

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program

**Bird Technical Workshop
January 9, 2003**



Meeting Notes

**Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Bird Technical Workshop – January 9, 2003
Location – USFWS, Sacramento office
Meeting Notes**

1.0 Outreach Prior to Workshop

A letter of invitation was sent to governmental and non-governmental agencies, members of the Montrose Settlements Restoration Program Trustee Council, and recognized technical experts with raptors and seabirds. The letter of invitation and agenda are provided in Attachment A.

2.0 Workshop Attendees

Workshop participants included Montrose Settlements Restoration Program staff, invited agency representatives, including Trustee Council members, and invited technical experts.

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program staff included:

Pam Castens, NOAA
Kolleen Bannon, NOAA
Jennifer Boyce, NOAA
Anne Hoecker, USFWS
Karen Green, Consultant to NOAA

Invited participants included:

Agencies	Technical Experts
Ron Jurek, CDFG	Josh Adams, Moss Landing Marine Labs
Ken Mayer, CDFG	Harry Carter, Humbolt State University
Patty Velez, CDFG	Michael Fry, U.C. Davis
Paul Kelly, CDFG- OSPR	David Garcelon, Institute for Wildlife Studies
Julie Yamamoto, CDFG-OSPR	Frank Gress, U.C. Davis
Kate Faulkner, Channel Islands National Park	Kyra Mills, Point Reyes Bird Observatory
Beatriz Bufill, EPA, Region IX	Hannah Nevins, Moss Landing Marine Labs
Stan Wiemeyer, USFWS	Kelly Sorenson, Vantuna Wilderness Society
	Frank Gress, U.C. Davis

The workshop sign-in sheets are given in Attachment B.

3.0 Presentation and Handout Materials

A copy of the PowerPoint presentation slides is presented in Attachment C, and handout materials are provided in Attachment D.

4.0 Workshop Agenda Topics

Public input was solicited relative to three primary discussion topics:

- 1) Goals and Objectives,
- 2) Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and
- 3) Restoration Concepts.

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Questions and comments made by the public relative to each of the three topic areas are summarized below.

Goals and Objectives

No comments were received relative to the wording of the goals and objectives.

Screening and Evaluation Criteria

The following comments were received relative to the draft screening and evaluation criteria:

1. Recommend that the screening consider the resources the judge was willing to set money aside for.
2. Environmental acceptability should consider impacts to other species. What is successful for eagles could impact rare seabirds.
3. Level of benefit determination could be a lot of work. Before invest that effort, should consider phased approach to evaluation. Start with assessment of technical feasibility, likelihood of success, public acceptability, and duration of benefit. If concept passes these criteria, then evaluate based on other criteria.
4. Good idea to have schematic of criteria.
5. Public health and safety may be more appropriate as screening rather than evaluation criterion.
6. Change the wording on “Geographic Location” to better deal with the issue of migratory species. Something like: “Projects must beneficially affect injured resources that occur within the Southern California Bight during all or part of their life history.”
7. Technical Feasibility could be a screening criterion as well as an evaluation criterion. So, a project would have to have high potential for success; i.e., the screening criterion would be: “Does the project have high potential for success?” This determination could be based on any of the methods described under the “consideration ratings”. The evaluation criterion for Technical Feasibility could be a graded assessment.

Restoration Concepts

General Comments:

1. Bald eagle goal is to restore population in Southern California Bight, not just establishing population on Channel Islands.
2. Wetland restoration should not be a high priority. Other funding sources are available, restoration is costly, several wetlands are in need, there are only indirect benefits to seabirds, and there are other viable restoration projects that more directly benefit the injured resources.

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3. Several restoration projects were identified in the court case documents. These should be reviewed and the ones done should be checked off and the ones left remaining should be considered for funding.
4. Acquire lands for seabird nesting habitat.
5. Enhancement around nesting areas should include: (1) eradication of exotics, (2) control of predators, and (3) control of human disturbance. All these factors are considered important and no priority should be given to one over any other.
6. Seabirds should be considered for restoration because they were: (1) damaged by DDTs and PCBs discharges, (2) they use some of the same resources used by eagles and peregrines, (3) they represent prey for eagles and peregrines, and (4) there needs to be assurance of sustainability of their populations if raptor predators are restored.

Restoration Concepts were developed by splitting the participants into two break-out groups: one to discuss restoration concepts relative to bald eagles and peregrine falcons, and the other to discuss seabird restoration concepts. Meeting notes relative to the two break-out groups are given below.

Notes from Peregrine/Bald Eagle Break-Out Group

Bald Eagles

Reintroduction Concepts

- The group started discussing the bald eagle reintroduction program on the Channel Islands. They felt that maintenance of a bald eagle population on the Islands was important regardless of whether there was successful breeding. The group felt that success could be achieved by having the eagles fill an important ecological niche and because the public benefits from seeing the birds on the Islands. The establishment of more resident pairs on the island would further achieve these goals.
- It was acknowledged that adaptive management will have to be a part of any restoration program for the eagles as new information is gathered regarding contamination levels, feasibility, etc.
- Current key components of the program include active manipulation of nests on Catalina. However, this level of effort may not be needed if the goal is to simply maintain eagles on the island. There was some conflicting thoughts on the level of effort needed to keep pairs bonds together (i.e., how long would an eagle pair stay together without successful production?). It was discussed that the level of effort could just include releasing and monitoring birds, with some more active manipulation of nests and eggs every few years to ensure pairs stay on islands.

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- The outcome of EPA's efforts may have impact on the breeding success of eagles on the island, therefore, it is important to evaluate restoration projects in light of both a No-action and a capping alternative (or whichever EPA selects).

Enhancement of bald eagles on mainland

- The group felt strongly that this was not priority restoration concept. Several reasons include: 1) Low likelihood of eagles dispersing to Islands from mainland, 2) marginal nesting habitat on mainland in Southern California, 3) high levels of human disturbance at potential nesting sites on mainland (S.CA), 4) public support would likely be low for enhancement of nesting at popular recreation areas, and 5) mainland populations of eagles are increasing at approximately 12 pairs/year in California (Jurek). Overall, this concept was considered not effective for restoring Channel Island birds and should be removed.

Marine Mammal Beach Watch/Removal

- This concept was favorable to the group because of the high contaminant loads in marine mammals. Options included removal of the carcass, burial of carcass, or some way to haze birds off (less desirable). Technical concerns included logistics and where to focus efforts (there seemed to be a lack of information regarding beaches that receive frequent washups).

Artificial Incubation Facility

- The premise behind this concept (that was raised during the lawsuit) was that it would reduce the time eggs are spent in transport to the facility at the SF Zoo. The group no longer supported this idea because it was not cost effective. Having the facility on the islands would not reduce the overall costs of artificial incubation, despite having lower transport costs.

Supplement Eagle Diet With Clean Food

- Although supplementing the diet with clean food would provide some benefits, eagles will continue to scavenge and consume contaminated food items. An analogy was made to the efforts to release clean food for condors. Despite those efforts, condors continued to eat lead-laden prey. This concept had a luke-warm response and several felt that the action would be temporary and not get to the source of the problem.

Nesting Habitat/ Restore to Baja

- These concepts were not specifically discussed due to time restrictions.

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Peregrine Falcons

Restore to suitable but unoccupied in Channel Islands

- Efforts are ongoing to release peregrines on the mainland in order to further reestablish them on Channel Islands. It was felt that due to the natural recovery of peregrines and the yearly release efforts, that it was only a matter of time until peregrines started occupying the southern Channel Islands. Peregrines are frequently seen from Catalina but are not breeding there for some unknown reason. San Clemente would likely support a pair if efforts were directed specifically to that island.
- There was acknowledgment that releases of peregrine on the islands would have to be considered in light of declining seabird populations. The group wanted to avoid having to relocate peregrines in the future because of heavy predation or disturbance to seabirds.

Enhance Peregrines On Mainland

- The group felt that this concept was not necessary in light of the widespread recovery of the peregrine.

Monitoring of Contaminant Levels

- This idea was introduced since there is not currently an effort to collect contaminant information from Channel island peregrine pairs. Samples are taken opportunistically, but a more systematic effort would provide valuable information on current contaminant levels.

The group acknowledged that the peregrine program is ahead of the bald eagle program. Also, several people mentioned that monies would be better spent on seabird projects, since they are faring worse and any boost to the seabird populations will provide indirect benefits to the peregrine.

Equivalent Resource: Ospreys were not identified as being an equivalent resource to either the bald eagle or peregrine falcon. No specific resources were identified.

Notes from Seabird Break-Out Group

Enhance Seabird Nesting Habitat-

- Eradication of introduced predators (rats, pigs, goats, cats, others) from Channel Islands:
 - cats on southern islands
 - rats on San Miquel
 - others???

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- Eradication of non-native vegetation from Channel Islands to enhance seabird nesting habitat and reintroduction of native plants:
 - Remove exotic vegetation on Santa Barbara Island for Casin Auklets.
 - Remove exotic vegetation on all other islands to benefit many species.
- Reduction of native predators populations impacting seabird populations:
 - Deer mice on Santa Barbara Island.
 - Barn Owls on Santa Barbara Island.
- Project to enhance nesting habitat for Grebes and Loons in Northern CA.
- Project to enhance nesting habitat of Shearwaters and Fulmars at nesting habitat in New Zealand:
 - Eradication of introduced predators.
- Projects to enhance nesting habitat for seabirds along the Baja coast:
 - Eradication of introduced predators.
 - Removal of exotic vegetation.
 - Outreach and education of public to protect seabirds.

Reintroduction of extirpated or enhancement of endangered species to Channel Islands

- Social attraction/reintroduction projects:
 - Tufted Puffin reintroduction to Prince Island.
 - Common Murre social attraction project on Price Island.
 - Brown Pelican social attraction project on Prince Island and Scorpion Rock.
 - Ashy-Storm Petrel reintroduction/attraction project on Anacapa Island.
 - Casin Auklet reintroduction and attraction project on Santa Barbara Island.

Fishery Interactions

- Increase scope and monitoring of Brown Pelican nesting area closures.
- By-catch reduction projects.
- Entanglement Reduction Education and Outreach programs.
- Monitoring effectiveness of marine protected areas.

Artificial Roosting and Breeding Habitat Creation and Enhancement

- Brown Pelican and Cormorant Roosting and Breeding Site Enhancement Projects/sites:
 - Replace historic barge in Santa Barbara Harbor.
 - Enhance Belmont Island Enhance Rincon Islands for same purpose.
 - Zuniga Jetty.

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Habitat Acquisition

- Purchase Bird Island off of Catalina Island to protect status as important seabird nesting habitat and as primary food source of nesting eagles.

Human Disturbance Reduction Projects

- Reduce impacts to nesting seabirds from kayaks, over-flights through education and outreach programs.
- Chronic Oil Reduction Program.

Monitoring Programs

- Comprehensive Southern California Bight Seabird Monitoring Program.
- Program should examine productivity, contaminants, DDT levels, diet, population, pollutants.
- Examine possibility of cost-sharing this program with EPA.
- Enhance seabird monitoring of Anacapa Island Restoration Program funded by American Trader Restoration Council.

General Observations from Break-out session-

- Should prioritize those species that were examined during the case and have documented injuries from DDT first when considering projects and examine projects for other species not examined in the case secondarily.
- Should examine American Trader Restoration Plans and Brown Pelican Roost reports for information on restoration projects.
- Identify opportunities to collaborate with other seabird restoration programs.

4.0 Other Comments

1. Monitoring of physical/chemical and biological/ecological conditions needs to be built in both EPA and Trustee programs. Monitoring should be done before, during, and after remediation so there is understanding of time-line associated with recovery and to verify effectiveness of remediation.
2. The monitoring should be coordinated between the EPA and NOAA and consider contaminant concentrations in lower trophic levels, fish, birds (blood, eggs), and marine mammal carcasses.

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3. There is a primary need for long-term seabird monitoring, which has been sporadic in the Southern California Bight. Monitoring should consider population size, pollution concentration in prey items, and productivity.
4. Restoration concepts developed during trial should be considered for inclusion in the Restoration Plan.
5. A one-page template for submitting restoration concept ideas should be developed and made available to the public.

5.0 Questions Raised by Technical Experts

Number	Question/Comment	Workshop Response
1	How fast do we expect to see recovery once food resource contaminant concentrations decrease?	Recovery would be expected to be relatively quick for seabirds.
2	Is there a time-line for remediation?	EPA is analyzing data and results will be used to develop time-line. The time-line at this time has some uncertainties.
3	What does San Francisco Zoo do?	Incubate and hatch eggs. Egg shell thickness measured and archived. Trustees will do embryonic analyses in near future.
4	What type of monitoring is being done or is planned?	Fish contaminant concentrations being monitored. EPA plans to monitor benthos.
5	Do species have to reside in Southern California Bight to be considered for restoration?	First focus will be on injured resources in Bight. However, species that transit through the area may make the screen, but may rank lower when evaluated.
6	Do people know where \$30 million dollar restoration amount came from? During trial, restoration plans were developed for eagle, peregrine falcons, pelicans, and double-crested cormorants – the total cost of these plans amounted to \$30 million.	The dollars are not tied to those restoration plans because the judge did not formally make such a judgement. However, should consider priority relative to nexus. Eagles, peregrines, and fishing considered primary injuries. Restoration is not limited to these – seabirds can be considered.

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Number	Question/Comment	Workshop Response
7	Does technical feasibility need to be established beforehand or can a study be done to investigate feasibility?	Ultimately, cost probably would be higher to implement and concept would be ranked lower because of technical feasibility uncertainties. It was clarified that Bald Eagle Feasibility Study was testing likelihood of success, not technical feasibility.
8	Any idea of the number of projects that may be funded?	No idea, but expect a lot.
9	What is the status of eradication of rats on Anacapa Island?	Rats eradicated from Anacapa, but still on San Miguel, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente Islands. Feral cats are on Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas Islands. Some feral pigs are still on Santa Cruz Island.

6.0 Preparers

Meeting notes were prepared by Karen Green, MEC Analytical Systems, Inc. Note contributions on bald/eagle and seabird break-out groups were provided by Anne Hoecker, USFWS, and Jennifer Boyce, NOAA, respectively.

ATTACHMENT A
(Workshop Invitation and Agenda)



Montrose Settlements Restoration Program

501 W. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 4470
Long Beach, California 90802
Tel: 562 980-4070 Fax: 562 980-4065

November 22, 2002

On behalf of the Montrose Settlements Restoration Program (MSRP), you are invited to participate in a roundtable workshop to discuss restoration concepts and project ideas for restoring/enhancing raptor and seabird populations, and providing cleaner fishing opportunities for recreational and subsistence anglers within the Southern California Bight area. Past releases of DDT and PCB contaminants off the Palos Verdes Shelf have resulted in injuries to birds including the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and seabirds, as well as fishing activities. The restoration plan will outline the program for expenditure of the approximately \$30 million of settlement funds set aside for natural resource restoration.

Public scoping for the MSRP Restoration Plan began last year. We are now in the process of refining restoration program goals and objectives, screening criteria, and identifying appropriate restoration concepts and projects for evaluation and ranking. This restoration plan will provide the framework for long-term restoration project implementation by identifying and evaluating specific project proposals, and coordinating these with the public. As you are a recognized expert in the restoration planning field or an established interested party, the MSRP requests your assistance and input into this process through your participation in the public workshop scheduled for January 27, 2003. There will be two workshop sessions held in the auditorium of the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium in San Pedro; session 1 will run from 1 PM to 4 PM, and session 2 will run from 6 PM to 9 PM. The focus of this public meeting will be on the review of draft restoration program goals and objectives and screening criteria developed to date, and discussion of appropriate restoration concepts for natural resource injuries involving recreational/subsistence fishing, and raptor/seabird injuries. Attached you will find an agenda for the workshop, and a map to the meeting facility. Please refer to the MSRP web site for current information on program activities at www.darcnw.noaa.gov/montrose.htm.

Thank you for your participation in shaping this significant environmental restoration program.


Pam Castens
MSRP Program Manager

Agenda
MSRP Restoration Planning Workshop
Cabrillo Marine Aquarium
January 27, 2003

Session 1

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1:00-1:15 pm | Welcome, Introductions, Purpose of Meeting
(Pam Castens) |
| 1:15-1:45 pm | MSRP Case History, Presentation on Draft MSRP Goals and Objectives, Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and Restoration Concepts (Annie Hoecker, Pam Castens)

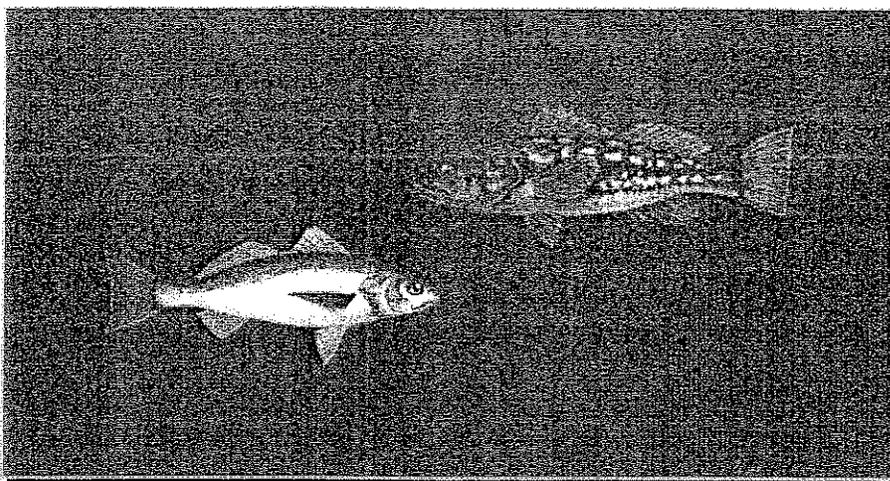
<i>(Breakout Session if Necessary)</i> |
| 1:45-2:45 pm | Discussion of Draft Goals and Objectives and Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria (Group) |
| 2:45-3:00 pm | Break |
| 3:00-3:50 pm | Discussion of Restoration Concepts (Group) |
| 3:50-4:00 pm | Where Do We Go From Here? (Pam Castens) |
| 4:00 pm | Adjourn |
-

Session 2

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 6:00-6:15 pm | Welcome, Introductions, Purpose of Meeting
(Pam Castens) |
| 6:15-6:45 pm | MSRP Case History, Presentation on Draft MSRP Goals and Objectives, Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and Restoration Concepts (Annie Hoecker, Pam Castens)

<i>(Breakout Session if Necessary)</i> |
| 6:45-7:45 pm | Discussion of Draft Goals and Objectives and Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria (Group) |
| 7:45-8:00 pm | Break |
| 8:00-8:50 pm | Discussion of Restoration Concepts (Group) |
| 8:50-9:00 pm | Where Do We Go From Here? (Pam Castens) |
| 9:00 pm | Adjourn |

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program



**Fish Technical Workshop
January 22, 2003**

Meeting Notes

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1.0 Outreach Prior to Workshop

A letter of invitation was sent to governmental and non-governmental agencies, members of the Montrose Settlements Restoration Program Trustee Council, and recognized technical experts with raptors and seabirds. The letter of invitation and workshop agenda are provided in Attachment A.

2.0 Workshop Attendees

Workshop participants included Montrose Settlements Restoration Program staff, invited agency representatives, including Trustee Council members, and invited technical experts.

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program staff included:

Pam Castens, NOAA
Kolleen Bannon, NOAA
Jennifer Boyce, NOAA
Anne Hoecker, USFWS
Karen Green, Consultant to NOAA

Invited participants included:

Agencies	Technical Experts
Dennis Bedford, CDFG	Jim Allen, SCCWRP
Robert Brodberg, EPA-OEHHA	Rich Ambrose, UCLA
Mark Gold, Heal the Bay	Michael Fry, U.C. Davis
Guillermo Jaimes, CDHS - EHIB	Gregor Hodgson, UCLA
Diana Lee, CDHS- EHIB	Michelle Horeczko, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC)
Patty Velez, CDFG	Ann Jones, IEC
Sharon Lin, EPA	Tom Johnson, Port of Long Beach
John Cubit, NOAA DAC	Judy Lemus, USC Sea Grant
Natalie Cosentino Manning, NOAA RC	Joe Meistrell, LACSD
Fred Schaufler, EPA	Mary Nishimoto, UCSB
	Tom Rattican, United Anglers of S. CA
	Steve Schroeter, UCSB
	Jan Stull, retired
	Matt Solomon, Cal State Univ. Northridge, Nearshore Marine Fish Research Program (CSUN, NMFRP)
	M. Indira Venkatesan, UCLA
	Guang-yu Wang, Santa Monica Bay Restoration Committee

The workshop sign-in sheets are given in Attachment B.

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3.0 Presentation and Handout Materials

A copy of the PowerPoint presentation slides is presented in Attachment C, and handout materials are provided in Attachment D.

4.0 Workshop Agenda Topics

Public input was solicited relative to three primary discussion topics:

- 1) Goals and Objectives,
- 2) Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and
- 3) Restoration Concepts.

Questions and comments made by the public relative to each of the three topic areas are summarized below.

Goals and Objectives

The following comments were received relative to the wording of the goals and objectives.

1. If restoration planning is being opened up to seabird restoration, perhaps there could be expansion on fish side as well to include fishery restoration/enhancement; e.g., “Restore/enhance fisheries.”
2. Describe that fish restoration/enhancement is needed to restore injured fish populations as well as for wildlife endpoints.
3. Consider commercial fishing interests.
4. Wording for bird objectives include the word “restore”; however, fish objective is to “increase” fishing opportunities. Suggest re-wording to “restore lost recreational and subsistence fishing opportunities within Southern California Bight.” The wording among objectives should be consistent.
5. Losses to non-consumptive users (e.g., divers) should be considered.
6. Public awareness objective wording suggests means rather than an end. The objective should be worded to reflect efforts under public education. Public awareness should address good fishing opportunities and awareness of fish contamination issues.
7. Reword objective as follows: “Incorporate input from the public in the development of the Restoration Plan.”
8. Reword objective as follows: “Promote public participation during and after implementation of restoration projects.”

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Screening and Evaluation Criteria

The following comments were received relative to the draft screening and evaluation criteria:

1. Environmental Contribution should be an evaluation rather than a screening criterion. The key is the measurable benefit. If it stays as a screening criterion, then what is meant by environmental contribution must be clarified.
2. Comments for Environmental Contribution should be reworded by deleting the word “must” and replacing it with “There is a preference for projects that make a measurable”
3. Combine Environmental Contribution under “Level of Benefit”.
4. Reword Environmental Contribution to include reference to public and measurable benefit.
5. Use best judgement relative to criteria to conduct preliminary evaluation; concepts that pass this “screen” would be subject to more detailed evaluation. This process could allow for preliminary alternatives and final alternatives.
6. Duplicate Funding – add considerations that take into account likelihood and timing of other funding.
7. Geographic Location – define coastal zone broadly.
8. Nexus - Make degree of nexus an explicit part of evaluation criteria.
9. Public Acceptability – evaluation should consider beneficial impacts.
10. Likelihood of Success –evaluation should consider key elements such as: (1) timing, (2) technical feasibility, and (3) qualifications. Need to consider qualified performance. This criterion is useful for separating out technical versus engineering issues.
11. Allow for phased approach for performance. Some concepts may require data gap study or pilot project before project would be implemented. If pilot project works, then would want potential for full funding. Phasing could allow successful pilot project to be fully funded.
12. Public Acceptability is not that useful a criterion. How will the public be defined and how will input be solicited? This criterion has proven to be too difficult to assess on other restoration projects. On the other hand, a public advisory committee that represents different constituencies could be considered as a means to obtain input on Public Acceptability. Public Acceptability will require good outreach.

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Restoration Concepts

General Comments:

1. Restoration concepts perhaps should consider different constituencies (recreation, sports fishing, and commercial).
2. Because public doesn't always distinguish between themselves as consumers versus people who catch fish, commercial linkage should be considered. Consistent public awareness message needed.
3. Commercial fishing generally targets wide ranging fish, which are less affected by contamination. Sports fishing occurs in more localized areas that may fit with some restoration concept ideas.
4. Use fish contamination information to perhaps institute program between EPA and State to bring information to public on where it's safe to fish, and possibly establish a certification program so clean white croakers (e.g., off Ventura) could be sold.
5. Initially, CDFG efforts with artificial reefs were concerned with providing increased fishing opportunities. However, since 1980's the objective has been to increase fishery resources that in turn will increase fishing opportunities.
6. There should be clarity between concepts of enhancement versus restoration.
7. There should be consistency between restoration concept and goals and objectives.
8. Kelp bed reefs are low relief, rock reefs are high relief.
9. Concept to provide "cleaner fish" should acknowledge that everything has some level of contamination.
10. Monitoring needed after implementation of any project to document effectiveness and success.
11. When there are several highly ranked projects, then the best complement of projects should be considered.
12. Selected projects should be considered with spread geographically, by resource type, and by scope of injuries.

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Restoration Concept ideas were developed by splitting the participants into three break-out groups. Each group discussed their ideas relative to the following general restoration concept ideas: Meeting notes relative to the three break-out groups are given below.

Break-Out Group 1	Break-Out Group 2	Break-Out Group 3
Restoration Concept: Artificial Reefs in Deep Water		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not recommended due to population declines and limits on rockfish fishery. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficial because not many present. • Concern with creating rockfish habitat, and then not allowing people to fish because of closure on fishery.
Restoration Concept: Artificial reefs on shallow shelf		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for multiple resource benefits. • Don't locate in hot zone off Palos Verdes. • Don't damage other productive habitat. • Design for broad suite of species. • Consider mosaic of low to high relief to maximize diversity. • Consider module approach to make more cost efficient. • Vegetate to maximize resources. • Focus on production not just attraction. • Design to be self sustaining. • Monitor to ensure good management of resources and to guard against over-fishing. • Consider kelp restoration as means to increase fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate where soft bottom contamination is low. • Review literature and data from other projects to help locate appropriate sites (San Onofre project, RecFin data, Fish Sampling data gap study) • It can take > 10 years for reef to mature. • Concern over controversy of replacing soft bottom with rocky reefs, and what fishermen prefer. • Material costs (quarry rock from Catalina expensive, demolition material maybe cheaper to use). • Point Fermin Reef – Port of LA wants large reef site in 60 to 120 ft of water. Consider access pier. • ? Enhance Horseshoe Kelp with reef in about 80 ft of water. • Long-term monitoring and education component needed all projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be priority because of abundance of open habitat. • Locate outside hot zone, Palos Verdes should not be considered, • Creation of rock structures would displace white croaker and provide "cleaner" fish to anglers. • Analyze data from other projects (e.g., San Onofre). Design will influence types of fish. H-shaped reef draws in flatfish. • Designate reefs as "production" vs "fishing" in order not to deplete resources from overfishing. Production reefs would not allow recreational fishing. • Funding should be in one contract to be cost effective. • Would not want kelp reefs near surfer beaches. • Fish on reefs should be "clean." • Would people travel to fish reefs?

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Break-Out Group 1	Break-Out Group 2	Break-Out Group 3
Restoration Concept: Alternative Fishing Sites		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barge over created reef. • Access and time to reach site area key considerations. Don't want to limit opportunity by making access to fishing a half or full day experience. • Consider Redondo shuttle to get idea of operating costs. • How long would free shuttle be funded? Could this be taken over by commercial enterprise? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barge over artificial reef. Free shuttle boat to barge. LA barge over sandy bottom next to canyon with sunken ship. • Old Redondo barge – Annie Bee. • Pier Point Landing = Rainbow Harbor, would attract pier anglers. • Place in less contaminated areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stationary barge over fishing reef. • Mobile barge could be moved periodically over artificial reefs. • Travel time raised as concern. • Access issues. • Concern over having to subsidize transportation in perpetuity. • Partnering could offset some of the on-going costs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reef with stepping stones; i.e., access points to it. Fish could move around. Consider placement at low beach; e.g., Huntington Beach. • Access needs to be safely done to avoid liability. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance piers with hard bottom reef. • Locate enhanced piers inside harbor to provide different distribution of fish. • Safer access, so less liability concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reefs/rock structures around piers, particularly Belmont and Cabrillo (considered highest priority). • Concern that Cabrillo has poor circulation, sedimentation, and maintenance issues. • Build pier in Malibu.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakwaters – use to provide access to artificial reefs; i.e., Cabrillo wall. Concern that folks still targeting white croaker in certain areas. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits from California Coastal Commission and acceptance from Port, Harbor Committee, Coast Guard would be needed all projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeland security issues in Ports may make creation and access to structures difficult.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term monitoring and education component needed all projects. 	

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Fish Technical Workshop – January 22, 2003
Location – NOAA, Long Beach office
Meeting Notes

Break-Out Group 1	Break-Out Group 2	Break-Out Group 3
Restoration Concept: Go to less contaminated area to fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that local fishing opportunities could be reduced by overfishing. Infrastructure may need to be expanded to handle influx of people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility for community problem if folks used to clean fishing sites: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would people travel out of local area to fish? Local anglers may react negatively to influx of other anglers from different areas.
Restoration Concept: Hatchery Programs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to consider species and restoration goals. Ca halibut hatchery could be expanded. White croaker hatchery to increase number of uncontaminated fish. Use clean white croaker to switch for contaminated fish at piers or use to buy off fishermen. Difficult to assess success once fish released. Need to tag, assess proportion of contaminated fish, (base on catch per unit effort). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to consider cost effectiveness; i.e., fish return per cost. <p>Spotted sand bass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurs in harbors, rarely leaves – stays in area. Occupy reefs in bay, basin harbors. Benefit to boat anglers and breakwater fishermen. Concern for overfishing. Goal to achieve self sustaining population. Pilot project locations: LA Harbor, Newport Bay, Marina Del Rey. <p>California halibut</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sealab at Redondo Beach still has brood-stock available. Infrastructure still there. Needs influx of money to increase to larger scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key question would be “what will return be for our affected population?” We should look at existing sea bass return data. California halibut considered good candidate species. Warm waters of LA/LB Harbors would be good place for fast rearing of fish in outpens. Could tailor program to a particular area to reduce costs. Volunteer opportunities should be component. Key component is tagging each fish. Expensive, particularly scanners for fish. Travel time raised as concern. Local anglers may react negatively to influx of other anglers from different areas.
Restoration Concept: Wetland Restoration		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of kind. Benefits to Ca halibut nursery. Several wetlands in Bight already identified as in need of restoration. Expensive, but opportunities to partner. Concern relative to expanding estuaries in harbor or marina areas due to contamination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits: Ca halibut nursery, flatfish, bait fish. Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project has list of sites within Bight. Check status of Ballona Wetlands. Potential for multiple resource benefits with tie to shorebirds, seabirds, and foraging ground. Need educational component. Cost expensive, consider partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most S.C.A. projects restore to tidal marsh that does benefit fisheries (except halibut, other flatfish, baitfish). Could enhance habitat with extra excavation during restoration projects. Does not have long-term benefit to ecosystem health. Eelgrass restoration would have greater benefit. Expensive, could drain restoration dollars. Opportunities to partner.

**Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Fish Technical Workshop – January 22, 2003
Location – NOAA, Long Beach office
Meeting Notes**

Break-Out Group 1	Break-Out Group 2	Break-Out Group 3
Restoration Concept: Outreach and Education		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform public of different ways to prepare “fishy-tasting” but “clean” fish (e.g., mackerel) to be more palatable, then species would be of higher demand and fishermen would not waste what is caught.
Restoration Concept: Clean Croaker Certification Program		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with clean white croaker would be identified as safe to fish and consume. Fish caught from “safe” areas would be certified for sale in markets. Outreach to consumers would inform them of certification program and safety of fish consumption from “clean” areas. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain areas would receive score/report card that would indicate if white croaker was clean to eat. Certification program would allow public to see which areas are safe to fish for white croaker.

4.0 Other Comments

1. Consider mitigation of coastal power plant fish impingement as a restoration project.
2. Monitoring will be critical to the evaluation of project success and the effectiveness of the Montrose Restoration Settlements Program.

5.0 Questions Raised by Technical Experts

Number	Question/Comment	Workshop Response
1	Why isn't commercial fishing considered for restoration?	The MSRP Trustees do not address commercial fishing. EPA's role is limited to restoration of public use rather than private claim (which relates to commercial).
2	What about consumers of commercially caught fish?	Yes, but since consumer has access to fish other than local commercial commodities, this was not pursued in the court case.
3	What if sports fishing and commercial fishing become major issues relative to restoration, what will response be?	Restoration addresses resources. Commercial and sports fisherman also can utilize restored resources. Restoration does not mean monetary compensation.

**Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
 Fish Technical Workshop – January 22, 2003
 Location – NOAA, Long Beach office
 Meeting Notes**

Number	Question/Comment	Workshop Response
4	What did Consent Decree state relative to ecosystem restoration?	Case recognized ecosystem effects, but focused on specific injuries.
5	Any consideration of weighting of evaluation criteria?	Not at this time.
6	Any restoration being considered for pinnipeds?	Marine mammals were not part of injury determination of case. However, some possibility for projects under bald eagles could benefit marine mammals since they are used as food resources by eagles.
7	Will criteria be transparent; i.e., disclosed to public?	Yes, the criteria will be documented in Restoration Plan.
8	Will the meeting where the decisions will be made relative to alternatives be open to the public?	Envision a series of public workshops to present recommendations, and to solicit comments on the plan.

6.0 Preparers

Meeting notes were prepared by Karen Green, MEC Analytical Systems, Inc. Note contributions on break-out groups 2 and 3 were provided by Anne Hoecker, USFWS, and Patty Velez, CDFG.

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ATTACHMENT A
(Workshop Invitation and Agenda)



Montrose Settlements Restoration Program

501 W. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 4470
Long Beach, California 90802
Tel: 562 980-4070 Fax: 562 980-4065

November 22, 2002

On behalf of the Montrose Settlements Restoration Program (MSRP), you are invited to participate in a roundtable workshop to discuss restoration concepts and project ideas for restoring/enhancing recreational and subsistence fishing activities within the Southern California Bight area. Injuries to natural resources from the Montrose discharges seriously impaired these fishing activities through contamination of fish resources utilized by the angler community. This restoration plan will outline the program for expenditure of approximately \$30 million of settlement funds set aside for natural resource restoration.

Public scoping for the MSRP Restoration Plan began last year. We are now in the process of refining restoration program goals and objectives, and identifying appropriate restoration concepts and projects for evaluation and ranking. This restoration plan will provide the framework for long-term restoration project implementation by identifying and evaluating specific project proposals, and coordinating these with the public. As you are a recognized expert in the field or interested party, the MSRP requests your assistance and input into this process through your participation in a roundtable workshop scheduled for January 22, 2003. The focus of this workshop will be on review of draft restoration program goals and objectives and screening criteria developed to date, and discussion of appropriate restoration concepts for the fishing injuries.

This workshop will be held in room 3400 of the Long Beach Federal Building at 501 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM. Should you be unable to attend this focused workshop, there will be a general public meeting on the overall restoration plan on January 27, 2003, in the auditorium of the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, San Pedro. This general public meeting will be held in two sessions from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, and 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM, and will cover the same topics as the focused workshop, however the time available for focused technical discussions will be more limited. Although we would encourage your attendance at the technical meeting scheduled for January 22, we welcome your input at either meeting as your schedule may allow. Attached you will find an agenda for the workshop and a map to the meeting facility. Please refer to the MSRP web site for current information on program activities at www.darcnw.noaa.gov/montrose.htm.

Please confirm your availability to attend this workshop via telephone or email no later than January 6, 2003 to: Pam Castens at (562) 980-4088/ pam.castens@noaa.gov, or Annie Hoecker at (760) 431-9440 X 219/ Anne.Hoecker@r1.fws.gov. Thank you for your participation in shaping this significant environmental restoration program

Sincerely,

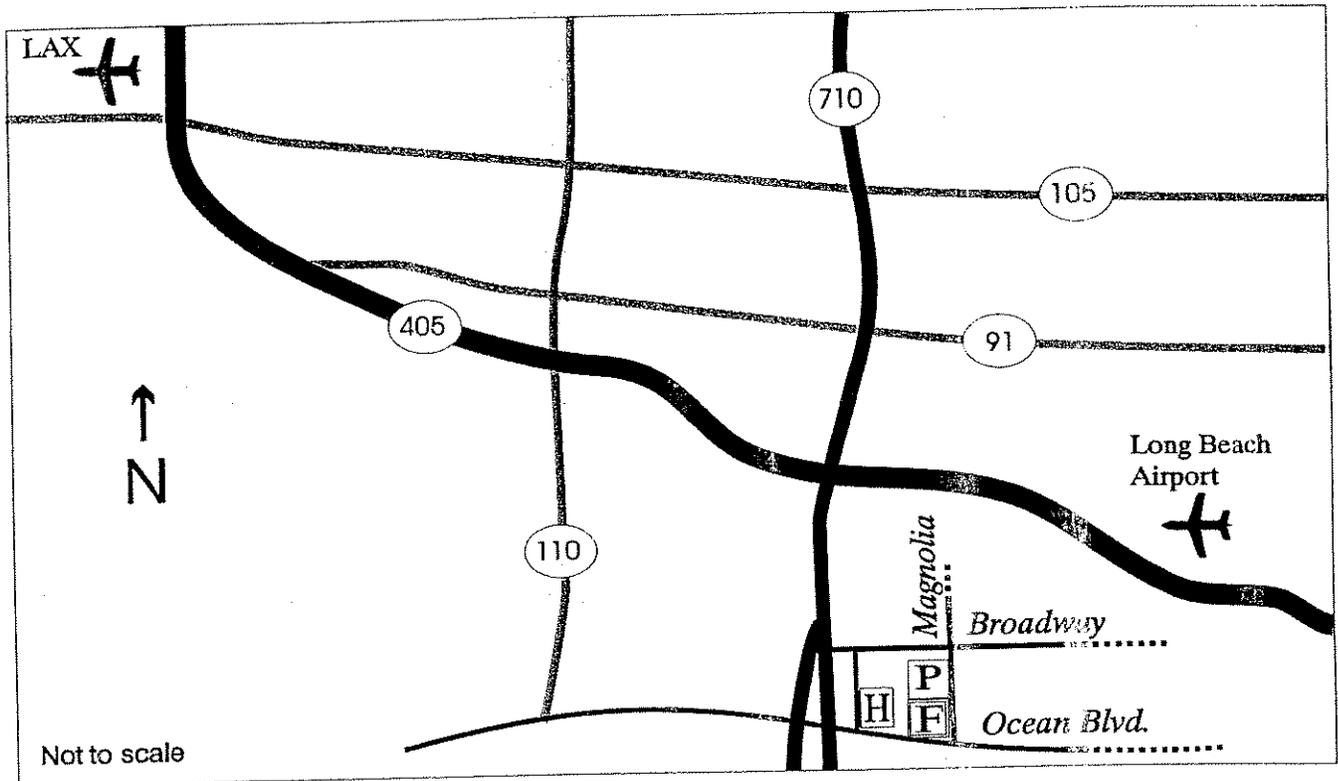
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pam Castens". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pam Castens
MSRP Program Manager

Agenda
Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Fish Technical Workshop
Long Beach Federal Building
January 22, 2003

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 10:00-10:15 am | Welcome, Introductions, Purpose of Meeting
(Pam Castens) |
| 10:15-10:30 am | MSRP Case History and Restoration Planning
(Annie Hoecker) |
| 10:30-11:00 am | Presentation on Draft MSRP Goals and Objectives, Initial
Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and Restoration
Concepts (Pam Castens) |
| 11:00 am-12:00 pm | Discussion of Draft Goals and Objectives and Initial
Screening and Evaluation Criteria (Group) |
| 12:00-1:00 pm | Lunch |
| 1:00-2:50 pm | Discussion of Restoration Concepts for Increasing Angler
Fishing Opportunities (Group) |
| 2:50-3:00 pm | Where Do We Go From Here? (Pam Castens) |
| 3:00 pm | Adjourn |

Directions to NOAA Southwest Region Offices In the Long Beach Federal Building



Directions to NOAA (Long Beach Federal Building):

The NOAA Damage Assessment Center SW is in Suite 4470 of the Federal Building (F), 501 W. Ocean Blvd, Long Beach, CA 90802. Telephone (562) 980-4080. It is adjacent to the Long Beach World Trade Center and the Hilton Hotel (H).

Driving: Take any freeway to the **710** "Long Beach Freeway." (From Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) go south on the **405** "San Diego Freeway," towards Long Beach and San Diego, to the **710**.

Take the **710** "Long Beach Freeway" south (towards Long Beach). About 1.5 miles south of the 405 junction, **keep left** on the **710** and follow the **left** freeway split marked "Downtown." Continue to stay left and take the "**Broadway**" exit (a **lefthand exit**).

Parking: On Broadway immediately move to the right hand lane and turn right on Magnolia Ave. Park in the **parking structure (P)** on your right. The Federal Building is next to the parking structure. You may also park at the Hilton Hotel.

Hilton Hotel: turn right on Ocean Blvd and enter the Hilton driveway at the end of the block. The Hilton address is Two World Trade Center, Long Beach CA 90831-3102. Telephone (562) 983-3400 (7 a.m to 6 p.m. Pacific time). Outside these hours call 1-800-HILTONS. The Hilton has government rates. You can also catch a "Super-Shuttle" van service from LAX to the Hilton. The fare is about \$15-20.

Agenda
MSRP Restoration Planning Workshop
Cabrillo Marine Aquarium
January 27, 2003

Session 1

1:00-1:15 pm

Welcome, Introductions, Purpose of Meeting
(Pam Castens)

1:15-1:45 pm

MSRP Case History, Presentation on Draft MSRP Goals and Objectives, Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and Restoration Concepts (Annie Hoecker, Pam Castens)

(Breakout Session if Necessary)

1:45-2:45 pm

Discussion of Draft Goals and Objectives and Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria (Group)

2:45-3:00 pm

Break

3:00-3:50 pm

Discussion of Restoration Concepts (Group)

3:50-4:00 pm

Where Do We Go From Here? (Pam Castens)

4:00 pm

Adjourn

Session 2

6:00-6:15 pm

Welcome, Introductions, Purpose of Meeting
(Pam Castens)

6:15-6:45 pm

MSRP Case History, Presentation on Draft MSRP Goals and Objectives, Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and Restoration Concepts (Annie Hoecker, Pam Castens)

(Breakout Session if Necessary)

6:45-7:45 pm

Discussion of Draft Goals and Objectives and Initial Screening and Evaluation Criteria (Group)

7:45-8:00 pm

Break

8:00-8:50 pm

Discussion of Restoration Concepts (Group)

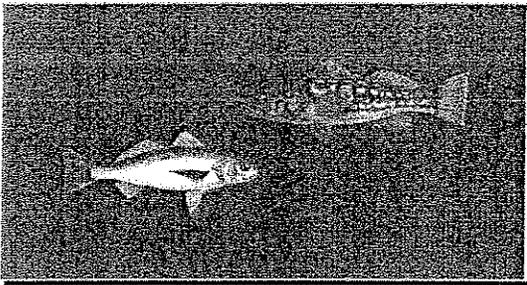
8:50-9:00 pm

Where Do We Go From Here? (Pam Castens)

9:00 pm

Adjourn

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program



**Public Workshop
January 27, 2003**



Meeting Notes

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Afternoon Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes

1.0 Outreach Prior to Workshop

Three outreach methods were used to advertise the public meeting:

- Letter of invitation to governmental and non-governmental agencies, academicians, and consulting firms involved in marine and/or wetland projects.
- Public notice in newspapers (Los Angeles Times, Daily Breeze)
- Posting on Montrose Settlements Restoration Project internet web-site.

The letter of invitation and agenda are provided in Attachment A.

2.0 Workshop Attendees

A list of workshop participants and workshop sign-in sheets are given in Attachment B.

3.0 Presentation and Handout Materials

A copy of the PowerPoint presentation slides is presented in Attachment C, and handout materials are provided in Attachment D.

4.0 Workshop Agenda Topics

Public input was solicited relative to three primary discussion topics:

- 1) Goals and Objectives,
- 2) Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and
- 3) Restoration Concepts.

Questions and comments made by the public relative to each of the three topic areas are summarized below.

Goals and Objectives

The following comments were received regarding the wording of the goals and objectives:

1. Clarify the objective that addresses public health by including what is meant by minimizing public health risks.

Screening and Evaluation Criteria

The following comments were received relative to the draft screening and evaluation criteria:

1. Consider a round table workshop for screening and evaluation of concepts.
2. The community desires projects within the local area of damage; consider weighting this in the evaluation criteria.

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Afternoon Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes

Restoration Concepts

Comments and suggestions made by the public relative to restoration concept ideas were, as follows:

1. Restoration should include education and an interpretative center.
2. Education and outreach should include review and coordination with existing programs.
3. Consider preparation of an educational fact sheet regarding marine resources before and after restoration.
4. Include interpretative centers as part of education outreach.
5. Consider enhancement programs for peregrine falcons since they could benefit the species at a relatively low cost.
6. Consider being a partner in the restoration of White Point Park, which is approximately 100 acres. Restoration partners include City of Los Angeles, California Department of Fish and Game, and grant funds. Restoration activities include removal of exotic vegetation and restoration of coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats. An interpretative center with naturalist docents is planned, and the park includes a community volunteer program. Signage, education curricula, and assistance with restoration are needed. A videocam to document the success of the restoration is planned.
7. Improve and enhance foraging areas for bald eagle and peregrine falcons at Harbor Regional Park, which is in the Dominguez watershed that was damaged by DDT runoff. Also consider improvement of foraging habitat for these birds at other wetlands such as Bolsa Chica and Ballona. Education outreach should be part of restoration at those locations.
8. Consider development of an advanced education program during implementation of restoration projects that would include:
 - a. Certification,
 - b. Curricula,
 - c. Development of a coordinated education outreach strategy to ensure consistency of message. This could include formation of a task force, review of ongoing programs, identification of gaps, and development of program in coordination with existing programs to meet unmet needs. Consider coordination with San Pedro High School and its magnet schools.
9. Expand the Cabrillo Aquarium education outreach program.
10. Use a collaborative approach. Group projects by themes. There may be opportunities to fund portions of existing programs to expand restoration opportunities.

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Afternoon Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes

11. Consider partner opportunities for conservation easements and/or land acquisition for restoration; e.g., Portuguese Bend (750 acres).
12. Check with landowners for partner opportunities to restore Los Cerritos, and with Coastal Conservancy for partner opportunities at other wetlands.

5.0 Other Public Comments

1. Include a clear technical explanation of DDT and injury in the Restoration Plan.
2. Explain the critical order of priorities associated with the restoration.
3. Outreach should use the language of the community; simplify message and words.
4. Include a discussion of the actual risks of eating white croaker.
5. Make clear the human needs and benefits relative to restoration concepts.
6. Education outreach should address food chain interactions.
7. Post the workshop presentation and project idea form on the web site.

6.0 Questions Raised by the Public

Questions by the public, and the answers given during the afternoon session of the January 27, 2003 public workshop are given below.

Number	Public Question/Comment	Workshop Response
1	Is capping a separately funded activity from restoration?	Yes. EPA responsible for finding long-term effective solution.
2	Can projects have a wider geographic range than White Point?	Yes.
3	Is focus only on marine habitats, or can projects also be done onshore?	Yes. Seabirds have terrestrial component; also anglers come from inland. Objectives broad enough to not limit terrestrial.
4	Any data on time frame for DDT to break down in mud?	Depends on environmental conditions, however, the time frame is on order of 100 years.
5	Will implementation have to wait 5 years after capping done?	Monitoring will be part of the program, and results will be taken into account to help with decisions on implementation.

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Afternoon Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes

Number	Public Question/Comment	Workshop Response
6	Are there a lot of bird species affected by DDT or just the top predators?	Top predators such as bald eagle feed on marine mammal carcasses and obtain high concentration of DDT. Seabirds, in general, have been recovering since DDT discharge discontinued.
7	What type of information is available regarding seabird problems?	Wide body of literature available regarding seabird injury and DDT.
8	Are there any data available on DDT problems in seabirds other than pelicans; e.g., alcids, Cassin's auklets?	Analogous data available for storm petrel and murrelet.
9	Are there any studies on marine mammals and DDT?	Mammal blubber being tested as part of Bald Eagle Feasibility Study.
10	For biological output analysis of alternatives, will you be using an existing method or developing one?	This topic will be the subject of the next workshop.
11	Who will be on the review panel to evaluate restoration concepts, how frequent will concepts be reviewed, will the public have the opportunity to review the projects?	All Trustee members and program staff will evaluate the alternatives. The public will have the opportunity to review the plan.
12	Will the same group of individuals be involved throughout the plan (development and implementation) or will composition of group change?	Specific individuals have been hired as program staff on the project. In addition, specific agencies make up the Trustee Council, and there has been consistency in the individuals representing the agencies.
13	Is there any priority at this time with concepts?	No.
14	What is the time line for spending funds and completing implementation?	Not required by law to spend funds by a particular date. Interested in getting started as soon as appropriate.
15	Are there fund allocation guidelines?	There are no specific guidelines; however, allocation suggestions will be reviewed with the Trustees.
16	Has there been any consideration of impacts relative to marine invertebrates?	No studies have documented damage to invertebrates relative to DDT only. Outfall has a lot of contaminants and organic load. It is difficult to sort out the reasons for population shifts.
17	Clarify if the process used to develop projects will be from the program Task Force, the public, or both.	Both. A restoration idea submittal form is being developed now and will be posted on the web site.

**Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Evening Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes**

1.0 Outreach Prior to Workshop

Three outreach methods were used to advertise the public meeting:

- Letter of invitation to governmental and non-governmental agencies, academicians, and consulting firms involved in marine and/or wetland projects.
- Public notice in newspapers (Los Angeles Times, Daily Breeze)
- Posting on Montrose Settlements Restoration Project internet web-site.

The letter of invitation and agenda are provided in Attachment A.

2.0 Workshop Attendees

A list of workshop participants and workshop sign-in sheets are given in Attachment B.

3.0 Agenda, Presentation, and Handout Materials

The agenda, copy of the PowerPoint presentation slides, and handout materials are provided in Attachment C.

4.0 Workshop Agenda Topics

Public input was solicited relative to three primary discussion topics:

- 1) Goals and Objectives,
- 2) Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and
- 3) Restoration Concepts.

Questions and comments made by the public relative to each of the three topic areas are summarized below.

Goals and Objectives

The following comments were received regarding the wording of the goals and objectives:

1. Marine mammals should be considered in objectives.
2. Reword objective to expand education and outreach beyond fish contamination issues.

Screening and Evaluation Criteria

The following comments were received relative to the draft screening and evaluation criteria:

1. Clarify environmental contribution versus nexus to injured or equivalent resources. These two concepts appear to be related and redundant with each other. Perhaps environmental contribution should be part of evaluation criteria instead of screening criteria.

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Evening Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes

Restoration Concepts

Comments and suggestions made by the public relative to restoration concept ideas were, as follows:

1. All projects should include public awareness outreach as part of project implementation.
2. Conduct data gap study of link between human contaminant levels and fish consumption.
3. Bring Marine Mammal Group into outreach, education, and planning process.
4. Consider adding contaminant testing with marine mammal beach watch and carcass removal idea.
5. The education outreach should address the following topics:
 - Risks of eating contaminated fish,
 - Historical perspective and how to avoid similar contamination problem in the future,
 - Restoration projects, and
 - How to prepare foods to minimize risks.
6. Contribute \$10,000 reward to capture individuals responsible for seabird injury.
7. Local yacht clubs may represent partner and outreach opportunities.
8. Incorporate implementation with university programs.
9. Incorporate monitoring into restoration projects to evaluate success.
10. Restore coastal flats to upland to provide more habitat and connectivity for wildlife.
11. 22nd Street wetlands restoration, expand to adjacent open space.
12. There is collaborative potential with the Dominguez Watershed Advisory Council to identify appropriate local projects.

5.0 Other Public Comments

1. Include in the Restoration Plan a review of DDT and its breakdown time frame.
2. Recommend that dollars spent for restoration reflect the geographic pattern of injury.

Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Evening Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes

3. Recommend that education outreach should include the following:
 - a. School campaign with target being K-5th grades.
 - b. Coordinate with existing programs.
 - c. Coordinate development of curricula with existing programs.

4. Education outreach has potential collaboration opportunities with the following agencies:
 - a. Audubon
 - b. Cabrillo Aquarium
 - c. Heal the Bay
 - d. Los Angeles County
 - e. USC Sea Grant program
 - f. UCLA sea discovery program
 - g. USC Sea Grant

6.0 Questions Raised by the Public

Questions by the public, and the answers given during the evening session of the January 27, 2003 public workshop are given below.

Number	Public Question/Comment	Workshop Response
1	How was settlement amount reached and how does it relate to goals of restoration? Are there enough dollars to do what you want?	Dollars were based on court settlement, and funds are what are available. Funds will be used to maximize restoration and minimize administration.
2	How is the goal regarding clean fishing incorporated into the goals and objectives?	The 4 th objective is to "Increase recreational and subsistence fishing opportunities within the Southern California Bight.
3	Why aren't marine mammals in the goals and objectives?	Consent Decree did not specify marine mammals as having a continuing injury, and they are not specifically listed. However, they can be considered through their service function, which includes link as food for bald eagles.
4	Is capping the only remediation method being examined? Can contaminated sediments be removed and cleaned?	EPA best able to answer this question; however, EPA is required to examine alternatives.
5	If EPA solution doesn't work, and money runs out, what then?	EPA has legal responsibility to implement effective solution. Beyond that, EPA is the agency to answer that question.

**Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Public Workshop – January 27, 2003 (Evening Session)
Location – Cabrillo Aquarium
Meeting Notes**

Number	Public Question/Comment	Workshop Response
6	How will criteria be implemented? Will process include request for restoration ideas, and if it passes the screen would the person be asked to provide more detail.	We're asking for concepts and restoration ideas at this time. Will e-mail and make available on the web site a restoration idea submittal form. Perhaps we will have an additional workshop on how evaluation criteria will be applied.
7	Is the establishment of preserves/reserves at Catalina and along the coast related to the Montrose project?	That is a separate process; however, we must consider these locations when making decisions on where to implement projects.
8	Clarify the collaboration and differences between the Trustees and EPA education and outreach.	Where there is overlap between the programs, there will be a continued collaboration on education and outreach. Some of the program elements are different between EPA and the Trustees; therefore, those activities will get separate outreach attention.
9	Who is actually responsible for implementation of projects and monitoring?	Trustees hired staff to oversee projects. If agencies have capabilities to assist, then they could do. Private consultants may be hired. Cooperative agreements also will be used, and public participation will be encouraged.
10	Will you fund projects up to \$30 million level or will aim be to identify \$30 million worth of projects?	Want to fund as much as can with money.
11	How will monitoring be factored into projects?	Success evaluations will be incorporated into projects.
12	Are there priorities of projects for birds and fish?	Not at this time, but may be considered when applying the evaluation criteria.
13	Will trustees carry out implementation or will a grant be awarded to groups to implement projects?	If it is more cost effective to have an organization implement the restoration, then that would make sense; however, we do not envision establishing a grant funding process.

7.0 Preparer

Meeting notes were prepared by Karen Green, MEC Analytical Systems, Inc.

ATTACHMENT A
(Workshop Invitation and Agenda)



Montrose Settlements Restoration Program

501 W. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 4470
Long Beach, California 90802
Tel: 562 980-4070 Fax: 562 980-4065

November 22, 2002

On behalf of the Montrose Settlements Restoration Program (MSRP), you are invited to participate in a roundtable workshop to discuss restoration concepts and project ideas for restoring/enhancing raptor and seabird populations within the Southern California Bight area. Past releases of DDT and PCB contaminants off the Palos Verdes Shelf have resulted in injuries to avian resources, including the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and seabirds. The restoration plan will lay out the program for expenditure of approximately \$30 million of settlement funds set aside for natural resource restoration.

Public scoping for the MSRP Restoration Plan began last year. We are now in the process of refining restoration program goals and objectives, and identifying appropriate restoration concepts and projects for evaluation and ranking. This restoration plan will provide the framework for long-term restoration project implementation by identifying and evaluating specific project proposals, and coordinating these with the public. As you are a recognized expert in the field or interested party, the MSRP requests your assistance and input into this process through your participation in a roundtable workshop scheduled for January 9, 2003. The focus of this workshop will be on the review of draft restoration program goals and objectives and screening criteria developed to date, and discussion of appropriate restoration concepts for the bird injuries.

The workshop will be held in Sacramento at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office located at 2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605 at 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM. Should you be unable to attend this focused workshop, there will be a general public meeting on the overall restoration plan on January 27, 2003, in the auditorium of the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, San Pedro. This general public meeting will be held in two sessions from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, and 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM, and will cover the same topics as the focused workshop, however the time available for focused technical discussions will be more limited. Although we would encourage your attendance at the technical meeting on January 9, 2003, we welcome your input at either meeting as your schedule may allow. Attached you will find an agenda for the workshop and a map to the meeting facility. Please refer to the MSRP web site for current information on program activities at www.darcnw.noaa.gov/montrose.htm.

Please confirm your availability to attend this workshop via telephone or email no later than December 16, 2002 to: Pam Castens at (562) 980-4088/ pam.castens@noaa.gov, or Annie Hoecker at (760) 431-9440 X 219/ Anne.Hoecker@r1.fws.gov. Thank you for your participation in shaping this significant environmental restoration program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pam Castens".

Pam Castens
MSRP Program Manager

Agenda
Montrose Settlements Restoration Program
Bird Technical Workshop
Sacramento FWS Office
January 9, 2003

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 10:00-10:15 am | Welcome, Introductions, Purpose of Meeting
(Pam Castens) |
| 10:15-10:30 am | MSRP Case History and Restoration Planning
(Annie Hoecker) |
| 10:30-11:00 am | Presentation on Draft MSRP Goals and Objectives, Initial
Screening and Evaluation Criteria, and Restoration
Concepts (Pam Castens) |
| 11:00 am-12:00 pm | Discussion of Draft Goals and Objectives and Initial
Screening and Evaluation Criteria (Group) |
| 12:00-1:00 pm | Lunch |
| 1:00-2:50 pm | Discussion of Raptor and Seabird Restoration Concepts
(Group) |
| 2:50-3:00 pm | Where Do We Go From Here? (Pam Castens) |
| 3:00 pm | Adjourn |