INLETKEEPER®

...PROTECTING THE COOK INLET WATERSHED & THE LIFE IT SUSTAINS

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Winter 2012-2013



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A Buccaneer Ramming into Cook Inlet Australian Company Raises Eyebrows for the Wrong Reasons

ur politicians have created perverse incentives to encourage more oil and gas drilling in Cook Inlet. One tax credit pays companies up to \$.65 on the dollar for exploration costs, and another-aptly labeled the



ADFG violated its own rules to allow the jack-up rig into the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area.

"Stampede Act"—offers nearly \$70 million to the first three companies to drill deep offshore wells. One trade journal described Cook Inlet oil and gas as "almost free."

These resource giveaways represent mas-

sive subsidies that distort free markets and undermine the prospects for cleaner alternative energies. They also attract corporations with little experience drilling in challenging Alaskan conditions.

Buccaneer Energy is a prime example. It's already reaped at least \$13 million in state handouts for exploratory drilling; it's been unable to pay workers on time, and it's violated Clean Water Act and habitat protection rules, to name but a few problems. This summer, it dragged a jack-up drill rig into Kachemak Bay-in violation of state rules.

Buccaneer Energy is a junior Australian company with a simple business model: exploit the massive subsidies for Cook Inlet oil and gas, and get investors to believe you can drill in rugged Alaskan conditions. To make things work, Buccaneer must keep drilling to

Continued on page 3

Launch Hosts Fighting Pollution in Big Lake

Hailed as "Alaska's Playground," the State of Alaska listed Big Lake as polluted in 2006 because of high levels of hydrocarbons (fuels and oils). Since 2010, Cook Inletkeeper has been helping the Big Lake community implement its Water Quality Action Plan, including the development of a volunteer Launch Host program to bring clean boating education to visitors and residents at public boat launches during busy summer weekends.

Through this program, volunteers distribute clean boating tools and raise awareness of pollution prevention among Big Lake boaters. Inletkeeper's clean boating kits include oil absorbents, clean fueling tips, information on the pollution differences between two-stroke



Catherine Inman and Randi Perlman spearhead the Launch Host program on the ground in Big Lake.

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From the Director

Quid Pro Quo

What if the better world you dream of is right around the corner? What if the tipping point for rapid social change necessary for tackling the largest issue of our time-climate change and its effects-happened next week? Could you claim you had something to do with that shift? Could you feel really good about your role in working for the kind of change we all know is needed?

Perhaps you believe that by financially supporting Cook Inletkeeper and other organizations, that you have done your part to create that better future. Here's the deal: We all realize the complex and interrelated problems we face will not, cannot, be solved by sitting on the sidelines, wringing hands and bemoaning the state of things. Simply supporting organizations working hard for social improvement won't cut it either. It's time for all hands on deck, and your deeper participation is mandatory. These challenges are beyond the ability of NGOs alone to solve. Hell, they're beyond the reach of governments, business or any other single societal component!

Do not misunderstand. We deeply appreciate every single gift of financial support. We could not continue our targeted advocacy and community support programs without it. And here's the "but" you knew was coming: It will take all of us doing everything we can to get to that tipping point of change we envision.

So roll up your sleeves and jump in. Cook Inletkeeper will help by keeping you



apprised of important meetings to attend, necessary comments to boondoggle projects, the officials that need to hear from you and key issues that affect your life and your family's future. Don't underestimate your contribution. As long as you are engaging with people and learning, your time is not wasted.

Together we are making a difference. Together we create the better world we want for our communities and for the future of our children.

Wayne Jenkins **Executive Director**

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CLEAN ENERGY

A Buccaneer in Cook Inlet

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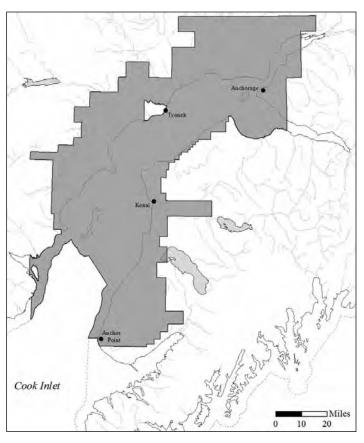
collect the subsidies and generate the revenues to pay its creditors and support its operations. It recently defaulted on two blocks of leases in Cook Inlet, and it's on the verge of defaulting on tracts on the Lower Kenai Peninsula. And despite claims it will drill off Anchor Point this winter, Buccaneer lacks the basic permits needed to do it.

Like most corporations, Buccaneer has shielded its officers and investors through a series of limited liability companies. Unfortunately, the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority has invested up to \$30 million in the jack-up rig venture, so we'll be left holding the bag if things turn south. Inletkeeper recently submitted a public records act request to AIDEA to better understand the scope of our investment, and we will continue fighting to ensure Buccaneer does not cut corners when it comes to fish, water and habitat protection. For more information, contact Bob Shavelson at 907.299.3277 or bob@inletkeeper.org



Buccaneer violated state and federal laws when blasting seismic shot boles around the Kenai River last spring.

Area Wide Oil & Gas Leasing Do You Live in a Leasing Area?



Many Alaskans are surprised they live atop oil and gas leases. But few recognize our state offers roughly 4.2 million acres of our public and private lands and waters for leasing every year. Many Alaskans also don't recognize their property rights are inferior to the rights of the company who leases beneath their land. Companies can drill wells and build pipelines, worker bousing and compressor stations on your property. Get informed. Check if you live in the leasing area. If you do, know your rights. Search for our property rights and water rights fact sheets at www. inletkeeper.org.

Pick.Click.Give. for Cook Inlet!

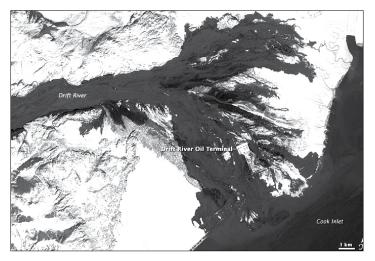
Every year, Alaska residents have another opportunity to contribute, through Pick. Click. Give., the Permanent Fund Dividend charitable contributions program. When you register online for your PFD, you have the opportunity to allocate some or all of those funds toward the protection of the Cook Inlet watershed. Please support us in this way by selecting Cook Inletkeeper from the list of eligible nonprofits and choosing an amount that makes sense for you.

Your donation will be deducted automatically from your fall PFD payment, and we will receive these much-needed funds at that time. A donation through Pick.Click.Give is easy and secure and provides Inletkeeper with one more source of valuable unrestricted funding. Show your support for clean water and healthy salmon! Visit www.pickclick-give.org for more information.



Alaska Department of Fish & Game Ignoring Own Rules

Lax Enforcement, Poor Leadership Undermine Habitat Protection



ADFG violated salmon habitat rules to allow oil storage to resume at the base of an active volcano.

The Alaska Department of Fish & Game is charged with a fiduciary duty to manage our public fish and game resources responsibly for current and future generations. But the politics of resource development have slowly knee-capped the agency, and today, ADFG leadership routinely trades away our fish and game habitat. Here are a few examples:

- 1. ADFG issued illegal permits in August to allow Hilcorp to mine boulders and fill a salmon stream in the Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area, so industry could resume oil storage at the base of an active volcano;
- 2. ADFG violated its own rules and allowed Buccaneer to store its jack-up drilling rig in the Kachemak bay Critical Habitat Area;
- 3. ADFG has refused to act on gravel pit pollution dumping directly into king salmon habitat on Two Moose Creek, a tributary of the Anchor River on the Kenai Peninsula. Inletkeeper has provided ADFG with pictures, water quality data and other evidence to show ongoing violations, to no avail;
- 4. ADFG continues moving forward with the proposed Chuitna coal strip mine, which will set a dangerous precedent by removing 11 miles of salmon streams and irreversibly polluting the Chuitna River, known as the "Kenai of the West Side" and renowned for its king salmon runs;
- 5. The ADFG refuses to give Alaskans public notice and the opportunity to comment on "Title 16" permits, which authorize in-stream impacts to salmon habitat;
- 6. The ADFG rubber-stamped the ill-conceived 35-mile railroad connection to Port Mackenzie, which will dam surface and groundwater flows in salmon streams in the Mat-Su Valley, where fishing closures and restrictions are increasingly the norm.

CLEAN WATER

Clean Water, Healthy Families in the Cook Inlet Watershed

What a fantastic year for Inletkeeper's *Clean Water, Healthy Families* safe drinking water program! This year, we traveled throughout the watershed including visits to Talkeetna, Palmer, Moose Pass, Soldotna and Homer to conduct workshops and provide technical assistance to residents with private wells. Over 50 individuals attended these workshops to learn about reasons to test their drinking water and for instructions on how to take proper samples and correctly fill out the paperwork.

- "It's been 11 years since our water was tested, and we have a toddler now."
- "We are renting a house, and sometimes the water has a metallic taste and a funny smell."
- "I just wanted some peace of mind."

These are just a few comments from the participants of our workshops, and plans for 2013 include additional workshops in the Mat-Su Valley and Kenai Peninsula. Visit our website for information about drinking water testing and for news of upcoming workshops. Questions? Contact Dorothy at dorothy@inletkeeper.org.



Clean Harbors & Clean Boating

Creative Waste Management Solutions for Alaskan Boaters

This year has been an exciting one for Cook Inletkeeper's Clean Harbors and Clean Boating projects. As the lead on the Alaska Clean Harbors program, Inletkeeper has worked with harbormasters and partners around the state to increase dialogue and improve services at our harbors. Through this work, we are reducing pollution and improving waste management while protecting our working waterfronts and vibrant fisheries.

Cook Inletkeeper's Outreach and Monitoring Coordinator Rachel Lord presented for the fourth year in a row at the Alaska Association of Harbormaster's and Port Administrator's annual conference. She continues to find interest and engagement from Alaska's harbormasters on these issues. Alaska Clean Harbors continues to work with Homer and Seward Harbors,

and has begun work with the communities of Haines, Sitka and Valdez to meet our exciting goals to protect water quality.

As part of our Clean Boating project, we're gearing up for another year of outreach with Cook Inlet boaters. We'll be providing



Led by Cook Inletkeeper, Alaska Clean Harbors is improving pollution prevention and waste management efforts in Cook Inlet and around the state.

clean boating kits at the February Anchors Aweigh Boat Show in Anchorage, as well as hitting the docks in Homer to provide tools and information, and to gather feedback about the needs of boaters in efforts to prevent pollution and improve waste management on their vessels. We're excited about a potential project to develop a smartphone application that can provide boaters around the Cook Inlet, Kodiak and Prince William Sound with information on where to take common boat-based wastes for proper disposal, including used oil, antifreeze and batteries. We'll also work toward providing boaters with short and interesting how-to videos that highlight useful best management practices to use on board and in the harbor.

Remember to check out our tidebooks for interesting and important clean

boating information in 2013! To find out more about Cook Inletkeeper's Clean Harbors and Clean Boating projects, visit our website: www.inletkeeper.org/clean-water/clean-boating.

Start Saving Your Unwanted Electronics, and Save the Date for the Homer Recycling Event in 2013!

In 2012, over a hundred individuals and businesses participated in our annual electronics recycling event in Homer, collecting more than 18,000 pounds of electronics, batteries and fluorescent bulbs that otherwise may have ended up in a landfill.

We received support from Alaskans for Litter Prevention and Recycling (ALPAR) to expand our education and outreach efforts year round, and we'd like to take this opportunity to encourage residents of the Cook Inlet watershed to take responsibility for this potentially harmful waste stream by making sure their electronic items are responsibly recycled. The winter holiday season can create an avalanche of electronic waste, as new computers, e-readers, video consoles, cell phones and TVs are upgraded and replaced. Options for year-round e-cycling in the Cook Inlet watershed are dispersed, and consumers don't always know where to go. Unfortunately, many of these holiday leftovers end up in the landfill.

Cook Inletkeeper continues to work on expanding yearround e-cycling opportunities, especially in underserved areas like the Kenai Peninsula. Recently, we compiled a directory of e-cycling options in different regions of southcentral Alaska. Find these, along with addresses, times and contact information under the Clean Water tab at www.inletkeeper.org. We are also happy to announce the date of the next collection event in Homer! The 8th annual event will take place on Saturday, April 27, 2013, from 10am–3pm at SBS in Homer. Swing by the Cook Inletkeeper office to pick up a few "save the date" magnets for you and your friends as a reminder to save your unwanted electronics throughout the winter, and to plan on bringing them in for recycling next spring. Questions? Contact Dorothy at dorothy@inletkeeper.org.



Volunteer Spotlight: Melisse Reichman



Melisse (left) and Debbie Oudiz (right) identify aquatic insects during Cook Inletkeeper's summer bug sampling.

Every summer Cook Inletkeeper puts out a call for volunteers to help with bug sampling efforts in June and August (see our Citizen Monitoring Update for more on bugs). Melisse Reichman began volunteering with us in 2011 for bug sampling, shortly after moving to Homer. Melisse is an artist, with an impressive background in scientific works including developing insect sculptures to complement museum exhibits. She is a sculptor and creator of beautiful jewelry, she teaches art in rural Alaskan communities through the Artists in Schools program, and she approaches the work she's done with us with creativity and inspired engagement. Melisse did the artwork for our interactive watershed activity board, and we're always excited when she's able to volunteer with us in local streams. Many thanks to Melisse for her dedication and efforts to protect clean water and healthy salmon!

Fighting Pollution in Big Lake

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and four-stroke engines and a variety of clean boating materials to help remind boaters what they can do to reduce hydrocarbon pollution.

Cook Inletkeeper contracted Mat-Su Conservation Services for the on-theground implementation of the Launch Host program. We're also excited to work with Cassie Alexander, a local Girl Scout who has partnered with this program as part of her Gold Star project. In addition to being a Launch Host, Cassie has put up a display at the library and presented at Big Lake Elementary School. To learn how you can help, contact Rachel Lord at rachel@inletkeeper.org.

www.inletkeeper.org

Citizen Monitoring Update

Our Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program began in 1996 as the first volunteer-led effort to establish baseline water quality conditions in Alaska. We are proud to continue this effort with strategic vision and an incredible group of volunteers on the ground.

In 2012, we completed three baseline stream water quality datasets on the Lower Kenai Peninsula. During the summer of 2012, Inletkeeper intern Greg Goforth developed a photo monitoring protocol for our CEMP sites. Using this protocol, we're now able to accurately compare pictures across seasons and over vears. Summer intern Kelly Barber continued work on CEMP stream habitat assessments, pulling together histories and maps of our local watersheds. These will help us tell a complete story about our streams, and with this kind of baseline information we can move into the future with critical information to protect stream health.

Our "bug monitoring" occurred in June and August at six CEMP sites.



CEMP Volunteers Jim Brown (left) and Lee Dewees (right) get recertified during our spring training and recertification at Cook Inletkeeper's lab in Homer.

Volunteers pulled up their sleeves to sample, identify and count the numerous small and curious creatures living in our streams. Bugs can tell us a story about long-term water quality, and we use this monitoring project along with our other efforts to develop a foundation of knowledge about stream health.

HEALTHY HABITAT

Rivers on the Rise: Too Much of a Good Thing?

Southcentral Alaska has had three significant (50-100 year) flood events in the last 10 years: 2002, 2006 and 2012. Fall floods are tough on salmon—not to mention our roads, culverts, bridges and basements. Salmon eggs in gravels are vulnerable of being flushed out; juvenile salmon may be able to find refuge but, in big events, chances are high that they will get stranded in backwater areas when flood waters recede.

It's been ten years since the devastating floods of 2002 when sections of the Sterling Highway blew out leaving the lower Kenai Peninsula cut off for days. We had two, 100-year flood events within a month of each other. In other words, the amount of water in the Anchor River was so high that it was expected to happen only once every 100 years. And in 2002, it happened in October and again in November. Major habitat alteration reshaped salmon stream channels and riparian habitat, especially in the lower reaches of the Anchor River and Deep Creek. Poorly-placed and inadequately-sized culverts failed, resulting in pulses of debris torrents, which caused extensive damage to roads, bridges and property downstream.

In September, the brunt of the rising rivers happened farther north in the Kenai River, Anchorage and the Mat-Su Basin. Based on preliminary information from the U.S. Geological Survey, many rivers with stream gauges that measure river height recorded the third highest flow on record. Ship Creek in Anchorage saw its peak flow on record.

An increase in the frequency and severity of storm events is just one of the changes in our climate predicted here in Alaska over the next century. It is impressive to think that one of the



Rain-swollen Montana Creek at Yoder Road on September 19, 2012.

consequences of allowing gas—carbon dioxide gas—to escape into our atmosphere will be more wind and rain storms here in Cook Inlet causing more power outages, flooding of neighborhoods and scouring of salmon streams. Just one more reason for us all to embrace the shift to renewable energy sources!

The State of Alaska is Failing to Protect our Wild Salmon Resources

This summer's poor Chinook salmon returns subjected subsistence, commercial and sport fishermen to extreme economic hardship and resulted in a federal disaster declaration. The ripple effects were felt throughout our local communities. Salmon are not just an economic engine; they also feed our families and help define the Alaskan way of life.

The causes for the low Chinook returns are complicated and diverse, so it's encouraging to see the State of Alaska convene top fisheries scientists to examine the decline. Unfortunately, freshwater habitat was woefully neglected in the State's initial analysis. The loss and degradation of salmon and riparian habitat directly impacts wild salmon productivity

and sustainability. One only has to look at the well-documented loss of once-great salmon runs around the world to understand



Two Moose Creek, a tributary of the Anchor River and important king salmon habitat.

the role degradation of freshwater habitat played in the loss of entire salmon populations.

Our State agencies, through inaction or poor decisions are currently allowing the degradation and loss of wild salmon habitat, thus creating a systemic problem that will ultimately result in diminished and lost salmon runs. A perfect example is a local gravel pit dumping pollution directly into king salmon habitat on Two Moose Creek, a tributary of the Anchor River. ADFG has known about this for months, but refuses to take action.

Wild Alaska salmon are too important to allow the "death by a thousand cuts" that decimated once-proud salmon runs in Europe, New England and California. It

is imperative the State and ADFG do everything possible to protect the freshwater habitat where salmon live and breed.

Cook Inlet Beluga Whale Remains Precarious

Little Progress on Recovery Team



The beluga whale is an icon in Cook Inlet. It's also teetering on the edge of extinction. Inletkeeper helped secure endangered species protections for the whale in 2008 and critical habitat safeguards in 2011. But the whale population has failed to rebound as scientists expected.

The National Marine Fisheries Service today estimates fewer than 350 beluga whales remain in Cook Inlet, down from over 1,300 in the 1980s. This summer found three more beluga mortalities. NMFS is trying to create a recovery plan, and it formed science and public stakeholder committees to drive the process. Homer resident Nancy Lord—who's been a strong leader on beluga issues—represents Inletkeeper on the public committee. But the process has bogged down, with zero funding and squabbling among various interests.

We still know little about the beluga whale. Ask Governor Parnell and your legislators to conduct the studies we need to understand why the beluga population continues to suffer. Because as the beluga whale goes, so too goes Cook Inlet.

Mapping Cold Water from the Air

As water temperatures rise in many non-glacial salmon streams in the years ahead, cold water refuges—areas within a stream that are persistently colder than adjacent areas during the summer—will be critical to the survival and persistence of salmon and other cold-water fish species. But how do you find these important areas? From the air!

In 2012, Cook Inletkeeper worked with Watershed Sciences, Inc. (WSI) to map cold-water habitats using airborne thermal infrared imagery of the Anchor and Ninilchik Rivers on the southern Kenai Peninsula. WSI staff mounted an infrared sensor on the underside of a helicopter and flew along the stream corridors at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The sensor acquired images at a rate of one image every second, resulting in a twofoot image resolution. After months of data processing, the imagery provides us with a continuous longitudinal snapshot of stream temperatures at the time of the survey with an accuracy of 0.5 degrees Celsius. With this new information, we are working with the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust to identify private parcels with critical cold-water habitats. So from a bird's-eye view, we are finding the highest-priority parcels for permanent conservation for our fish down below.

Super Support from Sasquatch



Zack Tappan in the driver's seat on a flight to Silver Salmon Creek.

Zack and Nancy Tappan, owners of Sasquatch Alaska Adventure Co. in Homer, have long supported Cook Inletkeeper's work and mission. In 2012, they went far beyond the traditional membership support and provided free air transportation to the west side of the Inlet and helped our Science Director collect data loggers from Silver Salmon Creek. And if that wasn't enough, Zack also provided our summer intern a rare and special opportunity to join in on a bear viewing trip. Thank you Zack and Nancy—your support makes our dollars go further and our work more fun!

Stream Temperature Action Plan

As our five-year Cook Inlet Stream Temperature Monitoring Network comes to an end in 2012, we are looking towards the next 10 years and how we can build a state-wide network to better understand climate impacts on stream temperature patterns. Based on many multi-agency discussions in recent years and a decade of temperature monitoring experience, Cook Inletkeeper has developed a Stream Temperature Action Plan. The purpose of the Stream Temperature Action Plan is to identify the highest priority actions for the next 10 years that will lead to greater protection of Alaska's wild salmon habitat as thermal change continues. By implementing these priority actions in data collection, protection and research in the Cook Inlet watershed and throughout Alaska, we expect to achieve the following goals: 1) improve our understanding of current thermal regimes in Alaska's salmon streams; 2) refine data collection for fisheries management and modeling applications; 3) target cold-water habitat protection efforts; 4) fill stream network data gaps; and 5) direct relevant fisheries and habitat research. Cook Inletkeeper is committed to help facilitate the collaboration and coordinated discussions needed to strategically accomplish these priority actions. To read the Action Plan, go to: http://inletkeeper.org/resources/contents/stream-temperature-action-plan/view

ORGANIZATION

Member Profile: Debbie Oudiz

"I want to see this

phenomenal state protected,

with any development

occurring within a framework

of the long-term good of all."



My name is Debbie Oudiz. Compared to some, I am a fairly recent transplant to Alaska and Homer in particular. While my husband and I spent five years building our home during the

summers, we didn't move here full time until three years ago. I have never looked back or regretted one minute of this life here. Through the endless days in summer, skiing in the winter, time with my grandsons, eating salmon all year and the ever-changing mountains and Bay, I am truly home.

Before moving here, I worked as a toxicologist in support of hazardous waste site cleanups, like the Superfund-type disasters. During my 30-year career in the lower 48, I saw many sites where the environment and habitat were forever altered for the worse. Time and again, projects came before me with the results of development, mining and industrial

activities where there was no forethought to long-term impacts and the ultimate costs to the environment and quality of life. Often cleanup strategies were about containment and minimizing further impacts because restoration was not possible.

While development, including outright exploitation, has occurred in the Cook Inlet watershed, we are still at a point where we can collectively make informed decisions, understand the potential long-term impacts and make choices that support and protect natural resources and the environment. I want to see this phenomenal state protected, with any development occurring within a framework of the long-term good of all.

I love living in Homer on Kachemak Bay. I spend my days in full appreciation of the beauty and diversity here. From watching eagles doing a courtship dance to time on the Bay, my days are spent learning and understanding all the different facets of this environment. This doesn't exist everywhere, so I don't want to see it carelessly squandered. In my time in Homer, I've been touched by how my feelings are common to many who live here, regardless of political leanings, demographics and background.

This community-wide appreciation and commonality is not necessarily found in other areas and speaks to the connection many of us have to this place.

Cook Inletkeeper has provided a voice and way for me and others to participate in the future of the Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay. Cook Inletkeeper has a strong voice and presence that enables

all of us to have greater input in to the conversations, decision-making processes, and well-being of our home, this magnificent land. I am a proud member of Cook Inletkeeper and grateful for the opportunity to support an organization seeking to protect the place I love.

Buoy Data Fun with Tides, Buoys & Weather Anchorage - ANTA2 Tide Predictions The Cook Inletkeeper weather page has a Anchorage Marine Forecast 1.22 ft Current prediction (3:30 PM) I fantastic array of options to check in on Cook Inlet N of Kamishak and English tides, buoys and forecasts. Set the page as one of your favorites and use the drop-down lists to customize it for your preferred tide station, SW WIND 10 KT INCREASING TO 20 KT THIS AFTERNOON. SEAS 3 FT BUILDING TO 6 F buoy number and forecast region. Not only is it clean and easy to read on the web, but it's opti-SW WIND 20 KT DIMINISHING TO 10 FT AFTER mized for smartphone viewing! Check it out for MIDNIGHT. SEAS 6 FT SUBSIDING TO 2 FT AFTER MIDNIGHT. yourself at inletkeeper.org/wx. ANTA2 Water Level: Thursday 3W WIND 10 KT INCREASING TO 15 KT IN THE FTERNOON.SEAS 2 FT BUILDING TO 4 FT IN THE AFTERNOON. Cook Inlet N of Kamishak and English Bay 🔻

A special thanks to Cook Inletkeeper's institutional funders:

Alaskans for Litter Prevention & Recycling

Alaska Conservation Foundation

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Alex C. Walker Educational & Charitable Foundation

American Seafoods Company

Bullitt Foundation

Endurance Fund

Fund for Wild Nature

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Harder Foundation

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Jessica Stevens Community Foundation

JiJi Foundation

Kenai Peninsula Foundation

Foley Frischkorn Wildlife & Conservation Fund

Mountaineers Foundation

New-Land Foundation

Norcross Wildlife Foundation

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Patagonia International

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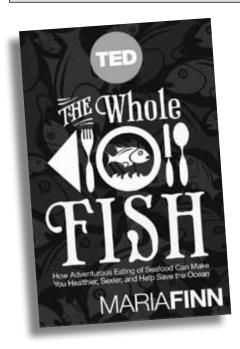
Skaggs Foundation

Surf Industry Manufacturers Association

True North Foundation

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Eating from The Whole Fish



In *The Whole Fish*, food writer Maria Finn takes us on a journey into the whole food cooking movement, one that advocates eating the entire fish from gill to fin. *The Whole Fish* includes seafood recipes from some of the best chefs in the business, and lends a caution to projects that will destroy salmon habitat, such as the Chuitna coal strip mine in Cook Inlet.

Wild King Salmon Smoked Bones & Corn Chowder (Serves 4)

Salmon stock:

1 whole 12- to 15-pound king salmon, filleted (bones and collar reserved)

1 onion, roughly chopped

1 celery stalk, roughly chopped

6 reserved corncobs, cut into 6 pieces widthwise

1 clove garlic

1 cup white wine

3 tablespoons olive oil

Reserve thyme and parsley stems from chowder recipe

1 quart water or white chicken stock or fish fume

1. Place fish bones and collar on the grill grate on a sheet pan and smoke for 1 hour with your favorite flavor of wood chip.

- 2. In a large pot, heat oil to medium heat. Add onion, celery, corncobs, and garlic, and sweat the mixture.
- 3. Turn heat to high and add salmon bones and collar, browning slightly.
- 4. Deglaze with white wine and then add water, thyme, and parsley stems, simmering for 45 minutes and skimming frequently.
- 5. Strain through a fine strainer and reserve.

Chowder:

- 1 cup celery
- 1 cup diced onion
- 2 cups fresh shucked yellow corn (reserve cobs)
- 1 cup yellow corn juice (from fresh corn, reserve cobs)
- 3 cups red new potatoes, cut in quarters

½ chopped thyme

- 1 teaspoon chopped parsley
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 5 cups smoked fish stock
- 1 cup heavy cream

Salt and pepper

- 1. Heat a heavy-bottom saucepan over medium heat and add butter.
- 2. When butter is foaming, add the onion and sweat for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally.
- 3. Add celery and potatoes. Stir to coat.
- 4. Add stock and bring to a gentle simmer, cooking for 10 minutes until the potatoes are *al dente*.
- 5. Add heavy cream and corn, simmering until the chowder reduces slightly.
- 6. Next, while stirring lightly, add the corn juice.
- 7. Cook for 5 minutes until soup reaches desired thickness.
- 8. Add the thyme and parsley, seasoning liberally with salt and pepper.
- 9. To serve, place soup in bowl and top with cooked fillets of king salmon or trimmed pieces from the belly and tail.

Maria Finn's book is available at: www.ted. com/pages/tedbooks_library#MariaFinn

KEEPER'S INDEX

Size, in feet, of the legs on Buccaneer Energy's jack-up rig Endeavor: 410

Size of Endeavor's legs in building floors: 35-40

Height, in feet, of Conoco-Phillips Building, the tallest building in Anchorage: 296

Number of floors in the Anchorage Conoco-Phillips Building: 22

Number of days jack-up rig was scheduled to be stored at Homer Deep Water Dock: 6

As of December 1, 2012, number of days jack-up rig has been stored at Deep Water Dock: 99

Average wind speed, in MPH, that prompted Endeavor to put legs down—in violation of Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area management plan—on September 16, 2012: 22

Maximum gust, in MPH, that day: 52

Number of days in the previous year with gusts over 40 MPH: 46

Number of days in previous year with gusts greater than 52 MPH: 7

Highest recorded gust, in MPH, in the previous year: 64

Percent of Endeavor owned by Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA): 33%

Rank of Alaska in list of highest per capita public debt load: 1

Per capita share for Alaska residents of state debt: \$31,141

Rank of Alaska for greatest gender income inequality gap: 2

Size of Alaskan gender income inequality gap: \$15,285

State with the greatest gender income inequality gap: Wyoming

Number of coal mines in Wyoming: 25

Number of coal mines in Alaska: 1

Number of proposed coal mines in Alaska: 6

Percent of total US greenhouse gas emissions from coal-fired electricity: 27%

Projected increase of greenhouse gas from coal-fired power plants by 2025: 1/3

Pounds of CO₂ from a coal-fired power plant, per megawatt, per year: 12,000

Number of coal-fired power plants in the US: 615

Estimated number of coal-fired power plants on the drawing board: 130

Total pounds of CO₂ produced per year by coal-fired power plants in the US: 4,000,000,000,000

Tons of coal imported by China in 2006: 50,700,000

In 2010: 215,000,000

Percent increase from 2006 to 2010: 324%

China's predicted likely increase in import demand from 2011 to 2015: 100%

China's estimated total coal consumption, in tons, for 2010: 3,747,000,000

In tons, approximate total US coal consumption: 1,000,000,000

Estimated Alaskan coal reserves, in tons: 4,500,000,000,000

Percent of primary energy consumed in the US that comes from fossil fuels: 88

Percent of CO₂ emissions produced by fossil fuels in the US: 99

for sources visit: http://bit.ly/keepersindexF12



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