

Plan of Cooperation

Port of Nome Modification Project

Version 1

April 2023

Prepared for:

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Appendix A. POC Distribution List

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

4MP	Marine Mammal Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
BA	Biological Assessment
CAP	Continuing Authorities Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
IFREA	Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment
IHA	Incidental Harassment Authorization
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NSB	North Slope Borough
OCSPTM	OPEN CELL SHEET PILE TM
POC	Plan of Cooperation
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Description

This Plan of Cooperation (POC) was developed in accordance with Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) requirements for the issuance of an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) for project activities (e.g., pile driving) during Year 1 of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Port of Nome Modification project (Project). A Biological Assessment (BA) is being prepared in accordance with Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) regarding the potential effects on federally listed species and marine mammals and their habitats. Additional details of the proposed project, environmental baseline, and potential impacts are described in the project's IHA Application linked below:

- Incidental Harassment Authorization Application: *<link to be inserted when published to agency website>*

1.1.1. Project Location

The Port of Nome, located in Sitkasuaq (Nome) on the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, is a regional hub port situated on the Norton Sound coast of the Bering Sea (Figure 1-1). Nome is approximately 545 miles northwest of Anchorage and is not connected to Alaska's road system or Alaska Marine Highway.

In 2020, the USACE completed a feasibility study for the Port of Nome Modification project (Project) and is now re-engaging with agencies to move forward with Phase 1 of the Project. The City of Nome and USACE are proposing to expand the Port of Nome to provide much needed additional capacity to serve the Arctic as well as to alleviate congestion at the existing port facilities. The existing port facility consists of an outer harbor bounded by a stone causeway on the west, and a stone breakwater on the east, connected to a smaller inner harbor (Figure 1-2).

The proposed Project will extend the existing rubble mound causeway by approximately 3,500 feet in an L-shape as well as provide approximately 2,030 feet of additional sheet pile dock face and fendering for vessel traffic. The new dock will be constructed using an OPEN CELL SHEET PILE™ system (OCSP™) that consists of a bulkhead with flexible walls constructed of steel sheet pile with embedded tailwall diaphragms supported by the substrate, similar in design to the three sheet pile docks located in the existing harbor. The new rubble mound causeway will be constructed similarly to the existing causeway and east breakwaters consisting of large armor stone placed in layers to resist wave and ice loads. Armor stone on the exterior (non-harbor) side of the causeway will have some layers placed below the existing mudline, requiring dredging of the seafloor during construction.

The USACE proposes to implement the construction project in three phases spanning an estimated seven years. This POC covers just Year 1 of Phase 1 but may be revised as the project continues in subsequent years.



PROJECT LOCATION AND VICINITY

Port of Nome Modifications Project
Plan of Cooperation

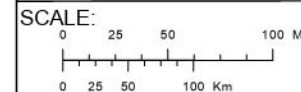


FIGURE:
1-1



Inner Harbor

Outer Harbor

East Causeway

West Causeway

Breakwater Spur



US Army Corps of Engineers®



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**EXISTING LAYOUT -
PORT OF NOME**

Port of Nome Modifications Project
Plan of Cooperation

SCALE:

NA

FIGURE:

1-2

1.1.2. Planned Phase 1, Year 1 Activities

Phase 1 is described below. The subsequent Phases 2 and 3 are only conceptual at this time and briefly discussed in the IHA Application.

- **Phase 1.** Construct a 3,500-foot L-shaped extension of the existing west causeway, forming a new basin beyond the existing Outer Harbor. A continuous OCSP dock approximately 2,030 linear feet long would be constructed along the basin side of the causeway extension. Phase 1 would require four construction seasons to complete, starting in 2024.

The USACE estimates that Year 1 activities will occur during the open water season (i.e., May through October) and include mobilization (including construction-vessel transit from Anchorage to Nome), removal of the breakwater spur, development of the quarry for rock and gravel (i.e., fill), dredging of the causeway footprint to accommodate for armor stone installation, pile driving of temporary template piles, and an estimated 35 percent installation of the sheet piles (Table 1-1) for the OCSP dock. The remainder of the sheet pile installation, installation of fender and bollard piles, dock appurtenances and utilities, and removal of temporary template piles will occur in subsequent years of Phase 1.

1.1.3. Affected Species

Marine mammal species that may occur in the project area which are known to be harvested for subsistence during open-water months (May through October) include ringed seal, bearded seal, ribbon seal, and spotted seal (these four species are collectively known as ice seals), Steller sea lion, Pacific walrus, and beluga whale. This POC will be provided to both National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as a requirement of the IHA because they have joint jurisdiction over marine mammals, thus Pacific walrus are included in the affected species.

1.1.3.1. Beluga Whale

The Eastern Bering Sea stock of beluga whales are harvested by nine Norton Sound communities (Elim, Golovin, Koyuk, Nome/Council, Saint Michael, Shaktoolik, Stebbins, Unalakleet, and White Mountain) (NSB 2022). Of the nine communities, Frost and Suydam (2010) reported the highest annual harvest at Koyuk (n=55) and an annual average of 0.6 belugas harvested by Nome. Hunters have reported to harvest beluga on the west side of Cape Nome, all the way from Cape Nome to Nome, and from Nome west to Sledge Island (Oceana and Kawerak 2014). Beluga subsistence areas between spring and fall are documented between Cape Nome to Cape Darby and around the east coastline of Norton Sound to Stewart Island (Oceana and Kawerak 2014).

1.1.3.2. Ice Seals

Ice seals, including bearded, ringed, spotted, and ribbon seals, are hunted within the Bering Strait region. Georgette et al. (1998) summarizes a subsistence survey of six Norton Sound-Bering Strait communities (Mainland coastal: Brevig Mission, Golovin, Shaktoolik, and Stebbins; Offshore: Savoonga and Gambell) between 1996 and 1997 and reports seals taken for subsistence in all months, with seasonal peaks in spring (May-June) and fall (September-October).

Bearded seals, preferred for their large size and quality of meat, were harvested by all communities, but Gambell had the highest harvest rate of any community. Bearded seals are typically harvested in early summer as they migrate northward.

Spotted seals, valued for their skins, are reported in large numbers during ice-free months (Georgette et al. 1998). Spotted seals occur closer to shore, allowing for easier harvesting than bearded seals or walrus, which occur further from shore and for a shorter window as they migrate north more quickly (Oceana and Kawerak 2014). Ringed seals, the most abundant and accessible, were harvested in all months and taken in higher numbers than other species from the mainland coastal communities.

Ribbon seals were reported to be present in Norton Sound “only occasionally” and are more common in the open areas near Brevig Mission, Gambell, and Savoonga. Ribbon seals are harvested less than other seals because their distribution does not overlap with most hunting areas and their taste is not preferred (Oceana and Kawerak 2014).

1.1.3.3. Steller Sea Lion

During the 1996-1997 survey, no Steller sea lions were reported as hunted, however, hunters in Gambell, Savoonga, and Brevig Mission reported they do hunt for them occasionally (Georgette et al. 1998). Additionally, only 20 Steller sea lions were reported taken between 1992 and 1998 (NMFS 2008, Wolf and Mishler 1998, Wolf and Hutchinson-Scarborough 1999). Steller sea lions occasionally haul out on Sledge Island (Oceana and Kawerak 2014).

1.1.3.4. Pacific Walrus

Pacific walruses are harvested generally in the spring to early summer during migration north (occasionally fall and winter) by communities of the Bering Strait region with 84 percent of the harvest occurring in Little Diomed, Gambell, Savoonga, Shishmaref, and Wales (Snyder 2005). Communities of Norton Sound including Nome, Unalakleet, Stebbins, as well as King Island, report they hunt walrus (EWC 2022). Snyder (2005) reported seven walruses harvested from King Island and 17 walruses from the Nome Eskimo Community during 2004. Local knowledge indicates that the spring hunting is occurring earlier and for a shorter period than in the past (Oceana and Kawerak 2014). Walruses no longer come close to shore near Nome during migration and hunters have reported traveling 10 to 50 miles offshore to find them (Oceana and Kawerak 2014). Hunters have reported traveling to King Island where walruses are known to haul out (Oceana and Kawerak 2014).

1.2. Potentially Affected Subsistence Users

The Port of Nome is located in Sit̄nasuaq¹ (Nome) on the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, on the Norton Sound coast of the Bering Sea (Figure 1-1). Norton Sound communities, including Nasirvik (White Mountain), Cingik or Sījik (Golovin), Neviarcaurluq (Elim), Kuuyuk (Koyuk), Saktuliq (Shaktoolik), Ūnalaq̄hiit (Unalakleet), Taciq (St. Michael), and Tapraq (Stebbins). Other communities to the north include Port

¹ Alaska Native place names as listed in the University of Alaska Fairbanks Alaska Native Language Archive (<https://www.uaf.edu/anla/collections/map/names/>).

Clarence, Tala (Teller), Sitaisaq (Brevig Mission), Ugiuvak (King Island), and Iqaliq (Little Diomedede). Sivunga (Savoonga) and Sivuvaq (Gambell) of St. Lawrence Island may also subsistence hunt in and near Norton Sound.

1.3. Potential Impacts to Subsistence Users

Primary effects of the action are anticipated to be increased underwater noise levels during construction, which may affect marine species within range of the project. No negative impacts to water quality are anticipated, and the project is not expected to significantly increase vessel traffic in the area. The project's IHA provides additional detail of all anticipated effects and species-by-species analysis of the impacts.

1.3.1. Underwater Noise

Sources of underwater noise for this project include pile driving/removal and fill placement. Anticipated sound source levels and their associated ensonification isopleths are summarized in Section 6 of the IHA Application. Details of source level and regulatory protocols are described in the project's IHA.

1.3.2. Access to Subsistence Hunting Areas

Increasing the length and infrastructure of the port could impact hunters' ability to access subsistence areas by increasing the time and fuel needed to exit the harbor. USACE will coordinate with local subsistence groups to avoid or mitigate potential limitations to accessing subsistence hunting areas.

1.3.3. Increased Vessel Activity

Increased vessel traffic at the port following construction may introduce larger obstacles for subsistence vessels to maneuver and may affect marine mammals and their movements. USACE will coordinate with local subsistence groups to avoid or mitigate potential limitations caused by increases in vessel activity.

1.3.4. Potential Impacts to Subsistence Species

Beluga whales have been traditionally hunted in Norton Sound; however, project impacts are not expected to reach traditional harvest areas. USACE will coordinate with local subsistence groups to avoid or mitigate impacts to beluga whale harvests.

Project activities avoid traditional ice seal harvest windows, so are not expected to negatively impact hunting of bearded seals or ringed seals. Although Pacific walrus have been harvested into June during spring harvests, most project activities will occur outside of traditional harvest windows. USACE will coordinate with local subsistence groups to avoid or mitigate impacts to ice seal and walrus harvests.

Steller sea lions are not frequently harvested in Norton Sound, but USACE will coordinate with local subsistence groups to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to Steller sea lion harvests.

2. SUBSISTENCE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

2.1. Coordination/Engagement to Date

The USACE has been coordinating with potentially affected communities and subsistence groups (Table A-1, Appendix A) about this project since April 2018, as documented in the Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment (IFREA) (USACE 2020) and summarized in Table 2-1. The coordination to date has been conducted prior to development of this POC, thus some details of the meetings were not available for incorporation into the document. Details pertaining to subsistence concerns are identified in Table 2-1 and proposed resolutions to the primary concerns are in Table 2-2. Following distribution of the POC, details of each meeting will be retained and provided as appendices to this POC and the distribution list in Table 2-3 will be updated.

The USACE is continuing with active coordination as this project moves towards construction in May 2024 and will formally notify the groups of this POC upon completion and distribution.

Table 2-1. Communication with subsistence communities, including a brief summary of issues raised by the communities.

Date	Communication Method	Associated Documents	Meeting Attendees (applicant and subsistence groups)	Topics/Content	Summary of MMPA Subsistence-Related Concerns Raised
April 24-25, 2018	Meeting: Planning Charette	USACE 2020 ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE (Alaska District, Pacific Ocean Division, Headquarters, and Deep Draft Navigation Planning Center of Expertise) • City of Nome (non-Federal sponsor) • Native Village of White Mountain • Bering Strait Native Corporation • Sitnasuak Native Corporation • Nome Eskimo Community • Kawerak, Inc. • Crowley • Howlett Engineering • PND Engineering, Inc. • Alaska Marine Pilot's Association • University of Alaska Sea Grant • U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) • National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) 	Project scoping/planning	Details not available in USACE (2020)

Date	Communication Method	Associated Documents	Meeting Attendees (applicant and subsistence groups)	Topics/Content	Summary of MMPA Subsistence-Related Concerns Raised
October 3, 2018	Meeting: Government to Government	USACE 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • Nome Eskimo Community • Kawerak, Inc. 	Cultural, social, and economic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local access to the Snake River and Nome shoreline must be maintained as they are residents' only direct access to subsistence resources • Large vessels anticipated at the finished dock could make it difficult to maneuver small subsistence vessels in and out of the port • The cost of the port modifications could induce the City of Nome to start requiring that small subsistence vessels pay for annual permits • Increased ship traffic and larger vessels using the port may affect marine mammals and their migration movements
November 15, 2018	Meeting: City of Nome Planning Commission monthly meeting	USACE 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE (Alaska District) • Public attendees of Nome 	Community outreach	Details not available in USACE (2020)
March 27, 2019	Meeting: Government to Government	USACE 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • Nome Eskimo Community • Kawerak, Inc. 	Cultural, social, and economic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local access to the Snake River and Nome shoreline must be maintained as they are residents' only direct access to subsistence resources • Large vessels anticipated at the finished dock could make it difficult to maneuver small subsistence vessels in and out of the port. • The cost of the port modifications could induce the City of Nome to

Date	Communication Method	Associated Documents	Meeting Attendees (applicant and subsistence groups)	Topics/Content	Summary of MMPA Subsistence-Related Concerns Raised
					start requiring that small subsistence vessels pay for annual permits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ship traffic and larger vessels using the port may affect marine mammals and their migration movements
May 8 to June 7, 2019	Public Comment Period of the draft IFREA document	USACE 2020	Public	Public comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts to Native culture and subsistence resources Increased fuel/time needed to get out of the harbor and reach subsistence use areas
June 18, 2019	Meeting: Community outreach and public scoping meeting; Public comments on the draft IFREA document (public comment period closed June 7, 2019)	USACE 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USACE (Alaska District) Public attendees of Nome 	Public scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access concerns; request a subsistence boat launching area at the western side of the design Safety Sound to the east of Nome is critically important to seals (especially pups and sub-adults)
July 19, 2019	Meeting: Port Commissioners Meeting's public workshop	USACE 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USACE (Alaska District) Public attendees of Nome 	Project updates	Details not available in USACE (2020)
August 10, 2019	Meeting: Port Commissioners Meeting's public workshop	USACE 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USACE (Alaska District) Public attendees of Nome 	Project updates	Details not available in USACE (2020)
December 31, 2019 to January 30, 2020	Public Comment Period of the Second Draft IFR/Supplemental EA	USACE 2020	Public	Public comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts to subsistence are not adequately analyzed Public outreach and notification were not sufficient The project must support subsistence vessels

Date	Communication Method	Associated Documents	Meeting Attendees (applicant and subsistence groups)	Topics/Content	Summary of MMPA Subsistence-Related Concerns Raised
February 28, 2020	Meeting: Government to Government	USACE 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • Nome Eskimo Community 	Consultation	Details not available in USACE (2020)
July 8, 2020	Meeting (virtual): Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) Charette	N/A	Not available	Not available	Not available
November 12, 2021	Meeting (virtual): CAP National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Programmatic Agreement (PA)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • City of Nome • SHPO • Sitnasuak Native Corporation • Kawerak, Inc. 	Not available	Not available
December 9, 2021	Meeting (virtual): CAP NHPA PA	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • City of Nome • SHPO • Sitnasuak Native Corporation • Kawerak, Inc. • King Island Native Community • Nome Eskimo Community • Solomon Traditional Council • Nome Port Commission 	Not available	Not available
February 9, 2022	Meeting (virtual): Public meeting	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • Public 	Project updates	Not available
July 11, 2022	Meeting	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • Nome Eskimo Community 	Not available	Not available

¹ USACE. 2020. Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment

Table 2-2. Detailed explanation and resolution of MMPA subsistence-related concerns.

Detailed MMPA Subsistence-Related Concern Raised	Resolution of MMPA Subsistence-Related Concern (or explanation of why concern was not resolved)
Concern over access to subsistence areas including increased time and fuel needed to exit the harbor. Large vessels anticipated at the finished dock could make it difficult to maneuver small subsistence vessels in and out of the port. Suggested including a subsistence boat launching area to allow for westward access.	Resolution currently pending
Impacts to subsistence have not been adequately analyzed	Through this POC process, USACE will continue to coordinate with local subsistence groups. The project’s Incidental Harassment Authorization will also address impacts to subsistence through the MMPA process with NMFS.
Increased ship traffic and larger vessels using the port may affect marine mammals and their migration movements	Resolution currently pending

Table 2-3. Record of distribution of POC.

Date of Distribution	Version
October 2022	Version 1 (<i>insert date once distributed</i>)

2.2. Plans for Future Coordination/Engagement

USACE will continue to schedule meetings with the potentially affected communities and subsistence groups to discuss the project, its potential effects on subsistence, and proposed mitigation measures. Currently planned meetings are outlined in Table 2-4, which will be updated as more meetings are scheduled. This POC will be updated to provide community feedback and responses. Community-requested mitigation will be incorporated into the project to the extent feasible.

As the project start date approaches, USACE will provide regular updates to the potentially affected communities and subsistence groups and will consult during the POC process to identify the preferred communications for project updates (e.g., public radio announcements, newsletters).

Table 2-4. Upcoming meetings for future engagement.

Date	Communication Method	Meeting Attendees (applicant and subsistence groups)	Topics/Content
December 12–15, 2022	Meeting: Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) Commissioners Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • AEWC Commissioners • Industry • Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict Avoidance Agreement (CAA)
TBD – Postponed following October 2022 storm damage in Nome	Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE • Nome Eskimo Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss access and other subsistence concerns

3. MITIGATION FOR SUBSISTENCE USES OF MARINE MAMMALS

In addition to this POC, the proposed Project includes the following measures to mitigate potential impacts on subsistence use of marine mammals.

- USACE will continue to coordinate with local subsistence groups throughout the duration of project activities.
- USACE will station observers as described in the Marine Mammal Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (4MP) accompanying the IHA Application. In-water work will stop if a protected species enters a shutdown zone, as described in the 4MP.
- Noise levels will be minimized during construction using appropriately sized piles. The use of vibratory pile driving methods will also reduce sound levels entering the water during construction and reduce the impacts to marine mammals, fish, and seabirds. Properly sized equipment will be used to drive piles.
- Impacts from vessel interactions with marine mammals will be minimized through appropriate crew training; crews aboard project vessels will follow agency-provided marine mammal viewing guidelines and regulations as practicable (e.g., <https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources/mmv/guide.htm>).

4. REFERENCES

- Eskimo Walrus Commission (EWC). 2022. <https://eskimowalruscommission.org/communities/>. Accessed 9/28/2022.
- Frost, K.J. and R.S. Suydam. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987-2006. *Journal of Cetacean Research and Management* 11:293-299.
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. POC DISTRIBUTION LIST

The distribution list below includes community organizations near Nome and Norton Sound as well as several entities or groups NMFS recommended be consulted for *all* projects in the Arctic, including some located outside of the project area region (indicated by blue font). These groups will be provided with a copy of the POC when initially distributed and USACE will modify the distribution list if any groups request to be removed considering their proximity to and interest in this project. Specific contacts for several groups have not been confirmed at this time but this table will be updated as contacts are established.

Table A-1. POC Distribution List.

Agency/ Affiliation	POC	Physical Address	Phone	Email
Cities, Villages, Native Corporations, and IRA Councils				
City of Utqiagvik (Barrow)	Fannie Mitiktaun Suvlu, City of Utqiagvik Mayor	2022 Ahkovak St, Barrow, Alaska	(907) 852-5211	City of Utqiagvik (Barrow)
Native Village of Barrow	Mary Jane Lang, Executive Director	6090 Boxer St, Utqiagvik, AK 99723	(907) 852-4411	Native Village of Barrow
City of Point Hope			(907) 368-2537	akphogov@hotmail.com
Native Village of Point Hope	Alzred Oomittuk, Executive Director	916 Ippiq Street, Pt. Hope, AK, 99766	(907) 368-2330	executive.director@tikigaq.org
Native Village of Point Lay/ Point Lay IRA		217 Qigalik Avenue Point Lay, AK 99759	(907) 833-5052	nvpl.ira@gmail.com; ptlay.ira@gmail.com
City of Nome	Joy Baker	102 Division St., Nome, AK 99762	(907) 443-6663	jbaker@nomealaska.org
Kawerak, Inc		500 Seppala Dr. Nome, AK 99762	(907) 443-5231	contact@kawerak.org
King Island Native Community		Mailing: P.O. Box 682, Nome, Ak 99762	(907) 443-2209	Tc.ki@kawerak.org
Nome Eskimo Community		Mailing: P.O. Box 1090, Nome, AK 99762; Physical: 200 W. 5 th Ave, Nome, AK 99762	(907) 443-2246	
Sitnasuak Native Corporation		Mailing: P.O. Box 905, Nome, AK 99762; Physical: 214 Front St. 2 nd Floor, Nome, AK 99762	(907) 387-1200; 1-877-443- 2632	

Agency/ Affiliation	POC	Physical Address	Phone	Email
Unalakleet Native Corporation		Mailing: P.O. Box 100, Unalakleet, AK 99772	(907) 624-3833	uncadmin@ak.net
Bering Straits Native Corporation		Mailing: P.O. Box 1008, Nome, AK 99762; Physical: 110 Front St. Suite 300, Nome, AK 99762	(907) 443-5252; 800-478-5079	info@beringstraits.com
St. Mary’s Native Corporation		Mailing: P.O. Box 149 Saint Mary’s, AK 99658; Physical: 100 Yupik Rd, Saint Mary’s, AK 99658	(907-438-2315	
Subsistence-related Organizations				
Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC)	Lesley Hopson		(907) 442-3491	LHopson@aewc-alaska.com
Ice Seal Committee	John Goodwin; NSB-DWM: Billy Adams, Andy Von Duyke; Executive Manager: Carla Kayotuk	Alaska Ice Seal Committee, P.O. Box 413, Kotzebue, AK 99752	(907) 852-2611; (907) 852-0350	jgoodwin@otz.net
Eskimo Walrus Commission	Sierra Smith, Natural Resources Specialist; Vera Metcalf, EWC Director	P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762	(907) 443-4378; (907) 443-4380	ssmith@kawerak.org
Alaska Beluga Whale Committee (ABWC)	Willie Goodwin; Kathy Frost; Secretary, Exec. Committee	Alaska Beluga Whale Committee, P.O. Box 334, Kotzebue, AK 99752		argagiaq@gmail.com; kjfrost@hawaii.rr.com
Alaska Nannut Co-Management Council	Katya Gray, Executive Director	Mailing P.O. Box 2027, Nome, AK 99762; Physical: 400 Bering St., Suite 205, Nome, AK 99762	(907) 443-6890; (907) 304-2274	info@nannut.org
Barrow Whaling Captains Association				
Kaktovik Whaling Captains Association				

Agency/ Affiliation	POC	Physical Address	Phone	Email
Other Community Entities				
Northwest Arctic Borough (NAB)	Siikauraq Martha Whiting, Planning Director	163 Lagoon Street, Kotzebue, AK 99752	(907) 442-8209	mwhiting@nwabor.org
Indigenous People’s Council for Marine Mammals (IPCoMM)	Carol Torsen, IPCoMM, Executive Director	800 E Dimond Blvd, Suite 3-615, Anchorage, AK 99515	(907) 349-8066	ctorsenipcomm@alaska.net
Arctic Safety Waterways Committee		P.O. Box 92326, Anchorage, AK 99509	(907) 727-2585	
The NSB Department of Wildlife Management	Todd Sformo, John Citta	Mailing: P.O. Box 69, Utqiagvik, AK 99723; Physical: 1274 Agvik Street	(907) 852-0350	Todd.Sformo@north-slope.org; john.citta@north-slope.org
The NSB Planning Department	Gordon Brower, Director; Lilly Kilapsuk, Acting Land Management Regulations Manager		(907) 852-0320	
Voice of the Arctic Inupiat		Mailing: P.O. Box 240241, Anchorage, AK 99503; Physical: 914 Ippiq Street, Point Hope, AK 99766	(907) 334-0605	info@inupiatvoice.org
Arctic Slope Native Association		7000 Uula St. Utqiagvik, AK 99723	(907) 852-2762	