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## ***Exxon Valdez Oil Spill***

### **FAQs, Links and Unique Resources at ARLIS**

**June 2010**

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The *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill* collection at ARLIS  
is the *most comprehensive of its kind*.

The *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill* Trustee Council (EVOSTC) is one of ARLIS's eight Founding Partners and has entrusted ARLIS with its extensive collection of materials on the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS). Many of the items in this collection are unique and available only at ARLIS.

ARLIS has also acquired EVOS materials representing diverse perspectives from state and federal agencies, universities, the private sector, the media and the general public. Topics include the grounding of the tanker, spill response, cleanup, damage assessment, impacts to the environment and people, research, and restoration.

The collection contains books, reports, maps, photos, documentary films, video footage, and data, in print and digital formats. ARLIS even has works of poetry, novels, children's books, a theatrical play, and a made-for-TV movie, all pertaining to EVOS.

This guide provides links to numerous full-text publications and many more are available full-text through the ARLIS catalog at [www.arlis.org](http://www.arlis.org). Most items that are not available digitally may be checked out. ARLIS also loans to other libraries around the world. If you are not located in Anchorage, you may borrow ARLIS materials through your local library. Special collection items are in-library use only. Contact ARLIS for assistance at 907-27-ARLIS (272-7547) or [reference@arlis.org](mailto:reference@arlis.org).

## Unique Resources at ARLIS

Among the many unique items at ARLIS are:

- Alyeska Emergency Center recordings — audio recording and transcript of excerpts of telephone calls made from 4:57 a.m. on March 24, 1989 to 6:00 a.m. on March 26, 1989 by Exxon and Alyeska officials, including Frank Iarossi, Don Cornett, George Nelson and Steve Dietrich.
- DOMS Reports: Alaska Oil Spill Cleanup Support — daily reports from the U.S. Army, Director of Military Support on the military involvement in the spill cleanup.
- EVOS Trustee Council Public Record — an extensive collection that documents the Council's twenty years of research and restoration work, and contains damage assessment studies, restoration project reports, annual restoration work plans, land appraisals, administrative policies and procedures, budget and financial reports, briefing papers, meeting transcripts, resolutions, public comments, and other materials used in the Council's decision process. ARLIS also houses the Administrative Records for the 1994 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.
- Exxon Corporation's bibliography of EVOS related research — citations to 403 scientific journal articles on research funded by Exxon, current to December 15, 2008. Contact ARLIS at [reference@arlis.org](mailto:reference@arlis.org) to request the PDF.
- Exxon Corporation's publicity materials — brochures, newsletters, and booklets on cleanup operations and environmental impacts.
- *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Federal Trial Transcript, 1994, A89-0095 civil.
- *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State Trial Transcript, 1994, 3AN-89-2533 civil.
- Hazelwood Trial Transcript and [Exhibits](#) — material from the 1990 trial of Joseph Hazelwood, captain of the T/V *Exxon Valdez*, including a video recording of closing arguments.
- National Transportation Safety Board Hearings on the Grounding of the T/V *Exxon Valdez*, May 16–20, 1989 — video recordings and transcript.
- On the Rocks: The Great Alaska Oil Spill — a board game invented in 1989 by Richard Lynn of Valdez and sold by On the Rocks Enterprises for \$16.69, the hourly wage that Exxon's contractor paid its cleanup workers.
- Sea otter treatment records — Seward Otter Rescue Center files documenting the care of oiled sea otters in 1989, including daily observation logs, diet and medical treatment.
- Shoreline Oiling Evaluations — Surveys conducted from 1989 through 1993 by interagency groups to assess oiling conditions in the spill area; organized by survey, geographic area, and shoreline segment number. Impact maps and summary reports are included.
- United State of America v. Exxon and Exxon Shipping, public comments on the criminal plea and consent decree, 1990.
- Valdez Vessel Traffic Center Radio Transmissions, March 23–24, 1989 — audio recording and transcript, including Captain Joseph Hazelwood's notification that the tanker had run aground.
- Volume of Oil Spilled, 1990 — a two-volume set of documents containing information about the volume of oil spilled from the *Exxon Valdez*, including reports and correspondence from Exxon Shipping Company, Caleb Brett U.S.A. Inc, U.S. Coast Guard, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and consulting engineers.

# Frequently Asked Questions about the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

*Opinions differ on various aspects of the oil spill.  
Information from a variety of perspectives and sources is provided wherever possible.  
These sources represent a fraction of the materials available at ARLIS.  
Contact ARLIS for more information.*

## **How did the Exxon Valdez oil spill happen?**

Summary: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Details about the Accident](#).

Details: Federal On-Scene Coordinator's [Report](#), U.S. Coast Guard, 1993.

State On-Scene Coordinator's [Report](#), Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 1993.

National Transportation Safety Board [Report](#), 1990.

Alaska Oil Spill Commission [Final Report](#), 1990.

Alaska Oil Spill Commission Final Report, [Executive Summary](#).

Alaska Oil Spill Commission Final Report, [Appendix A-I](#), Miscellaneous Reports.

Alaska Oil Spill Commission Final Report, [Appendix J-L](#), Miscellaneous Reports.

Alaska Oil Spill Commission Final Report, [Appendix M](#), Legal Research Reports.

Alaska Oil Spill Commission Final Report, [Appendix N](#), Chronology.

U.S. Coast Guard National Response Team [Report to the President](#), 1989.

## **Chronology of the spill:**

Summary: Federal On-Scene Coordinator's [Report](#), U.S. Coast Guard, 1993, page 22.

Details: Alaska Oil Spill Commission Final Report, [Appendix N](#), 1990.

U.S. Coast Guard National Response Team [Report to the President](#), 1989.

Exxon's Chronology, 1989.

## **How much oil was spilled?**

Sources: Federal On-Scene Coordinator's [Report](#), U.S. Coast Guard, 1993.

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Questions and Answers](#).

Total cargo: T/V *Exxon Valdez* carried 53,094,510 gallons (1,264,155 barrels) of oil.

Amount spilled: 20% of total cargo = 10.8 million gallons = 257,000 barrels = 38,800 metric tonnes

Remaining cargo: 80% of the cargo (44 million gallons) was retained in the tanker and lightered off to the T/V *Exxon Baton Rouge*, *Exxon San Francisco*, and *Exxon Baytown*. Lightering began March 25, 1989 and was completed April 4, 1989.

## **How far did the oil spread?**

Source: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Questions and Answers](#).

"Approximately 1,300 miles. 200 miles were heavily or moderately oiled (meaning the impact was obvious); 1,100 miles were lightly or very lightly oiled (meaning light sheen or occasional tarballs). By

comparison, there is more than 9,000 miles of shoreline in the spill region. From Bligh Reef the spill stretched 460 miles to the tiny village of Chignik on the Alaska Peninsula." [Map of the spill area.](#)

### ***What is the spreading property of oil?***

Sources: [Clean Marina Guidebook](#), EPA, 2007, page 57.

Buller, Pat. 1995. [Clean Marina](#)+Clean Boating+Clean Water Partnership, Seattle, WA: Puget Soundkeeper Alliance.

"Because of the properties of oil, a cup of oil can spread a very thin sheen over more than an acre of calm water."

Source: EPA [Enforcement Alert](#), Volume 3 Number 8, September 2000, page 1.

"Even a pint of oil released onto the water can spread and cover one acre of water surface area and can seriously damage an aquatic habitat."

Source: Oregon State Marine Board, [Oregon Clean Marina Guidebook](#), August 2005.

"One quart of oil will create an oil slick over two acres in size – the equivalent of nearly three football fields."

Source: Franklin, Benjamin, 1774, "Of the stilling of waves by means of oil," *Philosophical Transactions* 64: 445-460, 448.

Benjamin Franklin found that a teaspoon of oil poured on the surface of a calm pond spread out to form an oil patch about 1/2-acre in area.

### ***How many animals died outright from the oil spill?***

Source: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Questions and Answers](#).

"No one knows. The carcasses of more than 35,000 birds and 1,000 sea otters were found after the spill, but since most carcasses sink, this is considered to be a small fraction of the actual death toll. The best estimates are: 250,000 seabirds, 2,800 sea otters, 300 harbor seals, 250 bald eagles, up to 22 killer whales, and billions of salmon and herring eggs."

### ***How were the oiled birds and animals cleaned?***

Birds: [International Bird Rescue Research Center](#), [Overview of Bird Search and Rescue](#): Response Efforts during the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill.

Sea otters: Smith, R., *Sea Otter Rescue: The Aftermath of an Oil Spill*, 1990, page 44.

"Washing a sea otter was a very involved process that could take four people over two hours to complete, depending on how badly the otter was oiled... Washing proceeded by wetting the otter with a solution of Dawn® dishwashing detergent mixed with water."

Click here for video footage of rehabilitated [Exxon Valdez sea otters](#), [Nyac](#), who lived to the age of twenty at the Vancouver Aquarium, and [Nuka](#), who lived to be 21 years old at the Seattle Aquarium. There are now two remaining *Exxon Valdez* otters.

## ***Is it true that two oiled seals were rehabilitated at a cost of \$80,000 each and upon being released into the wild were promptly eaten by a killer whale?***

No. This is an urban legend, as explained at [Snopes.com](http://Snopes.com). However, it is true that the cost to clean and rehabilitate oiled sea otters was about \$80,000 per animal. Source: Monahan, T.P. and A.W. Maki, The *Exxon Valdez* 1989 Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Program, 1991 International Oil Spill Conference, pages 131-136.

## ***How was the oil cleaned up?***

Source: Federal On-Scene Coordinator's [Report](#), U.S. Coast Guard, 1993.

At the peak of cleanup activity in 1989, more than 11,000 workers, 1,400 vessels, and 80 aircraft were involved.

Details: State On-Scene Coordinator's [Report](#), 1993, Chapter 2: Technology, pages 61-87.

Exxon Production Research Company, *Valdez Oil Spill Technology: 1989 Operations*, 1990.

Alaska's Big Spill: Can the Wilderness Heal, *National Geographic*, January 1990, Vol. 177, No. 1, pages 18-19.

## ***What happened to the oil?***

Source: From: Wolfe, et al. 1994. The fate of the oil spilled from the *Exxon Valdez*, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 28(13):560A-568A:

- 20% evaporated and underwent photolysis in the atmosphere
- 50% biodegraded either in situ on beaches or in the water column
- 14% recovered or disposed
- < 1% remained in the water column (except as biodegradation products)
- 2% remained on intertidal shorelines (with a very large proportion of this as highly weathered, biologically inert residuals)
- ~13% remained in subtidal sediments, mostly in the GOA and mostly as highly weathered residuals.

## ***Is oil still out there?***

Source: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Lingering Oil](#).

According to research by NOAA Fisheries researchers at Auke Bay Laboratory, Alaska: 21,000 gallons remain subsurface in the mid- and lower intertidal.

More: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Lingering Oil Report](#), 2010.

Exxon funded research, [Valdez Science](#).

Exxon funded research, [Subsurface Oil Deposits from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#).

## **How was the environment restored?**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, [1994 Restoration Plan](#).

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Legacy of an Oil Spill: 20 years after Exxon Valdez](#), 2009 Status Report.

## **What are the current environmental conditions in the spill area?**

Exxon funded research, [Valdez Science](#).

ExxonMobil, [Condition of Prince William Sound](#).

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Have We Recovered?](#), 2009, 12 minute film.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Status of Injured Resources and Services](#), 2010.

NOAA, [Hindsight and Foresight: 20 Years after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#), 2009, award-winning documentary.

## **How much did the cleanup cost?**

Source: [Governments' Memorandum in Support of Agreement and Consent Decree](#), Oct. 8, 1991.

Exxon spent more than \$2.5 billion on cleanup costs.

## **What was the impact on people living in the spill area?**

Impacts include economic, social, psychological, and health. Details are provided in these reports and DVDs. Contact ARLIS for referrals to scientists, environmental activists, commercial fishers, public process participants, and spill community leaders.

### **Reports:**

Cohen, M.J., Economic Aspects of Technological Accidents: an Evaluation of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill on Southcentral Alaska, 1993.

Fall, J.A. et al., Long-term Consequences of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill for Coastal Communities of Southcentral Alaska: [Final Report](#), 2001.

Fall, J.A. et al., [Update](#) of the Status of Subsistence Uses in *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Area Communities, 2006.

McDowell Group, [An assessment of the Impact of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on the Alaska Tourism Industry](#): Phase I, Initial Assessment, 1990.

Ott, R., Sound Truth and Corporate Myth\$: the Legacy of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill, 2005 (Health issues for oil spill cleanup workers).

Picou, J.S. and C.G. Martin, [Long-term Community Impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#): Patterns of Social Disruption and Psychological Stress Seventeen Years after the Disaster, 2007.

Picou, J.S. et al., *The Exxon Valdez Disaster: Readings on a Modern Social Problem*, 1999.

### **Personal accounts:**

Bushell, S. and S. Jones, *Spill: Personal Stories from the Exxon Valdez Disaster*, 2009 (Interviews done twenty years after the spill include first responders, tanker crew members, Exxon officials, spill area residents and scientists.).

Spencer, P., *White Silk & Black Tar: a Journal of the Alaska Oil Spill*, 1990.

### **Documentary films:**

Cornellier, R. and P. Carvalho, *Black Wave: the Legacy of the Exxon Valdez*, 2008.

Hartwell, K., *Our Alutiiq Journey*, 2002 (Impact on subsistence).

Ott, R., *Beyond March 24, 1989: the Legacy of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, 2007 (Health issues for oil spill cleanup workers).

Taylor Productions, *Alutiiq Pride: a Story of Subsistence*, 1998.

Taylor Productions, *Tatitlek: Changing Tides*, 1999 (Impact on subsistence).

### ***What were the lessons learned from the spill?***

It has been said that the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill is the most studied oil spill in history. Much has been learned about oil spill prevention, response, cleanup, restoration, and the ecosystem as a result of this spill. In addition to the major reports listed under “How did the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill happen?”, the reports listed below also cover lessons learned.

Hanable, M.S., [The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and the National Park Service: A Report on the Initial Response](#), 1990.

Kizzia, Tom, *Exxon Valdez – Legacy of an Oil Spill*: [Oil Spill Cleanup Questions Still Prove Vexing](#), Anchorage Daily News, May 13, 1999.

National Park Service, [Kenai Fjords National Park: 20 Years Later: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#), 2009.

NOAA, Office of Response and Restoration, [What Lessons Have We Learned?](#), 2008.

National Response Team, EPA and U.S. Department of Transportation, [The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: A Report to the President, Executive Summary](#) and [Full Report](#), 1989.

Prince William Sound Regional Citizens’ Advisory Council, [Then & Now: Changes in Prince William Sound Crude Oil Transportation Since the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#), 2009.

Townsend, R. and B. Heneman, *The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: a Management Analysis*, 1989.

World Wildlife Fund, [Lessons Not Learned: 20 Years after the Exxon Valdez Disaster](#), 2009.

### ***What role did the military play in spill response and cleanup?***

Federal On-Scene Coordinator’s [Report](#), U.S. Coast Guard, 1993.

Hanable, W.S., [Military Support for Cleanup of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#), Headquarters Alaska Air Command, 1990.

### ***Did Exxon pay any fines?***

Source: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Settlement](#).

#### **Criminal Plea Agreement**

Exxon was fined \$150 million, the largest fine ever imposed for an environmental crime. The court forgave \$125 million of that fine in recognition of Exxon’s cooperation in cleaning up the spill and paying certain private claims. Of the remaining \$25 million, \$12 million went to the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund and \$13 million went to the national Victims of Crime Fund.

*continued*

### Criminal Restitution

As restitution for the injuries caused to the fish, wildlife, and lands of the spill region, Exxon agreed to pay \$100 million. This money was divided evenly between the federal and state governments.

### Civil Settlement

Exxon agreed to pay \$900 million with annual payments stretched over a 10-year period. The final payment was received in September 2001.

## ***What is the “reopener”? What is the status of the reopener?***

Source: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Reopener documents](#) and press releases.

“At the time of the 1991 settlement, Exxon agreed to pay \$900 million with annual payments stretched over a 10-year period. The final payment was received in September 2001. The settlement contained a ‘reopener window’ between September 1, 2002 and September 1, 2006, during which the governments could make a claim for up to an additional \$100 million. The funds must be used to restore resources that suffered a substantial loss or decline as a result of the oil spill, the injuries to which could not have been known or anticipated by the six trustees from any information in their possession or reasonably available to any of them at the time of the settlement (September 25, 1991).

“Questions on the current status of the reopener claim should be directed to Andrew Ames, Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division, at 1-202-514-2007 or [AskDOJ@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskDOJ@usdoj.gov).”

Details: Rodgers, W.H., Jr., et al. 2005. [The Exxon Valdez Reopener](#): Natural Resources Damage Settlements and Roads Not Taken, 22 Alaska Law Review, 135.

## ***What about the class action lawsuits against Exxon?***

For a history of the litigation filed by 30,000 commercial fishermen, Alaska Natives, Native corporations, land owners, area businesses, municipalities, cannery workers, processors, and others, see the following:

[Exxon Qualified Settlement Fund](#).

[Judge Holland’s Order 364](#).

Lieff Cabraser, Heimann and Bernstein, [Exxon Valdez Litigation: Justice Delayed](#).

Faegre & Benson, [Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Litigation Update](#).

[Supreme Court decision](#) on punitive damages, February 27, 2008.

## ***What is the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council?***

The [Trustee Council](#) was formed to oversee restoration of the injured ecosystem through the use of a \$900 million fund resulting from the [settlement](#) of civil litigation in 1991 between the State of Alaska, United States and Exxon Corporation. The Trustee Council consists of three state and three federal trustees. The Council is advised by members of the [public](#) and by members of the [scientific community](#). Trustee Council meetings are open to the public.

For a history of the Trustee Council, see: [Mission without a Map: The Politics and Policies of Restoration Following the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, 1991-2002](#), Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 2009.



The EVOS Trustee Council Public Record is housed at ARLIS. This extensive collection documents twenty years of the Council's work and includes meeting transcripts, policies and procedures, appraisals, annual work plans, final and annual project reports, and other materials used in the Council's decision process.

ARLIS also houses the public records for the 1994 Restoration Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

For detailed information on EVOSTC restoration projects, go to [Restoration Project Search](#). Search by topic, project number, principle investigator, or project year.

### ***What happened to the tanker?***

Source: Anchorage Daily News, Erika Bolstad, February 26, 2008.

After the spill, Congress barred the *Exxon Valdez* from Alaska waters. Exxon renamed the tanker *SeaRiver Mediterranean* and it hauled Persian Gulf oil to Europe and Asia. In January 2008, ExxonMobil sold the tanker to Hong Kong Bloom Shipping to be converted for hauling bulk ore. It was renamed *Dong Fang Ocean*.

### ***What happened to Joseph Hazelwood?***

Joseph Hazelwood, captain of the T/V *Exxon Valdez*, was convicted of a misdemeanor charge of negligent discharge of oil, fined \$50,000, and sentenced to 1,000 hours of community service, which he served in Anchorage, Alaska at Bean's Café, a non-profit agency providing meals for the homeless. He has been employed as a maritime consultant and paralegal in New York for the past 15 years.

For an interview with Joseph Hazelwood twenty years after the spill, see pages 27–28 and 279–280 in *Spill: Personal Stories from the Exxon Valdez Disaster*, by Sharon Bushell and Stan Jones, 2009.

Other sources: State of Alaska v. Hazelwood, 1989–1990, trial transcript.

State of Alaska v. Hazelwood, 1989–1990, trial exhibits.

### ***Is it true that a play was written about the spill?***

Yes. In 1992, Dick Reichman wrote [Tanker on the Rocks](#): or the Great Alaskan Bad Friday Fish-Spill of '89, The Official Valdez Oil Spill Melodrama. He later went on to write another play, *The Big One: a Chronicle of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, which opened in Anchorage in September 2009.

The spill has also been the subject of novels, children's books, poetry, a movie, music, and a board game. Here are some examples.

Dead Ahead: the *Exxon Valdez* Disaster, 1993; made-for-TV movie by BBC and aired on HBO Showcase as *Disaster at Valdez*.

Larson, W., *The Sitka incident: Exxon Valdez Retold*, 2002; a novel.

O'Meara, J., ed., *Cries from the Heart: Alaskans Respond to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, 1989; poetry, essays and drawings.

Rand, G. and T. Rand, *Prince William*, 1992; a boy rescues a baby seal hurt by an oil spill and watches it recover at a nearby animal hospital; children's book.

Robinson, R., *Light All Night*, 1996; a novel.

## ***What is the difference between heavy and light crude oil?***

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [Types of Crude Oil](#), 2009.

## ***Where can I get photos or video footage of the oil spill?***

Public domain photos are available at the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council [Photo Gallery](#). ARLIS also has public domain photos and video footage, in addition to published DVDs and videos that may be checked out or borrowed through interlibrary loan. Check the ARLIS catalog at [www.arlis.org](http://www.arlis.org) or contact ARLIS at 907-27-ARLIS (272-7547) or [reference@arlis.org](mailto:reference@arlis.org).

## ***Where can I get oil spill materials geared for teachers and students?***

[Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Resources for Teachers and Students](#), March 2009.

This 35-page annotated bibliography is a select list of books, videos and DVDs, websites and articles from a variety of sources pertaining to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and related topics, chosen for their appeal to teachers, students of all ages, and the general public.

## ***Miscellaneous Facts:***

Source: [Federal On-Scene Coordinator's Report, U.S. Coast Guard](#), 1993, page 113.

During 1989 cleanup, Exxon's primary cleanup contractor, VECO, purchased:

Beef	the equivalent of 900 cattle
Pork	the equivalent of 500 hogs
Poultry	the equivalent of 280,000 chickens and 800 turkeys
Milk	enough to fill 24 tanker trucks
Total Food	9.8 million pounds (4,900 tons)
Rain suits	157,000 sets
Rubber boots	65,000 pairs
Hard hats	30,000
Coveralls	125,000 sets
Toilet paper	530 miles, if unrolled.

## ***Movies and Documentary Films:***

Cornellier, R. and P. Carvalho, *Black Wave: the Legacy of the Exxon Valdez*, 2008.

*Dead Ahead: the Exxon Valdez Disaster*, 1993; made-for-TV movie by BBC and aired on HBO Showcase as *Disaster at Valdez*.

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Have We Recovered?](#), 2009; 12 minute film.

Hartwell, K., *Our Alutiiq Journey*, 2002 (Impact on subsistence).

NOAA, [Hindsight and Foresight: 20 Years after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#), 2009; a short documentary.

Ott, R., *Beyond March 24, 1989: the Legacy of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, 2007 (Health issues for oil spill cleanup workers).

Taylor Productions, *Alutiiq Pride: a Story of Subsistence*, 1998.

Taylor Productions, *Tatitlek: Changing Tides*, 1999 (Impact on subsistence).

**Sources for additional information:**

ARLIS Subject Guide: [Oil Spills](#)

[American Petroleum Institute](#)

[ExxonMobil](#)

NOAA, [Office of Response and Restoration](#)

[Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council](#)

**ARLIS Founding Partners**

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