

Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study
Policy Committee Meeting
August 5, 1992
Elizabeth City State University
Elizabeth City, NC

Minutes

Welcome and Approval of Minutes

Co-chair William Cobey called the meeting to order at 9:10 A. M. He noted that Bo Crum of the EPA was sitting in for Ray Cunningham, who had to attend a policy committee meeting in Florida to discuss re-targeting of finances. He also noted that both Mike McGee and Ted Bisterfeld were on vacation. Next, Cobey welcomed public comments. Since there were no public comments at this time, he turned the meeting over to Randall Waite, APES Program Director, and his staff members for the Program Report.

Program Report

APES staff members, Jennifer Steel, Kristin Rowles, and Meg Scully presented an update on APES publications that had been completed or were presently in review:

completed:

*Environmental Management Strategies report	Bartholomew
*Greenville Stormwater Retention Project report	Belk
*Two Preliminary Data Reports from the Pamlico and Neuse flow analyses	USGS
*Land Use/Land Cover report	CGIA
*Non-point Source handbook	Hoban
*Baseline Water Quality report	DEM

in review:

*Blue Crab report	Engel
*Groundwater Characterization and Quality report	Little
*Blue Crab Fisheries report	McKenna
*Sediment Toxicity Testing report	Gulf Breeze
*Toxicant Inventory of the A/P region	Cunningham
*Nutrient Budget report	Dodd
*Water Quality/Ulcerative Mycosis report	Noga
*Inventory for Critical and Natural Areas in the A/P study region	LeGrand
*Wetlands Status and Trends section	Wetlands Subcommittee

Rowles also noted that, in addition to these reports, several facts sheets had been submitted for review. Waite noted that, as APES reached the end of its program, several reports were being submitted. In

addition, APES was expecting some new projects, the most crucial being Research Triangle Institute's Subbasin Management Strategies. This report, which was expected to be submitted in draft form by the end of September, would take all of the A/P Study's data layers on GIS and illustrate the problems in each subbasin, the resources in need of protection, and the loadings coming from the various point and non-point sources.

Waite continued by discussing the CCMP Public Meetings, which would be held during the end of September and the beginning of October. The schedule for these meetings was as follows:

September 28 New Bern, NC
September 29 Rocky Mount, NC
September 30 Elizabeth City, NC
October 1 Franklin City, VA

Television Coverage

Waite announced that APES was attempting to produce a series of television shows. These shows, which would be aired during four consecutive Thursday nights in September, would consist of hour-long panel discussions in which environmental representatives and experts would attempt to explain how the management plan addressed crucial environmental issues. The cost of producing these shows was expected to be approximately \$10,000 which, as Waite noted, was relatively inexpensive, considering the large audience the shows were expected to reach statewide on both satellite and cable TV.

Committee members discussed the possibility of using public television to supplement cable/satellite coverage. According to Cobey, coverage on public television, if statewide, would be worth researching. Later William Hogarth suggested that, for further coverage, APES utilize the public announcement segment which was offered free of charge by several television stations, including the FOX network. The Policy Committee viewed this suggestion as a feasible idea, and moved to research the idea.

Waite also noted that APES was considering setting up additional workshops, in which user groups would discuss management strategies and issues pertinent to each group. These workshops would utilize the funds which APES had set aside for next year's public meetings.

Annual Meeting

Furthermore, APES had scheduled a festival-style annual meeting for October 10 in Manteo, NC, which would be coordinated by the Coastal Federation. This meeting would provide the public an opportunity for hands-on experience with the GIS system. In addition, APES was in the process of developing **GIS Video II**, which was expected begin once the contract had been finalized.

Corporate sponsorship of the Annual Meeting was discussed. According to Waite, APES and the Coastal Federation were considering the idea of inviting corporate sponsors, such as fast food chains, to fund live entertainment for the festival. This idea led the Policy Committee members to express several concerns about the idea of such sponsorship. Some committee members were concerned about **equity in sponsorship**. That is, some corporations that were not asked to sponsor the festival could become offended, and the APES program could therefore receive much criticism. In addition, other committee members worried about the risk in sponsoring live entertainment at the festival. One committee member felt that the public may view spending funds on live entertainment as excess.

Cobey noted that, in the corporate world, any decision in regards to the spending of funds can draw criticism. In addition, allowing corporate sponsors to fund such activities would be better than using tax dollars. Furthermore, Cobey concluded that the Coastal Federation, in conjunction with the APES program, could be trusted to be discrete in planning corporate sponsorship, and he moved to trust Randall Waite on this issue. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Waite discussed the success of the Legislative Reception, which occurred on July 1 at the Legislative Building. According to Waite, over 180 guests, including legislators, APES staff, and lobbyists attended the reception and were able to see the type of projects APES was sponsoring.

Next, Waite mentioned changes which had occurred in the APES staff. Public Involvement Coordinator Joan Giordano had been absent since the end of June, in order to recuperate from recent surgery, but she was doing well and was expected to return to her office in mid-August. Waite also mentioned that Technical Coordinator Jennifer Steel would be leaving APES in August to work as director of a research project in the Sea Grant Program; Randall Waite was in the process of interviewing candidates to fill her position. In addition, several changes had occurred in the clerical staff. In the Washington office, Meta Vreeland had replaced Cybil Shirley as secretary. In the Raleigh office, Marlene Eubanks had replaced Kathy Norris, while Murial King had replaced Karon Donnelly.

Discussion of APES Boundaries

Waite discussed the issue of the A/P Study boundaries. According to Waite, as shown in **Attachment A**, the new boundaries would stop at Lake Gaston. While the A/P Study would continue to deal with discharge issues from the Lake Gaston dam area as a single point-source discharger, Waite felt it would be unmanageable to deal with land use issues in the drainage basin above the dam, as the reservoir area had such a large drainage system.

The committee moved to accept the map as shown in Attachment A with refined sub-basin boundaries. In addition, the committee moved to approve the minutes from the March 4 Policy Committee meeting.

Revised Scope of Work

Cobey and Waite discussed the progress of the APES program. Cobey noted that the Global Positioning System (GPS) had established a coordinating council, which had made a tremendous amount of progress. In addition, GPS was establishing **three base stations** which would be used for surveying the A/P Study area, and would be available for use by the general public. However, there was some concern about the overlapping of base stations, as Bud Cross of the Beaufort Laboratory announced that his group had just purchased a base station which was also available for public use.

In addition, there was some concern about the maintenance of the Citizens' Water Quality Monitoring Program. As Robbie Blinkoff, director of the program, would be moving to a new job next year, it was unsure where the program would be housed after his departure. In addition, some citizens were frustrated that data was being collected, but not used. Waite mentioned that the study needed more coordination to deal with these issues.

In addition, there was some concern about public perception. According to Waite, APES needed to extend coverage of its education program to reach more citizens. In addition, Waite was considering hiring part-time education specialists to provide a more efficient Public Outreach program. In addition, committee members felt that more in-depth posters, with detailed information about the A/P study area on the back, could both increase public awareness about the program and attract citizens to buy the posters.

Next, Waite went through a step-by-step presentation of the revised Scope of Work plan, as seen in **Attachment B**. Some of the highlights from the new workplan's budget were as follows:

- Task 1: The salaries had been changed to reflect a nine-month, instead of 12 month, study period.
- Task 2: The items in this section had been broken down, yet the projects presented had not been changed. However, the Public Liaison section had been modified to reflect a more current salary amount.
- Task 3: No significant changes.
- Task 4: The total amount for Environmental Analysts had risen slightly from \$60,000 to \$63,000. The term "septic tank" would be changed to "septic systems" for technical accuracy. This section also included an Air Pollutants Workshop, which would be offered by the EPA under the Clean Air Act, in which experts from around the country would research air pollution problems in the estuarine system. The budget included the travel costs for these experts.
- Task 5: APES had received additional funding from the EPA (along with an in-kind match from the Div. of Marine Fisheries) for bycatch reduction. The study had also received special funding from the EPA for Pete Peterson's scallop recruitment project.

Discussion of Workplan

In response to the above proposed workplan, Policy Committee members voiced their concerns about the Public Outreach Program. For instance, according to one committee member, outreach representatives had withheld CCMP-related information from the public, claiming that the CCMP was a confidential, internal document. In response to this complaint, Waite noted that outreach representatives should be careful in how they approach county commissioners; in addition, all information about the APES program should be available upon request. Thus, an alternative approach would be to assure the interested party that a new CCMP draft would be available in a few weeks, and to ask the interested party to wait for the next draft.

Presentation of CCMP

Because of time limitations, Bo Crum suggested omitting the presentation of the CCMP. This motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

CAC Report on CCMP

Randall Waite highlighted the major items discussed during the previous night's Joint CAC Roundtable Meeting. These items were as follows:

Citizen Representation

CAC members expressed a desire for more citizen representation. That is, instead of having just two CAC's (ACAC and PCAC), there would be a council including local, municipal, and county representatives with varied interests. In addition, CAC members discussed whether federal agencies should be placed on the council or if there should be an advisory committee with only one federal representative on the council. While Brewster Brown expressed much concern about changing the structure of the committees so significantly, Cobey expressed that federal representation (commissioners and directors) is very crucial to the implementation of the CCMP.

Frequency of Meetings

CAC members also expressed that there should be more frequent meetings. That is, instead of having only two meetings a year, there would be, for example, quarterly meetings. Thus, committee members would have a greater possibility of covering all major business and concerns during the year.

Discussion of CCMP

Technical Committee Report on CCMP

Ernie Carl presented the Technical Committee report on the management plan. He mentioned that, during the last Technical Committee meeting on July 30, not all committee members were satisfied with the document as ecologically correct, yet the members had expressed satisfaction with the document's management production.

Next, Carl reviewed the management plan, noting the technical changes which were recommended during the July 30 meeting. Most of the changes had to do with re-wording paragraphs and phrases in order to avoid alarming or misleading the public. These changes would appear in the second draft of the CCMP.

In addition, Carl noted that the Technical Committee had been concerned about the CCMP's presentation of agriculture as a cause of environmental problems. According to some committee members, the document seemed to place too much weight on agriculture, and not enough emphasis on marinas and tourist sites, for example, as potential sources of pollution.

In response to this controversy and other controversial issues addressed in the CCMP (such as regulations for marinas, loggers), Waite noted that the area of **consensus** had been brought up repeatedly at other committee meetings. Yet he added that the mere fact that a recommendation was not generally agreed upon did not imply that the recommendation was invalid. Yet Bo Crum expressed that unity was very important in the implementation process.

Endorsement Issue

The Policy Committee addressed the issue of receiving endorsement of the management plan from state commissioners: Should the CCMP be presented formally or informally to the commissions? Did the commissions even have authority to endorse the management plan? Did the document itself promise such an endorsement? Taking these concerns into consideration, Cobey suggested that the committee postpone endorsement questions until the management plan had been finalized.

The Buffer Question

A discussion on the buffer strip recommendation in the Water Quality Plan ensued. According to Bo Crum, the Technical Committee seemed to favor specific requirements on buffer strips. Yet, as the study area lacked an equation for buffer strips, much difficulty lied in establishing even basic guidelines for buffers. Don Bryan suggested using a reverse-tier approach, in which there was recommended a greater width for buffers, and the width was decreased by implementing BMPs. Yet after much discussion, the Policy Committee voted on leaving the recommendation for buffer strips at 20 feet, as indicated in the management plan.

Other Recommendations/Vote on CCMP Recommendation

Policy Committee members discussed the comment sections included in the Program Descriptions and decided that these comments were not appropriate for this section of the document. Waite concluded that the comments section should be omitted from the Program Description section.

Committee members further addressed the representation issue. A motion was made to adopt new members into the advisory committees, and the motion was seconded and approved. In addition, committees members voted on changing the frequency of A/P Implementation Coordinating Council meetings to quarterly. Colonel Tulloch moved to change the name of the A/P Implementation Coordinating Council to the A/P Estuarine Council. The motion was seconded and approved. Finally, there was a motion to release the CCMP to the public. The motion was second and approved.

New Business/Public Comment

None.

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 3:07 P. M.

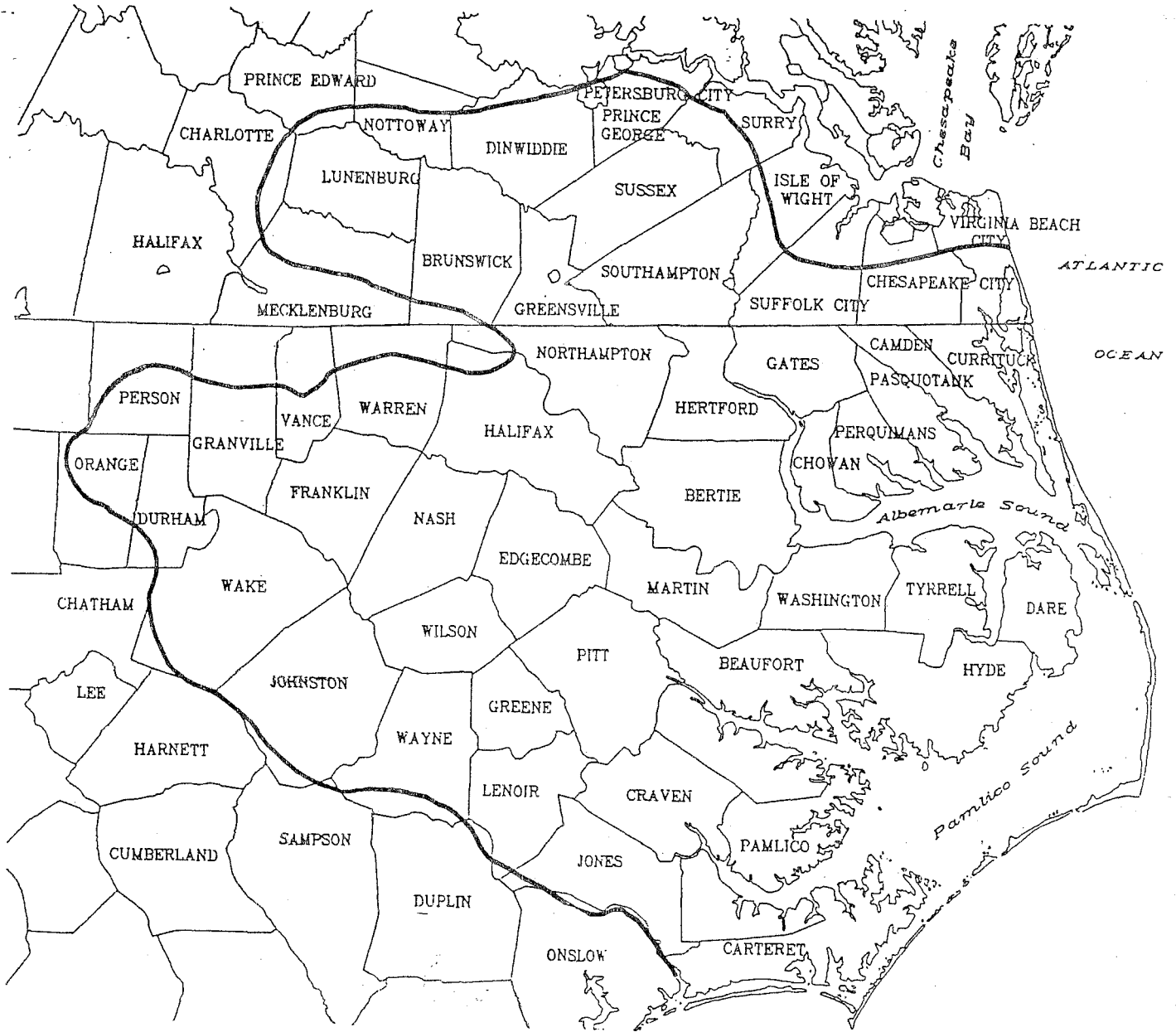


Fig. I-1. Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study Area

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR THE PERIOD OF
OCTOBER 1, 1992 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1993

TASK 1 - Operation of the APES program offices located in Raleigh and Washington, North Carolina.

- continue day-to-day operations of the project offices
- provide support to all committees in the management conference
- coordinate public outreach activities
- manage technical and public outreach and education contracts
- continue drafting the CCMP
- conduct public meetings and workshops
- distribute study results to the public
- complete the five year management conference

BUDGET - TASK 1 (NOTE: All salaries are for the nine month period covered by this cooperative agreement unless otherwise specified)

Personnel		162,000
Salaries (5 FTE)	124,500	
Fringe Benefits (30%)	37,500	
<u>Travel</u>		15,000
<u>Office Supplies</u>		7,000
<u>Equipment Maintenance</u>		3,000
<u>Printing Reports and CCMP</u>		20,000
<u>Postage and Mailing of Reports, Correspondence, and CCMP</u>		10,000
<u>Public Notices</u>		10,000
<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>		17,000
Telephone	5,000	
Room and Equipment Rentals	1,000	
Training and Other Miscellaneous	1,000	
Regional Office Space	10,000	-----
TOTAL COST FOR PROGRAM OPERATIONS		244,000

DELIVERABLES - TASK 1

Annual Report	September 1992
Committee Meeting Reports (progress updates)	Quarterly
Draft CCMP #1	August 1992
Draft CCMP #2	November 1992
Final CCMP	February 1993
Federal Programs Report	November 1992
Cost Estimates Analysis	November 1992

TASK 2 - Support for six public outreach and education activities.

Continuation of several public outreach and education initiatives are necessary to provide consistency, effective communication with the public, and public interest in the program through involvement.

Project 93-1: Newsletter. The APES newsletter reaches over 15,000 people with each issue and is highly effective in keeping the public informed about the study's progress, important meetings, and significant findings. This project will include the complete costs of writing (1/3 time) and distributing six newsletters (one about every six weeks). The function will be through a personal services contract. Topics will include public meeting dates, committee meeting dates and agenda items, results of research and public involvement projects as they are completed, and information about the CCMP.

Project 93-2: Public Affairs Specialist. A two-thirds time public affairs specialist is needed to specifically draft information for the public. Much important information is gathered as part of the APES program and often is not adequately released to the public. This specialist would write press releases, develop program brochures, and prepare public relations correspondence. This will be in conjunction with the newsletter to improve our ability to reach the general public through print media.

Project 93-3: Public Liaison. During the development of the CCMP, open communication with public organizations and local government is essential. This project includes one full-time contractor to make presentations to local officials, civic groups, special interest associations, and other interested groups about the program and environmental management issues.

Project 93-4: Education Specialist. A half-time contractor is necessary to continue our outreach efforts to schools. This effort has been very successful in reaching significant numbers of school children. These audiences are not well reached through normal outreach activities such as newsletters. Hands-on demonstrations are far more effective and make lasting impressions.

Project 93-5: Citizen Monitoring. This project continues the Citizens' Water Quality Monitoring Program, which has been very successful in generating public involvement, education, and interest in water quality monitoring. This year the project will be expanded to include fisheries and habitat monitoring activities. Fisheries monitoring will entail dockside surveys and will be coordinated with the Division of Marine Fisheries and the Wildlife Resources Commission. Habitat monitoring would include some training by the Natural Heritage Program or other agencies involved in habitat protection to identify changes in the areal extent or composition of specific habitat areas.

Project 93-6: GIS Outreach. APES has helped to fund an extensive geographic information system for the study area, but has put little effort to date into training people in its use. This project covers the cost of one technical assistant plus equipment (work station) to train local government planners in the specific uses of GIS for local land and water use planning. The technical assistant will travel to the locality for onsite training, system setup, and state system linkage.

BUDGET - TASK 2

Budget figures are based on projections from currently funded, similar activities.

Newsletter		40,000
Salary (1/3 FTE)	7,000	
Fringe Benefits	2,000	
Printing/Mail prep.	11,000	
Postage	20,000	
Public Affairs Specialist		18,000
Salary (2/3 FTE)	14,000	
Fringe Benefits	4,000	
Public Liaison		34,000
Salary (1 FTE)	21,000	
Fringe Benefits	6,000	
Travel	7,000	
Education Specialist		16,000
Salary(1/2 FTE)	10,500	
Fringe Benefits	3,000	
Travel	2,500	
Citizen Monitoring		50,000
Salary (1.5 FTE)	33,500	
Fringe Benefits	9,000	
Travel	2,500	
Supplies	5,000	
GIS Outreach		93,000
Salary (1 FTE)	35,000	
Fringe Benefits	10,500	
Travel	7,500	
Equipment	40,000	
TOTAL COST FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND EDUCATION		251,000

DELIVERABLES - TASK 2

<u>Project</u>	<u>Deliverable</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
Newsletter	six 4-page newsletters	every 6 weeks
Public Affairs Specialist	CCMP pamphlet	November 1992
	APES pamphlet	October 1992

	news releases	weekly
	public relations correspondence	weekly
	progress reports	bi-monthly
Public Liaison	slide presentation development	monthly
	progress reports	weekly
Education Specialist	presentation development	October 1992
	progress reports	bi-weekly
Citizen Monitoring	standard operating procedures	October 1992
	quality assurance/quality control plan	October 1992
	volunteer training sessions	monthly
	data reports	bi-monthly
	progress reports	bi-monthly
GIS Outreach	training program	October 1992
	progress reports	bi-monthly

TASK 3 - Support for monitoring projects.

Continuation of monitoring programs is necessary to maintain a continuous database from which to measure improvements. The current monitoring network consists of the citizens' water quality monitoring network (discussed above), USGS's continuous monitoring network, and DEM's expanded monitoring network.

Project 93-7: USGS Continuous Monitoring Stations. USGS must maintain at least one third of the current continuous monitoring stations in order to insure integrity of the database. After an analysis of the current data is completed, the number of stations can be optimized for efficient long term monitoring. This data will be extremely important for change detection and future and on-going modeling efforts.

Project 93-8: DEM Expanded Water Quality Monitoring Network. DEM's monitoring network can also be further optimized for long term data collection. However, these savings are offset by the need for intensive evaluations of problem areas as they are identified. This information will help to identify the sources of localized problems and provide a basis for increased management efforts.

BUDGET - TASK 3

Budget estimates are based on current year costs and include the cost reductions estimated by optimizing the stations.

USGS Monitoring (to be matched by USGS)	85,000
DEM Monitoring	50,000

TOTAL COSTS FOR MONITORING	135,000

DELIVERABLES - TASK 3

<u>Project</u>	<u>Deliverable</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
USGS Monitoring	revised monitoring plan	October 1992
	data analysis report	February 1993
DEM Monitoring	revised monitoring plan	October 1992
	data analysis report	February 1993

TASK 4 - Support for information gathering and technical writing and analyses.

Continued support is necessary for contract environmental analysts and additional support is necessary for contract economic and technical analysts to insure rapid completion of the CCMP.

Project 93-9: Environmental Analysts/Technical Writers. This project would continue support for the two contract technical support staff. These contractors are responsible for collecting and analyzing technical and policy information to be included in the CCMP. They assist in writing the document and in overseeing technical investigations. They will also complete the federal consistency review to meet purpose seven requirements of the management conference agreement.

Project 93-10: Resource Economists. This project would hire two resource economists for six months each to evaluate the costs of each recommended management strategy and to estimate as many of the potential economic benefits as possible. The contractors would further refine the financial management plan by matching financing options to specific management strategies.

Project 93-11: Consensus Development Workshops. Consensus building is a key element of the APES program. This project would contract 15 workshops to build consensus for the management plan among agencies, committee members, special interest groups, and the general public. The workshops would be run by a trained facilitator and the results would be used to refine the CCMP. Each of the workshops would last one day.

Project 93-12: Monitoring Network Analysis. With limited monitoring budgets, agencies must look for ways to trim their monitoring networks without sacrificing data integrity. This project will contract a statistician to analyze the current water quality

monitoring network in order to optimize the number of continued monitoring stations. The contractor will also evaluate fisheries and habitat monitoring efforts to recommend a long term monitoring program in these resource areas.

Project 93-13: GIS Analysis and Maps. Continued GIS support will be necessary to utilize the GIS system to its full extent during refinement of the CCMP. There will also be a need for GIS maps to be printed out by special order. This project will contract CGIA to provide that continuing level of support.

Project 93-14: Land and Water Use Planning Guidelines. Incorporating specific environmental protection into water and land use planning is a fundamental recommendation of the CCMP. There is a need for guidelines to specify those resources in need of additional protection and methods of planning to offer that protection. The guidelines must be rigid enough to insure protection while allowing sufficient flexibility for local governments to chart their own development. This project will contract with a land and water use planning expert to develop such guidelines for use in the implementation of the CCMP recommendations. In addition model ordinances are necessary to provide for smoother implementation of the land and water use plans and will therefore, also be developed.

Project 93-15: BMP Mapping. Many best management practices are being cost-shared and implemented; however, few agencies have actually mapped their locations, making it almost impossible to calculate the load reductions in any particular watershed. This project will demonstrate the utility of mapping installed best management practices on GIS for the purposes of tracking, targeting future cost-share initiatives, and for calculating nutrient load reductions. This would be a joint project between agencies responsible for implementing BMP's and CGIA.

Project 93-16: Effects of BMP's on Groundwater. Much research has been conducted on the effects of surface water quality oriented BMP's on groundwater in other regions of the country. Since the installation of BMP's is a major thrust of the CCMP, this project would review the literature and discuss the potential effect of BMP's on groundwater nutrient loadings and subsequent inflow into the estuarine system.

Project 93-17: Potential Effects of Septic Tanks. Many soils are believed to be inappropriate for septic tanks in the A/P region. This project would review current information and literature, evaluate the potential effects of failing septic tanks in the region and recommend possible management strategies, including recommendations for improved siting and maintenance regulations.

Project 93-18: Air Pollutants Workshop. One of the APES investigations noted that airborne sources of nutrients may account for significant loads to the estuarine system. This project proposes to cooperate with the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards to conduct a workshop for air pollutant experts to develop technical support documents to answer many of the important scientific questions

relating to atmospheric pollutant loading, sources, effects, and management strategies. The project would assist EPA in planning the meeting, paying experts for their consulting time, and arranging and paying for the experts' travel.

BUDGET - TASK 4

Environmental Analysts		63,000
Salaries (2 FTE)	45,000	
Fringe Benefits	13,500	
Travel	4,500	
Resource Economists		42,000
Salaries (2 FTE/6 mos)	30,000	
Fringe Benefits	9,000	
Travel	3,000	
Consensus Workshops		25,000
Monitoring Analysis		15,000
GIS Analysis and Maps		50,000
Salary	27,000	
Fringe Benefits	8,000	
Computer time	15,000	
Planning Guidelines and Model Ordinances		50,000
BMP Mapping		15,000
BMP Effects on Groundwater		10,000
Septic Tank Analysis		25,000
Air Pollutants Workshop		53,000

TOTAL COSTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		348,000

DELIVERABLES - TASK 4

<u>Project</u>	<u>Deliverable</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
Environmental Analysts	draft CCMP	August 1992
	draft CCMP #2	November 1992
	final CCMP	February 1993
Resource Economists	draft economic evaluation	November 1992
	final financial management plan	February 1993
Consensus Workshops	8 workshops	September 1992
	summary report	October 1992
	7 workshops	November 1992
	summary report	December 1992
Monitoring Analysis	water quality monitoring plan	September 1992

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	fisheries monitoring plan	October 1992
	habitat monitoring plan	October 1992
GIS Analysis and Maps	maps and data syntheses	as requested
Planning Guidelines	draft planning guidelines	October 1992
	draft model ordinances	February 1993
BMP Mapping	subbasin maps	December 1992
	demonstration analysis	February 1993
BMP Effects on Groundwater	draft analysis report	October 1992
	final analysis report	December 1992
Septic Tank Analysis	draft analysis report	November 1992
	final analysis report	January 1993
Air Pollutants Workshop	workshop	November 1992

TASK 5- Action Plan Demonstration Projects

Project 93-19: Bycatch Reduction Gear Implementation. Bycatch is one of the main concerns affecting fisheries resources in the A/P area. This project will demonstrate the use of culling devices and escape panels to reduce bycatch in the long haul seine and pound net fisheries. This project is being funded with Action Plan Demonstration Project special funding.

Project 93-20: Bay Scallop Re-seeding. In 1987, an outbreak of Red Tide severely decimated the Bay Scallop population in Bogue Sound. Studies of the scallop population since that time have shown a failure to recover. This project will demonstrate the use of population enhancement techniques to improve recruitment of Bay Scallops in Bogue Sound. This project is being funded by the Near Coastal Waters Program.

Project 93-21: Mitigation of Anadromous Fish Obstructions. Anadromous fish have been in decline in the A/P region for many years. Several obstructions have been located which limit the spawning range of these important fish. This project will demonstrate mitigation techniques including removal and fish ladders. This project is being funded through the Coastal America Program.

BUDGET - TASK 5

Bycatch Reduction	41,244
Bay Scallops	79,370
Anadromous Fish	150,000
TOTAL COSTS FOR APDP's	270,614

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DELIVERABLES - TASK 5

<u>Project</u>	<u>Deliverable</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
Bycatch Reduction	final report	November 1992
Bay Scallops	final report	May 1993
Anadromous Fish	final report	August 1993

BUDGET SUMMARY

Task 1	244,000
Task 2	251,000
Task 3	135,000
Task 4	348,000
Task 5	270,614

TOTAL COST	1,248,614

FUNDING SOURCES

EPA - NEP	550,000
EPA - APDP	30,887
EPA - AIR	53,000
EPA - NCW	50,000
EPA - Coast Am	100,000
NC Appropriations	375,000
Other State	79,727
Other Fed (in-kind)	10,000

TOTAL	1,248,614

**Policy Committee Meeting
August 5, 1992**

Draft List of Attendees
Held at Elizabeth State University

Name	Address
Mike Wicken	USFWS - RALEIGH FIELD OFFICE
Tom Stroud	PTRT
Yates Barber	901 W Church St, Eliz. City, N.C. 27909 (ACAC)
Philip McQuellan	ECSU Box 913, Eliz City NC 27909 (ACAC)
JOHN M. CARLOCK	HAMPTON ROADS PDC, CHESAPEAKE, VA
LARRY SAUNDERS	Corps of Engr. Wilmington NC
Muriel Conlating	DEHNR - APES, Raleigh, NC
Margaret Conlating	DEHNR - APES, Raleigh NC
Margaret Scully	APES Staff
JENNIFER STEEL	APES STAFF
Kristin Powell	APES Staff
Brewster W. Brown	APES - CAC - A
John D. Costlow	201 Ann St., Beaufort, N.C. 28516
Russell G. White	APES
Bill Coley	NC Dept. of ENR
Brian Crum	US EPA, Region IV, Atlanta
Don BRYAN	1501 S. Old Oregon Inlet Rd., Beaufort, NC 28516
SCOTT TULLOCH	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, PO BOX 1890, WILMINGTON NC 28402
Mike Gault	US Fish + Wildlife Service
Bill Queen	ICMR, ECU, Greenville, NC 27834
BUO CROSS	NAT. MAR. FISH. SERV. / NOAA, BEAUFORT, NC
Meta Grovreebord	APES WARD
R. P. Sinker	Dept of Geosciences, Eliz. City State Univ. ELIZ CITY 27909
Ann DeWitt Brooks	VA Council on the Environment

<i>Bill Hogarth</i>	<i>N.C. Div. Marine Fisheries</i>