COOK INLET REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL
Board of Directors Meeting
Best Western Kodiak Inn
236 W. Rezanof Drive
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Friday, September 6, 2024
Approved Minutes

Members Present:	Gary Fandrei, John Williams (Zoom), Deric Marcorelle, Robert Peterkin, Carla Stanley, Walt Sonen, Rob Lindsey, Grace Merkes, Bob Flint, Michael Opheim, Scott Arndt
Members Absent:	None
Staff Present:	Michael Munger, Madeline Jamora, Steve "Vinnie" Catalano, Sue Saupe, Shaylon Cochran, Candice Elias, Cassandra Johnson
Others Present:	Lexa Meyer, Alaska Ocean Farm; Arron Jones, Alaska Sea Grant; Ytamar Rodriguez, Ex-Officio Member, ADEC Spill Prevention and Response; Greg Saupe; Kaleena Barnes, CIRCAC Coast Guard SkillBridge Intern; Dave Snider, NOAA Tsunami Warning Coordinator; Barrett Salisbury, Alaska DNR; Jonathan Schick, Ex-Officio Member, Alaska DNR; Anna Carey, Alaska DEC; Bob Whittier, Ex-Officio Member, U.S. EPA

1. CALL TO ORDER / APPROVAL

President Gary Fandrei called the meeting to order at 9:04 a.m. Roll was called, establishing quorum.

- **Approval of Agenda:**

Carla Stanley moved to approve the agenda as presented, seconded by Robert Peterkin. Hearing no objection, the agenda was approved as presented.

- **Safety Minute**

Vinnie Catalano pointed out emergency exits and muster locations and provided a short safety briefing.

- **Approval of Minutes:**

Robert Peterkin moved to approve the minutes of the board meeting and annual meeting of April 5, 2024, seconded by Scott Arndt. Hearing no objections, the motion passed, and the minutes were approved as presented.

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

Gary Fandrei introduced Scott Arndt, Mayor of Kodiak, who welcomed everyone and gave a short presentation about the community. Guests introduced themselves.

AGENCY EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR REMARKS

ADEC - Ytamar Rodriguez

- The central region is fully staffed including a new position, Environmental Program Specialist 4.
- The SPAR division retained over 90 percent of its employees during the calendar year.
- Emma Pokon has been confirmed by the legislature as ADEC Commissioner, and Christina Carpenter was named Deputy Commissioner.
- ADEC employees recently attended a virtual shoreline cleanup assessment technique (SCAT) training with NOAA.
- ADEC staff participated in the Alyeska annual fishing vessel training.
- State office of emergency management has several incident command system training opportunities on its website.
- A new Cook Inlet Contingency Plan update was submitted for tankers and is open for public comment through September 24th.
- PPR has been routinely reviewing spot charter amendments from Delta Western, North American Fuels, Marathon, and occasionally Crowley for one-time vessel voyages on their approved C Plans.
- In recent months, PPR has done inspections around Cook Inlet. Vessel inspections are routinely done on both Crowley and Marathon tankers.
- PPR also inspected two facilities in Kodiak this spring.
- Regarding exercises:
    - USCG conducted a drill at their USCG base Kodiak on April 8th.
    - Hilcorp Alaska exercised their Cook Inlet exploration plan with a functional exercise on April 17th and 18th.
    - Marathon had a functional exercise of their Cook Inlet vessel plan in Kenai on June 26th.
    - Matanuska Electric Association will be exercising a generation station plan with a drill on September 9th.
    - Marathon has scheduled a full-scale exercise for Prince William Sound vessel plan for October 15th – 17th.
    - Cook Inlet Energy will be exercising its production operations plan with a full-scale exercise toward the end of October.
    - Marathon's Cook Inlet vessel plan will have an exercise in the summer of 2025.
- Hilcorp responded to a spill in July for a submerged Sundog vessel. A 42-foot landing craft was moored to the dock at Port MacKenzie, flooded with water, and broke free from its mooring and sank. Local divers arrived on site and located the vessel with the aid of sonar. The vessel was lifted in August, and a minimal amount of oil was released to the environment.

Gary Fandrei asked about Cook Inlet Energy and if any new sampling had been done per the April 5th minutes. Anna Carey responded that samples were taken but nothing alarming was found.

ADNR – Jonathan Schick
A call for new information will be issued soon for an areawide lease sale in Cook Inlet, and he requested that if there is new data or information to be included in the record for the best interest finding that facilitates the lease, people should send it on.

U.S. EPA – Robert Whittier
The EPA has been working mostly in the inland zone. There have been only two on-scene coordinators for at least the last 15 years, and a new on-scene coordinator will be coming on board in October, so now there will be three.

CIRCAC MEMBER OR PUBLIC COMMENT

No members of the public came forward to provide public comment.

***************************PRESENTATIONS ON RELATED ACTIVITIES**************************

- **Melissa Good, Mariculture Specialist for Alaska Sea Grant & Arron Jones, Mariculture Tech. for Alaska Sea Grant**

Melissa Good was not able to attend, but it was noted that the mariculture industry in Kodiak has grown substantially in the last few years. Sue Saupe introduced Arron Jones, and his background and qualifications were described.

Mr. Jones described Sea Grant as a national organization of 34 university-based programs, a national Sea Grant library, law center, and office. Its mission is to enhance the use and conservation of coastal and marine resources to create a strong and sustainable economy, a healthy environment, and resilient and inclusive communities. Alaska Sea Grant is a statewide program headquartered at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Mariculture in Alaska includes shellfish and seaweed farming but not finfish as it is illegal in Alaska waters. Enhancement and restoration of wild stocks of shellfish and seaweed is also supported. Some species either coming online or being explored are geoducks, sea cucumbers, and abalone. There are 93 aquatic farm permits statewide and, although they range in size from 1 to 182 acres, the average size is about 20 acres.

Oyster production has increased steadily from 1990 except for the pandemic years of 2019 and 2020 when many restaurants were closed. Aquatic plant farming, mainly kelp, is a new industry in Alaska, started in 2017, and has seen steady growth in the number of pounds harvested each year.

Many other countries depend on open ocean farming that is difficult and expensive, but Alaska has extensive sheltered coastlines that are well suited to mariculture. Alaska also has working waterfronts, which is beneficial to the aquatic farming process.

Barriers to kelp farming in Alaska include the lack of processors and processing capacity that limits the ability for farmers to sell enough kelp to sustain a viable business model. Some possible solutions to this problem include:

- Collaboration among current processors and kelp industry.
- Creative ways to make vertical integration possible.
- Multi-use facilities to share cost.
- Drying components shared regionally.
- Grow the overall market for the USA in the food sector.
- Find more ways to use kelp in more existing products.
- Building relationships with new processors.

Supply chain is also a barrier since current options for moving product at scale is far too expensive to allow most processors to move into Alaska. Some possible solutions:

- Stabilize products through freezing, drying, or fermentation.
- Bring down shipping costs by not shipping water (dry large volumes).
- Add bio-refineries in the state.
- Use cooperatives to increase available supply.

The permitting process is improving, but issues remain in the process:

- Outreach within communities to grow acceptance of farms and farming.
- Develop similar site plans with proven methods across the state.
- Minimize conflict in popular public use areas.
- Business plans finalization. Having a buyer and price to build on is key.
- Revision process that is quicker than the actual review to allow farmers to make needed changes and not lose time.

Things to remember:

- Alaskans may never see the opportunity to exploit niche markets in ways the East Coast can where markets are within one day's trucking of the farm sites.
- In the short term, in most cases small farms will not be able to support a business unless vertically integrated.
- The need for us all to work with one another is greater than ever to take advantage of the funding opportunities available to begin to clear some of the above hurdles.

Mr. Jones discussed the 20-year timeline and steps needed to make mariculture a viable sustainable industry. The Alaska Mariculture Task Force developed a roadmap, a plan intended to increase profitability, expand participation, and provide coordination to expand Alaska's mariculture industry. The task force was taken over by the Alaska Mariculture Alliance and the Alaska Mariculture Research & Training Center.

The Alaska Mariculture Cluster includes several unique yet interdependent component projects that, when combined, will accelerate a viable and sustainable mariculture industry producing shellfish and seaweed for the long-term benefit of Alaska's economy, environment, and underserved communities. The projects and funding are as follows:

- Mariculture Revolving Loan Fund, $10 million

- Governance, Coordination & Outreach, $3.5 million
- Workforce Development, $10.5 million
- Research & Development, $9.5 million
- Marketing, $1.2 million
- Green Energy, $.7 million
- Equipment & Tech, $26 million
- University of Alaska, Mariculture Research and Development, $5 million

The Alaska Mariculture Workforce Development Plan has three goals:
- Develop a responsive workforce and enable the mariculture sector to become a substantial contributor to the state's economy.
- Guide Alaska's workforce to discover and prepare for a range of employment opportunities in the sector.
- Increase the number of Alaskans working in the sector.

The Mariculture Research and Restoration Consortium (Mariculture ReCon) received $25 million from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

In response to questions, Mr. Jones responded:
- Bull kelp and sugar kelp are the primary species, and dragon kelp and some others are being tested.
- Some kelp is used in food products, some is used to enhance concrete, and some is used in pharmaceuticals.
- It is legal to harvest wild kelp in Alaska, and permitting would be required to harvest for a commercial purpose. Barnacle Foods uses wild kelp harvest in its products such as kelp pickles and kelp salsa.
- Sun-drying kelp is not practical in Alaska because of the climate and labor intensity.

- **Lexa Meyer, Alaska Mariculture Alliance Liaison for the Kodiak Archipelago Leadership Institute; and Owner and Hatchery Manager of Alaska Ocean Farms, LLC**

Lexa Meyer works through the Kodiak Archipelago Leadership Institute (KALI) which supports soil farming and hydroponic farming in the rural indigenous communities throughout the Kodiak Archipelago. The Alutiiq Grown program was developed to help solve the food security problem. Mariculture for oysters and kelp is gaining popularity in and around the villages not only for food but also for a potential industry for residents. Beginning kelp farmer training and permitting assistance programs are funded through KALI, and permitting assistance to four farms, including two community farm leases, were provided.

The role of liaisons is to thoroughly inform all tribes and underserved communities within the Kodiak Archipelago and regularly meet with the interested tribes, native corporations, and rural or Alaska Native communities to exchange information such as:
- Mariculture revolving loan fund
- Workforce development
- Research and development – joint research projects
- Market development and marketing

- Green energy, equipment, and technology

There are 299.11 acres under lease in the archipelago for mariculture, and there are 506.55 acres of pending leases. There are only about five farms growing kelp, and they are using only a fraction of their capacity because there are limited marketing opportunities. One farm is growing oysters that are sold mainly in Homer. Ms. Meyer reviewed a map showing the location of the farms in the archipelago. The potential yield from approximately 300 acres of leases is just under four million pounds of kelp, most of which is sugar kelp. Future market opportunities include the food industry, fertilizers, animal feed, dietary supplements, pharmaceuticals, and health and beauty products.

Some of the kelp industry bottlenecks:
- Markets are not developed with pathways for consumption of kelp.
- Permitting and regulatory problems include the listing of the sunflower sea star as threatened which could interfere with kelp farming practices.
- Seed supply is limited.
- Access to trained and qualified people is needed.

- **Barrett Salisbury, Ph.D. Earthquake and Tsunami Hazards Program Manager, Geohazards Section, Div. of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, Chair, AK Seismic Hazards Safety Commission**

Barrett Salisbury outlined the subjects of his presentation today:
- Tsunamigenic earthquakes in Alaska. He emphasized the scale of earthquakes that Alaska is capable of producing and said Alaska is known worldwide for the 1964 earthquake.
- The National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP) and tsunami inundation mapping in Alaska.
- Cook Inlet hazards – the tectonic tsunami of 1964 and the potential "worst case" scenario for Cook Inlet.

He reviewed a world map showing plate tectonics and earthquakes with magnitude 2.5 or greater in the last 30 days and then focused on the Pacific and North American plates, which include Alaska. He explained that the Pacific Plate is moving beneath the North American Plate in Alaska and gives rise to the volcanos and earthquakes and the Aleutian Chain itself. The Pacific Plate is moving at just a few inches per year, but over time, elastic strain energy is accumulated that overcomes the friction in the tectonic plates and results in big earthquakes. The Yakutat Microplate is a thickened piece of the subducting Pacific Plate and complicates the subduction by moving in a different direction and wrinkles the surface contributing to the Castle Mountain and Denai faults. He reviewed a map of Alaska with the 45,000 earthquakes shown for 2023. Most of the earthquakes are magnitude 4 or less, and he explained how much energy is released for each magnitude going up the scale.

Since 1906, the entire Aleutian subduction zone has been ruptured. Even though earthquakes have epicenters, the rupture zone extends for miles. For example, the epicenter for the 1964 earthquake was under Prince William Sound, but the rupture patch between the plates extended for 500 miles. The subducting plate pulls the overriding plate down, and, when the friction is overcome, the upper plate snaps back up into place resulting in a large earthquake.

In 1964, the slip between the tectonic plates that ruptured under Prince William Sound was about 66 feet, and near Kodiak the slip was about 50 feet 10 miles down. Massive land-level changes occurred, and the ocean level increased 18 feet in some places. That earthquake was the second-largest event ever recorded instrumentally, and strong ground shaking lasted for four minutes.

The Alaska Tsunami Program is part of the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP) and receives funding from them, which goes to the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Anchorage, and UAF and the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys work together with Homeland Security to use those federal funds on state projects, such as hazard assessments, mitigation, and tsunami warning centers.

Tsunamis are caused by big earthquakes, and evaluation of hypothetical earthquake scenarios are helpful to figure out what would be the worst-case scenario. The length of slip between the tectonic plates and the land-level changes in reaction to each slip are used to prepare tsunami inundation reports. The tsunami model was checked against real observations at the Kodiak Naval Station that occurred in 1964, and the models match closely to the observed high-water marks.

Making tsunami maps of the Alaska coast started in 1998, and communities are prioritized according to the level of hazard, population, infrastructure, and availability of high-quality data. Of 76 communities on the Alaskan coast, 63 have been mapped, and different community inundation maps are available at tsunami.alaska.edu. In 2004 and 2011 there were international tsunami disasters that killed tens of thousands of people in places where they either weren't aware of the hazard, or the hazard was underestimated.

Despite extensive damage to Alaska coastlines and the rest of the Pacific Ocean basin, there were no tsunami observations in Anchorage in 1964. That does not mean that Anchorage is safe from tsunamis because that disturbed ocean water can make its way into Cook Inlet through the Shelikof Strait and the Stevenson and Kennedy entrances. And because Cook Inlet has extremely large tidal ranges, if the tide is going out when a tsunami occurs, it will be diminished. On the other hand, on an ingoing tide, the tsunami will be worse. In 1964, the tsunami struck at low tide, and, without that outgoing tide, the tsunami would have been about ten feet high in upper Cook Inlet.

Tsunamis are not the picturesque Hollywood wave and it's not instant, but rather it's a rapid rising tide. The tsunami in Japan took about 45 minutes to come in, it was fairly stable at peak inundation, and then went out for another 45 minutes. That cycle will be repeated for up to 72 hours, and the first wave is not necessarily the biggest.

- **Dave Snider, Tsunami Warning Coordinator, National Tsunami Warning Center, NOAA/National Weather Service**

The tsunami hazard level varies for coastal U.S. states and territories. But given the large number of people who live, work, and play on the coast, even where the hazard level is low, the consequence can be high. The tsunami hazard levels are as follows:

- High to Very High: Alaska, Hawaii, U.S. West Coast
- High: American Samoa, Guam and Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands
- Very Low to Low: Atlantic Coast

- Low: Alaska Arctic Coast, U.S. Gulf Coast

Kodiak Island is highly vulnerable to both earthquake and tsunami hazards, especially Women's Bay and the Inner Harbor area. Mr. Snider noticed a tsunami placard in his hotel room, and he asked everyone to promote that idea in their own businesses and campgrounds. He stressed that pedestrian travel time to safety is short in Kodiak as well as in many other communities.

The general maritime guidance from the tsunami experts and the modeling:
- If you are moored in the harbor, don't go out to sea but move to high ground.
- If you are underway in the harbor, go further out, at least 30 fathoms if it is a distant quake.
- If the quake is near, go to at least 100 fathoms, at least a half mile from shore.
- In Kodiak, channel 16 can be monitored for official information from the U.S. Coast Guard.

Tsunami sources:
- About 85 percent of tsunamis are caused by earthquakes.
- About 15 percent comes from volcanic eruptions, landslides, meteors, weather, and other significant water disruptions.

Tsunami hazard is well known, and Mr. Snider showed slides of tsunami damage from 2011 Tohoku; 1946 in Hilo, Hawaii; 1964 in Kodiak, Alaska; 2004 in Indonesia; and 2011 in Japan. Historic landslide tsunamis in Alaska include:
- Unimak Pass in 1946
- Lituya Bay in 1958 where an earthquake triggered a landslide into the inlet. The resulting tsunami was 1,720 feet high, the largest known.
- Taan Fjord in 2015

Hazards associated with tsunami include coastal flooding and inundation.
- Tsunamis can travel up low-lying coastal waterways
- Tsunami arrival at high tide will be worse than at low tide
- Subsidence (sinking ground) during an earthquake will also result in more inundation
- Strong and unusual currents can occur after any inundation
- Harbors and channels can experience significant changes and be filled with debris
    - Resonating waves create fast currents that can be dangerous or impossible to navigate
    - Currents change the harbor channels
    - Damage to vessels and docks is likely
    - Vessels underway may encounter debris and hazards to navigation
- It is questionable whether large vessels could navigate during unusual and strong currents in port or near shore
- Harbor response teams should be prepared for moored ships to snap their lines.

America's coasts contain almost 40 percent of the population and 10 percent of the land mass, excluding Alaska, and enjoys $9.5 trillion in goods and services annually with 58.3 million people employed and $3.8 trillion in wages annually. A tsunami in any of the coastal areas could impact the nation.

Natural warning signs of tsunami include feeling a strong or long earthquake, seeing a sudden rise or fall of the ocean, or hearing a loud roar from the ocean. Following a significant seismic or natural event, the

National Tsunami Warning Center has five minutes to analyze and issue an alert or no-threat message. Earthquake information comes from many sources, and an earthquake does not confirm a tsunami, so do not focus on the magnitude. Focus instead on the tsunami alert message.

Tsunami Alerts:

- WARNING: Get to high ground or inland immediately and follow evacuation signage. Flooding and dangerous currents are imminent.
- ADVISORY: Stay out of the water and away from the shore.
- WATCH: Prepare to take action. Monitor local TV, radio, social media, and NOAA weather radio. This alert level may change.
- INFORMATION STATEMENT: No action is needed. Relax.

Alaska tsunami information comes from the National Tsunami Warning Center. Two other places that send out information are the International Tsunami Information Center and the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, but they are not for Alaska. Official tsunami warnings are broadcast through radio, outdoor sirens, wireless emergency alerts and text messages, television, and telephone.

Tsunami forecasts need time, which is a challenge in the first few minutes of an event. After a wave is detected at a deep-water sensor dart buoy, a forecast can be made, which may take up to 90 minutes after an earthquake. National Tsunami Warning Center exercises are held periodically, and the next one is for the Atlantic coast to be held in November.

Ongoing improvements include:

- Updating the tsunami.gov website (Oct 2025)
- Improving official NWS messaging system built for NTWC and PTSC (~Jan 2026)
- Social science studies to improve public and partner action and understanding (Oct 2025)
- New scientific analysis system built for NTWC and PTWC to support earthquake and other tsunamigenic event response (2027-2028)
- Analysis and restructuring of how the tsunami hazard response is staffed and supported by NOAA/NWS (2025-2026).

2. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Gary Fandrei and Mike Munger reported on Executive Committee actions as follows:

- The FY2023 audit report and findings were reviewed and accepted. It was a clean financial audit with no corrective actions. The audit went very smoothly, and the auditors Porter & Allison were complimentary to the staff.
- Reviewed the 2024 operating budget and statement of financial position through August 1, 2024. Cassandra Johnson said the budget is tracking well. Walt Sonen asked what the difference was between assets with or without donor restrictions. Gary Fandrei explained that the receipt of funds can be restricted to specific activities. Once the restrictions are met, the remaining funds can be used as desired.
- Reviewed and approved the 2025 board and annual meeting schedule: April 4th in Kenai, September 5th in Seldovia, and December 4th and 5th in Anchorage.

- Reviewed election matters and a proposed timeline to fill board of director vacancies other than the end of a term, specifically for a vacancy caused by the recent passing of a fellow director for the CIRCAC commercial fishing representative.
- Received updates from staff pertaining to conferences and events, CIRCAC elections, industry and funding and appointments, projects, and regulations.
- Reviewed and approved the proposed FY2023 undesignated funds allocation. Undesignated funds, also known as carryover, are what is left over from the previous year but has not been utilized in the previous year and administration. This year after the audit, unallocated funds were $133,434.12. The majority of that goes to the committees, and this year the total between EMC, PROPS, Protocol, and Public Involvement is $105,030.

Scott Arndt moved to approve and adopt the proposed the FY2023 undesignated fund allocation as presented with the understanding that the EMC, PROPS, and Protocol Control Committees will meet to further discuss their respective budgets and work plans regarding the 2023 undesignated fund allocation, seconded by Walt Sonen. Hearing no discussion, a roll call vote was taken as follows:

YES:	**Fandrei, Williams, Sonen, Lindsey, Merkes, Flint, Opheim, Arndt**
ABSENT:	**Marcorelle, Peterkin, Stanley**

The motion passed.

3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Munger reported as follows:

- He thanked Cassandra Johnson and Maddie Jamora for their work in preparation for the audit.
- Recently, a letter was received from Admiral Dean, commandant of District 17. CIRCAC has been recertified with no exceptions.
- He invited Admiral Dean to the December meeting, and she indicated she would attend.
- Staff is preparing the 2025 budget.
- The renewal process for the Kenai office has begun. There might be a small increase in monthly rent.
- He received a call from Marc Bayer, Vice-President of Marine Operations at Marathon, who said he was retiring and would try to get his replacement to come and meet the board.
- Kaleena Barnes is an intern with the SkillBridge program, and that arrangement is working out wonderfully. Kaleena Barnes thanked CIRCAC for the opportunity to work, and said it is great to be back on the Peninsula after 20 years away.
- There are two board seats to fill which should be completed by the December meeting:
    - The Municipality of Anchorage seat vacated by Hans Rodvik who moved out of state.
    - The commercial fishing interest seat that was held by Paul Shadura who passed away in July.
- The Executive Committee passed a resolution establishing a process to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a director. That election process has begun.

Mr. Munger said it was shocking news to hear of Paul Shadura's demise. He was an active board member for many years. He and Paul did not always agree, but Paul was always active and engaged. Mike asked for comments and tributes for Paul.

Gary Fandrei remembered Paul as always being prepared for the meetings. He did his homework, but he did have a hard time sleeping at night, so he spent a lot of time looking at information that he brought to the meetings. When Gary moved to Alaska in 1990, Paul was on the Aquaculture Association board of directors and remained on that board for a long time. Paul was active in the fishing community and was concerned about the fishing industry.

Sue Saupe said Paul was instrumental in helping with sampling processes and short-term buoy placements.

John Williams said he had known Paul for a long time and was good friends with Paul's father. He noticed that Paul's obituary mentioned a celebration of life to be held in the future, and John would hope that CIRCAC would be represented there and acknowledge his service to the group.
Bob Flint said he has great memories of Paul who was always free with his opinion and was a man who believed in what he said. He carried the interest of the group very well. He could spot the most minute item in a project and was very good at detail, and he will be missed.

Robert Peterkin said he liked Paul as a person although they had their differences, but Paul definitely spoke his opinion. Sometimes he would occasionally poke Paul a little bit to get him agitated, but all in all, he really looked out for the group he represented. He cared a lot about commercial fishing in Alaska, and his family goes way back in the community.

Carla Stanley really enjoyed Paul, and through the years she learned a lot from him. She said he always knew the answers to the questions before he asked, but he wanted to ask them anyway. She said she really appreciated him.

Walt Sonen said that Paul drew from many groups that he belonged to for so many years, and he successfully brought that to the meetings.

4. STAFF REPORTS – STATUS OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

- Sue Saupe's Environmental Monitoring report is in the packet at pages 57 – 72. In addition, she mentioned projects that are scheduled to begin next summer.
- Vinnie Catalano noted that the PROPS staff report was in the packet at pages 73 – 77. He also mentioned that staff had attended a GRS training with CISPRI and others at the mouth of the Kenai River and had observed beluga whales and the GRS beluga protocol. Staff is also working on GRS strategies regarding mariculture.
- Shaylon Cochran reported that CIRCAC and Prince William Sound RCAC will be attending the Pacific Marine Expo in Seattle in November. Copies of the new annual report are available in the room, and the final printed report will be finished soon.

5. CALENDAR & MISCELLANEOUS

- The next CIRCAC Board of Directors meeting is December 5th and 6th in Anchorage at the BP Energy Center in the Birch Room, and accommodations will be at Embassy Suites.

- Mr. Munger mentioned that Prince William Sound will be having their Science Night to coincide with the meeting. In response to a question by Walt Sonen, Mr. Munger said CIRCAC was trying to do more collaboration with PWS beyond regulatory issues when possible.

**********CLOSING COMMENTS**********

Scott Arndt thanked everyone for coming to Kodiak. He also thanked Sue Saupe and Shaylon Cochran for their good presentation at the borough assembly meeting.

Robert Peterkin said the presentations were great and he thanked Candice and the group for a great job.

Carla Stanley said it was a good meeting, and said she had a nice chat with the volcano/earthquake people who said they were happy to be here. She would like them to come to Homer and do a presentation there to address the tsunami hazard to Homer and the Spit. She thanked everyone for a job well done and said Candice is amazing.

Michael Opheim said he loved the presentations and is always learning something.

Walt Sonen said the presentations were excellent, and he always enjoys visiting Kodiak.

Bob Flint said both the meeting and presentations were good, and he thanked the staff for the reports and for getting the reports out before the meeting. He appreciates the arrangements that Candice made, and if it wasn't for the quality of staff, this board would have a lot of problems.

Grace Merkes echoed Bob Flint's comments and thanked everyone for the work that they do. Also, she said she doesn't eat much kelp although the presentations were educational and interesting.

Rob Lindsey thanked the staff and said the presentations were interesting. He learned a lot at the IOSC, and he would like to see CIRCAC develop a video to present at the next IOSC meeting.

Deric Marcorelle spent a lot of time in Kodiak over the years in his work so really enjoyed being there for the meeting.

John Williams thanked the staff for setting up the technology for him to join the meeting today remotely. He thought both of the presentations were excellent, and the tsunami/earthquake presentations were better than others he has seen.

Sue Saupe thanked everyone and said she enjoyed being in Kodiak.

Vinnie Catalano thanked everyone for their input, and he is looking forward to new projects.

Maddie Jamora thanked everyone for their time and dedication to CIRCAC.

Shaylon Cochran thanked Scott for the wonderful welcome. This is his first time to visit Kodiak, and hopefully he will be able to stay longer on the next visit.

Cassandra Johnson said it was a good meeting and said she is enjoying Kodiak. If a satellite office needs to be opened in Kodiak, she is volunteering to work there.

Candice Elias said it was a great meeting, and she hopes that everyone's accommodations were good. If you need anything for the December meeting, please contact her. This is her first visit to Kodiak, and she thinks it is a beautiful place.

Gary Fandrei appreciates all the work the staff does in putting these meetings together and said it was a pleasure and an honor to preside over the meeting. He is sorry that Hans Rodvik decided to move, but he wishes him the best.

The meeting adjourned at 1:42 p.m.