



2004 Annual Report

**COOK INLET
REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL**



Mandy Lindeberg

Sweet sea potato (*Molpadia intermedia*, left), spotted ratfish (*Hydrolegus colliei*, middle), and crescent sea cucumber (*Pentamera* sp., right) collected from a sampling trawl during Alaska's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) in the Gulf of Alaska.



The F/V Totem participates in a broken ice oil spill drill in Cook Inlet.

Torrence Drant

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Biologist Mandy Lindeberg holds an isopod (*Idotea* sp.) caught in an EMAP trawl.

Mandy Lindeberg



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Partnerships are the key to Cook Inlet RCAC's success. As you will see in the following pages, we value our many projects in collaboration with state and federal agencies, universities, and the stakeholders in Cook Inlet. We have found that by working together, we can accomplish substantially more than by working alone and can better understand the diversity within the Council.

During this past year, we've continued our ShoreZone Mapping project that maps coastal habitats and species assemblages along the northern Gulf of Alaska. We've accomplished this through partnerships with numerous organizations and agencies and have sponsored several public workshops in Kodiak, Anchorage, and Homer. We've developed more Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) for lower Cook Inlet by collaborating with industry, federal and state agencies, and local parties. These oil spill strategies identify high priority sensitive sites such as salmon streams that need protection should an oil spill occur.

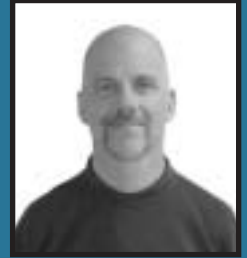
Similar workgroups have helped drive two other projects - our Permits, Forms, and Applications Project and our Marine Firefighting Project. The first will speed response to spills by untangling processes and weeding out unnecessary paperwork. The Marine Firefighting Project will generate greater awareness and better information about resources needed to combat a catastrophic fire at sea.

Cook Inlet RCAC participated with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to conduct an Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) to assess Alaska's coastal resources. EMAP uses a combination of statistics and fieldwork to collect data that can be extrapolated to assess large areas and can fulfill some of the State's Clean Water Act responsibilities as well as Cook Inlet RCAC's OPA-90 mandates. Our Director of Science and Research provided the scientific leadership for this work in south-central and southeast Alaska's coastal bays and estuaries and we look forward to continuing our relationship for completing the data summary reports.

Our Physical Oceanography projects this year are helping us better comprehend and predict oceanic circulation. We've accomplished this work in cooperation with the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve (KBRR) and the University of Alaska's Coastal Marine Institute. In early 2005, we will co-host a Physical Oceanography Workshop with the Alaska Ocean Observing System and the KBRR. Through another partnership with the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, we began a pilot project to look at metal source concentrations and distribution within the dissolved versus particulate phases in various watersheds in Cook Inlet. We are coordinating the fieldwork for this project with our physical oceanographic surveys. These samples will provide information on the inputs of metals from natural sources, such as ore deposits in the surrounding mountains, that will help us better interpret potential impacts from other sources.

These are just a few of the projects made possible through collaborative efforts and through the commitment of our thirteen directors and our many committee volunteers. The many interest groups working towards protecting and understanding Cook Inlet's natural resources reaffirm Cook Inlet RCAC's mission of environmentally safe marine transportation and facility operations in Cook Inlet.

Thank you all.



Mike Munger
Executive Director



Doug Jones
President

MISSIONS & GOALS

"Our mission is to represent the citizens of Cook Inlet in promoting environmentally safe marine transportation and oil facility operations in Cook Inlet."



The *Seabulk Pride* under tug escort as it leaves the Valdez Arm in Prince William Sound.

The mission statement of the Cook Inlet RCAC is a reflection of the mandates spelled out by Congress when it passed the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). This federal law made sweeping changes to the way oil is produced and transported in the United States.

Thanks in large part to the efforts of then-United States Senator and current Alaska Governor Frank Murkowski, there is a section in OPA 90 that creates two citizen oversight councils; one for Prince William Sound and one for Cook Inlet. Congress established the councils to ensure that citizens, the oil industry, and government agencies would work together as partners to prevent oil spills in Alaska's pristine waters.

Cook Inlet RCAC represents citizens and interest groups from Kodiak Island, the Kenai Peninsula, and the Municipality of Anchorage. All of these citizens have a stake in keeping the waters of Cook Inlet free from pollution. With that goal in mind, the Cook Inlet RCAC has spent the last fourteen years working on several different fronts to accomplish the goal of an environmentally sound Cook Inlet.

In 2004, the Cook Inlet RCAC Board of Directors and staff continued to develop and refine our goals through the strategic planning process. A few of those priorities are:

- Maximize the collection of background data prior to any catastrophic inputs of hydrocarbons.
- Maximize the availability of background data, both spatially and temporally, to increase our ability to detect change.
- Make data accessible to resource agencies, the public and other organizations.
- Acquire shoreline habitat and physical oceanographic data.
- Develop a marine firefighting plan for Cook Inlet.
- Facilitate the development of an oil spill response system that achieves the best available protection for the Cook Inlet region.
- Evaluate the adequacy of unified, subarea, and industry contingency plans through response drills.
- Improve citizen understanding of current topics relevant to the Cook Inlet RCAC mission and mandates.

Cook Inlet RCAC has been a strong voice for citizens since 1990 and that voice will continue to be heard in the years ahead.

Terrence Driscoll

MEMBERSHIP & ORGANIZATION



The organization of the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council is outlined in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The thirteen-member Board of Directors represents various municipalities, cities, boroughs, and special interest groups to ensure broad representation of all citizens within the Cook Inlet region. The Act also calls for the inclusion of non-voting Ex-Officio members, representing various state and federal agencies.

Board of Director Seats

Municipality of Anchorage

City of Homer

City of Kenai

City of Kodiak

City of Seldovia

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Kodiak Island Borough

Alaska Native Groups

Aquaculture Associations

Environmental Interest Groups

Commercial Fishing Groups

Recreational Groups

State Chamber of Commerce

Ex-Officio Members

Captain Ronald Morris

United States Coast Guard

Gary Lehnhausen

U.S. Forest Service

Joe Dygas

Bureau of Land Management

John Whitney

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Matt Carr

Environmental Protection Agency

Richard T. Prentki

Minerals Management Service

Robert LaPointe

Alaska Division of Emergency Services

William J. Hutmacher

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Tom Bucceri

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

OPA 90 requires the Council to establish committees to accomplish its mandates. To that end, Council directors and public members comprise the Environmental Monitoring Committee (EMC), the Prevention, Response, Operations, and Safety Committee (PROPS), and the Protocol Committee for the purpose of assisting the Council in meeting its obligations.

Environmental Monitoring Committee

Council members:

Molly McCammon, chair

Doug Jones

John French

Rob Lindsey

Bob Shavelson

Grace Merkes

James Showalter

Public members:

Craig Valentine

Dora Dushkin

Merritt Mitchell

Steve Hackett

Steve Hunt

Elizabeth Chilton

Glen Glenzer

Prevention, Response, Operations, and Safety Committee

Council members:

Paul Shadura, chair

Bob Shavelson

Jim Hornaday

June Reuling

Mary Jacobs

John French

Public members:

Bob Baker

Jerry Brookman

Barry Eldridge

Joe Gabriel

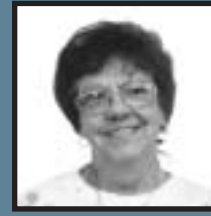
Carol Kvasnikoff

Bill Osborn

BOARD MEMBERS



Doug Jones
Recreational interest groups
President



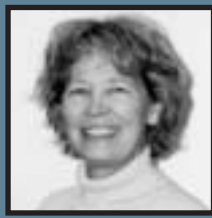
June Reuling
City of Seldovia
Vice-President



John Douglas
City of Kenai
Treasurer/Secretary



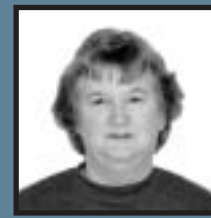
Paul Shadura
Commercial fishing
interest groups



Molly McCammon
Municipality of Anchorage



James Showalter
Alaska Native organizations



Grace Merkes
Kenai Peninsula
Borough



Rob Lindsey
City of Kodiak



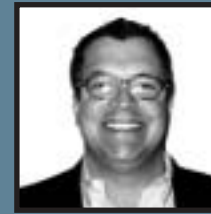
Jim Hornaday
City of Homer



John French
Aquaculture associations



Mary Jacobs
Kodiak Island
Borough



Bob Shavelson
Environmental
interest groups



Robert Peterkin II
State Chamber of Commerce

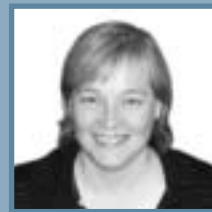
Staff



Karen Williams
Assistant Executive Director



Terrance Bryant
Director of Operations



Susan Saupe
Director of Science
and Research



Stephen Howell
Director of Public Outreach



Bethany Mercurio
Administrative Assistant

PROJECTS



A skiff pulls ocean boom into place during the VOSS (Vessels of Opportunity) oil spill drill in Kachemak Bay. The exercise engages local vessels during the initial response to an oil spill.

Geographic Response Strategies

Pre-planning response strategies is one way that Cook Inlet RCAC works with stakeholders to minimize the devastating effects on Cook Inlet's ecosystem should an oil spill occur. This is the focus of our Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) Project. GRSs are oil spill response plans tailored to protect a specific sensitive area from oil impacts following a spill. These response plans are map-based strategies that can save time during the critical first few hours of an oil spill response. They show responders where sensitive areas are located and where to place oil spill protection resources.

During the past several years, a workgroup has developed these spill response plans for specific sensitive areas in northern and central Cook Inlet, from Anchorage to Anchor Point, as well as for Kachemak Bay and the Outer Kenai Coast between Nuka Passage and Seward.

In 2004, Cook Inlet RCAC continued building upon that success and developed GRSs for the remaining two areas in the Cook Inlet region: the Southeastern Zone which extends from south of Point Bede northeast to Division Island at the northern entrance to Nuka Passage, and the Southwestern Zone including Kamishak Bay and Mt. Augustine.

The workgroup developed a list of 18 GRSs for the Southwestern Zone and 22 for the Southeastern Zone after holding meetings in Homer and completing physical site surveys. A tactics group drafted the initial plans for the sites using criteria such as environmental sensitivity and wildlife habitat considerations; risk of oil spill impact, which is largely determined by surface current and wind

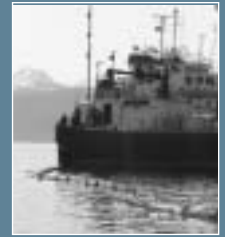
direction; and, perhaps most challenging, the ability to provide protection. The workgroup collects input from experts in each of these areas and gathers local knowledge from residents to ensure safe and realistic plans for each site.

A related project, the Places of Refuge initiative, will identify areas providing sufficient protection from wind and waves while temporary repairs may be made to a vessel in distress. As the stakeholders learn more about the places of refuge, they may integrate GRS sites in the immediate vicinities.

Alaska Oil Spill Response Permits, Forms, and Applications Project

The current statewide oil spill response system involves a complex assortment of permits, forms, and applications that must be prepared and filed during various phases of the response. Paperwork is required in one form or another for a range of responsibilities from access roads to crossing streams to establishing mooring buoys. The Unified Plan which dictates the permitting process lists 136 different permits or applications that may be required during the course of a response. Some are required by state and federal laws, others by agency policy.

One of Cook Inlet RCAC's longstanding goals has been to improve the response time during oil spills and during initial reviews of processes. Cook Inlet RCAC observed that the permit process had become so inefficient that it sometimes diminished a response's effectiveness, noting that some forms in use were copies of copies that required



Terrence Bryant

Left: F/V *Bad Betty* practices maneuvering a barge through broken-ice waters. Center: Ocean boom as seen from the deck of the response vessel *Seabulk Montana* during a drill in Cook Inlet. Right: The *Seabulk Montana* enclosed in containment boom.

updating and others appeared unnecessary that may have been carryovers from other purposes. Further complicating matters, many Alaska state agencies recently reorganized their departments placing more stress on the already tangled web of permits.

Cook Inlet RCAC received widespread support for clarifying the processes and for constructing a more efficient and accurate permit tool for responders. We then assembled a workgroup comprised of spill responders, state and federal agencies, and responsible parties who understand the requirements to mount an effective spill response. The workgroup expects that the permit tool will help responders identify, complete, and file the forms and permits required to carry out an effective spill response – in less time.

The workgroup has addressed three major objectives:

- Identify all applicable permits, forms, and applications related to oil spill response in Alaska.
- Update/revise state permits as needed to streamline content and ensure that the information collected is necessary and appropriate to the permit's intended purpose. Remove redundant permit requirements.
- Centralize all such permits in an easily searched/accessed computer-based organization system, accessible through the Internet and also available on widely distributed CD-ROMs, and as part of the Unified Plan.

In early 2005, the workgroup will post the project on the web site and distribute the CD-ROM to solicit comments from users.

Spill Drills

Cook Inlet RCAC continued to monitor and evaluate spill drills throughout the region. These drills test strengths and expose weaknesses in industry contingency plans and the scenarios which provide a collaborative forum for improvement. During the drills, Cook Inlet RCAC staff and volunteers have the opportunity to refine communication protocols, designate responsibilities, and submit written comments that assist the responsible party with their Incident Management procedures and response capabilities.

The scenario for the largest drill that Cook Inlet participated in this year centered on a fictional collision between the *TV Polar Excelsior* and an assist tug in Prince William Sound. The ConocoPhillips exercise drilled responders to a scenario for a 5000 barrel discharge of Alaska North Slope Crude in the Valdez arm of the Sound. At that drill, the Cook Inlet RCAC Director of Operations represented area citizens on the Regional Stakeholders Committee as it met with Unified Command to discuss operational planning.

Cook Inlet RCAC staff monitored other drills during the year with ConocoPhillips in Cook Inlet as well as the VOSS field deployment in Kachemak Bay and exercises conducted by Unocal, Tesoro Alaska, XTO, Marathon Oil, and Cook Inlet Pipeline.

Cook Inlet RCAC is committed to observing and monitoring drills to test the effectiveness of incident command and contingency plan adherence.





Dismantlement, Removal and Restoration

The sixteen offshore production platforms clustered in Central Cook Inlet represent a significant segment of the oil and gas industry activity in Alaska. Fourteen of these were installed from 1964 to 1968, tapping oil fields now in decline. As production wanes near minimum economic viability, many have asked what options exist for removing the structures or leaving them in place.

More questions than answers exist for Cook Inlet but guidance may be found in other areas populated with platforms. There are about 7,000 offshore platforms in the world's oceans. Four thousand of these are located in U.S. waters, primarily in the Gulf of Mexico. About 100 platforms are dismantled in U.S. waters each year.

In the Gulf of Mexico, crews usually detonate charges at the mudline and tow the rest to shore for salvage. In Florida, they use the "rigs to reefs" program, leaving the bottom structure to create habitat while towing the rest to shore. The benefits of the programs include enhanced fish habitat, but damage to fishing gear could occur in areas with trawling and long line fisheries. There is also reluctance on the part of states to assume liability for the structures once they are abandoned.

Companies built the Cook Inlet platforms to withstand strong tidal forces, ice pack, earthquakes, and cold temperatures. As a result, platform structure in Cook Inlet differs significantly from those in the Gulf or off the coast of California and the destruction techniques would likely be different. Even North Sea platform dismantlement, removal and restoration (DR&R) does not offer significant opportunity for comparison because of the differences in ocean depth and sea conditions.

Some have suggested using platforms for alternate uses such as wind power generation, research stations, rescue platforms, or waste disposal.

Cook Inlet RCAC has commissioned a white paper on the state statutes, regulations, leases, traffic, and liability issues inherent in DR&R. The final report, expected in early 2005, will also provide the Council with recommendations based on its findings. Cook Inlet RCAC expects to address uncertainties regarding DR&R for Cook Inlet offshore platforms and to see that agencies responsible for DR&R address the public's concerns.

Public Outreach

The Japan Science and Technology Agency invited Cook Inlet RCAC's Director of Science and Research to present a paper at the first Professional Meeting on the Oil Spill Preparedness and Environmental Protection Okhotsk Sea. She presented information on contaminant monitoring, habitat mapping, and other issues related to environmental monitoring near Cook Inlet's oil infrastructure. The conference addressed Japanese agency and fishermen concerns for potential impacts downstream of Sakhalin oil fields development. They also sought information on appropriate prevention and response measures for seasonally ice-covered seas in Sakhalin.

Cook Inlet RCAC contractor, Dr. John Harper of Coastal and Ocean Resources, Inc., worked with Cook Inlet RCAC staff to develop a series of special sessions to introduce area residents to the web-based ShoreZone Mapping tools. Presentations in Kodiak, Anchorage, and Homer focused on tools for viewing images and data and how to navigate the information from a home or office computer. Users learned how to select sections of the coastline and see aerial video and habitat information that the various ShoreZone teams have collected in recent summers along the Gulf of Alaska coast.



Cook Inlet RCAC Public Outreach staff held similar workshops in conjunction with the Alaska Center for Coastal Studies Coastwalk program to "teach teachers" and other science or environmental educators how to use the ShoreZone Mapping tools on the Internet. To enhance the experience, Cook Inlet RCAC created a web page with a set of images, maps, and associated habitat data for the Homer Spit and Peterson and China Poot bay shorelines where attendees would later complete Coastwalk field work. The maps, module, and production of maps using the tools on the CoastAlaska.net web site were the focus of the computer lab portion of the workshops.

Each new Geographic Response Strategy (GRS) area requires a public comment component and Cook Inlet RCAC achieves this through public meetings, news releases, and personal outreach. Our Director of Public Outreach solicited comments on all proposed sites from various stakeholders in the Kamishak Bay and Southeastern Cook Inlet zones. In a few instances, Cook Inlet RCAC assisted representatives from remote villages with travel to meetings and trips to survey sites under consideration. With significant input from local native stakeholders, the GRS workgroup has completed surveys on 22 sites in the Southeastern Zone in addition to the 18 sites completed in the Southwestern Zone around Kamishak Bay and Mt. Augustine.

As part of our outreach effort, Cook Inlet RCAC hosted several groups from Canada, Russia, and the Lower 48 as they toured the area to learn more about oil production and related industries. Groups from British Columbia have been acutely interested in the RCAC model as they explore the advantages and disadvantages to opening areas for offshore oil and gas exploration. Russian groups, faced with rapidly expanding development, reiterated their concern regarding the lack of citizen participation in their system.

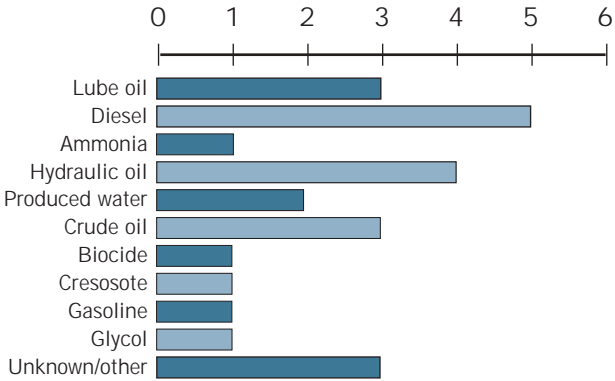
Staff continued to reach citizens, regulators, and others through media using public service announcements (PSA), newsletters, and news releases. PSAs describing Cook Inlet RCAC and soliciting citizen participation broadcast on local radio stations in Kodiak and the central and south Kenai Peninsula regions. News releases and newsletters highlighting our work published to traditional media outlets and electronically to several hundred subscribers on our mailing list.

Annual Spill Report

Cook Inlet RCAC regularly reviews oil spill incidents to help establish mechanisms for improving the safe production and transport of oil. Cook Inlet RCAC documents all spills but for the purposes of this report does not include those below 55 gallons.

For 2004, one spill exceeding 55 gallons occurred in Cook Inlet when a fishing vessel discharged 150 gallons of diesel into the Homer Small Boat Harbor on February 28. Officials attributed the spill to human error from overfilling. A fishing vessel discharged 210 pounds of ammonia into the Homer Small Boat Harbor on March 10 in a separate incident attributed to a valve failure.

Cook Inlet RCAC compiled the report using the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's (ADEC) spill database. ADEC catalogued 333 reported spills on land and water within the Cook Inlet region that includes the Kenai Peninsula, Seward, Whittier, Anchorage and Eagle River. Of those spills, 25 occurred in the waters of Cook Inlet, including two in Resurrection Bay, and one in the Whittier Small Boat Harbor. ADEC references all 25 of these as occurring in Cook Inlet waters.



Number of reported discharges into the waters of Cook Inlet (By substance in 2004)



Left: Dr. Scott Pegau deploys a CTD instrument to measure temperature, salinity, suspended sediments, and dissolved oxygen throughout the water column in Cook Inlet. **Right:** Jim Gendron of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation collects surface water samples during the 2004 EMAP sampling program.

Physical Oceanography

Cook Inlet RCAC continues to work with researchers and stakeholders to identify ocean current data needs for Cook Inlet. In 2005, we worked with various researchers to:

- collect data on Cook Inlet's temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and suspended sediments;
- deploy and retrieve instruments to directly measure Cook Inlet currents;
- purchase and deploy satellite-tracked drifter buoys which follow the currents into and out of Cook Inlet, and;
- develop a plan for obtaining surface current radar measurements in Cook Inlet.

Our Cook Inlet Hydrography project with Dr. Scott Pegau of the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve and Dr. Steve Okkonen of the University of Alaska Fairbanks measures temperature and salinity in the water column to better understand the major water masses entering and exiting Cook Inlet. This project also looks at dissolved oxygen and measures of water clarity. The data collected near the mouth of Cook Inlet help us determine the influence of the Alaska Coastal Current in Cook Inlet. Similar measurements in upper Cook Inlet help us to better understand the influence of freshwater in driving the net circulation patterns on the west side of Cook Inlet. These data, interpreted in the context of other Cook Inlet data, improve our

understanding of overall circulation patterns in Cook Inlet necessary for improving oil spill and discharge plume trajectory models and for understanding influences of larger-scale changes on Cook Inlet's ecosystem.

Alaska Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)

As part of a National Coastal Assessment program sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the second portion of an Alaska EMAP was conducted in the eastern Gulf of Alaska that included southeast Alaska and Yakutat and Icy Bays. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation oversees Alaska's EMAP and, through a partnership with them, Cook Inlet RCAC's Director of science and Research led the research team during six weeks of sampling. The team collected water samples and ocean bottom sediments, fish, and invertebrates for subsequent analyses of various indicators of ecosystem health. The samples will be analyzed for many different parameters including ocean nutrients, hydrocarbon and pesticide contaminants, heavy metals, and the diversity of the animal communities living in and on the sediments. Although the 2004 sampling took place outside of the Cook Inlet region, the Cook Inlet RCAC has a strong interest in these data since they represent areas "upstream" of Cook Inlet and provide a context for interpreting the data in our areas of interest.

Coastal Habitat Mapping

Cook Inlet RCAC continues to develop a coastal habitat mapping program and database for the northern Gulf of Alaska. After an initial pilot project by the Cook Inlet RCAC in 2001, this program has expanded through numerous partnerships to include much of the northern Gulf of Alaska coastline using ShoreZone Mapping methods developed and conducted by Dr. John Harper of Coastal and Ocean Resources, Inc. This coastal habitat mapping program provides information on coastal geomorphology (e.g. shoreline type and shape) and biological habitat (e.g. eelgrass, kelp beds, and mussel bands). In addition, the digital video images of the coastlines that are collected during the surveys are provided over the internet.

The highlights of our ShoreZone activities in 2004 include the development of a web site that provides the data and imagery at www.coastalaska.net; participation in a planning session for nearshore monitoring and research within the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring program of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC); and participation in a Prince William Sound RCAC-sponsored survey in the western sound. In addition, we are working with Mary Morris of Archipelago Marine Research, Ltd. to develop a detailed database that will provide shoreline species data and photographs from our on-the-ground surveys. Finally, we received notice in 2004 that the EVOSTC approved funding for Cook Inlet RCAC to complete a ShoreZone program along the coastline of the Kodiak Island archipelago and are planning these surveys for 2005.

Background Metals Study

Over the years, Cook Inlet RCAC has provided much of the data that exists for hydrocarbon concentrations in Cook Inlet sediments and clam tissues. As part of these studies, a major focus has been on identifying both natural sources of hydrocarbons and those from human activities. In 2004, Cook Inlet RCAC began a study that will also begin to look at inputs and sources of dissolved and particulate metals to Cook Inlet via several major watersheds.

Working with Dr. Christopher Guay of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, we collected samples from rivers throughout the Cook Inlet area including rivers in upper Cook Inlet and the Kenai Peninsula - ranging from the Susitna River in the north to several smaller streams entering Chrome Bay in the south. These samples will provide information on the inputs of metals from natural sources, such as ore deposits in the surrounding mountains, that will help us better interpret potential impacts from human activities. Samples were collected during a period of lower river flows in April and a period of higher river flows in August.

Ballast Water/Non-Indigenous Species (NIS)

Over the years, Cook Inlet RCAC has supported measures to ensure the best possible data on Cook Inlet invertebrate and algal species so that researchers can evaluate the presence of indigenous, non-indigenous, and cryptogenic species. This year, Cook Inlet RCAC signed a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to conduct research relating to the risks of NIS introductions to Cook Inlet by marine traffic activities. We are planning a project with the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center to expand research that they conducted in other areas of Alaska, such as Prince William Sound. Our objective is that through these partnerships, we can provide information for protecting Cook Inlet against non-indigenous species invasions.



VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR AWARDS

Overall Volunteer of the Year

John Douglas – City of Kenai representative

Board Member of the Year

Doug Jones - Recreational interest groups

EMC Committee Member of the Year

Liz Chilton

Protocol Committee Member of the Year

John Douglas

PROPS Committee Member of the Year

Barry Eldridge



Karen Williams (right) presents Liz Chilton with the EMC Volunteer of the Year Award



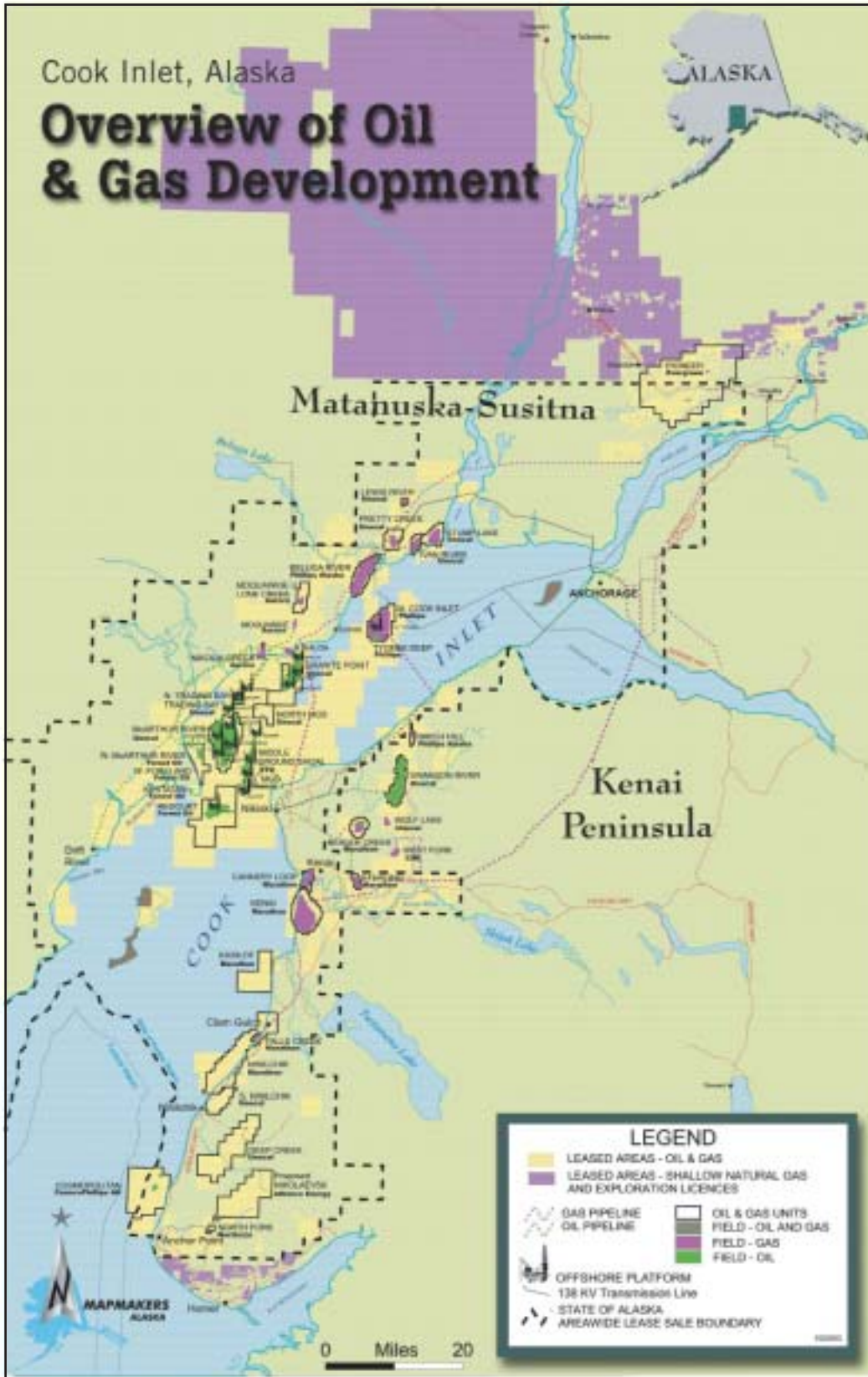
Susan Saupe

Aerial photographs taken during ShoreZone Mapping surveys in 2004. We participated in this Prince William Sound RCAC-sponsored survey which is expanding the northern Gulf of Alaska ShoreZone Project, initiated by Cook Inlet RCAC in 2001.



Scientists Mark Myers and Susan Saupe meet a float plane delivering supplies to the southeast Alaska EMAP project team near Hoonah.

Mark Myers



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 Citizens Advisory
 Council**

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