Stakeholder Scoping Issues (concerns, problems, opportunities)

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The scoping process essentially defined what this Wetlands Management plan will address. During this process it became readily apparent that concerns for wetlands were often inseparable from concerns for other watershed resources. Through a series of detailed discussions and brainstorming sessions, stakeholders have

identified issues, concerns, problems, and opportunities of natural resource and other development activities within the sub-watersheds.

The stakeholders' team identified both potential development activities and their potential impacts, both positive and negative. Once an activity and its likely impacts were identified, management strategies and alternatives were developed. The following summarizes the extensive list of issues, concerns, problems, and opportunities that emerged from the scoping process. Every item identified by the stakeholders as a concern, problem, or opportunity could be classified using one or more of the following categories:

- 1) Development activity, natural resource or otherwise
- 2) An impact resulting from a development activity
- 3) Employment/economic issue related to the impact of an activity
- 4) A management concern related to an impact and/or development activity
- Concern about regulation or loss of property rights
- 6) A need for education to understand development activities, impacts, regulations, and management strategies as they pertain to wetlands and watershed resources

Natural Resource and Other Development Activities

The following were identified as current or proposed development activities of interest and concern:

- Logging in the Port Graham/Nanwalek watersheds by village corporations
- Logging by allotment owners in both watersheds
- Proposed airport expansion in Port Graham. Possible new airport between Port Graham and Nanwalek
- New home sites in Port Graham/Nanwalek
- Cannery expansion in Port Graham
- Tourism
- Potential Land Sales

Impacts

The following potential impacts have been identified as associated with current or proposed activities:

- 1. Washing of roads and flooding
- 2. Stream alterations due to roads and bridges
- 3. Degradation of riverine, slope, and estuarine wetlands that support salmon spawning and rearing, waterfowl, and other habitat. Concerns that logging areas will cause:
 - a) non-point source pollution from erosion and siltation because of inadequate buffer strips, especially if allotment owners are not required to have buffer strips where they log
 - b) Degradation of moose and bear habitat
 - Degradation of drinking water supply in Port Graham from the log staging area
- 4. Increased access to resources, creating:
 - increased or unmanaged take of salmon, moose, bear, goat, waterfowl, berries, and traditional use plants
 - b) Unauthorized off-road ATV-traffic and trespass
 - c) Violation of easement rights
 - d) Illegal dumping of hazmats, used oil and batteries, solid waste.
 - e) Non-Native use. 5. Increased population growth
 - Job/employment opportunities. Development of a cash economy is important to both communities. Stakeholders are concerned about how to balance the need for jobs while managing wetland and other watershed resources in a sustainable manner.

Regulation and Property Rights

Some stakeholders have expressed fears that the Wetlands Management plan will increase regulation and cause loss of property rights. A number of state and federal regulations currently exist that stakeholders are subject to but may not be aware of. The Wetlands Management plan will clarify these already existing federal and state regulations (pages 31-37) and their significance to encourage better management and planning and avoidance of non-compliance situations. Details of Tribal codes and ordinances will be explained in the Wetlands Management plan if they are developed.

- NEPA.
- The Clean Water Act and 404 permits
- The Resource Conservation Recovery Ac
- Title 16 permits
- The Endangered Species Act
- Forest Practices Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Tribal codes and ordinances(pending)

Education

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Education will play a major role in helping stakeholders understand the functions and values of wetlands, the watershed approach to planning, and the need for and use of a wetlands management plan. The Watershed Council has indicated the need for educating stakeholders and residents in the Port Graham/Nanwalke watersheds on existing state and federal regulations.

Of special concern is that allotment owners are not legally required to have buffer strips along streams when they cut the timber on their land. The Watershed Council believes that educating allotment owners on the importance of buffer strips for the sake of protecting salmon and other habitat will create a situation of self-regulation, eliminating the need for deliberate enforcement of a tribal code requiring buffer strips.

The Watershed Council has identified the need for the following education methods and/or strategies:

- Brochure with photos and text explaining wetlands, the watershed concept, the makeup of the Watershed and Council, the plan they are developing, and why. (See Appendix E)
- A newsletter published at least twice a year with articles and other information on wetlands, the Watershed Council, and the planning process. (See Appendix E)
- A brief video providing visually the information described above.
- Community forums and field days on wetlands and the planning process, including events for school-age children.
- ♦ Displays at the Port Graham and Nanwalek airstrip waiting areas.(See Appendix E)

Management

In the scoping process stakeholders identified the following management issues. Actual management strategies and alternatives are discussed in the plan. The Wetlands Management plan is to consider:

- Managing forest harvest and other development activities on village, corporation, and allotment lands so as to maintain water quality for drinking, fish and wildlife habitat.
- Developing monitoring and assessment tools such as Rapid Bioassessment for water quality and HGM, coordination with other monitoring programs such as Cook Inlet Keeper, etc.
- Development of tribal water quality standards
- Development of a GIS (See Appendix F)
- Integration of wetlands management with other management practices and strategies, such as the Forest Stewardship Plan, solid waste, waste water, hazmats, and other related environmental management strategies.
- Identifying cultural and traditional resources that may need specialized management plans, such as: berries, medicinal and culinary plants, and materials for crafts and art.
- Developing a tribal Environmental Assessment process similar to that required by NEPA.

 Develop funding opportunities for the implementation of projects

Formulation of Wetland Conservation Alternatives

Watershed Council members created the alternatives presented here within a series of three meetings. The alternatives were developed with an appreciation for the

different levels of conservation management that could be undertaken by the community. Some of the alternatives were feasible in the minds of members others were not. Ultimately, it would be up to the community and Tribal Councils to decide which level of conservation management would be undertaken by the Watershed Council.

Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Planning

Alternative Development Process

Alternative A: Take no action in the protection and management of the Port Graham/ Nanwalek watershed: The current level of management and economic development will continue to occur without public participation. Growth and development proceeds as opportunities present themselves and as landowners see fit. Resource problems (pollutants, gully erosion, etc.) will be addressed by landowners or land managers as they are encountered. Site specific water quality monitoring or similar activities will be carried out as needed to address identified problems. Regulatory authority will remain with government agencies.

Alternative B: Develop a PGNWC education and information program: Develop a PGNWC information and education program to promote healthy watershed (i.e. information on wetlands, water quality and quantity, timber resources, wildlife Populations, fishery populations, archeological/cultural resources). The Watershed Council will refer requests for technical assistance to appropriate agencies. Possible action items:

- distribute existing reports, brochures, videos, etc.
- meet annually to discuss environmental, social, and economic changes within the watershed
- > provide education upon request

Alternative C: Develop a PGNWC staff to provide technical assistance: Under this alternative, the PGNWC seeks funding from existing tribal, local, state, federal, and private sources to maintain a staff of technical resource specialists (forester, wetland scientist, fisheries biologist, other). The staff will provide technical assistance and watershed education to landowners, managers, and other interested parties in the watershed.

The duties of the PGNWC staff will include:

- Assistance with planning and implementation of best management practices to the allotment owners, corporations, and other interested entities.
- Gathering and providing existing resource information,
- Researching and distribution of available reports, brochures, videos, etc...

- > Monitoring and assessing community and ecological changes
- > Refer unique requests for technical assistance to appropriate agencies
- > The technical staff will provide the PGNWC with monthly progress reports

Additionally, the PGNWC technical staff may provide contracted assistance to Native Corporations and other private entities.

Alternative D- Provide information, education and technical assistance: This alternative is a voluntary approach to resource management utilizing a local PGNWC coordinator supported by private, state, and federal programs and resources. The coordinator will facilitate collaboration of activities related to watershed planning and management. This alternative supports the philosophy that landowners will make wise resource management decisions if they are provided with accurate information as to the effects of their actions, and are provided adequate technical assistance to implement best management practices. Wetland management recommendations will be based upon local values (cultural, traditional, and spiritual) and western science principles.

Below are examples of activities that the coordinator would accomplish under the direction of the PGNWC to address the issues, concerns, problems and opportunities that were identified by tribal members during PGNWC meetings.

Objective 1: Assemble existing resource information and make it available to everyone in the watersheds to allow the Watershed Council the opportunity to provide timely and meaningful assistance.

Possible action items:

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- publish soil survey and make original copies of photo/maps available
- obtain current aerial photography from NRCS and make available
- make available the water quality baseline measurements and report written by UAA ENRI
- request schedule of planned timber harvest activities within the watershed
- establish a Geographical Information System (establish a system to make existing information like land use, land ownership, wetland maps, stream map available)
- > train GIS users

Objective 2: Collect additional resource data and make it available to everyone in the watersheds.

- collect snow accumulation (water forecasting) in the drinking water sub-watersheds
- collect water quality (rapid bioassessment, chemical, and physical) data at determined sites
- > provide a dtailed wetland maps

- > complete a survey of resource values
- > provide the findings of the log staging area hydrology study

Objective 3: Develop, test, and adopt tools or methods to study, manage, and protect resources within the watershed.

Possible action items:

- identify community wetland values through a community survey
- complete wetland functional assessments (HGM) at determined reference sites
- develop and implement citizen-based water quality monitoring program at selected sites on a yearly basis
- develop a list of best management practices (BMPs)

Objective 4: Develop an information and education program. *Possible action items:*

- draft and distribute brochures and newsletters
- develop and deliver PGNWC video
- design and construct airport displays
- gather, organize, and make a watershed information library available to Port Graham/ Nanwalek residents
- > construct 3-D watershed maps
- sponsor school projects (for students as well as new residents):
- help fund a publication on local etiquette and traditions of the villages (by elders) that includes the responsibilities of the private landowner, how to respect the resources, how to handle fish, how to treat wetlands, etc.

Objective 5: Provide technical and financial assistance for watershed/resource projects and education.

- > develop conservation plans for allotment owners
- provide explanations of existing state and federal laws
- identify opportunities for landowners to participate in cost/share programs
- > sponsor watershed restoration demonstrations
- > coordinate with other entities to bring technical assistance to Port Graham and Nanwalek

Alternative E: Develop tribal codes and ordinances:

Under this alternative, the PGNWC supports existing tribal codes and ordinances and the development of a court and enforcement system. The PGNWC will provide recommendations to tribal councils for the development of new codes and ordinances as they relate to watershed planning and management activities. The goal is to take over regulatory control from federal, state, and borough government.

- > find examples of codes and ordinances from other tribes
- > determine existing laws and regulations related to watershed protection
- explore opportunities for co-management and co-regulation of watershed resources
- hire an attorney
- develop specific ordinances to address local watershed protection needs
- > assist the tribal councils in developing a judicial system
- assist the tribal councils in developing an enforcement and penalty system

Categories for evaluation of alternatives

Wetlands
Water quality
Water quantity
Timber resources
Wildlife Populations
Fishery Populations
Archeological/Cultural resources
Subsistence environment
Social environment
Spiritual environment
Economics

Self Governance

Ecological environment

The Watershed Council identified their preferred Alternative following extensive review and comment by the communities. The Watershed Council evaluated each alternative. A survey was also delivered to community members to gauge the level of support for each alternative. The survey was developed and delivered by Watershed Council members.

Public Participation

From the beginning, the development of the Port Graham/Nanwalek Wetlands Management Plan has been a public process or a true watershed approach. All interested stakeholders, including some identified after the process was initiated, were invited to participate. Stakeholders represented the broad and diverse interests within the watersheds. Open public meetings were held for allotment owners and other community residents in order to explain wetlands and what the management plan was designed to do, as well as to answer their questions. Articles on the Watershed Council and the wetlands plan were incorporated into regional newsletters. The final plan was made available to the public for review and comment.

The following is a list of activities undertaken by the PG/NWSC to encourage community participation:

- Newsletter(s)
- Brochure
- Video
- Airport Displays
- Allotment owners workshop
- Wetland tour

Nanwalek and Port Graham <u>Watershed Council Survey</u> <u>"Where do we go from here?"</u>

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1.) Do No		about the Nanwa	alek and I	Port Graham	Watershed I	Project?	Yes
2.) Ha Yes	ive you se No	en the video, p	amphlet	or any othe	er informatio	n about	the Project?
3.) Wh	at activitie	s and land uses d	lo you fee	el the Wetlan	ds are effecte	ed?	**
4.) Are	e Wetlands	important to you	1? Yes	_No Ho	w?		
5.) Wh	at should l	oe the function of	the Wate	ershed Counc	cil?		
in asse	ould the Wessing wetl	atershed Council	use local	l & traditions	al knowledge	e to deter	mine a value
7.)	How sho	ould the commur future planning a				shed.	
	Regulation Learning	document, mean tool to promote	ning deve	lopment of t	ribal codes &	ordinan	
waters 8.)	Which	wetlands, Preselected	you Most_	believe, All	should	be	protected?
Name		(o _j	otional)				

Recommended Conservation Plan

Based on the community survey results and Watershed Council members input Alternative D was selected to bring forward to the Tribal Councils of Port Graham and Nanwalek for their approval by resolution.

Alternative D- Provide information, education and technical assistance: This alternative is a voluntary approach to resource management utilizing a local PGNWC coordinator supported by private, state, and federal programs and resources. The coordinator will facilitate collaboration of activities related to watershed planning and management. This alternative supports the philosophy that landowners will make wise resource management decisions if they are provided with accurate information as to the effects of their actions, and are provided adequate technical assistance to implement best management practices. Wetland management recommendations will be based upon local values (cultural, traditional, and spiritual) and western science principles.

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- request schedule of planned timber harvest activities within the watershed
- establish a Geographical Information System (establish a system to make existing information like land use, land ownership, wetland maps, stream map available)
- train GIS users

Objective 2: Collect additional resource data and make it available to everyone in the watersheds.

- collect snow accumulation (water forecasting) in the drinking water sub-watersheds
- collect water quality (rapid bioassessment, chemical, and physical) data at determined sites
- provide a detailed wetland maps
- > complete a survey of resource values
- provide the findings of the log staging area hydrology study

Objective 3: Develop, test, and adopt tools or methods to study, manage, and protect resources within the watershed.

Possible action items:

- identify community wetland values through a community survey
- complete wetland functional assessments (HGM) at determined reference sites
- develop and implement citizen-based water quality monitoring program at selected sites on a yearly basis
- develop a list of best management practices (BMPs)

Objective 4: Develop an information and education program. *Possible action items:*

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- design and construct airport displays
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Objective 5: Provide technical and financial assistance for watershed/resource projects and education.

- develop conservation plans for allotment owners
- provide explanations of existing state and federal laws
- identify opportunities for landowners to participate in cost/share programs
- > sponsor watershed restoration demonstrations
- coordinate with other entities to bring technical assistance to Port Graham and Nanwalek

Approved Plan

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The approved plan is yet to be delivered by the Tribal Councils. A thorough review of this document will lead to approval by Tribal Resolution. Any recommended changes will be made.

A plan of work was developed to move through the Plan Implementation planning stages for work by Watershed Council members and technical assistance providers. A plan of work will be followed in order to complete all objectives

under Wetland Conservation Plan Alternative D. The Plan of Work has basically two sections. Section One- is that list of actions to be taken to carry out the planning process; and Section Two is the list of actions needed to implement the Plan. Section One items are complete, less the Tribal Council resolutions in support of the selected conservation plan alternative, see Appendix A. See Appendices A-F to review work within Alternative D in progress and completed.

APPENDIX A

PGNWC Planning and Implementation Plan of Work

APPENDIX A

PGNWC Planning and Implementation Plan of Work

	WHO	WHAT	WHERE	
Action required for	""	WINCI	WHICKE	<u>HOW</u>
·				
the development of				
the Port				
Graham/Nanwalek				
Watershed Council				
(PGNWC) Wetland				
Conservation Plan				
1. Identify and Record Problems	PGNWC, Paul			•
31	Jackson			
Logging	PGNWC		*	
Road Construction	PGNWC			
Off Road Vehicles	PGNWC			
Waste Disposal	PGNWC			
2. Determine and Record Objectives	PGNWC, Paul Jackson			
Draft Purpose Statement	Ya			····
Establish WS Area				
Determine Participants	PGNWC			
Determine Level of Participation	PGNWC			
				
3. Inventory and Record Resources	PGNWC, Paul Jackson			····
Geology				
Soils				
Hydrology				
Plant Communities				
Water Quality				
Wetlands				
Land Ownership				
Land uses				
Wildlife/Fishery Resources				
Subsistence				
4. Analyze Resource Data	DONNAG			
Review GIS Database	PGNWC			
	PGNWC, Paul, Dan			
Research and Record Alutiiq Names to Fish, Wildlife, and Plants	Donna Malchoff, Nancy Yeaton			

ACTION	WHO	WHAT	WHERE	
5. Formulate Alternatives	Christine, Dan, Phil, Mark K., Mark W., Robin, PGNWC	¥5		
Alternative A				
Alternative B				
Alternative C				
Alternative D				
Alternative E				
6. Evaluate Alternatives				
Estimate /measure potential benefits	PGNWC		<u> </u>	· -
Estimate /measure potential costs				
7. Decide on Course of Action	PGNWC			
Share alternatives with each community				
Public comment on each Alternative			1	
Decide on Alternative		•		
Draft Wetlands Management Plan				
8. Implement Decisions				
That's where the action items come in	PGNWC Tribal Councils			
9. Evaluate Decisions	PGNWC			

				
91				
	WHO	WHAT	WHERE	
Action Items for				
Public Education				\$7
Public Education	Christine	Create and share with	PG and	Deliver to co
	Celentano, PGNWC	communities of Port Graham and Nanwalek	Nan	Door, Mail
1. Airport Displays	PGNWC,			
::	Christine Celentano,			
	Tom Evans			
2. Video	PGNWC,			
	Christine,		¥	
	Tom, Elenore,			
	Waiter, Nancy, Paul, Dan	100	17.	
3. Brochure	PGNWC,			
	Paul, Christine			
4. Watershed Model	PGNWC,			
	Nancy			
	WHO	WHAT	WHERE	<u></u>
Action Items for Management Tools	c	te.		5)
1. Development of PGNWC GIS	PGNWC,			
	Paul,			
	Christine, Dave-Interrain			
	Pacific			
GIS Data Collection	Interrain			
	Pacific			
GIS Mapping	Interrain			
GIS Technical Writing	Pacific Interrain			
Olo Technical Willing	Pacific			<u> </u>
2. HGM Development & Use				
Local HGM Training Curriculum	Christine,			
	Robin, NRCS-			
	Dan, EPA- Phil, Jim			
	Powell-DEC			
Local HGM Training	Christine, Robin			
Wetlands Maps	Christine,			
<u> </u>	Robin			
Wetlands Surveys	Gene, Robert,			
	Nancy		l	

	1 -	 		T	1
3. Rapid Bioassessment Monitoring		 	<u>-</u> .	 	
Rapid Bioassessment Baseline Measures	Robin, ENRI, Tom Evans, Johhny Moonin Melvin Malchoff	W			
Rapid Bioassessment Protocols/QAPP	Robin, ENRI				
Rapid Bioassessment Training #1	Robin, ENRI	88	-		
Rapid Bioassessment refresher training	Robin, trained water watchers				12
Water quality monitoring	Robin, trained water watchers				
*Informational & Logistical Assistance					
(Resources to Complete "How" portion)					†
Port Graham/Nanwalek Traditional Knowledge		_			-
Port Graham/Nanwalek Community Members			ji.	1	
Chugachmiut Environmental Health					1
Environmental Protection Agency		 			
Natural Resource Conservation Service		 			
Interrain Pacific Inc.		 		1	
UAA-Environment & Natural Resource Institute					

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APPENDIX B

Wildlife Species common to the Lower Kenai Peninsula

APPENDIX B

Wildlife Species common to the Lower Kenai Peninsula

Alutiiq names were provided by students in the bilingual program at the Port Graham School and by Feowna Sawden. Some species do not Have a direct Alutiiq translation.

MAMMALS

<u>Common</u>	Genus/Species	<u>Family</u>	<u>Alutiiq</u>
Little Brown Bat	Myotis lucifugus	Verspertilionidae	Qallacicuaq
Masked Shrew	Sorex cinereus	Soricidae	Quplengag
Dusky Shrew	Sorex obscurus	Soricidae	" " " "
Water Shrew	Sorex palustris	Scricidae	u .
Pigmy Shrew	Sorex ĥoyi	Scricidae	"
Tundra Shrew	Sorex tundrensis	Scricidae	u
Snowshoe Hare (Varing Hare)	Lepus americanus	Leporidae	Ukayiq
Hoary Marmot	Marmota caligata	Sciuridae	Quarriq
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	Sciuridae	El'kiaq
Northern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys sabrinus	Sciuridae	El'kiaq
Arctic Ground Squirrel	Spermophilus parryii	Sciuridae	El'kiaq
Beaver	Castor canadensis	Castoridae	•
Northern Red-backed Vole	Clethrionomys ritilus	Cricetidae	
Meadow Vole	Microtus pennsylvanicus	Cricetidae	
Singing Vole	Microtus miurus	Cricetidae	
Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus	Cricetidae	
Meadow Jumping Mouse	Zapus hudsonius	Zapodidae	Qupilengaq
Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum	Erethizontidae	Qangateraaq
Coyote	Canis latrans	Canidae	Kayutaq
Gray Wolf	Canis lupus	Canidae	Kaganaq
Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes	Canidae	•
Black Bear	Ursus americanus	Ursidae	Tan'erliq
Marten	Martes americana	Mustelidae	Qaugcicuaq
Ermine	Mustela erminea	Mustelidae	Amitatuk
Least Weasel	Mustela nivalis (rixosa)	Mustelidae	"
Mink	Mustela vison	Mustelidae	El'kuayaq
Wolverine	Gulo gulo	Mustelidae	Alas'aamaakaq
River Otter	Lutra canadensis	Mustelidae	Kep'arkaq Î
Sea Otter	Enhydra lutris	Mustelidae	Ikam'aq
Lynx	Felis lynx	Felidae	Etertuliq
Northern Sea Lion (Stellar)	Eumetopias jubatus	Otariidae	Wiinaq
Harbor Seal	Phoca vitulina	Phocidae	Qiagyaq
Moose	Alces alces	Cervidae	Teglliq

Mountain Goat Oreamnos americanus Bovidae Pehnaiq

Yellow-billed loon	Conto o locati	<i>C</i>	
Common loon	Gavia adamsii Gavia immer	Gaviidae (Loons)	Tuullek ""
Red-throated loon	Gavia stellata	Gaviidae (Loons)	" "
Pacific Loon		Gaviidae (Loons)	<i>II II</i>
	Gavia pacifica	Gaviidae (Loons)	
Horned grebe	Podiceps auritus	Podicipedidae	
Dad madead analys	De dieses este esse	(grebes)	÷.
Red-necked grebe	Podiceps grisegena	Podicipedidae	
Northam mintail	Amon couto	(grebes)	
Northern pintail	Anas acuta	Anatidae (swans,	
A	A	geese, ducks)	
American wigeon	Anas americana	Anatidae (swans,	
Cross spines d tool	Amas sauslin anais (sussa)	geese, ducks)	
Green-winged teal	Anas carolinensis (crecca)	Anatidae (swans,	
Northern shoveler	Amon alamanta	geese, ducks)	
Northern snoveler	Anas clypeata	Anatidae (swans,	
Mallard	A	geese, ducks)	7 T455
Manard	Anas platyrhynchos	Anatidae (swans,	Nillqitak
Gadwall	A	geese, ducks)	
Gadwaii	Anas strepera	Anatidae (swans,	
Greater white-fronte	Anser albifrons	geese, ducks)	
	Anser aibirrons	Anatidae (swans,	Temngiaq
Greeter eggs	A	geese, ducks)	
Greater scaup	Aythya marila	Anatidae (swans,	
Bufflehead	Decembels alberts	geese, ducks)	
bumeneau	Bucephala albeola	Anatidae (swans,	
Common authorize	Decembels store at	geese, ducks)	
Common goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	Anatidae (swans,	Qapugnaq
Barrour's goldenave	Described delender	geese, ducks)	_
Barrow's goldeneye	Bucephala islandica	Anatidae (swans,	Qapugnaq
Oldsquaw	Clangela becauselie	geese, ducks)	
Oldsquaw	Clangula hyemalis	Anatidae (swans,	
Harlequin duck	Histrionicus histrionicus	geese, ducks)	
1 lattequit duck	rustrionicus nistrionicus	Anatidae (swans,	
Common merganser	Morare morange	geese, ducks)	
Common merganser	Mergus merganser	Anatidae (swans,	
Red-breasted merganser	Morava cometon	geese, ducks)	
Neu-Dieasteu Herganser	Mergus serrator	Anatidae (swans,	
Canada goose	Branta canadensis	geese, ducks)	
Cariada goose	branta canadensis	Anatidae (swans,	Temngiaq
Black brant	Branto miguiasas (h:-1-)	geese, ducks)	
DIACK DIAIR	Branta nigricans (bernicla)	Anatidae (swans,	
Snow goose	Chen caerulescens	geese, ducks)	
Show goose	Chen caerulescens	Anatidae (swans,	Temngiaq
Emperior goose	Chana samasiss	geese, ducks)	m .
Emberior Roose	Chena canagica	Anatidae (swans,	Temngiaq
Tundra swan	Olor (Cyamus) aslessables	geese, ducks)	
Tuliula Swall	Olor (Cygnus) columbianus	Anatidae (swans,	Qugyug

		geese, ducks)	
White-winged scoter	Melanitta deglandi	Anatidae (swans,	
		geese, ducks)	
Surf scoter	Melanitta perspicillata	Anatidae (swans,	
		geese, ducks)	
Black scoter	Oidemia nigra	Anatidae (swans,	
		geese, ducks)	
Steller's eider	Polysticta stelleri	Anatidae (swans,	
		geese, ducks)	
Common eider	Somateria mollissima	Anatidae (swans,	
		geese, ducks)	
King eider	Somateria spectabilis	Anatidae (swans,	
		geese, ducks)	
Double-crested cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus	Phalacrocoracidae	
		(cormorants)	6
Pelagic cormorant	Phalacrocorax pelagicus	Phalacrocoracidae	
-		(cormorants)	
Brendt's cormorant	Phalacrocorax penicillatus	Phalacrocoracidae	
		(cormorants)	
Red-faced cormorant	Phalacrocorax urile	Phalacrocoracidae	
D ()		(cormorants)	
Rufous hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus	Trochilidae	Megtarpak
Crested auklet	Aethia cristatella	Alcidae	
Kittletz's murrelet	Brachyramphus brevirostris	Alcidae	
Marbled murrelet	Brachyramphus marmoratus	Alcidae	
Pigeon guillemot	Cepphus columba	Alcidae	
Rhinoceros auklet	Cerorhinca monocereata	Alcidae	
Parakeet auklet	Cyclorrhynchus psittacula	Alcidae	
Tufted puffin	Fratercula cirrhata	Alcidae	Ngaqngaap
Horned puffin Cassin's auklet	Fratercula corniculata	Alcidae	Ngaqngaap
Ancient murrelet	Ptychoramphus aleuticus	Alcidae Alcidae	
	Synthliboramphus antiquus		A 1
Common murre Thick-billed murre	Uria aalge Uria lomvia	Alcidae	Alpaq
		Alcidae Charadriidae	Alpaq
Semi-palmated plover Black-bellied plover	Charadrius semipalmatus		
American bl.	Pluvialis squatarola	Charadriidae	
Oystercatcher	Haematopus bachmani	Haematopodidae	
Herring gull	I awas areantatus	Tanidaa	NT
Mew gull	Larus argentatus Larus canus	Laridae Laridae	Naruyaq ""
Glaucous-winged gull		Laridae Laridae	" "
Glaucous gull	Larus glaucescens Larus hyperboreus	Laridae Laridae	" "
Bonaparte's gull	Larus philadelphia	Laridae Laridae	11 11
Thayer's gull	Larus thayeri	Laridae Laridae	11 11
Black-legged kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla		
Long-tailed jeager		Laridae Laridae	
Parasitic jeager	Stercorarius longicaudus	Laridae Laridae	
r mastar leaker	Stercorarius parasiticus	Laridae	

Pomarine jeager	Stercorarius pomarinus	Laridae	
Aleutian tern	Sterna aleutica	Laridae Laridae	
Arctic tern	Sterna paradisaea	Laridae	
Sabine's gull	Xema sabini	Laridae	Naruyaq
Spotted sandpiper	Actitis macularia	Scolopacidae	Kulikekiiq
Surfbird	Aphriza virgata	Scolopacidae	
Ruddy turnstone	Arenaria interpres	Scolopacidae	
Black turnstone	Arenaria melanocephala	Scolopacidae	
Sanderling	Calidris alba	Scolopacidae	
Dunlin	Calidris alpina	Scolopacidae	
Baird's sandpiper	Calidris bairdii	Scolopacidae	Kulikekiiq
Western sandpiper	Calidris mauri	Scolopacidae	" " ¹
Pectural sandpiper	Calidris melanotos	Scolopacidae	11 11
Least sandpiper	Calidris minutilla	Scolopacidae	# #
Rock sandpiper	Calidris ptilocnemis	Scolopacidae	" "
Semi-palmated sandpiper	Calidris pusilla	Scolopacidae	" "
Common snipe	Gallinago gallinago	Scolopacidae	
Wandering tattler	Heteroscelus incanus	Scolopacidae	
Short-billed dowitcher	Limnodromus griseus	Scolopacidae	
Long-billed dowitcher	Limnodromus scolopaceus	Scolopacidae	
Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	Scolopacidae	
Bristle-thighed curlew	Numenius tahitiensis	Scolopacidae	
Red phalarope	Phalaropus fulicaria	Scolopacidae	
Red-necked phalarope	Phalaropus lobatus	Scolopacidae	
Lesser yellowlegs	Tringa flavipes	Scolopacidae	
Greater yellowlegs	Tringa melanoleuca	Scolopacidae	
Solitary sandpiper	Tringa solitaria	Scolopacidae	Kulikekiiq
Belted kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	Alcedinidae	Anglluqauliq
Sharp-shinned hawk	Accipiter striatus	Accipiteridae	Qecu'uliq
Northern goshawk	Accipter gentallis	Accipiteridae	" "
Northern harrier	Curcus cyaneus	Accipiteridae	11 11
Bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Accipiteridae	Saqurtuliq
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	Accipiteridae	
Merlin	Falco columbarius	Falconidae (falcons)	
Peregrine falcon	Falcon peregrinus	Falconidae (falcons)	
Spruce grouse	Dendragapus canadensis	Phasianidae	Egtugtuliq
Rock ptarmigan	Lagopus mutus	Phasianidae	Qategyuk
Sandhill crane	rus canadensis	Gruidae (cranes)	Tatelggaq
Brown creeper	Certhia americana	Certhiidae	
A	.	(creepers)	
American dipper	Cinclus mexicanus	Cinclidae (dippers)	
Northwestern crow	Corvus caurinus	Corvidae	Qanitiisaq
Common raven	Corvus corax	Corvidae	Qanitiirpak
Steller's jay	Cyanocitta stelleri	Corvidae	
Black-billed magpie	Pica pica	Corvidae	Qallqanaq
Lapland longspur Yellow warbler	Calcarius lapponicus	Emberizidae	
Tellow Mardler	Dendroica petechia	Emberizidae	

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Townsend's warbler	Dendroica townsendi	Emberizidae	
Rusty blackbird	Euphagus carolinus	Emberizidae	
Dark-eyed junco	Junco hyemalis	Emberizidae	
Lincoln's sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii	Emberizidae	Titumaa
Savannah sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis	Emberizidae	lituyuaq =
Fox sparrow	Passerella iliaca	Emberizidae -	<i>u u</i>
Snow bunting		Emberizidae	
American tree sparrow	Plectrophenax nivalis		***
-	Spizella arborea Vermiyora celata	Emberizidae	lityuaq
Orange-crowned warbler Wilson's warbler		Emberizidae	
	Wilsonia pusilla	Emberizidae	T1.
Golden-crowned sparrow	Zonotrichia atricapilla	Emberizidae	Iituyuaq ""
White crowned sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys	Emberizidae	
Common redpoli	Carduelis flammea	Fringillidae	
D: 11		(finches)	
Pine siskin	Carduelis pinus	Fringillidae	
	_	(finches)	
Rosy finch	Leucosticte arctoa	Fringillidae	
		(finches)	
Red crossbill	Loxia curvirostra	Fringillidae	
		(finches)	
White-winged crossbill	Loxia leucoptera	Fringillidae	
		(finches)	
Pine grosebeak	Pinicola enucleator	Fringillidae	
	4	(finches)	
Bank swallow	Riparia riparia	Hirundinidae	La'tackaaq
		(swallows)	_
Tree swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	Hirundinidae	" "
		(swallows)	
Violet-green swallow	Tachycineta thalassina	Hirundinidae	" "
		(swallows)	
Northern shrike	Lanius excubitor	Laniidae	
Water pipit	Anthus spinoletta	Motacillidae	
Hermit thrush	Catharus guttatus	Muscicapidae	
Varied thrush	Ixoreus naevius	Muscicapidae	
Ruby-crowned kinglet	Regulus calendula	Muscicapidae	
Golden-crowned kinglet	Regulus satrapa	Muscicapidae	
American robin	Turdus migratouius	Muscicapidae	Keliimaanii
Chestnut-backed	Parus rufescens	Paridae 1	
chickadee		(chickadees)	
Red-breasted nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	Sittidae	
		(nuthatches)	
Winter wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	Troglodytidae	
	0 , 18 19 1	(wrens)	
Alder flycatcher	Empidonax alnorum	Tyrannidae	
Downy woodpecker	Picoides phuescens	Picidae	
, 1		(woodpeckers)	
Short-eared owl	Asio flammeus	Strigidae (owls)	Yartuliq
· -			- ar tang

Great horned owl Snowy owl Northern hawk-owl	Bubo virginianus Nyctea scandiaca Surnia ulula	Strigidae (owls) Strigidae (owls) Strigidae (owls)	# # # #
FISH Common	Genus/Species	<u>Family</u>	<u>Alutiiq</u>
Silver Salmon Chum Salmon King Salmon Pink Salmon Red Salmon Rainbow Trout Dolly Varden Arctic grayling Longnose sucker	Oncorhynchus kisutch Oncorhynchus keta Oncorhynchus tshawytscha Oncorhynchus gorbuscha Oncorhynchus nerka Oncorhynchus mykiss Salvelinus malma Walbaum Thymallus articus Catostomus datostomus	Salmonidae Salmonidae Salmonidae Salmonidae Salmonidae Salmonidae Salmonidae Catostomidae	Qakiiyaq Alimaq Kluq'akaaq Amartuq Niklliq Saguayaq
Eulacho	Thaleichtys pacificicus	Osmeridae	

APPENDIX C

Port Graham Nanwalek Watershed Council

Biological Monitoring Program Summary – 1998

Port Graham Nanwalek Watershed Council

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Biological Monitoring Program Summary – 1998

Biological assessment (bioassessment) is the use of living organisms to tell us something about the environment. Because aquatic insects live in streams, they are directly affected by water quality. Streams with good water quality generally have several different types of insects. Streams that have been affected by pollutants generally do not support as many insect groups. Aquatic insects are the "canaries in the coal mine". They are monitored to indicate potential problems in a watershed before they affect other aquatic resources, such as salmon populations, or human health and safety.

The University of Alaska Anchorage's Environment and Natural Resources Institute (ENRI) designed a biological monitoring program to provide the Port Graham Nanwalek Watershed Council with a tool to monitor water quality. A summary of biological monitoring activities in the Port Graham and English Bay River basins follows:

- In June, 1998, bioassessments were conducted by ENRI, Chugachmiut, and interested volunteers at each of the eight sampling stations. These samples provided baseline information and allowed volunteers to become familiar with the methods.
- In September, 1998, ENRI and Chugachmiut conducted a Bioassessment Training Workshop. Participants included members of the Port Graham Nanwalek Watershed Council, environmental specialists responsible for the collection of bioassessment data, and interested volunteers. Training included an overview and field demonstration of bioassessment procedures, assessment of four sites established on the English Bay River, and family level identification of insects collected at the four sites. Four participants received a Certificate of Bioassessment Training as a Water Watcher.
- In September, 1998, ENRI and Chugachmiut also conducted a classroom training
 session for middle and high school students to generate interest in the aquatic
 resources of the English Bay River, the Port Graham/ Nanwalek biological
 monitoring program, as well as career opportunities in the environmental field. The
 training focused on what bioassessment is and how it can be used to evaluate water
 quality. Students processed samples and identified aquatic insects using the Alaska
 Volunteer Bioassessment Methods.
- In 1999, ENRI and Chugachmiut would like to conduct a similar 3-day training workshop. The purpose of the training would be to:
 - 1. Conduct a refresher training workshop for environmental specialists.
 - 2. Assist environmental specialists with sample collection as needed.
 - 3. Conduct field training for other interested individuals.
 - 4. Discuss results of samples collected in 1998.

5. Demonstrate a database designed to manage bioassessment data collected by environmental specialists.

If there were interest, ENRI and Chugachmiut would conduct a similar classroom training session for middle and high school students in 1999. With the permission of the Watershed Council, parents, and teachers, students could conduct their own assessment of one station following a field demonstration of the procedures.

We look forward to working with you again in 1999. Please contact me at (907) 257-2744 or Bill Sobers at (907) 562-4155 if you would like to participate or have any questions.

Lisa Houston
Environment and Natural Resources Institute
University of Alaska Anchorage
707 A Street
Anchorage AK 99501

APPENDIX D

Port Graham/ Nanwalek Watershed Council

Tribal Wetlands Survey

APPENDIX D

Port Graham/ Nanwalek Watershed Council

Tribal Wetlands Survey

Purpose Statement

The Port Graham Nanwalek Watershed Council (PGNWC) would like to conduct a survey of wetlands within each village. The delivery of the survey will aid the PGNWC in identifying wetlands within each

watershed that are important to residents. The PGNWC recognizes that the community uses wetlands for many different traditional purposes, for example, fishing, hunting, recreating, and berry picking to name a few. The following reasons for the delivery of a local survey were developed by the PGNWC:

As a Primary Goal:

To utilize a method for gathering local information about wetland use which will aid in decision making processes for the *tribal* management of wetland resources; and

To make a record of traditional wetland use areas and monitor for changes over time; and

To engage community members in substantial dialogue about important future use and management of wetland resources; and

To create an opportunity for developing partnerships in research management and understanding; and

To pass information onto future generations for both planning purposes and to preserve a traditional use perspective; and

As a Secondary Goal:

To protect and preserve important wetland areas now, instead of having to fix it later.

To record local value for wetlands which may later be supported by western science methods for assessing wetlands; and

To develop groundbreaking method for incorporating traditional values with western science and then sharing that information with other Tribes.

Scope of Survey Work

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Violet Yeaton, Tribal Environmental Specialist in Port Graham, will lead the delivery of wetland surveys to each home in Port Graham and will fulfill the role of Recorder. Nancy Yeaton, Natural Resource Specialist and Tom Evans, Tribal Environmental Specialist in Nanwalek will deliver the surveys to each home in Nanwalek and will fulfill the role of Recorder. Everyone in the community who would like to participate is welcome. The Recorders will arrive at a home or welcome members of a home to join them in a community meeting place to deliver the survey. Cassette recorders with microphones will be made available to participants so that the Recorder does not miss important information. A translator will be provided upon request.

Recorders will have a participant release form and an agreement between The Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council and each tribal council. The recorders will explain the purpose and use of the forms to all participants.

The time frame for the survey completion is to begin in June 2000 and carry through for as long as it takes, not to exceed six months.

Maps of the watershed planning area have been provided to the Recorders to make identification of a wetland easier for the participants and the Recorder.

The results of the survey will remain within the community and will be kept on file by each tribal council.

The results will be compiled and formatted to be included in a narrative report, which will be made available to each tribal council upon completion of the data gathering.

Results of the survey will be made available to the community after all results are in and recorded properly.

Participant Release Form

Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council Traditional Wetland Value Survey

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Port Graham/Nanw	valek Watershed Council
Elenore McMullen, Co-Chair	Tom Evans, Co-Chair
PO BOX 5510, Port Graham, AK 99603	PO BOX 8065, Nanwalek, AK 99603
Phone: (907) 284-2227	Phone: (907) 281-2214
Fax: (907) 284-2222	Fax: (907) 281-2277
above, and am willing to participate in this interview sessions will be tape-recorded a information, including direct quotes, may research products. The Port Graham/Nam for writing a report based on information confidential information can be found belongranted upon participant signature. I also documented by the Port Graham/Nanwal right to correct and edit this information to potentially harmful to me or my communication.	be used in the final reports, maps and other walek Watershed Council will be responsible collected in these interviews. A space to note ow. All confidentiality requests will be understand that I will review the information lek Watershed Council, and that I have the pensure that it is accurate and that it is not
	19
In addition:	·····
	project may/may not be used in final reports
or research products. Any other use of separately.	f photographs/video must be agreed to
My name may/may not be used in fina	l reports or research products.
Signed:	Data
	Date:
Address:	
Interpreter (if applicable):	

Participant Release Form (Continued)

RIGHT OF REVIEW

The Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council will review with participants in the project, both to ensure that the information, as identified by included in the final reports, maps, and other research product, promise to conduct/review these sessions given to me by research participants as the final reports are and other research products will be distributed to participant Councils.	rmation is accurate and to y research participants, is no lucts. As Principal Recorder s and to follow the directions prepared. All reports, maps
Signed:	Date:

Village Consultation Form

Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council Traditional Wetland Value Survey

Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council

Elenore McMullen, Co-Chair

PO BOX 5510, Port Graham, AK 99603

DATA OWNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Phone: (907) 284-2227

Fax: (907) 284-2222

Tom Evans, Co-Chair

PO BOX 8065, Nanwalek, AK 99603

Phone: (907) 281-2214 Fax: (907) 281-2277

The Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council (PGNWC) is conducting a research project to document traditional ecological knowledge by determining location and use of wetlands in the two watersheds of Port Graham and Nanwalek. The information collected in this study will be compiled into a report and other publications and will also be entered into the PGNWC Geographic Information System (GIS) to prepare maps and computer generated display and analysis of the information.

To ensure that the information collected in this project remains under the control of the villages where the research is conducted, the Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council will:

- Obtain signed release forms from each of the participants in the project, indicating that the project has been explained to them, and that they are willing to share what they know.
- 2. Sign a commitment to review all information with the participants before it is published, to make sure that the report is accurate and that it will not adversely affect the use of wetlands in the villages.
- 3. Sign this agreement with the appropriate tribal government, stating that the project has been approved by the village, and that when the project is over, the data that has been collected will remain under the control of the village, to the best of the PGNWC's ability. Any further use of the original information beyond the PGNWC's

project must first obtain the consent of the tribal government co-signing this agreement. The data will be stored in the place or places mutually agreed upon.

For the Port Graham/Nanwalek Watersh	ed Council:	
Signature:	Date:	
Title:		
For the Community:		
Signature:	Date:	
Title:		

Survey Form

Participant ID #															
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SURVEY FORM INSTRUCTIONS

This sheet was put together to assist the surveyor and participant in the survey with any questions they might have regarding the survey form. The following information is designed to take the interviewer through each step of filling out the survey form beginning at the top.

SURVEY #:

This should be filled in with the number assigned to the participant in the study. Each participant will be assigned a number, instead of using their name, to keep the surveys anonymous. For residence of Port Graham the number assigned will start with PG plus a number (PG1, PG2, PG3, etc.). For Nanwalek the number assigned will start with NA plus a number (NA1, NA2 NA3, etc.). The information collected is expected to be available to the Port Graham/Nanwalek Watershed Council, Village Councils, and participants in the study. Be sure to identify the survey participant number prior to interview for accuracy in audio recording.

DATE:

Insert the date the survey was taken.

Participant ID #:

This should be filled in with the participant ID #, (PG1, PG2, NA1, NA2, etc.)

Participant's number

Village code→PG1A←Survey form page letter

Page Number ID:

Up to five resources can be identified on each survey form. To differentiate easily between wetland resources on a single survey form, five different color markers will be used on the map to distinguish between resources if desired, i.e. berries, salmon, grasses, moose, herbs-PG1A...etc.

Wetland Location ID:

On the topographic maps provided, the area representing a township is six square miles. Within each of those townships are thirty-six one square mile sections. All coordinates found within the Port Graham /Nanwalek Watershed planning area are consistently Northern townships and Western ranges. The wetland location ID includes the recording of a Township (T), Range (R) and Section (S) and will identify a wetland area. The resulting location ID number will look like T1N, R1W, S22.

WHAT?

The "WHAT?" refers to the natural resource being used.

NATURAL RESOURCES:

The resources are split into five categories (vegetation, large mammals, small mammals, fish, and other). The participant will choose the resources that they use at color coded

sites on the aerial survey map. There are spaces under some resources to write in a more specific resource used (i.e.: under berries you might write blueberries cranberries or salmonberries). There is also space on the second page to list additional resources that are not already listed under one of the five categories.

WHEN?

Refers to the season the resource is being used.

The time of year the resource is used should be marked in this box. Be sure to use the corresponding colored pen. The seasons that the resource is used can overlap. Extra room in the comment section has been provided to write more specific information regarding the time of year the resource is used, such as a specific month.

COMMENTS:

This is the section to write any information that the participant wants to add but did not have the room for on the first two pages. This would also be a good place for participants to explain why they don't use a certain resource or why they don't use them during a certain time of year. Remember to include the reasons people don't use resources in specific sights. These areas can be just as important as the reasons they do use them.

MYLAR

This is a thin plastic covering to place on the aerial photo. Using a permanent colored marker you can mark, directly on the Mylar, the resource use areas being discussed.

OPTIONAL: WHY?

Refers to the *reason* (i.e. cultural, spiritual, recreational) for using the resource. This may be added later with reference to the audio recording. The original database will be developed with information on which resource is used, along with where and when. A column with this particular information (Why) may be easily added to the survey form sheet at a later date.

Using a colored pen, corresponding to the resource on the aerial survey map, the surveyor will mark the reason for using that particular resource. In order to assure the resource is assigned to the correct area on the map, work with one resource at a time. Be sure to use a different colored marker for each resource on a map.

Additional information regarding why a resource is used can be placed in the "comments" section.

APPENDIX E

PGNWC Video, Brochure & Airport Display

APPENDIX F

PGNWC Geographic Information System