

**SCOMM**

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
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Standing Committees:  
Resources  
Transportation

Budget Subcommittees:  
Natural Resources  
Corrections  
Public Safety  
Community & Economic Development

DISTRICT R

Alaina  
Alcan  
Allakaket  
Aniak  
Anvik  
Arctic Village  
Beaver  
Bettles  
Big Delta  
Birch Creek  
Boundary  
Canyon Village  
Central  
Chalkyitsik  
Chenega Bay  
Chicken  
Chistochina  
Chitna  
Chuaribukuk  
Circle  
Goldhor  
Copper Center  
Cordova  
Crooked Creek  
Delta Junction  
Dot Lake  
Doy Creek  
Eagle  
Eagle Village  
Evanville  
Fort Greely  
Fort Yukon  
Four Mile Road  
Galena  
Georgetown  
Glenallen  
Grayling  
Gulkana  
Healy Lake  
Holy Cross  
Hughes  
Huslia  
Kaktog  
Kenny Lake  
Koyukuk  
Lake Minchumina  
Lime Village  
Livengood  
Lower Kalskag  
Manley Hot Springs  
Marshall  
McCarthy  
McGrath  
Medfra  
Mendeltna  
Mentasta  
Minto  
Nabesna  
Nemana  
Nikolai  
Northway  
Nulato  
Paxson  
Pilot Station  
**Rampart**  
Red Devil  
Ruby  
Russian Mission  
Shageluk  
Silver Springs  
Slana  
Sleetmire  
Stevens Village  
Stony River  
Takoma  
Tanacross  
Tanana  
Tarttlek  
Tatlin  
Telida  
Tetlin  
Tok  
Tobsona  
Tonsina  
Tulksak  
Tronck  
Upper Kalskag  
Valdez  
Venetie  
Whittier  
Wiseman

**Sponsor Statement**  
**CSSJR 18**

CSSJR 18 requests Exxon-Mobil Corporation pay court ordered damage claims resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. It has been more than 10 years since the spill, and 5 years since an Alaskan jury in federal district court returned a \$5 billion punitive damages judgement against Exxon. Over 40,000 claimants have waited while Exxon has filed numerous motions and appeals to overturn the verdict, request new trials, or otherwise delay payment.

The legislature has been very supportive of the oil industry and has offered many incentives for development. An important element of the partnership between government and industry is good corporate citizenship. In order to help bring closure to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, SJR 18 urges Exxon-Mobil to immediately pay the court ordered compensatory damages, and if affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, to pay the punitive damages without further delay or appeal.

# LETS GET IT STRAIGHT !

Run failures

While salmon fisheries adjacent to Prince William Sound in Alaska produce fish in record numbers, in Prince William Sound, the area directly impacted by the massive 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, there has been bizarre run timing and run failures since 1989. For a two year life cycle fish such as the Pink salmon this is disastrous. For the commercial fishermen who rely on the return of these fish it has meant economic catastrophe and imminent bankruptcy for many. The oil industry loudly proclaims that the oil is cleaned up and things are better than ever. Not to worry.

Cold weather

Some pundits suggest that colder weather is the culprit— not too likely since cold would not just single out PWS. Others blame the Sound's malaise on the hatchery developments— a convenient scapegoat, but not too convincing when you consider how well the system worked prior to the 1989 Exxon oil spill. So what could be the answer ?

Hatcheries blamed  
Crystal clear

In my mind it is crystal clear. I was in the Sound in 1989 and watched millions of baby salmon dimpling the surface waters on quiet evenings, surface waters that were coated with a sheen of oil. I believe that this contact with oiled waters caused sub-lethal genetic damage in these newly emergent fry whether they came from hatchery or stream. These fish were to spend the next 3 to 5 months of their lives in the near-shore contaminated environment, feeding and growing, preparing for the trip to the open sea. The genetically damaged fish returned as adults in the summer of 1990 in reasonably normal numbers but with greatly altered run timing. The eggs from these genetic mutant fish were then deposited as small damaged time bombs in the stream gravel and hatchery incubators to develop over the 1990-91 winter, to emerge in the spring of 1991. They then fed around the margins of the Sound. Possibly the food supply was also damaged. These fish returned as the adult fish for the 1992 harvest. The 1992 run was a complete failure — the first genetically altered harvest from Exxon hell.

Genetic damage

Time bombs

Exxon hell

Likewise, the 1993 total Pink salmon run collapse can theoretically be linked back in a similar manner. The fish that should have returned for the 1993 harvest were the first generation offspring of parents that were also damaged genetically. This process of damage derived from adult salmon which returned in 1989, gave up their eggs in the fall of 1989 to hatcheries and oil impacted natural habitat, and whose fry then emerged in spring 1990. These fry from hatcheries (probably undamaged at that time), and the fry from stream and intertidal zones (many probably genetically damaged), remained for the next 3 to 5 months in the near-shore previously crude oil contaminated, bio-remediated, steam cleaned and signed-off environment. Searching for plankton for survival, and probably ingesting toxic substances, these fish likely received further genetic impact. The surviving fry finally headed for the open sea and returned as gene damaged adults for the 1991 harvest. It was the mutant offspring from the genetically damaged adult fish of 1991, that were not able to compete and survive in a competitive environment against healthy fish from unoiled areas of Alaska, that produced the 1993 worst yet run failure from Exxon hell.

Genetic impact

Mutant offspring

Now we know

Certain variable

Better than ever

Results are in  
Fishery from hell

Now, we know that the 1993 returns to Southeast were record breaking and that returns to Kodiak were much stronger than originally forecast. Sandwiched between these two areas is Prince William Sound where the 1993 return of fish was catastrophically below the predicted numbers. The only clear and certain variable that is not shared by these other fishing areas is the direct impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill of March 24, 1989. To counter the bleak reality the oil industry increasingly bombards us with media hype saying that everything is better than ever. Before the oil pipeline was ever built Cordova fishermen demanded research on the effects oil would have on our salmon resource. Well the results are finally in. We have been the experiment, the Exxon fishery from Hell.



## "WE WILL MAKE YOU WHOLE"

### EXXON'S DON CORNETT

Public Meeting March 28, 1989 Cordova High School



**CORNETT**—"You have had some good luck and you don't realize it. You don't have the Glacier Bay you have EXXON and we do business straight."

**QUESTIONER**—"...We don't have the ability to assess what the financial loss might be for a period of up to ten years."

**CORNETT**—"That's right, we don't have any idea. We are afraid of what might happen. Were I in your shoes, I would be very afraid. But these gentlemen who are hired by the state and paid to monitor those things and keep track of the fisheries, who know jillions times more than I do about the fishing business, will be able to tell us whether that impact is a long range impact and that falls in the same category, 'show us and we'll take care of it'. And that's what I am here to tell you tonight."

**LOCAL BUSINESS MAN**—"This oil spill is going to be a devastating factor for this community."

**CORNETT**—"If you can show that you have a loss as a result of this spill we will compensate it...I know what I am talking about. I'm not going to get into a yelling match about your life style...I am going to tell you what Exxon is prepared to do. You want to come in today and have me hand you some money?"

### "BRING THAT(LOSSES) TO EXXON, AND YOU WON'T HAVE A PROBLEM"



What have you lost at this point that I could compensate you for, other than the fact that we have had to have this meeting, and the fact that you have had to see your beautiful Prince William Sound besmirched with crud, I am sorry about that, but that is not at this stage in time compensable, but if your nets don't fill up—that we can take care of. If you show that your motel goes out of business—that we can take care of. I feel for you... I spoke with the president of the company three times today...I know what I am talking about."

**CORNETT**—"You don't remember this but I was here thirteen year ago in this very room. We had this same conversation, and I told you the same thing then that I am telling you now...We will consider whatever it takes to make you whole. Put it on paper and bring it to the table."  
**USCG COMMANDER MORTON, OF THE PORT OF VALDEZ**—"There was 240,000 barrels of oil out there. I have never seen that much oil in my life before and I have been doing this for fifteen years. That is a tremendous amount of oil. Its your worst nightmare. From a response mode its very, very difficult, you feel totally useless."

**CORNETT**—"This is a very low probability event,(oil spill) unfortunately it happened and we are taking the responsibility for it."



### "WHAT HAVE YOU LOST AT THIS POINT"?

*The entire town of Cordova turned out at the high school gym on the evening of March 28, 1989 to hear the first direct reports from oil industry spokesmen, the Coast Guard Commander of the Port of Valdez, the Commissioner of Fish And Game and others with current knowledge into the status of the Exxon Valdez oil spill catastrophe. There were no smiles on any of the faces that evening.*

# SOME TWENTY YEARS LATER .....

No one likes to look back at the failures of past efforts, yet as this is being put together in the fall of 1993, after the worst fishing season in Prince William Sound in twenty years, I cannot help but reflect on the tragedy of fishermen's current circumstances. It grieves me greatly that the strongly held view shared by most Cordova commercial fishermen—that oil shipment by supertanker through the waters of Prince William Sound would inevitably result in significant damage to the fishery resources—was not heeded by those in positions of power who had the capability but not the foresight to do something about it.

It was before the oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay was ever constructed that the fishermen's opposition to a potential terminus site in PWS was raised. The politics of the times was strongly in favor of Valdez as the shipping point. The fishermen were advocating no transport of oil by water. They favored an all overland route via pipeline through Canada to the mid-west U.S. markets. This alternative routing had some support but because cash flow from oil sales would have been delayed by several years no real serious consideration was given this option.

We lobbied hard to try and get baseline surveys done of PWS resources and the marine ecosystem as part of the required environmental impact statement analysis required by law before a pipeline permit could be issued. We argued that, without adequate baseline studies any future changes or damages to the resources caused by inevitable oil spills could not be properly measured and assessed. We found few sympathetic ears. One of Alaskas two senators responded to our pleas by stating "what do you want me to do, pour gasoline over my head and strike a match?", while the other senator attempted to convince us that he had been assured by noted authorities "that not one drop of oil will touch the waters of Prince William Sound." We left his office in despair.

Now, four years after the largest oil spill in North America, a committee is being formed to recommend to the "Oil Spill Trustees" just what the nature of studies should be that might be done in PWS. I would say that it is too little and much too late. Better now that the "trustees" should use some of the funds to buy up the distressed fishermen's boats and permits and put the poor beggars out of their misery. That the PWS salmon resources have been severely damaged should be clear to even the casual observer. I don't care how much the oil industry denies that it is their responsibility, it is their doing. The facts are undeniable. The current fishery collapse is indisputable.

Anchorage Daily Times Thursday, April 4, 1971

## STATE EAGERNESS FOR OIL BLASTED

A Cordova District Fisheries Union representative Wednesday charged that the state "in its eagerness for a quick flow of royalty money" from North Slope oil production "is effectively glossing over serious areas of concern to many of its citizens."

Ross Mullins, a fisherman and executive secretary of the union and chairman of its marine pollution committee, outlined the fishermen's concern that the pipeline terminus in Valdez would seriously affect the fishery resource and their livelihood, at a luncheon meeting of the Anchorage Chapter of the Alaska Press Club.

His address prompted a sharp exchange with oil company representatives and others during a question and answer period.

Mullins said "the fishermen are in a peculiar position in their attempts to draw attention to the marine resource problems. They are often looked upon as adversaries to the state... I state that in the lack of objectivity has successfully managed to put the issue of an oil pipeline between 'us' and 'them' on the one hand and 'the great land' on the other hand."

The fishermen spokesman said that if the pipeline terminus at Valdez does damage the fishery, "who is going to bear the cost... should we trade off one resource for another one?" he questioned.

Mullins said the fishermen recognize the need for oil, but he said the oil companies involved in the pipeline proposal indicated their responsibility for the oil did not extend beyond the Valdez terminal.

The union spokesman said that there has been a "fantastic government preoccupation with the Trans-Alaska pipeline." And while ever year has been concerned with the line



ROSS MULLINS "Terrible Oversight"

itself," Mullins continued "virtually no one has considered the developments at the terminus point and south of there."

Mullins said that this "terrible oversight of the environmental implications of a large tanker port at Valdez have been totally neglected by government."

The oil industry, with the blessing of state government, Mullins said, "unilaterally determined this port to be best for their purposes. No consideration worthy of mention has been given to other values and resources in potential conflict with this determination."

Mullins called this "a tragedy," because Prince William Sound is one of the richest salmon fisheries and has large shellfish stocks, as well as being one of the nation's great natural wonders with scenic beauty and esthetic resources which "will some day be much more highly valued than they are today."

Mullins maintained that from a look at past history oil spills are bound to occur in Prince William Sound and that there simply isn't enough scientific information available to determine effects of spills on fish stocks.

Some Twenty Years Later © September, 1993 C. Ross Mullins

Let's address compensatory Damages -  
Science incentives etc

Fleet decimated - less than 1% left

P. 2

FAX NO. 0000000000

FEB-24-00 THU 12:20 PM 0.0.

**AMENDMENT**

**TO: CSSJR 18(RIs)**



Page 1, line 1, following "Requesting":

Delete: "Exxon"

Insert: "ExxonMobil"

Page 2, line 12, following "spill and ":

Delete: "is preparing to merge"

Insert: "has merged"

Page 2, line 24, following "between":

Delete: "Exxon"

Insert: "ExxonMobil"

Page 2, line 25, following "Alaska,":

Delete: "Exxon"

Insert: "ExxonMobil"

Page 2, line 27, following "urges the":

Delete: "Exxon"

Insert: "ExxonMobil"

Page 3, line 8, following "Officer of":

Delete: "Exxon"

Insert: "ExxonMobil"

**ExxonMobil Response to S.J.R. 18**  
**"Exxon Valdez Damage Claims"**

The 1989 Valdez oil spill was a tragic accident, which ExxonMobil deeply regrets. ExxonMobil immediately set out to clean up the oil, spending \$2.2 billion and continuing the effort until 1992 when both the State of Alaska and the U.S. Coast Guard declared the cleanup complete.

ExxonMobil also voluntarily began paying damage claims immediately to compensate those directly damaged by the spill. More than 11,000 people and businesses received more than \$300 million in compensation. ExxonMobil made every effort to address damage claims, and at several points during the judicial process settlements were reached on a number of claims. In fact, in the 1994-96 time period, payments totaling \$24.7 million were made to settle compensating damage claims, a sum that has no doubt been increased since then by interest earnings, since these amounts have not yet been distributed to the plaintiffs by their attorneys.

In addition to these claims, ExxonMobil is paying \$1 billion in state and federal settlements that are being used in Prince William Sound environmental studies and conservation programs.

In response to the accident, ExxonMobil also redoubled its long-standing efforts to safeguard the environment in Alaska and throughout the world, and made a public commitment to prevent and mitigate future accidents in all its operations. These accelerated safety and environmental initiatives have resulted in ongoing improvements in company operations and performance.

All in all, ExxonMobil paid \$3.5 billion directly on the spill. We acted as a responsible corporate citizen in responding to the accident until the job was complete, voluntarily compensating those damaged by the spill, and paying state and federal settlements. The Federal District Court in Anchorage agreed in 1994 that virtually all those directly damaged by the spill have been compensated. We have additionally responded to the accident by making our operations safer and minimizing the chances for future incidents.

Both the plaintiffs and ExxonMobil have a number of appeals pending related to the Valdez accident. The judgment which we are currently appealing before the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and the subject matter of Senate Joint Resolution 18--the \$5 billion punitive damages verdict--is something completely different, however, from any questions relating to compensatory damages. Only \$20 million of the amount under appeal are remaining, legitimately contested damage claims.

We believe punitive damages are unwarranted and unjust in the 9th Circuit Court case. This judgement was meant solely to punish ExxonMobil. It is in no way an issue of compensation to plaintiffs, outstanding claims that must be resolved, or measures to improve company operations. In appealing the \$5 billion punitive damages award, ExxonMobil is, in fact, exercising a right which is a core value of our judicial system--the fundamental right for a full and fair appeal. This is a right to which every American individual and business citizen is entitled. Attorneys on all sides of any dispute would agree with this fundamental right.

S.J.R. 18 seeks to have the Legislature and the State of Alaska interject itself into the courtroom and judicial process by urging ExxonMobil cease in its right to such an appeal. We believe you should carefully consider whether this is an appropriate role and precedent for the Legislature.

## TEN-YEAR TIMELINE OF EXXON VALDEZ LITIGATION

- March 24, 1989: Exxon Valdez grounds on Bligh Reef and spills 11 million gallons of crude oil.
- May 2, 1994: Trial begins in federal court - +5 years after spill.
- September 16, 1994: Jury in federal court returns \$5 billion punitive damages verdict in Phase III of case.
- September 30, 1994: Exxon files 12 motions to overturn the jury verdicts.
- October 3, 1994: Exxon files 3 motions to overturn the jury verdicts.
- January 27, 1995: Judge Holland denies Exxon's motions to overturn the jury verdicts (Order 267).
- February 7, 1995: Exxon files motion asking to depose the jurors and a motion to adjust the Phase IIA verdict.
- February 7, 1995: Exxon files motion to reconsider the order re: chum price and to reconsider order re: UCI setnetter harvest.
- May 5, 1995: Judge Holland denies Exxon's motion to reconsider the jury verdict regarding chum salmon price.
- June 13 and 14, 1995: Judge Holland conducts jury interviews.
- July 12, 1995: Exxon files motion to depose Juror Rita Wilson and Reporter Natalie Phillips.
- July 12, 1995: Exxon seeks access to Jurors Murray and Dean original juror questionnaires filed under seal.
- August 11, 1995: Judge Holland denied Exxon's motion for the juror questionnaires.
- August 16, 1995: Judge Holland denied Exxon's motion to depose Wilson and Phillips.
- September 6, 1995: Exxon files motion for a new trial claiming juror misconduct and coercion.
- October 24, 1995: Exxon files motion to amend the Phase 11(a) findings and adjust verdict re: UCI setnetters.
- October 24, 1995: Exxon files motion attacking punitive damages verdict.

- November 13,1995: Exxon opposes Plaintiffs' motion to finalize the Phase IIA verdict.
- February 14,1996: Plaintiffs are served with a complaint for declaratory relief from the Seattle Seven seeking a percentage of plaintiffs' damages on behalf of Exxon
- February 20,1996: Judge Holland denies Exxon's motion for new trial based on possible juror misconduct and coercion (Order 308).
- March 6, 1996: Seattle Seven intervene in litigation on behalf of Exxon.
- March 18, 1996: Exxon files motion attacking punitive damage verdict and Seattle Seven object to Plan of Allocation acting on Exxon's behalf.
- April 5, 1996: Judge Holland denied Exxon's fourth attack on the UCI setnetter verdict (Order 316).
- June 11, 1996: Judge Holland approves Plan of Allocation and denounces Seattle Seven/Exxon scheme (Order 317).
- June 18,1996: Exxon files motion to reconsider Court's order re: Seattle Seven.
- August 6,1996: Judge Holland rejects Exxon's attempt to attack the punitive damages verdict based on credits claimed from the Seattle Seven releases (Order 326).
- September 6,1996: Judge Holland denies Exxon's motion to reconsider order re: Seattle Seven finding that Exxon perpetuated a deception upon the court and the jury (Order 327).
- September 24,1996: Judgment finally entered on federal court jury verdicts, including \$5 Billion punitive damages award - +7 years after spill -- +2 years after verdict.
- September 30,1996: Exxon and Seattle Seven file joint notice of appeal on Seattle Seven kickback.
- October 8, 1996: Exxon files motion to alter or amend the judgment and files its bill of costs against certain plaintiffs.
- November 20, 1996: Judge Holland dismisses the Seattle Seven complaint with prejudice.
- December 19,1996: Seattle Seven and Exxon file appeal challenging

- dismissal of complaint.
- January 17, 1997: Judge Holland issues order on Exxon's Motion to Amend Judgment (Order 332).
- February 12, 1997: Exxon files notice of appeal to Ninth Circuit.
- March 18, 1997: Plaintiffs filed motion for approval of Plans of Distribution.
- September 23, 1997: Exxon moved for a new trial on the ground of "newly discovered" evidence.
- January 5, 1998: The Ninth Circuit issued a limited remand to permit the district court to consider Exxon's motion for new trial.
- March 16, 1998: Exxon deposed Juror Rita Wilson.
- July 31, 1998: Judge Holland denied Exxon's second motion for a new trial (Order 339).
- August 7, 1998: Exxon filed an appeal on the denial of the second motion for a new trial.
- November 27, 1998: Exxon files its final brief in its second motion for a new trial.
- May 3, 1999: The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, sitting in Seattle, hears Exxon's appeal.

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CHRISTINE T. MILLIKEN  
*Executive Director  
General Counsel*

March 25, 1999

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PRESIDENT-ELECT  
CHRISTINE O. GREGG  
*Attorney General of Washington*

VICE PRESIDENT  
ANDREW KETTERER  
*Attorney General of Maine*

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT  
JAMES E. DOYLE  
*Attorney General of Wisconsin*

Lee R. Raymond  
Chairman and CEO  
Exxon Corporation  
225 East John Carpenter Freeway  
Irving, TX 75062

Dear Mr. Raymond:

The Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred 10 years ago. We, the undersigned Attorneys General, urge the Exxon Corporation to end the protracted litigation over the spill and honor the unanimous judgment of the jury in the lawsuit that followed. Substantial volumes of crude oil are shipped by supertankers every day off the coasts of our nation. Major oil spills from supertankers seriously harm the marine environment and the local communities and individuals that depend on the sea for their livelihood.

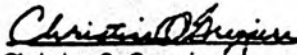
In September 1994 a unanimous federal jury found Exxon Corporation liable for the Exxon Valdez oil spill and awarded damages of \$5.3 billion to 40 thousand people injured by the spill, including Alaska native people, commercial fishermen, small business people, and land owners, as well as local governments and other entities injured by the spill. It has now been 10 years since the spill that devastated Prince William Sound and Exxon Corporation has not yet paid its debts to those who suffered from the spill.

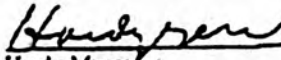
Each year Exxon delays payment of its obligation it earns an estimated \$400 million from the difference between the statutory interest rate on judgments of 6 percent and the company's internal rate of return of about 14%. The U.S. District Judge who heard the case clearly recognized: "Exxon can more profitably employ its capital elsewhere, even at the risk of paying great amounts of interest on the prospective judgment in this case. Put more simply, the court is concerned that delay in paying plaintiff's judgment will profit Exxon." In the meantime, each year many of the individuals who have been awaiting compensation die, and many continue to live in dire economic straits. Exxon must do the right thing and honor its obligations to the people its actions have injured.

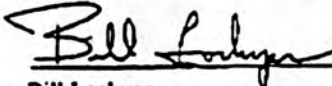
Exxon's use of its economic strength to delay, and in many cases to deny, justice to the 40 thousand people it has injured by the Exxon Valdez spill raises a significant concern. As State Attorneys General we have limited jurisdiction to deal with such an abuse of the legal system. However, as our states' chief legal officers, we call upon the Exxon Corporation to acknowledge its corporate responsibility to the people, businesses, and communities affected

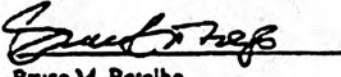
by the spill by paying the federal jury verdict awarded five years ago.

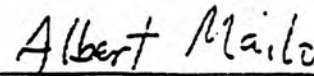
Very truly yours

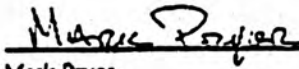
  
Christine O. Gregoire  
Attorney General of Washington

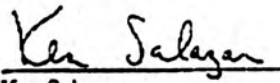
  
Hardy Myers  
Attorney General of Oregon


  
Bill Lockyer  
Attorney General of California

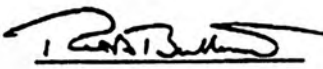
  
Bruce M. Botelho  
Attorney General of Alaska

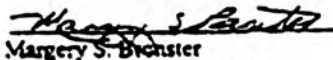
  
Toetagata Albert Mailo  
Attorney General of American Samoa

  
Mark Pryor  
Attorney General of Arkansas

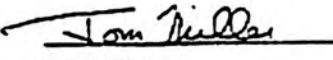
  
Ken Salazar  
Attorney General of Colorado


  
Richard Blumenthal  
Attorney General of Connecticut

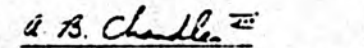
  
Robert A. Butterworth  
Attorney General of Florida

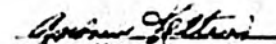
  
Margery S. Buncher  
Attorney General of Hawaii

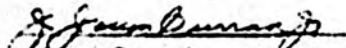
  
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Attorney General of Indiana

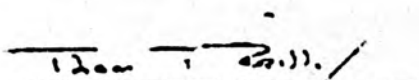
  
Tom Miller  
Attorney General of Iowa

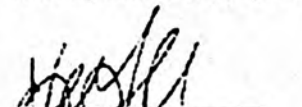
  
Carla J. Stovall  
Attorney General of Kansas


  
Albert Benjamin "Ben" Chandler III  
Attorney General of Kentucky


  
Andrew Kettner  
Attorney General of Maine

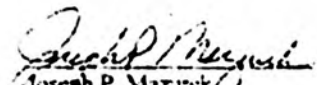
  
Joseph Curran Jr.  
Attorney General of Maryland

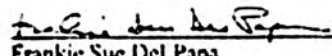
  
Tom Reilly  
Attorney General of Massachusetts

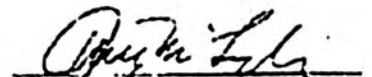
  
Jennifer Granholm  
Attorney General of Michigan

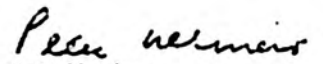
  
Mike Moore  
Attorney General of Mississippi

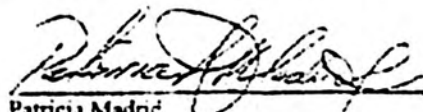
  
Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon  
Attorney General of Missouri

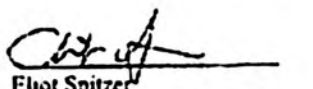
  
Joseph P. Mazurek  
Attorney General of Montana


  
Frankie Sue Del Papa  
Attorney General of Nevada

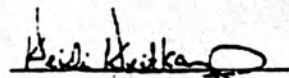
  
Philip T. McLaughlin  
Attorney General of New Hampshire

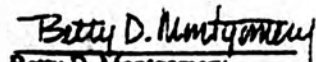
  
Peter Verniero  
Attorney General of New Jersey


  
Patricia Madrid  
Attorney General of New Mexico

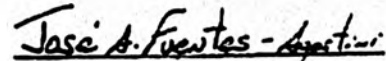
  
Eliot Spitzer  
Attorney General of New York

  
Michael F. Easley  
Attorney General of North Carolina

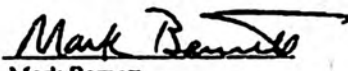
  
Heidi Heitkamp  
Attorney General of North Dakota

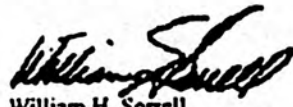
  
Betty D. Montgomery  
Attorney General of Ohio


  
W.A. Drew Edmondson  
Attorney General of Oklahoma

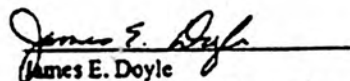
  
José A. Fuentes-Agostini  
Attorney General of Puerto Rico

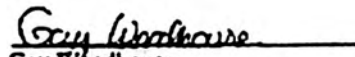
  
Sheldon Whitehouse  
Attorney General of Rhode Island

  
Mark Barnett  
Attorney General of South Dakota

  
William H. Sorrell  
Attorney General of Vermont

  
Iver A. Stridiron (Acting)  
Attorney General of the Virgin Islands

  
James E. Doyle  
Attorney General of Wisconsin

  
Gay Woodhouse  
Attorney General of Wyoming

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[Home](#)

# Cordova District Fishermen United

Celebrating 65 Years of Service to Commercial Fishermen in Cordova, Alaska  
P.O. Box 939 Cordova, Alaska 99574 / Telephone (907) 424-3447 / Fax (907) 424-3430

February 22, 2000

House Special Committee on Oil & Gas  
Representative Jim Whitaker, Chairman  
MS 3100  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

**SENT VIA FACSIMILE TO (907) 465-2070**

Dear Members,

Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU), the oldest commercial fishing organization of the state representing the salmon and herring fishermen of Prince William, urges your support for CSSJR 18.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill had a profound impact upon not only the ecosystem of Prince William Sound, but also the lives of those men and women whose livelihoods and lifestyles depended upon the harvests of the marine ecosystem. Exxon promised the people of Prince William Sound--lawsuits and court cases notwithstanding--that it would "make Alaska whole again." It is important that Exxon pay its claimants the damages duly assessed in a court of law to compensate those affected by the spill.

Payment of the punitive damages as awarded by the lawsuit should certainly go a long ways toward bringing closure to this very painful and sensitive chapter in the lives of those impacted by the Spill.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Sue Aspelund*

Sue Aspelund  
Executive Director

cc: Senator Georgiana Lincoln  
Representative John Harris

# SJR 18

April 9, 1999

**DEAR ALASKA STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:**

We, the undersigned residents of the Native Village of Port Graham urge the Alaska State Legislature to pass Senate Joint Resolution 18, which requests that Exxon pay claimants the Court-ordered damages resulting from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. We, the undersigned residents of the Native Village of Port Graham support Senate Joint Resolution 18.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
1 James Miller	<i>James Miller</i>	PO Box 5502 Port Graham 99603
2 Emerson Anahonak	<i>Emerson Anahonak</i>	Pobox 5576 P.G. 99603
3 Steds Meyall	<i>Steds Meyall</i>	P.G. Box 5526 P.G. 99603
4 Kara a Kamluck	<i>Kara a Kamluck</i>	P.G. B5557, 99603
5 Franky Numan	<i>Franky Numan</i>	P.G. P.O. Box 5507 99603
6 Quik Anahonak	<i>Quik Anahonak</i>	PG P.O. Box 5557 - 99603
7 Robert Huntsman	<i>Robert Huntsman</i>	P.O. Box 5555, Port Graham,
8 Jean Huntsman	<i>Jean Huntsman</i>	PO Box 5555 Port Graham.
9 Charity Sestby	<i>Charity Sestby</i>	PO. Box 5574 Port Graham
10 Alice Anahonak	<i>Alice Anahonak</i>	Box 5576 Port Graham, AK 99603-5576
11 Mickey Anahonak	<i>Mickey Anahonak</i>	" " " " " " " "
12 Dorene Anahonak	<i>Dorene Anahonak</i>	P.O. Box 5558 Port Graham. AK 99603-5558
13 Leand D. N. N. N. N.	<i>Leand D. N. N. N. N.</i>	Port Graham, AK. 99603-5506
14 W. W. W. W. W.	<i>W. W. W. W. W.</i>	Port Graham, AK PO. Box 5599
15 DEBRA E MELANICK	<i>DEBRA E MELANICK</i>	PO. Box 5533 Port Graham, AK. 99603-5533
CHRISTALINA JAEGER	<i>CHRISTALINA JAEGER</i>	254-2234
16 Christalina Jaeger	<i>Christalina Jaeger</i>	PO Box 5541 Port Graham AK 99603
17 Demetri Tancupe	<i>Demetri Tancupe</i>	PO Box 5561 Port Graham AK 99603

April 9, 1999

DEAR ALASKA STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

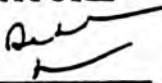

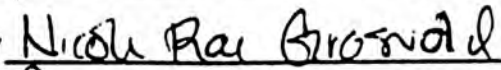
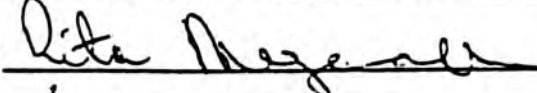
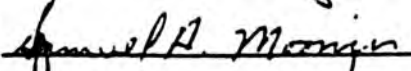
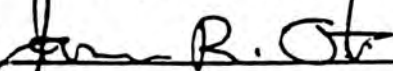
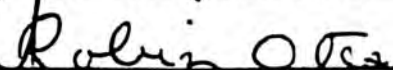
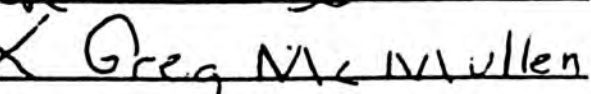
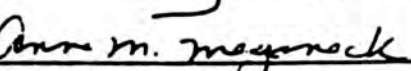
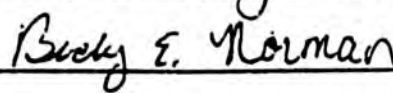
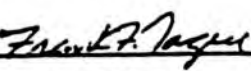
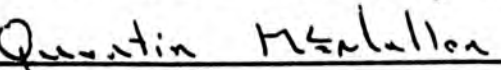
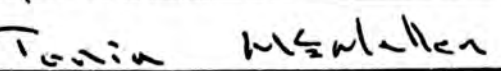
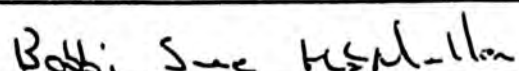
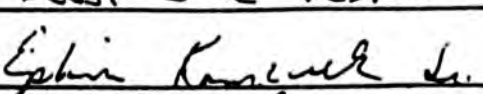
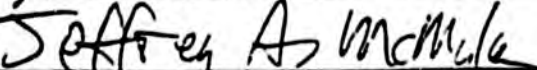
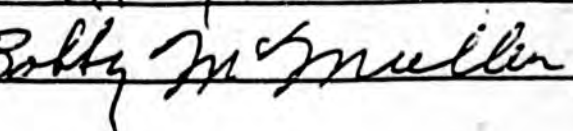
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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
18 Frances Norman	<i>Frances Norman</i>	P.O. Box 5509 Port Graham, Alaska 99603
19 Mary Melillo	<i>Mary Melillo</i>	Box 5548 Port Graham AK 99603
20 Ren Mergansack	<i>Ren Mergansack</i>	Box 5503 Port Graham AK 99603
21 Alice M. Timmer	<i>Alice M. Timmer</i>	P.O. Box 5576, Port Graham, AK 99603-5576
22 SHERY GLANN	<i>Shery Glann</i>	PO Box 5523, P.G., AK 99603 284 2291
23 FRANK F. TELUE	<i>Frank F. Telue</i>	Box 5518 PT Graham AK 99603 284 2333
24 Ralph Moran	<i>Ralph Moran</i>	PO Box 5545 PT Graham AK 99603
25 Robert W. Sullivan	<i>Robert W. Sullivan</i>	P.O. Box 5512 Port Graham 99603
26 Edgewood	<i>Edgewood</i>	P.O. Box 5562 Port Graham AK 99603
27 Carmel Miller	<i>Carmel Miller</i>	P.O. Box 5502 Port Graham AK 99603
28 Deb Wick	<i>Deb Wick</i>	Box 5538 Port Graham 99603
29 Vivian Malchoff	<i>Vivian Malchoff</i>	P.O. Box 5539 Port Graham AK 99603
30 Vivian Malchoff	<i>Vivian Malchoff</i>	Vivian Malchoff Box 5539 Port Graham AK 99603
31 Kely Tilman	<i>Kely Tilman</i>	P.O. Box 5536 PORT GRAHAM, AK 99603-5536
32 Leo Amundson	<i>Leo Amundson</i>	P.O. Box 5544 Port Graham 99603
33 Selina Amundson	<i>Selina Amundson</i>	P.O. Box 5558 Port Graham 99603
34 Lubna Mergansack	<i>Lubna Mergansack</i>	P.O. Box 5507 Port Graham

April 9, 1999

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
35 Deborah Hartullen		PO Box 5529 Port Graham
36 Fred E. Leko		P.O. Box 5556 PORT GRAHAM
37 Nicole Rae Grosvald		Box 5530 Port Graham
38 Rita Mezeal		Box 5537 Port Graham
39 Samuel A. Morgan		P.O. Box 5508 Port Graham
40 Jim R. Orr		POB. 5522 Port Graham AK 99603
41 Robin O'Lea		P.O. 5522 Port Graham AK
42 X Greg McMillen		PO Box 5576 Port Graham, AK 99603-5576
43 Ann M. Meyerrock		P.O. Box 5534 P.G.M. AK 99603
44 Bucky E. Norman		P.O. Box 5565 Port Graham, AK 99603-5565
45 FRANK TACHE		Box 5518 Port Graham AK 99603 -907-284-2332
46 Quentin McMillan		P.O. Box 5512 Port Graham AK
47 Tonia McMillan		" " " "
48 Bobbi Sue McMillan		" " " "
49 Ebin Kaseuk Jr.		Box 5552 Port Graham, AK
50 Jeffrey A. McMule		P. O. Box 5532 Port Graham 284-2262
51 Bobby M. McMillen		Box 5529 Port Graham 99603

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
52	<u>Patricia M. Brauer!</u>	<u>PO Box 5515 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
53	<u>Linda Norman</u>	<u>PO Box 5546 Port Graham AK 99603 (907) 284-2224</u>
54	<u>Reuben Norman</u>	<u>PO Box 5546 Port Graham AK 99603 (907) 284-2224</u>
55	<u>Wayne Norman</u>	<u>" " " " " "</u>
56	<u>Johann Viana</u>	<u>" 5501 P. Graham</u>
57	<u>Stacy Viana</u>	<u>" 5501 P. Graham</u>
58	<u>SUSAN Seville</u> <u>Susan Seville</u>	<u>" 5532 Port Graham, AK</u>
59	<u>Anna McMullen</u>	<u>" 5536, Port Graham, AK 99603</u>
60	<u>Bobbie Ann McMullen</u>	<u>" 5512 (907) 284-2282 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
61	<u>Samantha McMullen</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5536 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
62	<u>Dorothy Morrison</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5505 Port Graham AK 99603 99603</u>
63	<u>John Anshonak Sr</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5544 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
64	<u>Dick Anshonak</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5557 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
65	<u>Dora Kamlesh</u>	<u>PO Box 5557 P.G.A 99603</u>
66	<u>Violet Jean (Violet Yeaton)</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5569 Port Graham, AK 99603</u>
67	<u>Elenore McMullen</u>	<u>Box 5529 Port Graham AK</u>
68	<u>Anna Anshonak</u>	<u>Box 5505 Port Graham AK 99603 55-</u>

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69 Billy Meganack	<i>Billy Meganack</i>	Port Graham Alaska AK 99603
70 Elmer Anahonak	<i>Elmer Anahonak</i>	Port Graham AK 99603
71 Anesia Tanape	<i>Anesia Tanape</i>	Port Graham AK 99603
72 Pat Dan	<i>Pat Dan</i>	Port Graham
73 Donald Polcut	<i>Donald Polcut</i>	Po Box 5573 Port Graham AK 99603
74 <i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	Box 5572 Port Graham AK 99603
75 <i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	Box 557A Port Graham AK 99603
76 Thomas A. Jentzen	<i>Thomas A. Jentzen</i>	Po Box 5566 Port Graham AK 99603
77 Marlene Norman	<i>Marlene Norman</i>	Box 5505 Port Graham, AK 99603
78 Ferna J. Suckler	<i>Ferna J. Suckler</i>	Box 5575 Port Graham, AK 99603-5575
79 Nick Moonin	<i>Nick Moonin</i>	Box 5513 Port Graham AK 99603
80 Steven A. Anahonak	<i>Steven A. Anahonak</i>	Box 5515 Port Graham AK 99603
81 Richard D. Moonin	<i>Richard D. Moonin</i>	Po Box 5525 Port Graham AK 99603
82 <i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	Po Box 5511 Port Graham AK 99603

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