black oystercatchers, Bonaparte's gulls, arctic terns, black-legged kittiwakes and tufted puffins. PSG is particularly concerned about marbled murrelets because last September the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the population of this species from Washington to California as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

II. Restoration Activities, 1989-1992

PSG recognizes that establishing an infrastructure to plan and implement wisely a \$1 billion restoration program is difficult and demanding. While PSG had some initial problems with opportunities to comment on the Trustees' work plans in a timely manner, we believe that the Trustees have resolved their organizational problems and intend to provide meaningful public involvement in the restoration process. We are especially encouraged that the Trustees have selected a Public Advisory Group and expect that the Trustees will give the opinions of the advisory group much weight.

Despite improvements in the Trustees' procedures, PSG is concerned about some restoration policies. The Trustees seem to be applying an agency pork barrel approach to funding decisions and spend too much money on overhead and projects that do not directly restore natural resources. The Trustees will spend \$38 million on restoration during 1993 that will have little tangible benefit to seabirds. We discuss below PSG's recommended approach to the future restoration of seabirds. PSG also believes that federal and state agencies should use their existing authorities to protect species damaged by the spill. For example, logging on government and private lands (e.g., inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park and Afognak Island) that are prime habitat for marbled murrelets and harlequin ducks should be curtailed. The National Marine Fisheries Service should enforce the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to protect marbled murrelets in Prince William Sound that drown in gillnets.

PSG believes that the Trustees should ensure that they use the very best available science in making restoration decisions. Restoration requires a multi-disciplinary approach that uses a wide variety of expertise. It is especially important that the Trustees obtain a broad range of peer reviews from biologists who have international reputations in seabird restoration ecology. Many of the most qualified scientists live in Canada or the United Kingdom and, to the best of our knowledge, are not consulted during the reviews of project proposals. PSG would like an opportunity to submit names of additional peer reviewers to the Trustees. We also suggest that the Trustees establish procedures to ensure that their peer reviewers reveal any conflicts of interest that might influence their assessment and/or sponsorship of various restoration projects. On occasion, we believe that the Trustees have proposed studies that cannot be justified scientifically.

In general, we believe that the damage assessment projects for seabirds have been worthwhile. PSG believes that understanding the magnitude of harm is important to decide the types and extent of restoration activities that may be necessary. PSG also believes that the studies on marbled murrelet and harlequin duck habitat requirements should prove to be very useful in assessing potential land acquisitions for these species. These studies also should assist federal and state forestry agencies in establishing the width of forested buffer strips that are necessary to protect the breeding sites of harlequin ducks.

III. Suggested Restoration Activities, 1993 and Beyond

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

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

A. Habitat Acquisition

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

B. Restoring Natural Bio-Diversity of Seabird Breeding Islands

PSG is disappointed that the Trustees have not begun to restore the natural biodiversity of the seabird colonies in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and elsewhere by promoting a program to eliminate exotic rats, foxes and other creatures that

have caused the local extinction of seabird colonies.^{1/} Foxes that farmers released on seabird islands and later abandoned depress the breeding population of seabirds on the Alaskan Maritime National Wildlife Refuge by several million each year. FWS should humanely end the suffering of the foxes that were deserted in this hostile environment and barely survive by depredating seabird colonies. The Canadian Wildlife Service is using funds from the Nestucca oil spill to restore seabird habitat in the Queen Charlotte Archipelago, British Columbia, by removing introduced rats and raccoons. This means of restoration is financially feasible and highly effective.

Predator removal has the highest yield of any action that the Trustees might take to restore the actual or equivalent populations of the twenty or so seabird species that the oil spill killed. It would help the entire seabird community to recover, including island-nesting sea ducks, dabbling ducks, oystercatchers, wintering waterfowl, puffins, murrelets, gulls and terns. For example, after farmers stocked Kaligagan Island with foxes in 1921, its seabird population plunged so low that the renowned Alaska naturalist Olaus Murie recommended that it continue as a fox farm. In the 1980s, after foxes had died out, Kaligagan supported 125,000 burrowing seabirds. There is simply no scientific question that introduced predators such as rats and foxes devastate seabird colonies or that removing such creatures can enable the restoration of the natural bio-diversity to the breeding islands.

IV. Conclusion

PSG remains cautiously optimistic that the restoration can be a success. We believe that the Trustees have developed procedures to ensure that the trust funds will be spent wisely. We encourage the Trustees to use the very best science in making their decisions. Finally, we strongly encourage the Trustees to include in the draft Restoration Plan our suggestions to acquire appropriate seabird habitat and to restore the natural bio-diversity of seabird breeding islands. Non-native predators on breeding islands kill as many seabirds each year as several Exxon Valdez oil spills. Thank you for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues.

Sincerely,

Craig S. Hanson

Enclosure

^{1/} FWS had budgeted \$50,000 in 1992 to remove introduced foxes from islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. We understand that the Director's office in Washington DC reprogrammed those funds elsewhere over the objections of the Alaska Regional Director and PSG.

PACIFIC SEABIRD GROUP

RECOMMENDED SEABIRD COLONIES TO ACQUIRE

Alaska Peninsula (South Side)

High
Sutwik
Ugaiushak
Fox
Hydra
Central
2 Unnamed islands (Nakalilok Bay)
Unnamed Islands between Unavikshak and Kumlik
Spitz
Brothers
Cherni
Sanak

Fox Islands (Eastern Aleutians)

Tanginak (Akun)
Kaligagan (including 7 islets on north side)
Derbin (Tigalda)
Poa (Tigalda)
Tangik (Tidgaldal)
Unnamed islet (Trident Bay)
Unnamed islet (Akun Strait)
Puffin
Ogangan (Unalaska)
Emerald (Unalaska)
Ship Rock (Unmak Pass)
Kigul (Unmak Pass)
Ogchul (Unmak)
Vesvidof (Unmak)
Adugak (Unmak)
Ananuliak (Unmak)

Kodiak Island Vicinity

Flat
Tugidak
Triplets
Cathedral
Ladder
Sheep
Cub
Amees
Nut
Puffin
John
Chinak Island and Rocks
Utesistol
Suitlak
Middle
Kekur

Bering Sea

King
Fairway Rock
Egg (Norton Sound)

Gulf of Alaska

Sand
Gull
Middleton

1479 M

ASSC 04 1993

Pine St.Chinese Benevolent Assoc.
124 Pine Street
San Anselmo, CA 94960

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 30, 1993

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

Dear Council Members:

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

Buying habitat is the very best way to invest Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The majority of remaining Settlement funds should be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds should be bought and protected (as with the recent 42,000 acre purchase at Seal Bay on Afognak).

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

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

Appreciatively yours,

Michael Broffman

Pine St.Chinese Benevolent Assoc.

tion of Restoration Actions:

**I restoration activities take place in the spill area
anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured
resources or services, or anywhere in the United States
there is a link to injured resources or services?**

☐ Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.

☐ Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a
link to injured resources or services.

☐ Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States
there is a link to injured resources or services.

☐ No preference

Comments:

S:

t Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives
habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring
resources or services (human uses).

**agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be
of the plan?**

☐ NO

☐ YES. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types,
emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat
any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own
reach if it isn't covered here.

☒ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to
injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use
areas with little habitat important to injured resources would
be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important
for human use (important scenic areas and human use
areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom
used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be
acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important
habitats for injured species and on the most important habi-
tats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels
that are only moderately important for injured resources or
services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other

ent:

☐ were placed into an endowment and the principal infla-
ted, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of
on activities indefinitely.

**answered "Yes" to the previous question, please
e what the annual endowment earnings should be**

or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing
human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate
new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities,
or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

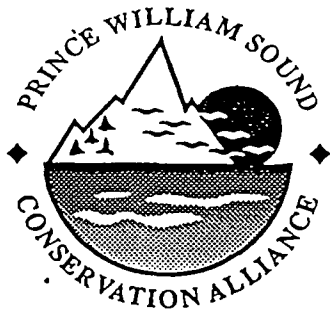
COMMENTS

The PWSAC...
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If the...
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Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

August 6, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear members of the Trustee Council:

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) has been closely following the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill remediation and restoration projects since the earliest days of the spill. We coordinated a successful volunteer beach clean-up effort and have provided a clearing house for spill related and environmental information. We ask that you consider our enclosed comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan.

Habitat acquisition and protection deserve the highest priority for immediate funding. In some cases, only a brief window of opportunity remains before critical habitats are logged and lost for the foreseeable future.

To minimize expenditures, human and physical resources should be pooled between compatible projects. In addition, projects should be put out to competitive bid whenever possible. Federal and State agencies should be carefully scrutinized in order that EVOS settlement monies are not spent on projects that should come under the agencies' legislatively appropriated operating budgets.

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

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We will continue our involvement in the EVOS restoration process.

Sincerely,

Karl Becker
Secretary, PWSCA Board of Directors

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance
Comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan
August 6, 1993

Issues and Policies

Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions

- **Target restoration activities to all injured resources and services.** In many instances, monitoring of natural recovery may be the only effective restoration activity.

Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources

- **Cease restoration actions once a resource recovers.** Recognize that if the Creator had wanted to build a better mouse trap, She would have done so. In addition, extreme caution should be exercised with restoration actions to avoid collateral injuries to other resources or services.

Effectiveness of Restoration Actions

- **Conduct only those restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.** Recognize that natural recovery of injured resources and services is the preferred means of restoration in all cases. Restoration activities should only be conducted when residual effects from the spill are clearly limiting the rate of natural restoration.

Location of Restoration Actions

- **Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.** In many instances linkages to injured resources and services may be subtle at best. This will be even more the case as distances from the spill affected areas increase.

Opportunities for Human Use

- **Conduct restoration actions to protect existing human use.** Restoration of human uses should only be implemented where direct damages from the spill have occurred. If a human use is limiting the recovery of injured resources or services, new methods of managing that use should be implemented. Examples would be educational materials directed at increasing public awareness of the impacts of human uses on natural recovery.

Infrastructure such as trails, developed to mitigate human impacts on the EVOS injured areas, should be located adjacent to and contiguous with existing communities after consultation with the agencies or organizations

which will be responsible for their maintenance. Oil Spill monies should not be spent on infrastructure projects without a clear vision of the future maintenance funding of those projects. In general, PWSCA opposes the development of using EVOS settlement funds to create new capital projects in Prince William Sound.

Restoration Categories

Monitoring and Research

- Ecological monitoring

- **Restoration research.** PWSCA recognizes the need for research to monitor the recovery of injured marine related species and the marine habitat. We feel that the studies should be incorporated in a comprehensive research plan directed at better understanding the marine environment as it relates to the EVOS injured species and services.

There may be instances when species not listed as having been damaged by the EVOS merit study because of newly recognized links to species and services injured by the spill. If strong evidence points to these links, the Trustees Council should provide funding for carefully planned research to understand how the linked species may impinge on the restoration of the injured species and services.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition

- **Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use.** Fisheries, tourism, subsistence users, and recreationists depend on the integrity of the coastal forest/marine ecosystem. Protecting as much of that ecosystem as possible is the biggest bang for our oil spill settlement buck. Habitat acquisition must occur on the scale of entire watersheds or larger areas in order to protect and restore as many of the EVOS injured resources and services. We must remember that pristine habitats and scenic beauty are resources upon which commercial tourism, recreation, and passive use depends. Clear-cut hillsides are generally not included in the pristine and scenic category.

With respect to commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries, the protection of wild anadromous habitat is the most important vehicle to insure the recovery of damaged stocks of cutthroat trout, dolly varden, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon.

Marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, river otter, archeological resources, clean water and sediments, and designated wilderness areas are resources that depend heavily on intact upland and marine habitat. Saving the marine

environment while losing the uplands will result in damages to the ecosystem as great as after the spill.

Comments on Spending

The Trustees must recognize that the terms of some research projects may extend past the remaining years of the settlement. In those cases, funds for the specific studies could be established that will sink over the remaining life of the studies.

PWSCA does not support the creation of research endowments. We also do not support the establishment of research funds unless those funds are clearly linked to the understanding and restoration of EVOS damaged species and services. Simply put, we do not want valuable and limited restoration monies isolated in funds that will eventually be looking for a place to get spent.

Potential Allocations

5% Administration and Public information

8% Monitoring and Research

12% General Restoration

75% Habitat Protection and Acquisition



798 1673 M
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

LOC = VDZ

August 6, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear members of the Trustee Council:

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) has been closely following the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill remediation and restoration projects since the earliest days of the spill. We coordinated a successful volunteer beach clean-up effort and have provided a clearing house for spill related and environmental information. We ask that you consider our enclosed comments on the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan.

Habitat acquisition and protection deserve the highest priority for immediate funding. In some cases, only a brief window of opportunity remains before critical habitats are logged and lost for the foreseeable future.

To minimize expenditures, human and physical resources should be pooled between compatible projects. In addition, projects should be put out to competitive bid whenever possible. Federal and State agencies should be carefully scrutinized in order that EVOS settlement monies are not spent on projects that should come under the agencies' legislatively appropriated operating budgets.

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

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We will continue our involvement in the EVOS restoration process.

Sincerely,


Karl Becker
Secretary, PWSCA Board of Directors

	INITIALS	DATE
CODED	CS	8/10
CODES ✓	JD	8/11
ENTERED	BCL	8/13
ENTRY ✓	254	8/16



1017
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

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

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

May 12, 1993

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members,

We would like to take this opportunity to make three main recommendations regarding the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan. We may have other comments before the August deadline, but we encourage you to include these suggestions in the Draft Plan.

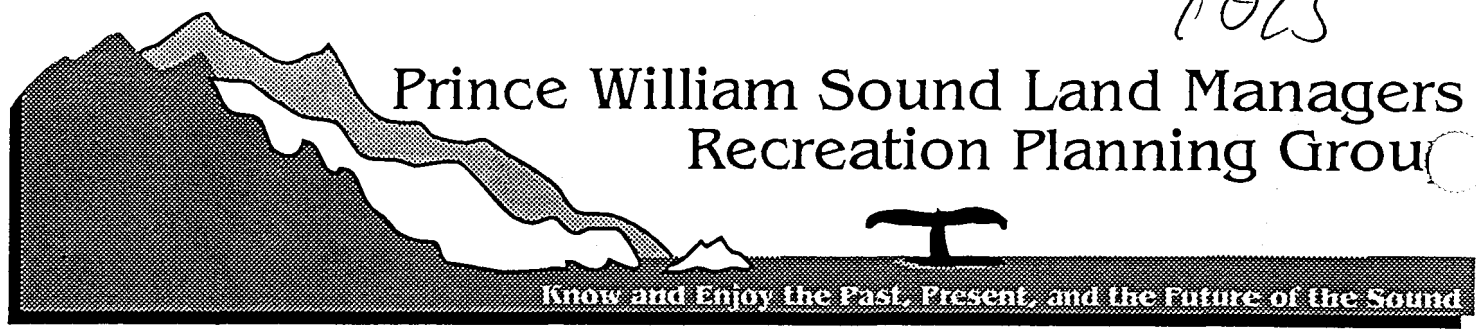
1. We urge you to allocate the bulk of restoration monies to preserving, protecting and enhancing wildlife and fisheries habitats in Prince William Sound. We are unanimous in supporting the acquisition of forests, wetlands, and timber rights to this end. This must be done soon, before logging, mining and recreation developments interfere with the integrity of the ecosystem as a whole.
2. We strongly support City of Cordova's Resolution 93-25, which requests the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to IMMEDIATELY provide emergency funds for three studies of Prince William Sound fisheries resources. Information provided by these studies will empower local fishermen to better manage their businesses and our collective fisheries resources.
3. We want to discourage using these monies for recreational developments, including docks, cabins, trails, camps, etc. in remote areas of the Sound, EXCEPT for those projects that would benefit local residents and be located near existing communities.

Thank you for seeking our ideas about the best ways to restore the damage done in our beloved Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

Tony Milionta
President of the Board of Directors

1065



Prince William Sound Land Managers Recreation Planning Group

201 E. 9th Avenue, Suite 206, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 271-2534

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1993

May 18, 1993

Mr. Dave Gibbons, Executive Director
EVOS Restoration Team
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The Prince William Sound Land Managers' Recreation Planning Group (PWSLMRPG) would like to bring the following issue to your attention in the restoration planning process. Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities. We suggest that if restoration activities are undertaken to assess or mitigate substrate oil effects, that impacts to recreation uses be included in such projects.

We have been working with the recently established Recreation Restoration Working Group in identifying 1994 restoration projects for recreation and cultural resources. We will continue to communicate the consensus views of the PWSLMRPG with respect to recreation and cultural resource restoration needs through the Working Group. The PWSLMRPG will not be commenting as a group on the Restoration Plan, but members may choose to do so individually.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Susan Rutherford

SUSAN RUTHERFORD
Chair

Participating Members

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
The Eyak Corporation

Alaska Department of Transportation, Division of Marine Highways
Chugach Alaska Corporation
The Chenega Corporation
The Tatitlek Corporation

RECLAIMERS of ALASKA

1395 M

PO BOX 1610 CORDOVA, AK 99574 (907) 424-7133

July 30, 1993

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

RECEIVED
AUG 02 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Attorney General Cole;

We are writing to you as a group of concerned citizens regarding the Exxon Valdez settlement funds expenditure. We are apprehensive about the bulk timber buy-back disguised at habitat acquisition and the near total lack of funding for fisheries research and management in comparison.

The Exxon Valdez released 11+ million gallons of crude oil into the waters of Prince William Sound, possibly resulting in damages to the fishing industry. The 1993 herring return was significantly smaller, larger in biomass, and suffering from lesions. A vast portion of the salmon fry this year had to be destroyed due to the infestation of a contagious disease in the hatcheries. This will devastate the salmon return in four years. It is quite apparent that immediate and long term development needs to be secured as a first priority for our fisheries in Prince William Sound.

Timber is a renewable resource that offers a sound economic base for our community. The millions of dollars proposed for this large acquisition will place a moratorium on timber for 3 years **only**. At the end of that time, logging will resume and commercial fishing will be a thing of the past.

We do, however, support the purchase of critical habitat areas including Eyak Lake, Power Creek, and spawning beds. These areas must be protected for the regrowth of our fisheries.

We urge you to make the wisest use of the settlement funds, and not use this as a tool to destroy two fundamental economic bases in Cordova.

Sincerely,

Marla Jean Adkins
Chair, Reclaimers of Alaska

CC:

Washington Delegation
Gov. Walter J. Hickel
Lt. Gov. Coghill
City of Cordova, City Counsel
Fish & Game, Cordova
CDFU, Atten: Jerry McCune
PWSAC
PWSCOR
Eyak Corp.
Sound Development, Inc.

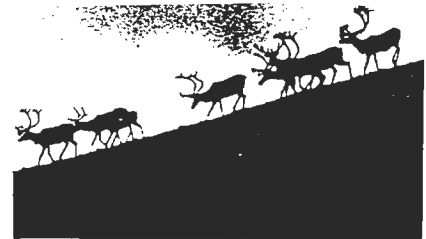
Sierra Club

Alaska Field Office

241 E. Fifth Avenue, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 276-4048 • FAX (907) 258-6807

1634 M



August 6, 1993

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

RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RE: "Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment"

Gentlemen:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We have not necessarily responded to each of the questions in the "brochure." Instead, we discuss the issues we consider most important, while suggesting a different approach that we believe the restoration plan should take.

1) The Restoration Plan format

The Sierra Club believes that the Restoration Plan should not attempt to name precise percentages or amounts of money to be spent on different categories of activities. We recommend a simple Plan that describes rules and policies for Trustee Council decisions. We recommend the following principles:

Legality: Trustees should clarify what is legal and what is not legal under the oil spill settlement. The settlement is not a "slush fund" for worthy projects. Only projects which advance restoration may be funded. Education and research are worthy goals, but are not legal unless they advance restoration of resources and services damaged in the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

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

Ecosystem protection: Trustees should give priority to projects which restore and protect whole ecosystems, rather than only one resource or service.

Harmlessness: Trustees should not fund projects which harm a damaged resource or service. For example, a hatchery project which increases the numbers of a certain species but reduces genetic diversity by damaging wild stocks should not be funded. Projects which increase human use at the expense of damaged resources must not be funded.

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

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

No pork: Trustees must not use settlement funds to supplement normal agency functions or to subsidize private enterprise.

Effective schedule: Trustees should not tie the schedule of expenditures directly to the schedule of Exxon's payments. Projects which would be most effective if implemented soon should be implemented, with a schedule of payments over time, if necessary. It is far more sensible to negotiate for large areas of habitat acquisition, and pay for them over time, than to make small purchases each year in order to keep within the scheduled payments from Exxon. On the other hand, a plan for monitoring and study should extend beyond the last payment from Exxon in 2001. Some funds should be set aside for this purpose. However, endowments are not an effective use of settlement funds. Far too little money would be available now, when it is most needed. Also, it would become increasingly difficult to ensure that funds

would be used as intended, to restore damage from the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

2) Habitat Protection

The Sierra Club believes that the best use of oil spill restoration funds is habitat protection. We are on record as favoring expenditure of 80% of the original \$900 million for this purpose. Unfortunately, this appears to be no longer possible, due to the amount of money that has been spent or committed for other purposes. We recognize that there are other legitimate needs for some of the remaining funds. For example, there is a great deal of popular support for studies of damaged fisheries, and this is an appropriate use of some funds.

However, habitat protection is the most effective use of funds. It is legal, it is highly effective, it protects the entire ecosystem, it is harmless, and it provides very long term benefits. Large scale protection could be implemented over the next two years, and paid for over the full eight years of Exxon's payments. Numerous privately owned areas provide high value habitat for damaged resources and opportunities for services. These areas are threatened with degradation which must be prevented through acquisition of land and/or development rights.

The Trustees should pursue large areas for acquisition, not just logging permit areas or buffer strips. Priority areas should include the following (in geographical order, from east to west):

- o Port Gravina/Orca Bay, including Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay, the Rude River drainage, and Hawkins Island (Eyak Corporation)
- o Port Fidalgo (Tatitlek)
- o Knight Island Passage, including Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, and Knight Island (Chenega)
- o Kenai Fjords National Park (Port Graham and English Bay)
- o Port Chatham (English Bay)
- o Shuyak Straits from Red Peaks to Seal Bay (Afognak Joint Venture)
- o Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Akhiook-Kaguyak, Old Harbor, Koniag)

3) Administration

The Trustees should reorganize their administration to improve efficiency and reduce conflicts of interest. We recommend a strong executive director, with staff chosen for their expertise in the necessary fields. Trustees should abandon the model of requiring at least one staff member from each agency on each

Oil Spill Restoration Plan Comments
August 6, 1993
Page 4

committee. For example, a habitat protection committee should be made up of experts in land acquisition. It does not need staff from agencies which do not manage land. Habitat acquisition should be centralized, rather than divided among different agencies with different procedures, different levels of expertise, and different levels of motivation. Projects should not be proposed and recommended by the agencies that stand to benefit from their funding; this is a conflict of interest which leads to "pork-barrel" projects and diversion of funds to supplement normal agency functions.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pamela Brodie".

Pamela Brodie



SIERRA CLUB

North Star Chapter

July 28, 1993

1330 M
RECEIVED
AUG 02 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Councilmembers:

I would like to respectfully submit comments on the Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound on behalf of the North Star Chapter of the Sierra Club. Our main concern is regarding the use of the funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement. It is our position that these monies could best be used to purchase habitat from private landowners. The preservation of these habitat areas, which are at risk of clearcutting, would provide "safe havens" for wildlife as oil impacted ecosystems recover. Also, preventing clearcutting on these lands would prevent further stresses such as sediment runoff in the already taxed ecosystems within the Sound.

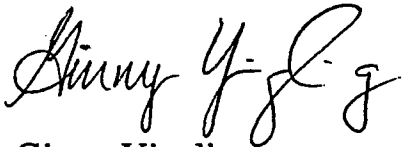
We recommend that the majority of the remaining settlement funds be spent to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation. To accomplish this and to provide ample habitat for larger wildlife, large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected. At a minimum, as much land as possible in the following areas should be purchased and protected:

1. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
2. Kenai Fjords National Park
3. Port Chatham
4. Port Fidalgo
5. Knight Island Passage
6. Shuyak Straits
7. Port Gravina/Orca Bay



After the terrible damage done to habitat and wildlife populations as a result of the Exxon Valdez spill, what could be more appropriate than to use the settlement funds to make amends. The harm of the spill cannot be undone, but we can protect undamaged portions of the ecosystem to aid in the environmental recovery. We strongly urge you to consider this option.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ginny Yingling".

Ginny Yingling
Conservation Committee Chair



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Chugach
National
Forest

201 E. 9th Ave.
Suite 206
Anchorage, AK 99501

1633 M

Reply to: 1600

Date: August 6, 1993

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AUG 06 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The following comments are offered in response to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Alternatives.

Overall Response to Proposed Alternatives

Although difficult to choose, we prefer Alternative 3 (Limited Restoration) for its overall guiding policies. We generally favor spending oil spill funds within the designated spill area. We favor a program of recreation enhancement within the Sound consistent with the current direction in the Chugach Forest Plan. Included would be trail construction, new cabins and hardened camp sites; and funds over the long term to maintain facilities. The EVOS funded recreation working group could appropriately synthesize the details of recreation development with respect to public views and current management direction.

Within alternative 3 however, we do not favor the creation of new (that is, any facilities in addition to those currently existing or proposed for expansion) hatchery based fish runs in the Sound. The present concerns regarding wild vs. hatchery stocks are of sufficient concern so as to not further promote additional hatchery runs.

Habitat Acquisition Priorities

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

Funding for an Endowment

We would favor creation of an endowment for long term funding of future projects and activities. A possible organization for the management of the endowment could utilize something similar to the Alaska Permanent Fund. In addition, such an endowment could provide funds for long term maintenance and operation of any





projects and facilities from oil spill funds. We suggest an amount equal to at least 20 percent of the remaining settlement funds may be appropriate. We favor funding of both monitoring and research, as well as habitat protection and acquisition as appropriate.

We also believe that a process based on the long term Restoration Plan needs to be established to allocate such funds on an annual basis. This process could utilize existing agency organizations to administer and implement projects within areas of jurisdiction.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment, if you have any questions please call me.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Navy

for BRUCE VAN ZEE
Forest Supervisor

cc: FLT



Caring for the Land and Serving People

FS-6200-28 (7-82)



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Upper Colorado Region
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
P.O. Box 1811
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-1811

1013
TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

JUN 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

IN REPLY REFER TO:

June 4, 1993

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

GLEN CANYON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
P.O. BOX 22459
FLAGSTAFF, AZ 86002-2459

Dear Restoration Office:

I have received and reviewed your recent brochure on the DRAFT Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. The brochure was very well done and reflects well on the many of the basic elements of concern on the alternatives for restoration.

There are several items though that you may wish to consider as you prepare to develop the final alternatives for action:

1. Short-term and Long-term effects.

The majority of the alternatives presented appear to focus on the short-term elements of ecosystem recovery. Equally important is to understand the long-term impacts to population community structure and responses to the chronic effects of the spill. While many of the immediate responses to the spill were well documented, the long-term dynamic variability of the ecosystem components is not well addressed.

The greatest concern that we are dealing with in the Grand Canyon is that many of the publics are wanting an ecosystem that is unchanging and stable. The problem with this concept is that ecosystems by nature are dynamic and respond to fluctuations within normal boundaries and thresholds. The identified discussions in your brochure do not well describe the dynamic issues and the need to understand that dynamism through a form of adaptive management and long-term monitoring and research.

2. Ecological Design of Restoration and Monitoring

The ecological design of the restoration efforts and long-term monitoring programs should include not only the "name" and easily visible species but also those species that make up the food chain and ecosystem variability.

In addition, ecosystem restoration should include not only biological elements but also the processes, elements and habitats that support the main "critical" habitats of the name species. This may mean that ecosystems originally not directly impacted by the oil spill may now be more important in maintaining ecosystem health. Their importance may decrease as the main ecosystem is

restored but until then extra care should be taken to maintain their integrity.

3. Adaptive Management and Long-term Monitoring

It is quite likely that even after a set of initial alternatives are agreed upon and a Record of Decision issued that additional changes, based on an evolving system, will be required. In spite of what bureaucrats and administrators may want, the restoration of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems around Prince William Sound are going to require extensive and continual monitoring to ensure that the agreed upon actions are indeed satisfying the required endpoints.

One means to accomplish this is by integrating an "Adaptive Management" concept into the monitoring program. Very simply Adaptive Management is defined as continually using the monitoring information as research input to evaluate ecosystem response to action. Monitoring must be looked upon as research in itself and as a continual measure of the effect of restoration.

I have enclosed a paper on the concept of Adaptive Management that was prepared for the issues of ecosystem maintenance in the Grand Canyon.

4. Non-Use Value Studies

I know that several non-use studies have been accomplished to date on the issues surrounding the Exxon Valdez issues. From the discussions that I have had with several of those researchers it appears certain that many people "value" the Prince William ecosystem far more than the minor cost of the birds/otters themselves. This should serve as an indicator that the public needs to be fully appraised of the total ecosystem approach to restoration and the needs to look beyond the name species.

We would recommend that a continual public involvement and non-use evaluation be part of the long-term plan.

5. Ecosystem Linkages and Thresholds

Little discussion has been made regarding an understanding of the linkages and thresholds that define the ecosystem responses in the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Has this been done or is it being done? A suggestion would be to include dollars for development of a technical paper and brochure for the public on the ecosystem dynamism.

6. Decisions and Actions

Who will be responsible for deciding what is accomplished and funded through the restoration program? This should be more fully discussed in the restoration program plan. Will definitive measures of success be developed?

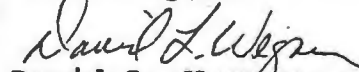
7. Control Areas

Are control areas for identification and measurement of success of the restoration program being set up? This is imperative to identify if your efforts are being successful.

I am sure that many of the points that I have made here are already underway in your efforts to restore the ecosystem however they are not well articulated in the document that I received. I am confident that with the right scientific input that a solid and logical restoration program can be developed.

I would like to remain involved in your efforts and request that you retain me on your mailing list. Thanks and good luck.

Sincerely,



David L. Wegner
Glen Canyon Environmental
Studies, Program Manager

n of Restoration Actions:

restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services?

restoration actions to the spill area only.

restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.

restoration actions anywhere in the United States where there is a link to injured resources or services.

reference

Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives that protect and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

Free that habitat protection and acquisition should be in the plan?

3. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, but emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat type, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own choice if it isn't covered here.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

were placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please state what the annual endowment earnings should be

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

U.S. Shooting Team

U.S. Shooting Team

Consider using
endowment to
fund Research
and Educational
chairs at
University of
Alaska

423 M

166

ion of Restoration Actions:

restoration activities take place in the spill area
anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured
resources or services, or anywhere in the United States
here is a link to injured resources or services?

Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a
link to injured resources or services.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States
there is a link to injured resources or services.

No preference

Comments:

S

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives
habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring
resources or services (human uses).

Do you agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be
a part of the plan?

NO

YES Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types,
emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat
type, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own
approach if it isn't covered here:

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to
injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use
areas with little habitat important to injured resources would
be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important
for human use (important scenic areas and human use
areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom
used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be
acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important
habitats for injured species and on the most important habi-
tats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels
that are only moderately important for injured resources or
services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other

ent:

UAF, Dept. of Chemistry
UAF
Dept. of Chemistry

ts were placed into an endowment and the principal infla-
ted, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of
n activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please

Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs,
or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☒ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing
human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate
new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities,
or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like
the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for
any other restoration option such as locations for public use cabins,
or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would
like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particu-
lar location, please provide enough detail about the location so we
can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it
would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

Long term research
in animal health
in the area is
needed

① To establish new
baselines

② monitor future
changes due
to "hopefully"
increased human
activity.

452

n of Restoration Actions:

restoration activities take place in the spill area where in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States here is a link to injured resources or services?

restoration actions to the spill area only.

entake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a injured resources or services.

entake restoration actions anywhere in the United States a link to injured resources or services.

reference

no of 1981

Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives at protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

that habitat protection and acquisition should be plan?

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own if it isn't covered here.

emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitat for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

Other

Institute of Arctic Biology, Univ of AK, FBKS

be placed into an endowment and the principal inflating the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of activities indefinitely.

ered "Yes" to the previous question, please

Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments:

Under increased human impact the management agencies should conduct appropriate research

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins, or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is, and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

If approximately 10% of the ~~income~~ Settlement was placed in an endowment, income earned could be used to establish several Professorial Chairs in oceanography and biology within the University of Alaska System. Institute of Arctic Biology, Univ of F

The individual recipients and their graduate students could then devote their principal research activities to impact, restoration and long term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Their research legacy will be vital to managing

Please - 0 - 00 0 -

792 M

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

1136 M
RECEIVED
JUL 26 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

22 July 1993

Members, EVOS Trustee Council
654 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Council members,

In addition to mailing in a "newspaper ballot", I take this opportunity to respond to your request for input from the public concerning the fate of settlement funds designated to restore and enhance resources and services damaged by the EVOS of 1989. As a practicing marine scientist and concerned member of the public, I appreciate the kinds of problems that face the council in deciding how to spend the remainder of the settlement funds. Doing this the "first" time is not unlike sailing uncharted waters. As we have all seen, the process of defining damage (beyond the obvious losses of birds, mammals and some fishes) was difficult enough. Attempting to decide how to restore and enhance injured resources appears to be a problem of similar or even greater magnitude. While I may not agree completely about how restoration funding has been allocated in the past, I nevertheless compliment the council for attempting to do something.

In this correspondence I advocate future Trustee Council sponsorship of a comprehensive monitoring and research program to define the recovery of damaged resources and to place the functioning of these resources within the framework of the ecosystem that supports them. We (the scientific community) were caught badly off guard by the EVOS in the spring of 1989. Had there been a general understanding of the form and function of the coastal ecosystem of Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak and waters to the west, a much more informed and efficient program of damage assessment and mitigation could have been organized.

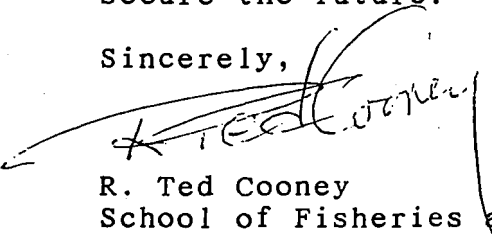
Toward this end, I urge you to establish the Marine Research Endowment crafted by Ken Adams, Ron Dearborn, Bill Hall, Theo Matthews, Jerome Komisar and Arliss Sturgulewski. I realize that the plan needs more work, but the gist of the notion is there. This proposal has the broad support of the organized fishing communities in the spill-affected areas, the regional Aquaculture Corporations, the University of Alaska and (unofficially) state

and federal agency scientists. An endowment of this magnitude could successfully fund the kind of long-term research needed to understand how the coastal ocean community (including birds, marine mammals, and commercial fish and shellfish populations) functions normally in the extremely dynamic oceanographic and meteorological environment that characterizes the northern Gulf of Alaska. This is the kind of information that was missing at the time of the EVOS. This is information that could potentially save hundreds of millions of dollars over the long haul of spill prevention, informed mitigation, damage assessment and future restoration. Without this kind of ecosystem understanding, changes in populations and commercial resources can be attributed to just about anything, and in fact have been.

Only rarely is there a financial opportunity to undertake the kind of focused marine studies needed to describe ecosystem form and function. It is unfortunate that funding for this opportunity was created by a disaster. However, this horrendous event initiated an unprecedented (in U.S. waters) experiment in coastal Alaska. It would be tragic if the over-all ramifications of a cold-water spill of this magnitude were not fully described, and even worse if Alaskans were scientifically unprepared for another event (in Prince William Sound or elsewhere). Providing funding in the form of an Endowment to undertake long-term careful studies of the region will (in my view) pay huge future dividends.

Many will say that enough science has already been done. They must be reminded not to confuse science with the damage assessment activity that was crafted for litigative purposes. While it is true that many of the findings stimulated by the need to assess injury can be used for other purposes, the surface has only been scratched by objective science in the affected region. The means is available now to undertake this task. It must not be lost in squabbles over turf or wranglings over definitions about what constitutes appropriate expenditures. Be bold and secure the future.

Sincerely,



R. Ted Cooney
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

least case, and only tampered with if unlikely to occur over a reasonable time span (i.e. 10 yrs)

tion of Restoration Actions:

d restoration activities take place in the spill area anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured or services; or anywhere in the United States

ed there is a link to injured resources or services?

Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.

Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services.

No preference

ents: My choice is based on the belief that geographical boundaries (i.e. area, etc.) are meaningless with respect to biology of many of the species populations of concern

it Protection and Acquisition. Four of the alternatives habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring resources or services (human uses).

I agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be of the plan?

NO

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitats, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own approach if it isn't covered here.

☒ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important for human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other
ent:

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO

experimental means

ds were placed into an endowment and the principal inflated, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of n activities indefinitely.

answered "Yes" to the previous question, please

use, also conduct actions that increase existing human use. Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs, or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.

☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.

☐ No preference

Comments: Options 3 & 4 will have the opposite effect of restoring the spill region to its pre-spill conditions and should therefore not even be considered under the terms of the Restoration Plan.

COMMENTS

Please use the space below to describe an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect, or an area appropriate for any other restoration option such as locations for public-use cabins or fish passes. Or use the space to write any comments you would like the Trustee Council to know about. If you do describe a particular location, please provide enough detail about the location so we can understand where it is and which injured resource or service it would benefit. Any comment you write will be greatly appreciated.

I believe it is essential that the issue of what "Restoration" actually means to "bring back to former place or condition or use" (Pocket Oxford Dictionary), in other words to return to conditions to those that existed pre-spill. Such a definition is not compatible with the placement of fisheries within the spill area, or other such activities. These behaviours are management (aka gardening). This is not necessarily bad (my personal preference is to avoid such activities) but the use of appropriate terminology is in my opinion essential. This issue is routinely ignored by Restoration Ecologists and the recognition of it in such a high profile case would be extremely valuable. Furthermore, I feel that it is important that the ~~actions~~ that are taken be accounted for.

W-17675



Valdez Convention
& Visitors Bureau

1698 M

RECEIVED
AUG 09 1993

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 8, 1993

Dear Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

This letter is written in excited support of the proposed Valdez Visitors & Cultural Center. As an employee of the Valdez Convention & Visitors Bureau I am constantly reminded of the importance The Prince William Sound plays in enriching the Valdez community, as a place of beauty and enjoyment to the visitors and a source of livelihood to many residents who rely on tourism, oil, and fishing. A Center that incorporated information on native history, Prince William Sound education, and showed the effects the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill had on the city and people of Valdez as well as the other communities that were impacted, would enhance the mystique of Prince William Sound while informing the public as to the realities of the Oil Spill and our recovery restoration process.

Valdez needs a place that the importance of the past can be combined with education in the future. Together with Prince William Community College efforts, offices for the VCVB, Valdez Chamber of Commerce, Valdez Native Association, and others, this Center brings together opportunities for studies and preservation of Prince William Sound, and information so that the public can appreciate and understand an important part of our history.

Please recognize all these points of interest as we look towards the future of Valdez and Alaska. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

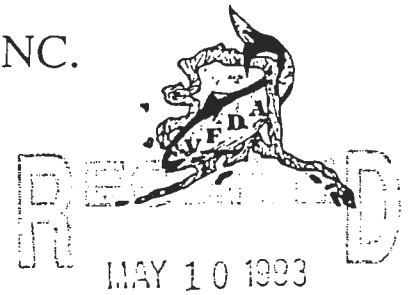
Suzie Johnson
Tourism Manager

1019 P

VALDEZ FISHERIES
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

P.O. Box 125
Valdez, Alaska 99686

Admin 907-835-4874
Fax 907-835-4831
Hatchery 907-835-5947
Fax 907-835-5951



April 26, 1993

To: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Council

From: Bob Kellar, President

Valdez Fisheries Development Association Inc., would like to request monies from the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan for the following purpose:

"Retirement of all hatchery debit for those hatcheries located in Prince William Sound, on Kodiak Island and in Lower Cook Inlet."

The hatcheries are all located in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Impact Area of South Central Alaska and have been greatly affected by this catastrophic spill. The following list includes some of the impacts suffered by the hatcheries, however not all of the impacts are listed because they have not been fully evaluated:

1. Outmigrating hatchery salmon fry were directly exposed to the oil.
2. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton that the outmigration fry feed on were exposed.
3. Dislocation of human resources within the hatchery infrastructure
4. Perception of the hatchery program in the State of Alaska.

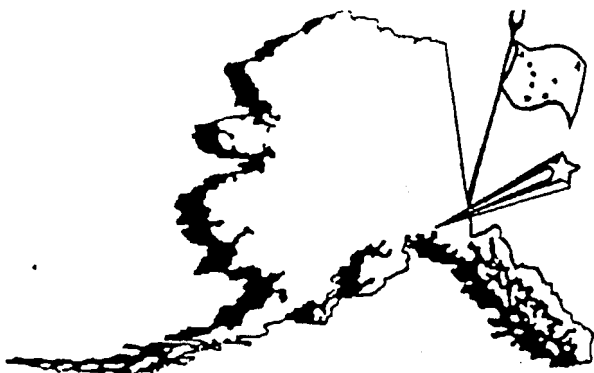
The monies allocated for the retirement of the hatchery debit should be disbursed in the following manner.

1. Monies would be split with part going back to the revolving loan fund where it originated and part going to an Endowment for Fisheries and Wildlife.
2. By reducing the hatchery debit, the budgets for the hatcheries will also be reduced. This would provide approximately 30-35% more fish to the fishermen through the common property fishery. While this is not a direct disbursement of monies, it is nevertheless a cause and effect response.

The fine points of this proposal still must be worked out with all the involved parties and a consensus must be achieved.

DEDICATED TO THE UTILIZATION, CONSERVATION,
AND REHABILITATION OF ALASKA'S FISHERY RESOURCE
WITHIN THE 200-MILE LIMIT

Submitted at Valdez Public Meeting 4/26/93



1764 M

VALDEZ NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1108
VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686

PHONE: 835-4951

RECEIVED

AUG 10 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

9th August 1993

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

Dear Sirs,

I have only recently become a member of the Valdez community. Living here has generated within me an awe and wonder of both the many cultural histories and natural histories that belong to this area.

The horror of the 1989 oil spill reached even my far off country of Australia, Where concern for the peoples and the environment of Prince William Sound ran deep. The recovery of the Sound and the efforts to prevent another oil spill tragedy is still being followed with great interest.

Since that time I believe a tremendous amount of effort in both time and money has been invested not only in the clean up but also in the formulation of better preventative practices. This unique and wondrous region can only hold its own, when the industries that work from it are active with its care and protection.

While working as a Community Health Representative, I have come to know and understand the many problems faced by the Alaska Native population as a direct result of the 1989 oil spill. Their lives have been drastically changed and their confidence in the future shaken by the oil spill disaster and consequent changes in their environment.

The monies that have been set aside (by this Trustee Council), to aid in the healing of the areas most affected by the spill, I feel will be most appropriately used to fund a combined cultural/archaeological center. It should be remembered that it is here in Prince William Sound, that the impact of the 1989 oil spill was and still is being felt.

I feel the proposal to build a cultural center replete with its own artifact repository base for collecting and maintaining the heritage of this region is a brilliant one. Alaska Natives of Prince William Sound and the many tourists that visit this area will have a professional center in which the many cultures of this

region will be represented. A center where understanding and learning will be encouraged not only about living cultures and their pasts but also how the oil industry has become apart of their life and times.

The combination of a cultural center and an archaeological center will enable this unique population to maintain and understand their heritage in two ways. Firstly by the interactive nature of a cultural center. In this center people will be actively involved with their cultural heritages through dance, art, story telling, music, and craft. The archaeological center will reinforce and support the different cultures in this region by providing an artifact repository in which artifacts will be treated and studied by professionals.

I strongly urge you to consider this proposal and the many aspects of the life and times of this region it will bring together. This with the support and help from the villages of Chenega, Eyak (Cordova), Tatitlek and Valdez will be a contribution that will live as long as the people in this uniquely beautiful land.

Respectfully,

Catherine Varra

Catherine Varra
Community Health Representative
Indian Health Services



Washington Wilderness Coalition

P.O. Box 45187, Seattle, WA 98145-0187 (206) 633-1992 Fax (206) 633-1996

APR 03 1993

3 August, 1993

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

Dear Members of the Trustee Council,

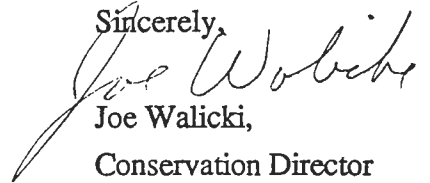
The Washington Wilderness Coalition (WWC) is writing to urge you to support the use of the Exxon Valdez Settlement funds for habitat purchases in Alaska. We feel that buying habitat would be the best possible way to invest the Oil Spill Settlement dollars. The vast majority of the remaining Settlement funds should be spent to buy habitat, which would in turn protect the Alaskan wildlife habitat from further devastation. Large areas, including entire watersheds, should be bought and protected (as with the recent purchase at Seal Bay). Also, the Trustees should buy and protect at least these following habitats:

- 1) Port Gravina/ Orca Bay;
- 2) Port Fidalgo;
- 3) Knight Island Passage;
- 4) Kenai Fjords National Park;
- 5) Port Chatham;
- 6) Shuyak Straits; and
- 7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Salmon, Bald Eagles, and Marbled Murrelets are among some of the creatures which were devastated by the oil spill and now depend on the forest habitat. The large-scale logging threat in the oil spill area constitutes what could become a second disaster for these animals. We at the WWC are convinced that using the Settlement dollars to protect the wildlife habitat is the best way to restore their damaged populations.

The Washington Wilderness Coalition is composed of over 40 member organizations and 1,000 individuals, both grass-roots and state-wide, fighting to save wilderness, wild rivers, and wildlife in the United States. Please consider the above-mentioned proposals; we feel that they are the only way to ensure the long-term protection of the oil spill area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Walicki". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

Joe Walicki,

Conservation Director

DEAN A. LYDIG
Chairman
Spokane



DR. JAMES M. WALTON
Vice Chairman
Port Angeles

STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON WILDLIFE COMMISSION

600 Capitol Way N. • Olympia, Washington 98501-1091 • (206) 753-3070

1359 M

TERRY KARRO
Winthrop

JOHN C. MCGLENN
Bellevue

NORMAN RICHARDSON
Yakima

MITCH JOHNSON
Puyallup

July 28, 1993

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

RECEIVED
AUG 02 1993

Dear Trustees:

This is to complement the trustees on making a great start by using settlement funds to save Kachemak Bay on the Kenai and Seal Bay on Afognak Island.

We know that you are under great pressure to spend the settlement on other projects of little value to restoring fish and wildlife hurt in the spill.

This is to urge you to protect wildlife habitat from further devastation by using the vast majority of remaining settlement funds for buying land and timber rights and protecting habitat.

Sincerely,

WASHINGTON WILDLIFE COMMISSION

Norman Richardson, Member

1467 M

Aug 2, 1993

Mark A. Foster
P. O. Box 101260
Anchorage, AK 99510
August 2, 1993

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

Dear Trustees:

As the President of the Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners I hosted a conference in June of this year here in Anchorage. We had over 250 attendees. I was particularly pleased by the substantial number of conferees who have expressed their great pleasure at having had the opportunity to come visit our vast and beautiful state. A number have already begun to make plans to return next year to further their travels.

One theme is clear - they were attracted and will return because we have substantial areas of unspoiled wilderness.

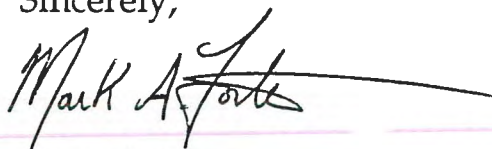
It seems clear that for us to continue to attract significant conventions and visitors we must continue to offer what makes us a great destination - wilderness and wildlife.

As a Trustee, you can help with this investment in our future by making wildlife habitat acquisition a top priority.

I would encourage you to target Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, and Shuyak Straits for wildlife habitat acquisition.

Your efforts in this regard are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

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

Mark A. Foster

1619 M
RECEIVED
AUG 06 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

August 6, 1993

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

RE: Restoration Plan: Summary of Alternatives for
Public Comment

Dear Trustee Council:

The Wilderness Society is pleased to provide comments on the proposed Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. National interests are truly at stake. Most oiled shorelines were within the boundaries of conservation units designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. Designated Wilderness shorelines of Katmai National Park and Becharoff National Wildlife Refuge, proposed Wilderness in Chugach National Forest and Kenai Fjords National Park, and the spectacular defacto wilderness coasts of other national parks and wildlife refuges were harmed by the oil spill. As well, the federal Trustees must represent the public trust of all Americans in their decisions concerning wilderness, wildlife, and other natural resources and services that were damaged by the oil spill.

The cornerstone of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that provides restoration by preventing further damage to injured resources by protecting threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. The Trustee Council needs to move beyond the approach of conducting negotiations by individual agencies for relatively small parcels to a more comprehensive approach supported by a team of top-notch negotiators.

We also believe that the Trustees must be dedicated to a well designed long-term ecological monitoring program using a small portion of the funds. Investigation of on-going damage to fisheries and wildlife resources is necessary and should be done in the context of a comprehensive and well integrated program that addresses not only individual species, but also the relationships between various components of the marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

We oppose endowments due to the imminent need for maximum leeway in

ALASKA REGION

430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
TEL. (907) 272-9453 FAX (907) 274-4145

negotiations for habitat that must occur as soon as possible. We also believe that endowments for research are not needed to ensure that the Trustees make a commitment to a targeted, long-term ecological monitoring program.

Alternatives Presented. We are concerned that the alternatives may be perceived as numerical targets for funding while the rationale for long-term effectiveness for various restoration measures gets lost among the perception of competing interests. Alternative #2 comes the closest to meeting restoration goals since it gives the highest priority to habitat protection and acquisition as our highest priority for restoration but a better concept of a long-term ecosystem monitoring program needs to be included in it. However, the policy questions need to be answered differently (see Table 1 and discussion below).

We oppose alternatives 1,3,4, and 5 because we do not believe they contain adequate priority to habitat protection and acquisition. We believe that the parameters for identifying what kinds of projects are not eligible for Exxon Valdez funds must be clearly laid out so that the Trustee Council does not spend lots of time evaluating proposals that are not suitable.

We oppose virtually all enhancement and manipulation forms of restoration because there is little evidence that they would be effective, and these kinds of restoration generally address only one single species. We find the term "general restoration" misleading, and prefer use of the terms enhancement and manipulation as they are more descriptive as to what is really involved. For all alternatives, manipulation of resources should emphasize management that protects wild fish stocks and natural wildlife diversity and should avoid focusing on only single species. Enhancements should not compromise wilderness and recreational values.

The Draft Plan has exaggerated the effectiveness of "general restoration" listed in the table for alternatives 3, 4, and 5. The only "general restoration" we believe is justified at this time is removal of non-native predators (i.e. alien foxes) on islands that previously supported murre colonies and protection of archeological resources. Except for testing of subsistence foods for contamination, we oppose all options shown for services, especially development of new recreational/tourism facilities and development of new commercial fish runs, hatcheries, other such enhancements. We believe that an option should be added under "Designated Wilderness Areas": priority for habitat acquisition in the Nellic-Juan/College Fjords and other Wilderness Study areas.

We strongly oppose any use of the criminal or civil funds for spill contingency planning and response efforts or research, as we believe there are many other programs where such activities--albeit important--are already mandated and these types of activities do not fall within the parameters of the settlement. This would include any future proposals for "in situ" oil test burns by Alaska Clean Seas/ U.S. Coast Guard or cold water dispersant development.

We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement. As well, we believe that wetland restoration projects such as have been proposed in the past for Montague Island or hazardous waste cleanups, are regular agency programs that, even if they have merit, should not receive any settlement funds. Furthermore, we do not believe it is appropriate for the Minerals Management Service to seek any funds from the criminal or civil settlement in order to conduct research or its environmental study, assessment, or other pre-lease work for Outer Continental Shelf sales in the spill region or elsewhere in Alaska.

We will discuss our vision for the Ecological Monitoring program, habitat protection goals, and the five policies raised in your newspaper Restoration Plan in more detail.

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and we support an integrated-ecosystem approach. The goal of this program should be to understand the long-term effects of the oil spill, to evaluate recovery, and to understand the relationships of various components of the spill-affected ecosystem. The Trustee's monitoring program must be better integrated with regular agency monitoring, research, and management so that we best further our understanding of what's going on in the spill affected ecosystem, and also maximize the "bang for the buck".

This program needs to depart significantly from the approach taken for the damage assessment phase dictated by litigation needs which focused investigation on individual species most expected to show dramatic damages. There has also been ample research to document linkages of upland habitats with species injured by the spill and so, continued emphasis on this kind of monitoring is unnecessary.

We believe that the four Proposed Program Components for the monitoring and research program do not clearly distinguish the kinds of information that would be collected and how it would be integrated together. "Recovery monitoring" with the goal of producing a conclusive finding that 'recovery has occurred' for individual species has little relevance if this information is not connected with data about trends in other aspects of the ecosystem, and should not be a primary goal of monitoring. Furthermore, if a definition of "recovery" is used that considers only population-level effects to be significant, this could rule out collecting important data (such as sub-lethal effects) which may give clearer indications of lasting effects throughout the environment. Also, due to lack of baseline information and high natural variability, there may be lasting effects--even to populations--that are not evident from monitoring.

We also believe that it will be virtually impossible to measure the effectiveness rate of most individual restoration projects due to paucity of baseline data and high

natural variability; therefore "restoration monitoring" must be done from a broader ecosystem perspective if it is to be useful. There is little, if any, "Restoration Research" that should be conducted; this should occur only in cases of severe, on-going population declines. We oppose any research into oil spill containment, or oil recovery (such as special cold-water dispersant technology along the lines of the Alaska Clean Seas proposal) under the guise of Restoration research.

"Ecosystem monitoring" should be the framework that all research and monitoring is conducted within. However, this should be done with the goal of understanding the long-term effects of the oil-spill, and better knowledge of the relationships of all parts of the ecosystem. However, the Trustee agencies have the individual responsibilities to assure that there is adequate information in the event of an oil spill or other development. We are specifically opposed to Exxon Valdez settlement funds being used to undertake baseline studies that are needed prior to federal OCS and state offshore oil leasing in areas such as Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. While necessary, it is the responsibility of the MMS to assure such studies are done as part of its on-going OCS program.

Employment of local residents should be a priority. The Federal government should make full use of local-hire provisions. Monitoring and long-term research programs, site stewardship of archeological and other cultural resources, and restoration projects should hire rural residents.

In conclusion, a comprehensive program makes the most sense and the Trustee Council needs to develop a new proposal. The "conceptual design" and "conceptual model" for the monitoring program does not appear to provide for adequate participation and decision-making by those with expert traditional indigenous knowledge. This must be an explicit part of the concept of the program. Also, there must be adequate field work, and means of incorporating expert opinion and knowledge from the public.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition should be based on Widely Accepted Ecological Concepts

Habitat protection and acquisition should generally occur on a broad scale in order to achieve settlement goals. As Trustees, you have the rare opportunity to protect still intact expanses of habitat used by a diversity of species and that support a range of services which were injured by the spill. Elsewhere, resource managers are left with crumb-sized pieces of habitat for designing nature reserves and from which to decide acquisition priorities. Here, we have the opportunity to apply our finite financial resources creatively and maximize habitat protection on an ecosystem-scale instead of simply biting off a few prime chunks.

The first step is for the state and federal agencies to recognize their role is a

double one and that for their Trustee obligations to be most meaningful, they will commit on-going agency management activities to be compatible with restoration goals. For agencies to use settlement funds to augment existing management actions under the rationale that these are spill-related, and to not work toward the restoration goals in other aspects of its program, thwarts the public interest and commitments made in the settlement.

The public should not be asked to pay from one pocket (restoration funds) to study and restore populations and to protect habitat, while at the same time the government has its hand in another pocket to promote activities that would complicate management or destroy or degrade habitats in this same region -- it is the same wallet, the public's. Since public land managers should already be doing all that they can to restore the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, habitat protection efforts should focus on acquisition of large blocks of intact habitat on private lands.

In the spill-affected region, we are blessed with the opportunity to do more than just protect isolated pieces such as nesting sites or streamside buffers. Acquisition of especially rich sites is important, but the integrity of these areas cannot be maintained in isolation from the adjacent habitats, nor is their value independent of the quality of the larger watershed or ecosystem. It is well known that habitat loss causes population declines and can facilitate extinction by transforming large populations into smaller, more isolated ones through the process of habitat fragmentation. *Consensus exists among biologists that, all else being equal, continuous suitable habitat supports more individuals of a species targeted for conservation than does fragmented (discontinuous) habitat* (Thomas et al. 1990).

Certain concepts of conservation strategy widely accepted by specialists in the fields of ecology and conservation biology (Den Boer 1981, Harris 1984, Thomas et al. 1990, Wilcove et al. 1986) that are applicable to Exxon Valdez restoration include:

- o "Bigger is better." Large blocks of habitat are better than small ones.
- o Blocks of contiguous habitat are better than loose aggregations of fragmented blocks due to problems associated with fragmentation and edge effects including increased predation and susceptibility to blow-down, reduced wildlife dispersal and altered movements, erosion, and others.
- o Protected habitats should be distributed across a species' complete geographic distribution.

Our priorities for acquisition are broad areas, including entire watersheds, in these areas:

- ♦ Shuyak Straits - Afognak Island (Afognak Joint Venture holdings) old-growth forest

habitat located along the north part of the island adjacent to and east of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge unit on this island.

- ♦ Kenai Fjords National Park - All English Bay and Port Graham inholdings.
- ♦ Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge inholdings on Kodiak Island.
- ♦ Port Gravina / Orca Bay - Eyak Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Orca Narrows/Nelson Bay, Sheep Bay, Simpson Lagoon.
- ♦ Port Fidalgo - On-going logging threatens densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Valdez and Tatitlek.
- ♦ Knight Island Passage - Chenega Corporation inholdings in Chugach National Forest, including Knight Island and Jackpot/Eshamy.
- ♦ Port Chatham - This last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, is threatened by logging.

Options for the Habitat Acquisition Process

The Restoration Plan must work from the recognition that the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the spill and approach restoration efforts from the premise that ecosystems need to be restored.

Just as repairing the individual homes or stores flooded out by the Mississippi will not restore the devastated communities, we should not rate the effectiveness of habitat acquisition by judging how well a particular parcel of land might help increase (or sustain) the bald eagle population alone, for example. While we must try to protect, and acquire where threatened, important habitat that serve critical functions for species injured by the spill--we must not look just at the pieces, but at the whole fabric of life that is sustained by intact ecosystems.

A comprehensive approach to acquisition on a large-scale should be taken with a new approach to negotiations. If the criteria developed earlier in the Restoration Framework Supplement from 1992 are to be used, ecosystems will have the best chance for restoration using these options:

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- o Concurrent Analysis
 - o Imminent Threat Protection process
 - o Threshold Set A.

We believe the concurrent analysis with an imminent threat protection process, using the threshold criteria in Set A is the only realistic option for the Trustees in light of the kinds of biological information available and the limitations of existing fisheries and wildlife management programs. Quite simply, the kind of scientific information available about the pre- and post-spill distribution and populations for many fish and wildlife species is inadequate to draw precise conclusions about the effectiveness of most specific management actions. Throughout the world, limitations in our knowledge of ecological systems has led fisheries and wildlife managers to chose protection of wildlife habitat as the best means of protecting wildlife populations.

We support use of the "Imminent threat protection process" described in Fig. 2, not the "Evaluation Process" shown in Fig. 1 of the additional handouts to the Framework Document. Based on the information we have at this time, we prefer Threshold Criteria Set A. We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be at the top of a hierarchy of restoration options. Considering the options given in the Restoration Framework, we strongly prefer concurrent analysis (Fig. 7--we prefer revised Fig. 7 from handout that shows habitat acquisition on same level as management and manipulation) and are opposed to the hierarchical analysis (Fig. 6) where habitat acquisition may only be considered as a last resort. On both Figs. 6&7, the "adequate" rate and degree of recovery that leads to "no further action" should be changed to reflect that monitoring will continue to assure that further injury wasn't detected or arise later as a result of latent injury or complex ecological interactions.

Table 1. Issues and Policy Questions Addressed in the Alternatives

Issue	Policy Question
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Address all injured resources and services. There does not have to be a population decline, but priority to species with such declines.
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered, but priority to species with population declines.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Enhancement and manipulations should be required to produce substantial improvement over natural recovery. High priority to actions that minimize further harm to an injured resource or service.
Location of Restoration Actions	Undertake restoration actions in the entire spill affected ecosystem (i.e increase boundary to east). Allow actions outside the spill area for species with continuing population declines (lower priority).
Opportunities for Human Use	No restoration actions to develop new human uses of the spill area, or to conduct activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc.

Issues and Policy Questions

1. Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions.

Definition of injury should encompass more than population level effects - We believe that the definition of injury should not focus on detected effects to populations, but should also include degradation of habitats and sub-lethal effects including changes in physiological or biochemical changes or productivity changes. This is crucial since, as the Trustees acknowledge, pre-spill population data is lacking for many species and determination of population declines caused by the spill is complicated by high natural variability or declines that had begun prior to the spill. The public is concerned about habitat and sub-lethal effects. We are pleased that the Trustee Council has begun to give treatment to injuries for which there was no measurable population decline, and believe this could be consistently reflected throughout the Restoration Plan.

We are troubled by the definition of "consequential injury" that may give more priority to significant population declines than to habitat degradation or contamination. If habitat or sublethal or chronic effects to adults or any other life stages are continuing, but have not yet been manifested or inferred at the population level, there may still be a problem for which restoration is warranted.

Because this document was based on studies that focused on documenting injury to individual species for legal proof of harm, it seems that potential future environmental injury has been downplayed. Furthermore, the difference between lack of evidence of injury, and lack of effects must be made explicit. For example, the description of Recovery for Sitka Black-Tailed Deer (p. B7, 1993 Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives) should be changed to say, "since there is no evidence that populations of Sitka black-tailed deer were injured or were not injured, no estimate of recovery time can be made.

We encourage the Trustee Council to include in the "Summary of Injury" a more complete description of the more subtle effects; for example, the increased significance of rockfish mortality or physiological changes for such a long-growing species that may live 100 years, or the heavy direct mortality of yellow-billed loons which is of concern since this species has low population numbers. The Summary of Injury should not state there was "no evidence of injury" if there was sub-lethal damage but not population-level effects. "Other Birds" should be listed under "Injured, but no known population decline" on the table of Injured Resources (p.E3, 1993 Supplement).

Recovery concept must include protection of habitat that contributes to natural recovery. We believe that enhancement of ecosystem protection is justified under the terms of the settlement and the recovery concept as written is too narrow. Injury to the ecosystem needs to be described. The summaries of injury to habitats are a good start at describing the injury to the entire ecosystem, but further synthesis of effects on coastal,

riverine, and upland habitats and the array of species they support is needed. As well, food web relationships need greater attention. For example, the ecological significance of uptake of petroleum hydrocarbons by deer from eating kelp was downplayed with the statement "it was determined that the deer were safe to eat," especially since the intertidal habitat section failed to mention the kelp-deer interaction. Initial and potential long-term human health effects from the spill to residents and oil spill workers should be included in the summary since humans are part of the ecosystem.

Better information about Injury to Archeological Resources needed. We recognize that specific information about archeological resources needs to be kept confidential, but if possible, maps or description of which ANILCA conservation units had injured resources would be useful. It is hard for the public to appreciate the magnitude of damage without better information.

2. Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources.

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

3. Effectiveness of Restoration Actions.

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

4. Location of Restoration Actions.

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

5. Opportunities for Human Use.

No restoration actions to develop new human uses of the spill area, or to conduct

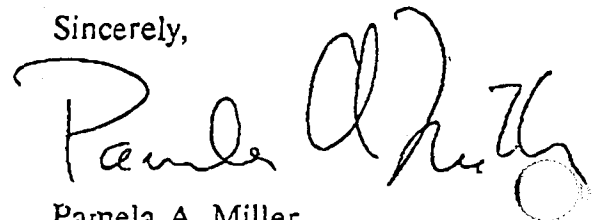
The Wilderness Society

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activities that are regular agency functions for recreation, etc. We are opposed to trail-building, new roads, docks or ports, lodges or cabins, or other infrastructure or intrusive development.

The Wilderness Society is a national membership organization devoted to preserving wilderness and wildlife, protecting America's prime forests, parks, rivers, and shorelands, and fostering an American land ethic. This non-profit organization has 300,000 members nationwide, nearly 1,400 of whom live in Alaska and many who reside along or use the shorelines of areas affected by the spill. We appreciate this opportunity to comment and look forward to continued involvement in the Restoration Process.

Sincerely,



Pamela A. Miller
Asst. Regional Director

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