

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Project Annual Report

Community Interaction and Use of Traditional Knowledge

Restoration Project 95052
Annual Report

This annual report has been prepared for peer review as part of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council restoration program for the purpose of assessing project progress. Peer review comments have not been addressed in this annual report.

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Division of Subsistence
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Anchorage, AK 99518

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Study History: Restoration Project 95052 was proposed and funded as part of the FFY 95 restoration work plan. The idea for the project came out of discussions at a workshop titled Research Priorities for Restoration held in Anchorage in April 1994. The concept was further refined by the Community Involvement Working Group, composed of community representatives and staff of the Trustee Council and federal and state agencies at meetings held in May 1994. The project continued in FFY 1996 as Restoration Project 96052.

Abstract: Our objective was to increase the involvement of spill area communities in the restoration efforts of the Trustee Council, and to improve the communication of findings and results of restoration projects to spill area inhabitants. Local facilitators were funded in three communities, Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, and Port Graham on the lower Kenai Peninsula. Duties of the facilitators included working with researchers, to design and implement community outreach components as appropriate, as well as to coordinate local hire, local logistical support and the communication of traditional knowledge and local interests to project researchers. They were also expected to assess community attitudes and keep the Trustee Council apprised of upcoming community issues and to represent their communities at meetings. The project was partly successful in achieving its objective in FFY 95. It has been expanded in scope in FFY '96 and continues under the direction of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, with the cooperation of other Chugach region organizations, the Chugach region communities, and the Bristol Bay Native Association and the Kodiak Area Native Association.

Key Words: Community involvement, *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, local facilitation, lower Kenai Peninsula, Prince William Sound, traditional ecological knowledge.

Project Data: No data sets were developed for this project.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this project was to increase the involvement of spill area communities in the restoration efforts of the Trustee Council, and to improve the communication of findings and results of restoration projects to spill area inhabitants.

While scientific studies aimed at restoring the resources and services damaged by the oil spill have occurred throughout the spill area, most of the researchers work for agencies or institutions based in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or outside Alaska. Spill area residents complained of a lack of involvement in the restoration efforts, and incomplete communication of study proposals and results. At the same time, researchers recognized that local residents have traditional knowledge that could help them answer questions they have not been able to answer through conventional scientific means. This project was designed to make optimal use of the complementary nature of scientific data and traditional knowledge, while increasing the involvement of spill area communities in oil spill restoration. The project was coordinated by the Trustee Council's Director of Operations, and implemented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Subsistence. The project goals were to be achieved through community meetings, and informal networking (i.e., telephone calls, letters, and household visits).

An additional means proposed to improve the involvement of the impacted communities in restoration activities was to provide funding to allow local people to serve as facilitators. To assess how effective such a program could be, a pilot project was conducted. Local facilitators were funded in three communities, Chenega Bay and Tatitlek in Prince William Sound, the area most impacted by the oil spill, and Port Graham, as a representative community for the lower Kenai Peninsula.

Discussions with Chugach region organizations and community residents and officials indicated that the most effective way to fund the local facilitators was to contract with each village council and allow the village council to hire and supervise its local facilitator. In this way the facilitator would answer to the locally elected government and the village council would be responsible for submitting reports, as opposed to an individual, who may or may not be able to represent the community.

The following is a general outline of the function of the local facilitators:

- I. Work with the pilot project coordinator and Trustee Council staff to identify those restoration projects for which a community involvement component would be appropriate.
- II. Work with the principal investigators of those projects identified to design and implement community involvement components.
- III. Communication of traditional knowledge and local interests to project researchers.
- IV. Coordination of local hire and facilitating local logistical support such as boat rentals, and lodging.
- V. Assess community attitudes and keep the Trustee Council apprised of upcoming community issues and problems through the pilot project coordinator.
- VI. Attend Trustee Council functions and meetings to represent their community

In FFY 95, cooperative agreements were negotiated with the village councils of the three pilot communities. Each village council appointed a local facilitator as follows: Gary Kompkoff for Tatitlek, Mike Eleshansky for Chenega Bay and Walter Meganack, Jr. for Port Graham. A coordinating meeting was held with the pilot project coordinator and the three local facilitators. The group discussed the role of the local facilitators, and how Subsistence Division and the Trustee Council Staff could help the facilitators do their jobs. The facilitators decided their first task should be to coordinate their communities' response to the 1996 Draft Restoration Work Plan. An issue of the Subsistence Restoration Project Newsletter was issued to inform community residents of the Community Involvement project and the pilot project as well as restoration projects related to subsistence.

This project has been expanded in scope in FFY 96 and continues under the direction of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, with the cooperation of other Chugach region organizations, the Chugach region communities, and the Bristol Bay Native Association and the Kodiak Area Native Association.

INTRODUCTION

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill caused severe disruption of the lives of many people living in the spill impact area. The spill also caused residents of the area to be concerned about the safety of their wild food sources, and the integrity of the surrounding natural environment. While scientific studies aimed at restoring the resources and services damaged by the oil spill occurred throughout the spill area, most of the researchers worked for agencies or institutions based in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or outside Alaska. Residents complained of a lack of involvement by spill area communities in the restoration efforts, and incomplete communication to spill area inhabitants of study proposals and results. At the same time, restoration researchers recognized that local residents have traditional knowledge that could help them answer questions they have not been able to answer through conventional scientific means. People living in the spill area have detailed knowledge about the condition of resources, which can significantly add to data collected as part of scientific studies, and possibly even enhance the success of restoration efforts. Local people expressed a desire to be involved in all aspects of restoration projects, and a willingness to work with researchers. This project was intended to increase the involvement of spill area communities in the restoration efforts of the Trustee Council, and to improve the communication of findings and results of restoration efforts to spill area inhabitants.

Prior to 1995, there was no formal program in place to effectively facilitate communication between the Trustee Council, researchers working on oil spill restoration projects, and residents of communities impacted by the spill. This project initiated a program to encourage, and facilitate such communication. The goal was to make optimal use of the complementary nature of scientific data and traditional knowledge.

BACKGROUND

The initial idea for the community involvement project was voiced by Martha Vlasoff at a restoration workshop held in Anchorage by the Trustee Council April 13-15, 1994 (sometimes called the "Church Meeting", because it was held at a church). Vlasoff felt it was important to bring traditional knowledge into decisions being made with regard to oil spill restoration.

As a result of the 'Church Meeting' discussion, a Community Involvement Working Group was formed by the Trustee Council staff. The first meeting of the working group was held on May 4, 1994 at the Trustee Council offices in Anchorage. Participants included Molly McCammon and L.J. Evans with the Trustee Council staff, Rita Miraglia with the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, Ted Birkedal with the National Park Service, Judy Bittner with the State Historic Preservation Office, Linda Yarborough with the U.S. Forest Service, and Karen Hosler, an independent consultant who had participated in similar efforts in Canada. Elenore McMullen and Frances Norman (First Chief and Village Administrator, respectively) of Port Graham, participated via teleconference as did Gary Kompkoff (Village Council President), Martha Vlasoff and Pam Carter (a Vista volunteer working for DCRA) in Tatitlek, Nancy Bird (a citizen involved in restoration issues) in Cordova, Kate Wynne (a marine mammal biologist) in Kodiak City, Bud Antonelis with the National Marine Fisheries Service in Seattle, Bruce Wright with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Juneau, and Bob Spies, Chief Scientist to the Trustee Council in California. At this meeting, it was agreed that staff of the Division of

Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish & Game and the State Historic Preservation Office would work together to develop a project proposal.

A brief project proposal was written by Doug Reger and Judy Bittner with the State Historic Preservation Office and Rita Miraglia with Division of Subsistence, ADF&G. The original brief project proposal called for the entire project to be contracted out under a competitive bid process, with the contractor in turn hiring local people to serve as community facilitators. As proposed, the first year of the project would be a pilot effort, only involving three communities. This brief project description was submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration for funding under the FFY 95 restoration work plan.

Later, Jim Ayers, who was then the Executive Director of the Trustee Council, directed that the project description be rewritten by his staff working with staff of the Division of Subsistence. In order to save money, the project was redesigned. The level of funding requested for other projects proposed by the Division of Subsistence (95244 Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Harvest Assistance and 95279 Resource Abnormalities Study) was reduced and some of the tasks originally proposed under these projects were reassigned to the Community Involvement Coordinator, who would now be funded within the Division of Subsistence under the revised Community Involvement Project. The plan to hire local facilitators in three pilot communities was retained. On October 25, 1995, the Trustees approved the revised project proposal.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project was to increase the involvement of spill area communities in the restoration efforts of the Trustee Council, and to improve the communication of findings and results of restoration efforts to spill area inhabitants.

METHODS

The detailed project description states that the project was to be coordinated by the Trustee Council's Director of Operations, (that position was held by Molly McCammon at the time the detailed project description was written) and implemented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Subsistence. The role of project coordination within the Trustee Council staff was subsequently reassigned and was shared between Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator and L.J. Evans, Information Specialist. The detailed project description listed the three following methods to be used in achieving the project objectives:

- a. Publishing a newsletter in conjunction with the Trustee Council newsletter. At the time, the Division of Subsistence published a quarterly newsletter focused primarily on food safety issues, which was sent to subsistence users in the spill area. The Trustee Council also published a newsletter, approximately six times a year, to update interested members of the public about actions and plans of the Trustee Council. The newsletter proposed under this project was to be a collaboration of these two efforts. The focus of the newsletter was to include discussion of ongoing research and restoration efforts, and study findings and results.

- b. Identifying those projects funded by the Trustee Council for which a community involvement component would be appropriate, and working with the principal investigators of those projects to design and implement community involvement components. The goal of community outreach was to develop an informal partnership between the people of the oil spill region and scientific researchers. Involvement was to include communication of traditional knowledge and local interests, as well as communication of research proposals and study results. Community meetings, as well as informal networking facilitated by the Subsistence Division (i.e., telephone calls, letters, household visits), would take place.
- c. In each of three pilot communities, contracting with the village council to provide a local person to facilitate the community outreach described in (b) above. The local facilitators were to serve as liaisons between the community and researchers, and between the community and Trustee Council/Agency staff. In addition, the local facilitators were to arrange local support and equipment for researchers working in their communities.

This project was conducted throughout the spill area. The communities involved in the pilot component of the project were Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, and Port Graham.

RESULTS

NEWSLETTERS

Attempts were made to combine the Trustee Council Newsletter (Restoration Update) with the Division of Subsistence newsletter (Subsistence Restoration Project Report). A few articles were jointly published in both newsletters. Some changes were made to the Restoration Update to make it more relevant to Alaska Native readers and subsistence users residing in rural communities in the spill area. However, there has not been an effective transfer of the function previously served by the Subsistence Restoration Project Report to the Restoration Update, and the planned merger of the mailing lists of the two publications has not been done.

The Subsistence Restoration Project Report is a highly specialized communication targetted at subsistence users, and especially Alaska Native subsistence users in the oil spill impact area. It became evident in discussions at Restoration Update editorial meetings that the broader focus and distribution of the Restoration Update precluded it from performing the same function as the Subsistence Restoration Project Report.

The Subsistence Restoration Project Report (and the Oil Spill Health Task Force Report before it), has informed residents of the oil spill impact area on the results of subsistence food testing conducted as part of response and restoration efforts. It has also served to put the results of damage assessment and restoration studies in perspective for subsistence users, providing them with advice on food safety. It has done all this in an effective and inexpensive manner. Presenting these informal communications as part of a series has enhanced their effectiveness. People are more likely to read a communication if they recognize it as part of a series that has, in the past, provided them with useful information presented in a clear manner. This newsletter has received praise both from residents of the spill impacted communities, and the scientists whose work is summarized in it. As yet, there has been no substitute suggested that can communicate such information more effectively or less expensively.

In 1995, only one issue of the Subsistence Restoration Project Report was produced. This issue was prepared at the request of the local facilitators.

In 1996, as part of the continuation of the Community Interaction Project, the Community Involvement Report, a bi-weekly report written by Martha Vlasoff has been introduced. This is a much less formal publication than the Subsistence Restoration Project Report; it is primarily focussed on the Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge Project and is limited in distribution. The role envisioned for the Subsistence Restoration Project Report of interpreting the results of *Exxon Valdez* oil spill research projects and putting them into context for subsistence users along with health advice is not covered in these bi-weekly Community Involvement Reports.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS REQUIRING COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator for the Trustee Council agreed to undertake the task of identifying projects that would require a community outreach component. To the author's knowledge, this task was not completed in FFY 95. It may have been premature to expect community outreach components to be in place in FFY 95, give all the difficulties and delays experienced in getting the local facilitators on line (see project chronology below).

Gary Kompkoff, the local facilitator for Tatitlek, did identify the projects that might affect Tatitlek residents in his activity report (attached as Appendix A). This report was passed on to Schubert when it was received by the Division of Subsistence. It is not known what action, if any was taken in response to the report.

HIRING OF LOCAL FACILITATORS

Several weeks were spent trying to find a way to obtain local facilitation of oil spill restoration efforts, for the three pilot communities. The following is a summary of options investigated, along with the benefits and drawbacks of each:

Hiring the local facilitators as employees of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

This option was rejected for several reasons:

- To hire the facilitators as employees of ADF&G we would have to conduct an informal recruitment process in each community. The entire process would take nine weeks, and if someone from outside the community showed up on a lay-off list, and expressed a willingness to move to the village, we would either have to hire that individual, or not hire at all.
- In reviewing the project description, it was evident that no employer/employee relationship, as defined by the state, would exist.
- We would have to bring these people on as non-permanent employees, and since we expected these positions to continue for a number of years into the future, that would not have been appropriate.
- Since we expected the local facilitators to represent their villages, it would be more appropriate to contract with each village council and have them provide the facilitator.

Sole-source contract with the Village Council in each community

Under the state procurement code, in order to enter into a sole source agreement, it must be demonstrated that the proposed contractor is the only entity capable of carrying out the contracted tasks. Since the tasks we sought to contract could conceivably be performed by an appropriate regional organization (such as the Chugach Regional Resources Commission) we could not enter into sole source agreements with the communities.

Government-to-government cooperative agreement with each Village Council

This option was rejected because of the objection of the State Attorney General's Office. At the time we were advised by Assistant Attorney General Martin Weinstein (through Debbie Boyd, contracting officer with ADF&G), that the state was suing the federal government over the status of federally recognized tribes in Alaska, and if a state agency contracted with a village council on the basis that we recognize them as a local government, it would endanger the state's case.

Soliciting bids from individuals in each community

This option was suggested by the ADF&G contracting officer. The problem with this was that it ignored the role of the village council in these communities. If we were to select a contractor not endorsed by the village council, they would not be able to perform the work we needed them to do. This also would have been an affront to the villages.

Informal bid process

This is the option we chose. We contacted four Chugach regional organizations, and confirmed that none of them were interested in these contracts. (The Chugach Heritage Foundation initially expressed interest in the contracts, but later withdrew. See Appendix B for related correspondence.) The regional organizations recommended contracting directly with the village councils in the three communities. The state procurement code requires soliciting three verbal bids for contracts under \$25,000 (which these were). An expression of lack of interest constitutes a bid.

The Division of Subsistence contracted with the village council in each of the three pilot communities, to provide a local person to facilitate the community outreach described above. The village council consists of officers elected by the residents of the community. The Alaska Federation of Natives recommends, in planning and implementing projects involving Alaska Native people, that the informed consent of the appropriate governing body be obtained. They also recommend dealing with the local community directly to ensure compliance with the expressed wishes of Native people. Discussions with Chugachmuit and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and community residents and officials indicated that the most effective way to fund the local facilitators is to contract with each village council and allow the village council to hire and supervise its local facilitator. In this way the facilitator answers to the locally elected government and the village council is responsible for submitting reports, as opposed to an individual, who may or may not be able to represent the community.

PROJECT CHRONOLOGY

There were difficulties in getting project approval from Trustee Council staff, getting the approval of the ADF&G contracting officer to proceed with the contracts and in negotiating and signing the contracts. These difficulties put the project significantly behind schedule. A brief outline of the chronology of the project along with a discussion of some of the problems involved is presented below.

The Trustees approved the project on October 25, 1995, based on the brief project description. As proposed, the project schedule called for the local facilitators to be hired in November 1995. However, before work on the project could begin, a detailed project description had to be prepared and submitted and approved by the Trustee Council's Chief Scientist, a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) certification had to be obtained and approval to proceed had to be obtained from the Trustee Council's Executive Director.

The detailed project description was submitted on February 9, 1995. The Chief Scientist reviewed the detailed project description, and in a letter dated February 22, 1995, raised concerns about the budget and about how this project related to project 95279 (the Resource Abnormalities Study). On March 10, 1995, Miraglia responded in writing to the issues raised by the Chief Scientist. The Trustee Council's Chief Scientist recommended to the Executive Director that the project go forward as proposed on March 21, 1995. On March 15, it was noted that this project had been inadvertently omitted from the ADF&G request to the U.S. Department of the Interior for a NEPA evaluation of funded projects. A request for such an evaluation of 95052 was sent to USDO I the same day. The U.S. Department of the Interior certified that the project was a categorical exclusion under NEPA and would not require an environmental impact assessment on April 14, 1996. Formal approval to proceed was received from the Trustee Council's Executive Director on April 25, 1995.

Rather than waiting for all the necessary approvals to be in place, Miraglia began researching the best way to hire the local facilitators. In trying to decide whether the local facilitators should be brought on as state employees or the service should be contracted Miraglia called Lynn Ate with the Division of Personnel, ADF&G on January 5, 1995. To hire the facilitators as employees of ADF&G, we would have to conduct an informal recruitment process in each community. The entire process would take nine weeks. However, if someone showed up on a lay-off list, and expressed a willingness to move to the village, we would either have to hire them, or not hire anyone. The best Lynn could do was to say they would probably be able to talk people out of moving to the village. She also told me there was a group of Fish and Wildlife Techs due to go on lay-off the following Monday.

Miraglia continued gathering information, speaking with Debbie Boyd, contracting officer with the Division of Administration, ADF&G on January 6, 1995 about what would be involved in contracting with the communities. Boyd sent some information, including a list of questions designed to determine whether an employer/employee relationship exists. In reviewing this list it was determined that no employer/employee relationship, as defined by the state, would exist between ADF&G and the local facilitators. In thinking further about what we expected the local facilitators to do (i.e.: represent their villages), it was decided it would not be appropriate to bring these people on as state employees; rather, it would be more appropriate to contract with each village council and have them provide the facilitator. At this time, Boyd expressed her sense that it would be difficult to get sole source contracts approved this year.

On January 9, 1995 Miraglia had a conversation with Martha Vlasoff, who was concerned, because as originally written, the pilot project provided for an overall coordinator, and the whole project was to be contracted out on a competitive basis. Martha also felt the overall coordinator should be a Native person from the oil spill area. The next day, Miraglia met with Sandra Schubert, and emphasized to her that it was necessary to respond to Martha's concern. In order to proceed with the project, the Division needed to know whether the plan would change back to the original version where the whole pilot project would be let out for competitive bid, and the contractor would be responsible for sub-contracting with the villages, or would the project be administered by the Division as passed by the Trustee Council. Miraglia also pointed out to Schubert that we might run into trouble trying to get the funds out to the villages. If we did revert to the original plan, the project costs would go up, but the problems of trying to either hire local facilitators ourselves or contract with the villages, would go away. While waiting for a decision, Miraglia turned her attention towards getting the detailed project description turned in and preparing for the Restoration Science Workshop.

At the Restoration Science Workshop, held in Anchorage, January 17-20, 1995, the issue of an Alaska Native overall coordinator for the Community Interaction project was raised again, in both the round table discussion on subsistence, and in the presentations by community representatives.

Miraglia spoke with Sandra Schubert again on January 25, 1995. It was Schubert's understanding at this point, that the project was to proceed as passed by the Trustee Council. Schubert also indicated that Traci Cramer, Director of Administration for the Trustee Council, was researching the best way to resolve the hiring and contracting problems.

On January 27, 1995, Miraglia received a copy of a memo from Traci Cramer. Cramer recommended hiring the local facilitators as short-term non-perm employees. We had already determined this strategy would not work, for the reasons described above. On the same day, Miraglia participated in a teleconference with Joe Sullivan, Dean Hughes and Traci Cramer to discuss this. All agreed that contracting with each community was the way to go, and that we needed to talk to Boyd.

There followed a second teleconference with Sullivan, Hughes and Boyd. Boyd expressed concern that we not cut out potential competitors for these contracts. She was mainly concerned about regional Native organizations which might come back and protest a decision to go sole source. Sullivan was of the opinion we could simply solicit three bids. Since we knew the regional organizations would tell us we needed to contract with the villages directly, we would only need to call two regional organizations and confirm that they were not interested in bidding on the contract. Boyd was uncomfortable with this idea. She asked Miraglia to write up a brief description of the pilot project. She suggested we explore the possibility of going with sole-source contracts. Boyd felt we needed to document the lack of interest of all regional Native organizations, and also fill out request for alternate procurement (RAP) forms for each contract.

On January 31, 1995, Miraglia began calling the regional Native organizations to ask them to write letters supporting going directly to the village councils with sole-source contracts (see summary sheets in Appendix B). Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, Executive Director of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission agreed to write such a letter. Miraglia called John Christensen, Chairman of the Board of Chugach Alaska Corporation (the regional for-profit corporation). He told her Chugach Alaska Corporation was not itself interested in the contracts,

but said we needed to speak to Jim Sinnett, project planner for Chugach Heritage Foundation (CHF).

Miraglia called Jim Sinnett; he said that CHF had set up a meeting with Molly McCammon for later in the week, during which, CHF planned to demand that Chugach Heritage Foundation be given the lead for restoration project 95052. In a conversation on February 1, 1995 Schubert said Miraglia should not take any further action on the pilot project until after the Chugach Heritage Foundation-McCammon meeting.

The meeting between Molly McCammon and Jim Sinnett, Allison Nyholm (a grant writer with Chugachmuit), and Martha Vlasoff took place on February 7, 1995. Schubert called and asked that Jim Fall (Southcentral Regional Program Manager with the Division of Subsistence) and Rita Miraglia meet with McCammon the next morning. McCammon decided that 95052 would proceed as funded. We were directed to proceed with getting the local facilitators on board. We were also instructed to give the Chugach Heritage Foundation an opportunity to comment on the detailed project description for 95052.

Miraglia began calling the village councils to let them know we were trying to get these contracts going, and to ascertain how they wanted the contracts set up (direct to the villages, or through a regional organization). All three Village Councils indicated that they felt strongly that the local facilitators should be paid, and that it would be preferable for the funding to come directly to the community.

On February 16, 1995, Miraglia prepared the two-page description of the pilot project (attached as Appendix C), requested by Boyd. This was faxed to Boyd and Sandra Schubert.

Miraglia spoke to Derenty Tabios, President of Chugachmuit. He said, as far as Chugachmuit was concerned, the contracts should go directly to the villages. He indicated we should let him know if he could help in any way. At a meeting with Division staff this same day, Jim Sinnett announced that Chugach Heritage Foundation was withdrawing their interest in the 95052 pilot project.

On February 20, 1995, Boyd called and said she and Ernie Greek (another contracting officer with ADF&G) had decided to go to the State Attorney General's office with a formal request to acknowledge the village councils as local governments. On February 22, 1995, Boyd relayed the answer from the Attorney General's Office. Assistant Attorney General, Martin Weinstein told Boyd the state was suing the federal government over the status of federally recognized tribes in Alaska, and for us to contract with the village councils on the basis that we recognize them as local governments would endanger the state's case. Miraglia asked if we could now proceed with sole-source contracts, Boyd indicated she was uncomfortable with doing that. Miraglia asked if we could simply call around to three potential bidders and award the contract based on the results we get. We had already done this: at this point we knew Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chugach Heritage Foundation, Chugachmuit, and Chugach Regional Resources Commission were not interested in bidding on the contracts. According to the State's Standard Operating Procedure for contracts under 25K, which these were, we only needed to contact three potential bidders, and lack of interest counts as a bid. We also knew that the villages were interested in the contract for their community, and that no community will want to bid on the contract for another community.

On March 3, 1995, we received authorization from the contracting officer to begin negotiating the contracts with the Village Councils, on the basis of the informal bid process documented in Appendix B.

Both the Port Graham and Tatitlek cooperative agreements were signed and in place on June 7, 1995. The Chenega Bay cooperative agreement was finalized on July 13, 1995. Each community appointed a local facilitator, these were Gary Kompkoff for Tatitlek, Walter Meganack, Jr. for Port Graham and Mike Eleshansky for Chenega Bay.

On July 18, 1995, a coordination meeting was held at ADF&G offices in Anchorage with the local facilitators, the ADF&G pilot project coordinator, and Sandra Schubert the Trustee Council's Project Coordinator. The facilitators were encouraged to come to the meeting prepared with any ideas or questions they might have about the purpose of the project or the role of the facilitator.

The local facilitators decided that their first task should be to coordinate their communities' comments on the 1996 draft workplan. The local facilitators asked that the project be announced to the communities in the oil spill area in an issue of the Subsistence Restoration Project Report. This was done in the August 1995 issue of the newsletter, a copy of which is attached as Appendix D.

On July 24, 1995, a handout was distributed at a meeting of the Restoration Workforce on this date, announcing that the local facilitator pilot project was beginning. The handout (attached as Appendix E) described the purpose of the project, listed the names, addresses, and telephone and fax numbers for the three local facilitators. A list of contacts for Alaska Native corporations and organizations, and village governments was also attached.

On August 8, 1995, the facilitators were sent a packet of information they had requested: 1) A list of the oil spill research reports available at that time, 2) The schedule of meetings related to restoration, and 3) Lists of the project leaders on 1995 and 1996 restoration projects.

Gary Kompkoff of Tatitlek submitted a report on his activities as part of this project for the months of July and August, 1995 (attached as Appendix A). This was the only report received from any of the local facilitators.

DISCUSSION

Initially, this project seemed very simple and straight forward, with a clear goal: to foster two way communication between restoration researchers and spill area residents. At the outset, we expected to involve only three communities in a modest pilot effort to bring them into the restoration process by hiring local liaisons. It quickly became evident, that the number of entities that needed to be included in the process were more numerous than we had realized, and the issues involved were more complex than we had imagined.

Running the project became an education both in the state procurement code as it applies to contracting, and in the politics of the Chugach Region. Contracting directly with the village councils proved difficult, but was in the end possible. Our difficulties in negotiating these contracts were exacerbated by conflict between the communities and their regional service organizations about which group can best represent the communities' interests.

The village councils had difficulty meeting all of the state's contracting requirements. These difficulties included, the fact that the state does not pay advance billings, so the contractor must find a way to carry out the project without obtaining funding until after incurring expenses. This might work better if we could advance an amount at the beginning of the contract, so the contractor could establish a cash flow. All of the village councils had trouble with the type and

amount of insurance required by the state, especially the comprehensive general liability coverage. Port Graham made a good faith effort to obtain this coverage. It took their insurance broker several months to find a company that would cover them, and the cost of the coverage would have been \$5,000 for one year. The total amount the village council could receive for the project was \$20,000, it seems unreasonable to expect them to pay 25% of this amount out for insurance coverage that they do not otherwise need. The broker said the problem had to do with the way in which the state provision is written, and the amount of coverage required. The ADF&G contracting officer and the State Division of Risk Management contended this type of policy should only cost a couple of hundred dollars a year. It might be worthwhile for the State to review the wording of the requirement with insurance brokers and determine whether it needs to be changed.

The village councils in the pilot communities had varying degrees of experience with contracts. In some cases it was necessary to remind them to submit invoices, so they could be paid. It was often necessary to provide assistance beyond that required by a typical contractor. It is more appropriate for such assistance to come from a Native regional organization, such as the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, which is actively involved in providing training and assistance to its member communities.

CONCLUSIONS

As organized in FFY 95, the objectives of the project were difficult to achieve. Although the Division of Subsistence has a good working relationship with the residents of the spill area, the Village Councils, and Alaska Native organizations in the area, it makes more sense for this project to be coordinated by an Alaska Native regional organization, as originally proposed.

In FFY 96, the project was reorganized and expanded. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission, an Alaskan Native non-profit organization, dedicated to the preservation, enhancement, and wise use of the natural resources in the Chugach Region of Alaska, has taken over the over all coordination of the project. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission has endorsements from the Bristol Bay Native Association and the Kodiak Area Native Association to work with representatives of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Regions, respectively, directly on this project. The Division of Subsistence continues to work on this project in cooperation with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to acknowledge the efforts of the local facilitators assigned to this project: Gary Kompkoff of Tatitlek, Mike Eleshansky of Chenega Bay and Walter Meganack, Jr. of Port Graham. I would also like to thank the Village Administrators and Secretaries who worked hard to keep up with the paperwork required by the state: Frances Norman and Vivian Malchoff in Port Graham, Larry Evanoff and Jewel Boyles in Chenega Bay, and Lorretta Stelwag in Tatitlek. Appreciation also goes to the Village Councils and other residents of these communities who have provided friendship and hospitality to the author on many occasions.

The author acknowledges the assistance of other staff with the Division of Subsistence both past and present including: Jim Fall, Ana Lewis, Craig Mishler, Lisa Scarbrough, and Ron

Stanek. Staff of the Division of Habitat and Restoration provided support, both practical and moral, especially Dean Hughes, Joe Sullivan, and Melanie Bosch.

APPENDIX A

Gary Kompkoff's Activity Report for July-August, 1995

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

Ph. (907) 325-2311
FAX (907) 325-2298

COMMUNITY INTERACTION/TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE Restoration Project No. 95052

Activity Report July-August, 1995

April, May, June-1995:

Worked with ADFG personnel on project description, job descriptions, Tatitlek responsibilities, developed Project Budget for submission and approval by ADFG Subsistence Division. Draft Project Description and Budget finalized in June, 1995.

July, 1995:

Finalized Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge Project description and budget in cooperation with Rita Miraglia, ADFG Subsistence Division. Signed official Cooperative Agreement for project in late June.

Worked on fulfilling Tatitlek Village IRA Council project requirements, i.e. insurance requirements, restoration project identification, etc.

Met with Pilot Project Coordinators from ADFG and EVOS Trustee Council and Local Facilitators from Chenega Bay and Port Graham on July 18, 1995 to coordinate efforts, review project purpose, facilitator duties and responsibilities, local issue reports, etc.

July - August, 1995

Reviewed FY 96 Work Plan (when time allowed) to familiarize self with projects that may require village involvement or require comments from Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

Identified the following projects that will require village involvement and/or input:

- Habitat protection for areas near the Village of Tatitlek that may be affected by continued and proposed clear cutting timber operations - specifically Boulder Bay area that will definitely be adversely affected by logging activities (restoration projects - clam enhancement, shellfish [oysters], and salmon enhancement) Continued communication with village corporation and Trustee Council in an effort to gain support for habitation protection of Boulder Bay and Landlocked Bay areas (letters and responses on file)

- Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Project: worked with Dan Moore to finalize project description, revised project budget for submission to Trustee Council for approval.

- Tatitlek Mariculture Processing Facility/Capital Out Lay Projects: worked with CRRC personnel (project administrator) to finalize facility design and work plan. Identified Project Manager, worked with him on local hire issues, facility design and logistics for project start-up. Continued to work with mariculture crew on job duties and project goals.

- Nuchek Spirit Camp Project: met with project planning committee to review 1995 activities at Nuchek (1995 activities deemed an overall success, purpose of 1995 activities was to prepare for actual Spirit Camps in 1996-97, pilot session held and went over really well.) Have begun recruiting more involvement of Village Elders and subsistence teachers for 1996-97 camps. Will begin to work with ADFG Subsistence Division on obtaining more realistic subsistence harvest permits for coming years activities. (For instance, 1995 subsistence salmon harvest permit only allowed 10 fathom gillnet, 500 total salmon-this will not work for 1996-97 when activities will increase and need for more realistic total salmon harvests will intensify) During same planning session, identified activities for \

upcoming Spirit Camps, will work to obtain funds from other sources for Spirit Camps beyond what has been funded by EVOS Trustee Council.

- Clam Restoration Project - Met and worked with Jeff Hetrick, Dr. Ken Baker, Dan Moore and others to evaluate 1995 project activities and discuss future activities. Project will require much maintenance if it is to be successful. Identified, in cooperation with Dr., Baker, Mr. Moore and Mr. Hetrick, the project scope and goals for 1996-98, identified village responsibilities and project lead person.

- Injured Resources List - FY 96: Reviewed list with village residents, concerns were raised as to why sea otters continue to be identified as injured when population numbers continue to rise noticeably in all areas traveled by village residents. Will develop letter to Chief Scientist regarding this issue in an effort to obtain answers for residents.

- Community Based Biological Sampling: attended workshop presented by ADFG and Dames & Moore to familiarize self with project, learned techniques for biological sampling. Also recruited three other village residents to learn how to take samples from resources that do not seem to be normal. Persons attending session: Steve Totemoff, Herman Geffe and June Totemoff. Have posted notices of program, informing residents of opportunity to have samples taken of resources that seem abnormal.

- Projects that have been identified that may affect Tatitlek residents:

- *Herring Reproductive Impairment
- *Disease Affecting Declines of Herring Populations
- *Colombia Lake Sockeye Stocking
- *Condition and Health Status of Harbor Seals
- *Monitoring, Habitat Use & Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals
- *Sea Otter Transplantation/Clam Restoration
- *Recovery of Bird and Mammal Populations
- *Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats
- *Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Project
- *Chugach Region Clam Restoration
- *Community Based Harbor Seal Biological Sampling Program
- *Documentary Subsistence Seal Hunting
- *Harbor Seal Cooperative Assistance
- *Resource Abnormalities Study
- *Subsistence Restoration Planning
- *Chugach OSIR Community Repositories, Cultural Centers, Subsistence Restoration Facilities Comprehensive Services Development Planning
- *Sound Waste Management Plan

- Projects that have been proposed by or on behalf of the Village of Tatitlek:

- *Tatitlek Smokery - \$33k
- *Tatitlek Subsistence Harvest Assistance - \$144.9k
- *Tatitlek Subsistence Distribution Center - \$22k
- *Tatitlek Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting - \$224.5k

The Smokery, Harvest Assistance and Distribution Center proposals are requests for funding from the Criminal Settlement funds and have been put "on hold" by DCRA, the Seal Harvest Documentary has been funded through the Civil Settlement. All projects have a high priority with the village; the Smokery would be an excellent addition to the subsistence processing facility and is not really that expensive, we have high hopes for that proposal. The Subsistence Harvest Assistance proposal is definitely needed due to the lack of herring returns to areas near the village. The Distribution Center proposes an avenue for direct replacement lost subsistence resources.

According to the Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge Budget, the Local Facilitator and Administrative Assistant are to receive \$16.85 per hour for a total of 15 hours per week beginning from the date that the Cooperative Agreement was signed (July 1, 1995)

With this report, the Tatitlek Village IRA Council hereby submits a billing as follows:

Local Facilitator Wages \$16.85/hr X 10 Hs/wk X 8 wk.....	\$1,348.00
Administrative Assistant Wages \$16.85/hr X 5 Hs/wk X 8 wk....	\$ 674.00
Total Billing July-August, 1995.....	\$2,022.00

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please do not hesitate to call me at (907) 325-2311 or 325-2302.

Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted:

Gary P. Kompkoff,
Local Facilitator-Tatitlek
Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge Project

APPENDIX B

Summary of Contracting Problems
and
Related Correspondence

MEMORANDUM
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE

TO: Rob Bosworth
Director
Division of Subsistence
Juneau

DATE: February 28, 1995

THRU: James A. Fall *J.A.F.*
Regional Program Manager
Division of Subsistence
Anchorage

FROM: Rita A. Miraglia *ROM*
Oil Spill Coordinator
Division of Subsistence
Anchorage

RE: Local facilitator
contracts under
restoration project
number 95052

As you know, we have spent several weeks trying to find a way to obtain local facilitation of oil spill restoration efforts, for the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, and Port Graham, as part of a project funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, "Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge" (restoration project number 95052). We have reached an impasse which we need your help in dealing with. I have attached a brief summary of the options for achieving the goal of local facilitation, a separate page detailing the informal solicitation that has taken place for each of the three contracts, and a lengthy chronology of our attempts to resolve the problems.

The following is a summary of options for achieving the Trustee Council's intent with regard to the local facilitator contracts for 95052:

HIRING THE LOCAL FACILITATORS AS EMPLOYEES OF ADF&G

This option was rejected for several reasons:

- To hire the facilitators as employees of ADF&G, we would have to conduct an informal recruitment process in each community. The entire process would take nine weeks, and if someone showed up on a lay-off list, and expressed a willingness to move to the village, we would either have to hire them, or not hire anyone.
- In reviewing the project description, it was evident that no employer/employee relationship, as defined by the state, would exist.
- We would have to bring these people on as non-permanent employees, and since we expect these positions to continue for a number of years into the future, that would not be appropriate.
- Since we expect the local facilitators to represent their villages, it would be more appropriate to contract with each village council and have them provide the facilitator.

SOLE-SOURCE CONTRACT WITH EACH COMMUNITY

I think we have enough justification to go sole-source with each community. However, early on in the process, Debbie Boyd expressed her sense that it would be difficult to get sole source contracts approved this year. She is concerned that we not cut out potential competitors for these contracts, such as regional Native organizations which might protest a decision to go sole source. Chugach Heritage Foundations brief bid to gain control of the whole project has Debbie set against going sole-source, even though CHF has withdrawn its interest in these contracts.

GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH EACH COMMUNITY

This option has been rejected because of the objection of the State Attorney Generals Office. According to Marty Weinstein, the state is suing the federal government over the status of federally recognized tribes in Alaska, and for us to contract with the village councils on the basis that we recognize them as local governments would endanger the states' case.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH EACH COMMUNITY

I am unclear on the reasons we can not pursue a simple cooperative agreement, but Debbie Boyd assures me we can not. Evidently, the cooperative agreements we have entered into over the last couple of years (with the Pacific Rim Village Coalition and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission), are now considered to have been inappropriate.

SOLICITING BIDS FROM INDIVIDUALS IN EACH COMMUNITY

This is an option Debbie suggested. The problem with this is that it ignores the role of the village council in these communities. If we were to select a contractor not endorsed by the village council, they would not be able to perform the work we need them to do. This process would be a waste of time, and would be an affront to the villages.

FORMAL BID PROCESS (WRITTEN QUOTATIONS)

This is what Debbie would now like us to do. She is asking that we get a letter from each group which might potentially be involved. Since each of these contracts are for less than \$25K, this is more than is required by the SOP (the SOP only requires us to verbally contact three potential bidders). I am concerned about having to get letters from each of these groups. After all we have been through with CHF, I don't want to give them another chance to change their minds at this point. Also, where officials may feel comfortable in making verbal statements about policy, if they are required to provide a written statement, they may think it necessary to wait for their boards to meet to get formal resolutions passed. I am confident we would be able to get such resolutions, but we are under a lot of pressure from both the communities and the Trustee Council Staff to get the project underway. To have to hold off on awarding these contracts until the boards of all four regional organizations, as well as each village council and village corporation, have met would be a problem.

INFORMAL BID PROCESS (ORAL QUOTATIONS)

This is the preferred option at this point. The SOP only requires us to verbally contact a total of three firms, and to document their responses in writing to the file. We should be able to simply proceed with the verbal assurances that these regional organizations are not interested in bidding against the villages, as allowed by the SOP, and award the contracts to the village councils as the only interested bidders with the ability to do the job. If Debbie is still uncomfortable, we can work on providing the written documentation she wants once the project is underway.

TRANSFERRING THE FUNDS TO DCRA, AND THEN TO THE COMMUNITIES AS GRANTS

This is a last ditch solution, if we can not find another way to get the money to the villages. I have not explored this option in detail. It is likely to take some time to do this, and DCRA would have to take overhead from the money that is supposed to go to fund the local facilitators.

**Summary of Informal Solicitation
on Local Facilitation Contract for the Village of Port Graham**

<i>Organization:</i>	Chugach Regional Resources Commission	Chugachmult	Chugach Alaska Corporation	Chugach Heritage Foundation	Port Graham Village Council	
<i>Address:</i>	4201 Tudor Dr, Suite 211 Anchorage, AK 99508	4201 Tudor Dr., Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99508	560 E. 34th Ave., Suite 200 Anchorage, AK 99503-4196	4201 Tudor Dr., Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99508	P.O. Box 5510 Port Graham, AK 99603	
<i>Contact:</i>	Patty Brown-Schwalenberg	Derenty Tabios	John Christensen	Jim Sinnett	Elenore McMullen	
<i>Title:</i>	Executive Director	Executive Director	Chairman of the Board	Project Planner	Traditional Chief	
<i>Phone Number:</i>	562-6647	562-4155	563-8866	561-3143	284-2227	
<i>Date of Contact:</i>	2/9/95	2/16/95	1/31/95	1/31/95	2/8/95	
Contract Specifications:	R	CRRC is not interested in pursuing this contract, because they see the Port Graham Village Council as the only appropriate entity to carry the project out. Brown-Schwalenberg is currently working on a letter outlining CRRC's position on this.	Chugachmult is not interested in bidding on this contract, because they do not want to compete with the Port Graham Village Council. Current Chugachmult policy is that such projects should be administered by the communities directly, and not go through a regional organization.	CAC is not interested in bidding on the contract, but Christensen asked me to contact Jim Sinnett with Chugach Heritage Foundation.	Initially, CHF expressed interest, not only in this contract, but in the implementation of 95052. CHF withdrew their interest in the project and in this contract at a meeting with Division of Subsistence personnel on 2/16/95.	The Port Graham Village Council is interested in this contract, and would be able to accomplish the tasks for \$20,000.
To provide local facilitation of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Councils' restoration program by:	E					
1. Working with the pilot project coordinator and Trustee Council staff to identify projects which need a community outreach component.	S					
2. Working with principal investigators of identified projects to design and implement community outreach components.	P					
3. Communication of local traditional knowledge and local interests to project researchers.	O					
4. Coordination of local hire and facilitating local logistical support.	N					
5. Access community attitudes and keep the Trustee Council apprised of upcoming community issues and problems.	S					
6. As appropriate, provide representatives to attend Trustee Council functions and meetings.	E					
Cost not to exceed \$20,000.	T O S O L I C I T A T I O N					

B-4

**Summary of Informal Solicitation
on Local Facilitation Contract for the Village of Chenega Bay**

<i>Organization:</i>	Chugach Regional Resources Commission	Chugachmuit	Chugach Alaska Corporation	Chugach Heritage Foundation	Chenega Bay IRA Council	
<i>Address:</i>	4201 Tudor Dr, Suite 211 Anchorage, AK 99508	4201 Tudor Dr., Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99508	560 E. 34th Ave., Suite 200 Anchorage, AK 99503-4196	4201 Tudor Dr., Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99508	General Delivery Chenega Bay, AK 99574	
<i>Contact:</i>	Patty Brown-Schwalenberg	Derehty Tabios	John Christensen	Jim Sinnett	Larry Evanoff	
<i>Title:</i>	Executive Director	Executive Director	Chairman of the Board	Project Planner	President	
<i>Phone Number:</i>	562-6647	562-4155	563-8866	561-3143	573-5132	
<i>Date of Contact:</i>	2/9/95	2/16/95	1/31/95	1/31/95	2/17/95	
Contract Specifications:	R E S P O N S I B I L I T Y S O L I C I T A T I O N	CRRRC is not interested in pursuing this contract, because they see the Chenega Bay Village IRA as the only appropriate entity to carry the project out. Brown-Schwalenberg is currently working on a letter outlining CRRRC's position on this.	Chugachmuit is not interested in bidding on this contract, because they do not want to compete with the Chenega Bay Village IRA Council. Current Chugachmuit policy is that such projects should be administered by the communities directly, and not go through a regional organization.	CAC is not interested in bidding on the contract, but Christensen asked me to contact Jim Sinnett with Chugach Heritage Foundation.	Initially, CHF expressed interest, not only in this contract, but in the implementation of 95052. CHF withdrew their interest in the project and in this contract at a meeting with Division of Subsistence personnel on 2/16/95.	The Chenega Bay IRA Council is interested in this contract, and would be able to accomplish the tasks for \$20,000.
To provide local facilitation of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Councils' restoration program by: 1. Working with the pilot project coordinator and Trustee Council staff to identify projects which need a community outreach component. 2. Working with principal investigators of identified projects to design and implement community outreach components. 3. Communication of local traditional knowledge and local interests to project researchers. 4. Coordination of local hire and facilitating local logistical support. 5. Access community attitudes and keep the Trustee Council apprised of upcoming community issues and problems. 6. As appropriate, provide representatives to attend Trustee Council functions and meetings. Cost not to exceed \$20,000.						

B-5

**Summary of Informal Solicitation
on Local Facilitation Contract for the Village of Tatitlek**

<i>Organization:</i>	Chugach Regional Resources Commission	Chugachmuit	Chugach Alaska Corporation	Chugach Heritage Foundation	Tatitlek Village IRA Council
<i>Address:</i>	4201 Tudor Dr, Suite 211 Anchorage, AK 99508	4201 Tudor Dr., Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99508	560 E. 34th Ave., Suite 200 Anchorage, AK 99503-4196	4201 Tudor Dr., Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99508	P.O. Box 171 Tatitlek, AK 99677
<i>Contact:</i>	Patty Brown-Schwalenberg	Derenty Tabios	John Christensen	Jim Sinnett	Gary Kompkoff
<i>Title:</i>	Executive Director	Executive Director	Chairman of the Board	Project Planner	President
<i>Phone Number:</i>	562-6647	562-4155	563-8866	561-3143	325-2311
<i>Date of Contact:</i>	2/9/95	2/16/95	1/31/95	1/31/95	2/9/95
Contract Specifications:	R	Chugachmuit is not	CAC is not interested in	Initially, CHF expressed	Communication relayed by
To provide local facilitation of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Councils' restoration program by:	E	interested in bidding on this	bidding on the contract, but	interest, not only in this	Patty Brown-
1. Working with the pilot project coordinator and Trustee Council staff to identify projects which need a community outreach component.	S	contract, because they do	Christensen asked me to	contract, but in the	Schwalenberg: The Tatitlek
2. Working with principal investigators of identified projects to design and implement community outreach components.	P	not want to	contact Jim Sinnett with	implementation of 95052.	Village IRA Council is
3. Communication of local traditional knowledge and local interests to project researchers.	O	compete with the Tatitlek Village IRA Council.	Chugach Heritage	CHF withdrew their interest	interested in this contract
4. Coordination of local hire and facilitating local logistical support.	N	Current Chugachmuit policy	Foundation.	in the project and in this	and will be able to
5. Access community attitudes and keep the Trustee Council apprised of upcoming community issues and problems.	S	is that such		contract at a meeting with	accomplish the tasks for
6. As appropriate, provide representatives to attend Trustee Council functions and meetings.	E	projects should be		Division of	\$20,000.
Cost not to exceed \$20,000.	T	administered by the		Subsistence personnel on	
	O	communities directly, and		2/16/95.	
	S	not go through a regional			
	O	organization.			
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B-6



Chugach Regional Resources Commission

February 23, 1995

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekcak
Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native
Association

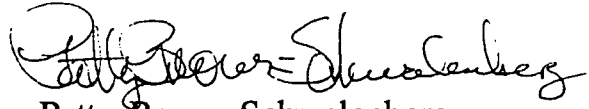
Ms. Rita Miraglia, Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

Dear Rita,

This letter is in regard to our recent conversation regarding the EVOS Trustee Council Project 95052, Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission is a 501(c)(3) Native non profit organization dedicated to the preservation, enhancement, and wise use of the natural resources in the Chugach Region of Alaska. Our goal is to facilitate the traditional management of the region's resources, as well as foster natural resource related economic development projects in the seven Native communities we serve. CRRC manages nearly \$1 million worth of projects for the villages; however it is our goal to institutionalize those projects and programs at the village government level. We believe that the Native village governments should take their rightful place at the management table by dealing directly with the state and federal entities on a government-to-government basis. While CRRC does have resolutions from the seven Native governments authorizing this organization to work on their behalf on all issues relating to natural resources, subsistence, economic development, and management, we firmly believe that if the governments are to be truly self-determined, they must develop and implement the management systems to allow them to do this themselves. CRRC is working to facilitate this process, and will continue to provide technical assistance in this regard.

For these reasons, we are very supportive of your strategy to contract directly with the village councils to implement the Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge project. If there is anything we can do to assist you with this project, please feel free to contact me at 907/562-6647.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Patty Brown-Schwalenberg".

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Executive Director

Chugach Heritage Foundation

4201 Tudor Centre Drive, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99508 (907) 561-3143 FAX No. (907) 563-2891

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
James Fall, Director
Division of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Drive
Anchorage, Alaska

April 20, 1995

Dear Mr. Fall

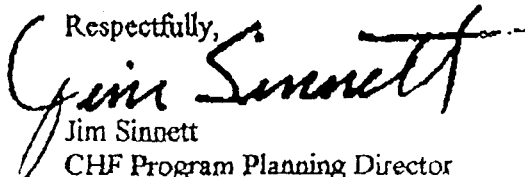
The Chugach Heritage Foundation, on behalf of the consortium of Chugach region oil spill impacted communities, would request an immediate copy of any draft public documents your division may be preparing attendant to the submission of a ADFG / DOS - EVOS FY 96 - Project 95052 (renewal) application. We are particularly interested in the division application as it appears on this date, ten (10) days prior to the submission deadline. It is our intent to incorporate those items of update you are proposing, or would propose, for Project 95052, and too use the attendant budget projections / proposal prepared by your division - albeit the Chugach communities consortium budget proposal would "localize" the bulk of funds you might propose as an allocation to the division.

Again, it is the intention of the communities within the Chugach region to submit a consortium proposal for the assumption of all Project 95052 responsibilities currently held and carried out by the Division. Of course, as you know, the concern has been expressed regarding the division being a direct competitor with local communities for these limited EVOS funds. This is a project that was originally initiated and developed at the local community level within the Chugach oil spill impacted region.

The Chugach region oil spill impacted communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet notified the Division that the communities are now prepared to assume full responsibility for Project 95052 - "Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge." Again, may I suggest, rather than a competing proposal, that the division assist the communities in the preparation and improvement of their "assumption" proposal. This would assure a proposal that employs and takes into full consideration the division's unique knowledge of the status and needs of the project.

Any further award of these particular project funds to the Division would only serve to continue a diversion of restoration funds away from the local level to support state agencies. The general premise is that the division's submission of a competing proposal would be a diversion of EVOS funds that should be destined for the best use at and by the local community level. Project 95052 was originally designed to be a community-based and managed project, with state / federal agencies providing technical assistance upon request.

Respectfully,



Jim Sinnett
CHF Program Planning Director

cc: Chugach region communities
Chugach region service organizations
EVOS Restoration Office

COPY

April 24, 1995

Mr. Jim Sinnett
Program Planning Director
Chugach Heritage Foundation
4201 Tudor Centre Drive, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Via FAX: 563-2891

Dear Mr. Sinnett:

We are in receipt of your letter of 4/20 requesting information on our development of a detailed project description for a continuation of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Project No. 95052, "Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge." I apologize for the delay in responding. All of our staff were out of the office most of last week, and have just returned today.

Specifically, you asked for a copy of "the division application [for this project] as it appears on this date, ten (10) days prior to the submission deadline" (emphasis yours). Since the regional workshop of 4/13, we have made no progress on a project description for 96052, so there is at this time nothing to provide to you. Our goal is to have a draft submission ready by Friday (4/28). We can FAX a copy of that draft to you then.

I want to state emphatically that the Division of Subsistence has never intended to "compete" (your word) with the communities of the Chugach Region or any other region for Trustee Council funding for projects or components of projects that are best accomplished by the communities themselves. Indeed, we have continued to advocate for meaningful roles for oil spill area communities in the restoration process. Our contracts with the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition (FY 93) and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (FY 94), as well the cooperative agreements now being developed with the governments of Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, and Port Graham regarding 95052, are ample evidence of this fact. Further, I'm sure that if you speak with the leadership of the Chugach Region communities, you will discover that there is very strong support for the division's involvement in oil spill subsistence restoration. We are dependent upon Trustee Council funding to keep our oil spill program going. In the spirit of cooperation and collaboration, and not competition, we hope to continue providing an essential service to all the communities of the spill region.

Please call Rita Miraglia (267-2358) or me (267-2359) if you have questions or wish to discuss this further.

Sincerely,

James Fall
Regional Program Manager

cc: Molly McCammon/Sandra Schubert (Trustee Council); Patty Brown (CRRC); Rita Miraglia (ADF&G)

Chugach Heritage Foundation

4201 Tudor Center Drive, Suite 210 Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 561-3143 Fax: (907) 563-2891

April 25, 1995

Dr. James Fall
Regional Program Manager
Dept. Fish and Game
Division of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518
via FAX: 349-4712

Dear Dr. Fall:

Thank you for the quick response to my request for any update / revision material on Project 95052. I am sorry to hear that you have made no progress, since the April 13 meeting, on a project description for 95052. Yes, please do send a fax copy of the division's Friday (4/28) draft Project 95052 application that you propose to submit. This will allow us, at least the weekend before the submission deadline, to incorporate those project updates that only the division is generally aware of.

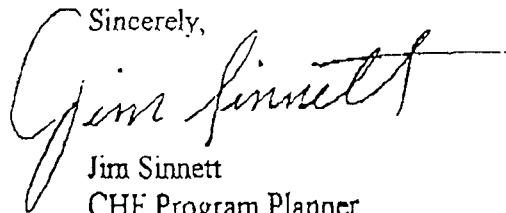
You are correct, "compete" is the word I have used to describe what I believe is actually occurring with regard to Project 95052. But, please I do not use the word in a negative fashion. I simply do not know a more apt word that describes a situation where two different parties are preparing a proposal for the same Project and only one will receive award.

I personally agree that the Division has advocated for meaningful roles for oil spill area communities in the restoration process. In this specific case, and keeping focused with regard to Project 95052, it would seem meaningful would be demonstrated more so by the division's direct and unequivocal support of the communities assuming full responsibilities for Project 95052. Advocacy can become hollow and paternal without dedication to the action which must underline meaningful.

And, yes, I do speak with the leadership of the Chugach Region communities, one or more of them on a daily basis. As I long ago discovered and have acknowledged, there is support for the division's involvement in oil spill subsistence restoration. I have at several meetings, including the April 13 meeting, expressed positive support for the division and it's fine cadre of professionals. However, this does not mean blanket support for any and everything the division does - particularly as it concerns the opportunity for community assumption of Project 95052. As you stated in your letter of response, the division is dependent upon Trustee Council funding to keep our (the division's?) oil program going. Could this be the real driving force behind the division's continued insistence to submit a FY 96 Project 95052, even knowing that a competing Project 95052 assumption" proposal will be submitted by a consortium of communities.

I know the communities and their regional service organizations will continue cooperative and collaborative efforts with the division. Surely, it can be as equal partners in the restoration effort.

Sincerely,



Jim Sinnett
CHF Program Planner

cc: EVOS Restoration Office; CRRC; ASL/Kohring

APPENDIX C

Summary of Local Facilitator Pilot Project

SUMMARY OF LOCAL FACILITATOR PILOT PROJECT
RESTORATION PROJECT 95052
COMMUNITY INTERACTION/TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The Exxon Valdez oil spill caused severe disruption of the lives of many people living in the spill impact area. The spill also caused residents of the area to be concerned about the safety of their wild food resources, and the integrity of the surrounding natural environment. While scientific studies aimed at restoring the resources and services damaged by the oil spill have occurred throughout the spill area, most of the researchers work for agencies or institutions based in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or outside Alaska. Residents have complained of a lack of involvement by spill area communities in the restoration efforts, and incomplete communication to spill area inhabitants of study proposals and results. At the same time, researchers have recognized that local residents have traditional knowledge that could help them answer questions they have not been able to answer through conventional scientific means. People living in the spill area have detailed knowledge about the condition of resources, which can significantly add to data collected as part of scientific studies, and possibly enhance the success of restoration efforts. Local people have expressed a desire to be involved in all aspects of restoration projects, and a willingness to work with researchers.

At present, there is no formal program in place to effectively facilitate communication between the Trustee Council, researchers working on oil spill restoration projects, and residents of communities impacted by the spill. Restoration Project 95052 has been funded by the Trustee Council to fill this need. One means of improving the involvement of the impacted communities in restoration activities is to provide funding to allow local people to serve as facilitators. To assess how effective such a program can be, a pilot study will be conducted as part of 95052. Local facilitators will be funded in three communities, Chenega Bay and Tatitlek in Prince William Sound, the area most impacted by the oil spill, and Port Graham, as a representative community for the lower Kenai Peninsula. The effectiveness of the pilot program will be evaluated, and if appropriate, the project may be expanded in subsequent years to include other communities.

We expect these positions to continue for a number of years into the future. This would make hiring these individuals as short- or long-term non-permanent employees of ADF&G impractical. Further, they would more appropriately be employees of the local village council, because they would be expected to represent the village. Therefore, the Division of Subsistence will contract with the village council in each of the three pilot communities, to provide a local person to facilitate the community outreach described above. The village council consists of officers elected by the residents of the community. The Alaska Federation of Natives recommends, in planning and implementing projects involving Alaska Native people, that the informed consent of the appropriate governing body be obtained. They also recommend dealing with the local community directly to ensure compliance with the expressed wishes of Native people (AFN policy guideline attached). Discussions with Chugachmuit and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and community residents and officials have indicated that the most effective way to fund the local facilitators is to contract with each village council and allow the village council to hire and supervise its local facilitator. In this way the facilitator will answer to the locally elected government and the village council will be responsible for submitting reports, as opposed to an individual, who may or may not be able to represent the community.

The overall coordination of the pilot project will be done by staff of the Division of Subsistence. The local facilitators will meet with the overall coordinator to work on the details of project implementation. The following is a general outline of the functions it is hoped the local facilitators will perform. The details of how the work is achieved will be left to each village council. Each village council will be required to submit monthly reports, detailing activities on the project, along with monthly billings to the pilot project coordinator.

Local facilitators will:

- 1) Work with the pilot project coordinator and Trustee Council staff to identify those restoration projects for which a community outreach component would be appropriate.
- 2) Work with the principal investigators of those projects identified to design and implement community outreach components. This would include:
 - Communication of research proposals
 - Assisting PI's in setting up community meetings.

- Identifying ways in which local, traditional knowledge can be used to help researchers answer the questions that they are having trouble answering through conventional research.
 - Finding ways to tailor projects to respond to local concerns.
 - Communicating study results in an appropriate manner.
 - Informing community residents about restoration work planned in the area.
- 3) Communication of traditional knowledge and local interests to project researchers.
- 4) Coordination of local hire and facilitating local logistical support such as boat rentals, and lodging.
- The facilitator will compile a list of researchers, and their local support needs.
 - Each community will make up a list identifying local people with particular expertise, interests and skills including their availability for hire on restoration projects
 - Reimbursement of local participants will be arranged if applicable, between the local participants and scientists conducting studies in the area. The role of the local facilitator will be to help investigators find locally knowledgeable informants and operators equipped for support services if required.
- 5) Assess community attitudes and keep the Trustee Council apprised of upcoming community issues and problems through the pilot project coordinator.
- 6) Attend Trustee Council functions meetings, such as the annual Restoration Science Workshop to represent their community.

APPENDIX D

Subsistence Restoration Project
August 1995 Report



Subsistence Restoration Project

August 1995 Report

Resource Abnormalities Study Getting Underway

Many subsistence users in the oil spill impact area remain concerned over the possible long term health effects of using resources which may have been contaminated by oil. There has been a loss of confidence on the part of subsistence hunters and fishermen in their own abilities to determine if their traditional foods are safe to eat. Residents of a number of impacted communities have expressed the fear that animals which came into contact with the oil have been altered in some way that can not be seen or detected in laboratory tests. In addition, people have reported the scarcity of some resources, most notably the failure of pink salmon and herring runs in Prince William Sound in 1993, as well as a decline in the population of harbor seals in Prince William Sound since the oil spill. Subsistence users in the spill area have also observed abnormalities in resource species. These include herring, sea lions and chitons with lesions, evidently malnourished ducks, and herring, salmon and clams of abnormally small size. There is a cultural proscription among Alutiq peoples against the harvesting or eating of animals which appear sick or abnormal. All of these factors continue to impede the recovery of subsistence in the oil spill area.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and the Oil Spill Health Task Force and its member organizations, including the Division of Subsistence, have tried to help subsistence users regain confidence in their ability to determine the safety of their resources, through the collection of samples of subsistence resources for hydrocarbon testing (the results on the 1994 samples are presented in articles on pages 3, 4, 5, and 6), and interpreting the test results and reporting findings back to the impacted communities. 1994 was

continued on page 7



Local facilitators Walter Meganack, Jr., Gary Kompkoff and Mike Eleshansky.

EVOS Trustee Council Reaches Out to Communities in Oil Spill Impact Area: Local Facilitator Pilot Project Begins

The Exxon Valdez oil spill caused severe disruption of the lives of many people living in the spill impact area. The spill also caused residents of the area to be concerned about the safety of their wild food resources, and the integrity of the surrounding natural environment. While scientific studies aimed at restoring the resources and services damaged by the oil spill have occurred throughout the spill area, many of the researchers work for agencies or institutions based in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or outside Alaska. Residents have complained of an inadequate level of involvement by spill area communities in the restoration efforts, and incomplete communication to spill area inhabitants of study proposals and results. At the same time, researchers have recognized the local residents have traditional knowledge that could help them answer questions they have not been able to answer through conventional scientific means. People living in the spill area have detailed knowledge about the condition of resources, which can significantly add to data

collected as part of scientific studies, and possibly enhance the success of restoration efforts. Local people have expressed a desire to be involved in all aspects of restoration projects, and a willingness to work with researchers.

Until now, there has not been any formal program in place to facilitate (or make easier) the communication between the Trustee Council, researchers working on oil spill restoration projects, and residents of communities impacted by the spill. The EVOS Trustee Council has funded a Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge project (Restoration Project 95052) to fill this need. The goal of the project is to increase the involvement of oil spill area communities in the restoration efforts of the Trustee Council, and to improve the communication of findings and results of restoration efforts to spill area residents and the appropriate regional organizations. The community outreach efforts of other restoration

continued on page 7

Community-Based Subsistence Restoration Projects Funded from Two Sources

In a sense, all of the projects which help to restore or enhance the natural resources used by subsistence harvesters are subsistence restoration projects. However, recognizing that residents of the communities impacted by the spill have a need to be involved in restoration, and have a lot to offer to the restoration process, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funded a subsistence restoration planning and implementation project in 1994. The purpose of this project was to design a coordinated approach to subsistence resource restoration and implement a planning process to develop subsistence restoration project proposals for the Trustee Council Work Plan for FY 95.

The project was undertaken as a joint effort by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Forest Service, with assistance from the Alaska Department of Law, Trustee Council staff, and representatives of spill-area communities. Meetings were held in the spill-area communities to solicit ideas and priorities for restoration of subsistence resources and lost or reduced subsistence uses. Following the meetings, project staff worked with the communities to develop projects as proposals for funding.

After evaluation of the proposals, recommendations were presented to the Trustee Council for review.

The Trustee Council funded four projects for Federal Fiscal Year 1995 (October 1, 1994 through September 30, 1995):

- a chinook salmon remote release project at Chenega Bay
- a coho salmon remote release project at Tatitlek
- a project to reseed clam beds in the harvest areas of Port Graham, Nanwalek and Tatitlek
- and an elders/youth conference for all of the communities in the oil spill impact area to be held in September 1995 (see related article on page 6).

The clam and salmon restoration projects listed above are expected to receive continued funding in Federal Fiscal Year 1996. Several additional community-based projects are being favorably considered for Trustee Council funding in FY 96. These include:

- Funding for oil spill related tasks to be carried out by the newly formed Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission, including a community-based harbor seal biological sampling program.
- A documentary on subsistence harbor seal hunting in Prince William Sound.

- Wild stock salmon habitat restoration in eastern Prince William Sound.
- Projects to improve salmon spawning habitat in the Chenega Bay area.

As a side benefit, proposals developed through this planning process which are not funded by the Trustee Council can be considered for funding through grants from a \$5 million appropriation of *Exxon Valdez* criminal settlement funds by the Alaska Legislature. The legislature authorized the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to award grants to unincorporated rural communities in the oil spill area in order to restore, replace, or enhance subsistence resources or services damaged or lost as a result of the spill (Section 11, Chapter 79, SLA 1993). The legislation required that selection of grant recipients be made after consultation with the state members of the Trustee Council.

In 1994, six projects were funded out of the five million dollars available through the DCRA grant program:

- a spirit camp for all of the Chugach region communities
- a fish and game processing facility for Tatitlek
- a grant to support Chenega Bay residents' harvesting in unoiled areas
- sockeye salmon enhancement on the English Bay River
- oyster mariculture development projects for both Chenega Bay and Tatitlek
- and a subsistence cultural education center for Perryville

The state members of the Trustee Council met on August 2, 1995, and approved two additional projects for funding from the DCRA grant program:

- a coho salmon enhancement project for Port Graham
- and extended operation of the Chignik River fish weir

While these projects do not necessarily restore an injured natural resource, they are designed to help natural resource restoration by developing alternative resources, and making the use of existing resources more efficient, thus relieving harvest pressure on recovering natural resources. The status of the criminal settlement as of August 1995, is summarized in the table at the left.

Although the planning and implementation project will end this fall, residents of the spill area will still be able to get assistance in developing project proposals under the Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge project, and the local facilitator network proposed as part of that effort (see lead article on page 1).

STATUS OF THE CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT FUNDS SET ASIDE BY THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE FOR SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION ("DCRA \$5 MILLION") AS OF AUGUST 1995

Total Criminal Settlement Moneys		\$5,000,000
Proposals Under Contract		
Tatitlek Mariculture	387,600	
Tatitlek Mariculture, Capital Outlay	606,000	
Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Facility	187,000	
Nuuciq Spirit Camp	228,000	
English Bay Sockeye Enhancement	424,200	
Chenega Subsistence Support	100,000	
Perryville Subsistence Cultural Education Center	125,000	
Subtotal		2,057,800
Pending Contracts		
Chenega Mariculture	337,300	
Port Graham Coho Salmon Enhancement	445,000	
Entended Operation of Chignik River Weir	105,000	
Subtotal		887,300
Combined Subtotal for pending and approved contracts		2,945,100
Balance Available		2,540,900
New Proposals		
Chenega Fish & Game Processing & Storage Center	322,000	
Tatitlek Smokery	33,000	
Tatitlek Subsistence Harvest Assistance	144,900	
Tatitlek Subsistence Distribution Center	200,000	
Tatitlek Documentary on Seal Hunting*	224,500	
Subtotal		924,400
Total of all proposals, including under contract, pending, and new		3,869,500
Balance Available		1,130,500

*The Tatitlek Documentary on Seal Hunting project has been submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council for review under the civil settlement. If the project is not funded, it will be re-submitted for criminal settlement funding. It has been calculated as a criminal settlement expense for planning purposes.

Information Courtesy of John Gliva, State of Alaska, Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Tests on Bile Taken from Seals Harvested in the Tatitlek Area in 1994 Confirm Low Rate of Oil Exposure for Prince William Sound Seals

In 1989, many seals in Prince William Sound were covered with crude oil spilled by the tanker *Exxon Valdez*. Some of these seals died as a result. Others suffered brain lesions, but survived, and the lesions healed as these seals recovered. Researchers testing the meat and blubber of seals covered with oil, found that the contamination did not get into the lean meat of the seals, but it did get into the blubber of some of the most heavily oiled animals. According to Kathy Frost, a biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, who helped collect samples of these animals, this is because oil-based contaminants are attracted to fat.

To see if there was still oil contamination in the blubber of seals, samples were taken of seals harvested by subsistence hunters for food in 1993 and 1994. In 1993, Vicki Vanek, a technician with the Division of Subsistence worked with hunters John M. Totemoff and Eddie Levshakoff to collect samples from five seals taken for subsistence from the Chenega Bay area. The level of hydrocarbons found in the blubber samples from these seals was so low, it fell within the same range as the unavoidable trace contamination from the air and surfaces in the lab (the test results for the Chenega Bay samples are reported in more detail in the February 1994 Subsistence Restoration Project Report). In September 1994, Vicki Vanek accompanied Tatitlek subsistence hunters Ken Vlasoff and Louis Vlasoff as they hunted seals. Samples were taken of the blubber, liver and bile of seven seals from subsistence harvest areas near Tatitlek. The bile samples were tested for hydrocarbon metabolites, which are substances the body produces when it processes crude oil, at the Northwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries lab in Seattle.

According to Dr. Sin Lam Chan, Deputy Director of the lab where the tests were done, "Low concentrations of biliary fluorescent aromatic compounds [hydrocarbon metabolites] were found in harbor seals sampled in 1994 [near Tatitlek], similar to results from harbor seals sampled in 1993 [near Chenega Bay]. In 1993, liver and blubber samples from the same [Chenega Bay] harbor seals were analyzed for aromatic contaminants [hydrocarbons] and concentrations were found to be very low [which is] typical of vertebrate species that metabolize aromatic contaminants efficiently. Therefore, analyses for aromatic contaminants in the 1994 [Tatitlek] seal liver and blubber samples [were] not recommended because concentrations of aromatic contaminants in these tissues would be expected to be in the same low range reported for the 1993 [Chenega Bay] harbor seal samples."

In other words, tests on the Tatitlek seal samples confirmed the results of tests on the Chenega Bay seal samples, that the harbor seals in Prince William Sound are no longer being exposed to the high levels of oil contamination they experienced in 1989. The predicted levels of hydrocarbons in the meat and blubber of these seals was so low as to not be a cause of health concerns for people eating them.



Ken Vlasoff of Tatitlek prepares to skin a seal taken for subsistence and sampled for hydrocarbon testing.

Report on Seals and Sea Otters Being Distributed

A report titled "Status and trends of harbor seal and sea otter populations in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, Alaska," prepared by Brendan Kelly, Jill Anthony and Laurie Jemison of the Institute of Marine Science at the University of Alaska Fairbanks for the Alaska Sea Otter Commission, as part of the Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Harvest Assistance project (Restoration Project 94244), funded by the EVOS Trustee Council, has been released. A copy of the report will be sent to each village council in the oil spill impact area. The supply is limited, but additional copies can be obtained from the ADF&G, Division of Subsistence, in Anchorage. Contact Rita Miraglia at (907) 267-2358.

Test Results on Samples of Shellfish Collected in 1994 Reported by NMFS Lab

Two rounds of subsistence shellfish sample collection and testing were completed as part of the 1994 Subsistence Restoration Project funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. A first round of sample collection and testing was conducted in June and July 1994, and the second round was conducted in August and September 1994.

The work was coordinated by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, which is a Native non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation, enhancement and wise use of the natural resources of the Chugach Region of Alaska, and is endorsed by the village councils of that region to work on their behalf on issues relating to natural resources and subsistence. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission hired a biologist, Dave Erikson, to work with local assistants to collect the samples.

Samples of shellfish were taken from the subsistence use areas of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie, Akhiok, Karluk, Old Harbor, and Port Lions. The samples were tested at the NMFS lab in Seattle. According to Dr. Sin-Lam Chan, Deputy Director of the lab, "Most mollusc samples contained very low concentrations of aromatic contaminants that did not differ substantially from concentration found in shellfish from reference areas sampled previously." The reference areas Dr. Chan refers to are subsistence use areas near

Angoon and Yakutat, which were not oiled, where samples of subsistence foods were taken in 1989 and 1990. The very low levels of hydrocarbons found in these reference samples are considered to be the levels likely to have been present in fish and shellfish in the spill area before the spill. Dr. Chan also notes two exceptions. Three samples of mussels and one sample of clams collected from a site at the north end of Chenega Island in August showed evidence of contamination from crude oil. These samples were collected while nearby, workers were removing contaminated mussel beds to get at the oil trapped underneath. The workers moved the oily gravel from under the mussel beds into the lower intertidal area, where it could be cleaned by the tide. This caused oil to be released into the water in the area where the samples of shellfish were being taken for testing. An oily sheen was visible when the tide came in. Samples collected at the same location in June did not show evidence of oil contamination.

The second exception involved three samples of mussels collected in the first round from an intertidal area north of Bligh Island near Tatitlek in June, which showed evidence of contamination from some sort of fuel. No such contamination was seen in the samples from the same location in the second round.

An important finding is that the oil con-

tamination at Windy Bay seems to have been reduced. To quote Dr. Chan, "Windy Bay station WNB3 [the easternmost of three small islands in Windy Bay] was directly impacted by the oil spilled by the *Exxon Valdez*. The mean concentrations of aromatic contaminants in mussels collected at this site were 1,600 nanograms/gram in 1990 and 110 nanograms/gram in 1991. In contrast, the summer 1994 sampling [which shows] concentrations of aromatic contaminants in two samples of mussels from WNB3 to be at background levels (less than 2 nanograms/gram) suggested that this site might have recovered from the effects of the spill. This return to background aromatic contaminant levels was further supported by results from the fall sampling in which all three mussel samples were found to have concentrations of aromatic contaminants [of] less than 5 nanograms/gram."

The following test results are given in parts per billion, light aromatics/heavy aromatics (nd stands for non-detectable, meaning that hydrocarbons could not be detected, even with the very sensitive equipment used by the lab).

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Chenega Bay: Mike Eleshansky and Charles (Peter) Selanoff assisted in the collection of shellfish samples from the Chenega Bay area. There were two sampling trips: June 1994 and August 1994. Three samples of butter clams taken from Kake Cove on Chenega Island in June tested at 0.9/0.8 parts per billion or less, three samples of butter clams collected here in August tested at 2/nd parts per billion or less. Three samples of mussels collected at Kake Cove in June tested at 3/2 parts per billion or less and three additional samples of littleneck clams collected here in August tested at 2/2 parts per billion or less. In June, three samples of littleneck clams and three samples of mussels were collected at the north end of Chenega Island, these samples tested at 0.8/1 and 3/2 parts per billion or less, respectively. This contrasts with the test results on samples collected in August from the same site when three samples of mussels from the north end of Chenega Island tested at 128/24 parts per billion or less and a sample of mixed clams tested at 650/97 parts per billion. This relatively high level of hydrocarbon contamination is attributed to work being done on oiled mussel beds just above the sampling area during the August sampling, which released oil into the water.



Neil Hedrick of Port Graham collects samples of chitons for testing.

Shellfish continued from page 4

Tatitlek: Steve Totemoff, Jr. assisted in the collection of samples from the Tatitlek area, including three samples of mussels collected from an intertidal area north of Bligh Island in June which tested at 14/28 parts per billion or less. This slightly elevated level resulted from contamination by fuel, not crude oil. Three samples of littleneck clams collected from the northeast end of Reef Island tested at 0.7/0.2 parts per billion or less, three samples of mussels from the same site tested at 1/0.3 parts per billion or less, all collected in June 1994, and three samples of littleneck clams from north of Bligh Island which tested at 9/1 parts per billion or less, three samples of mussels from the same site which tested at 3/1 parts per billion or less, and three samples of mussels from the Reef Island site which tested at 6/1 parts per billion or less, in August 1994.

LOWER KENAI PENINSULA

Port Graham: Neil Hedrick assisted in the collection of samples from the Port Graham area, including a sample of snails from Duncan Slough collected in June 1994 which tested at 1/0.4 parts per billion, and two samples of littleneck clams from Duncan Slough which tested at 6/8 parts per billion or less, and three samples of snails from the same site which tested at 3/1 parts per billion or less, all collected in August 1994. Three samples of snails from just below the old dump site collected in June tested at 1/0.5 parts per billion or less and three additional samples of snails collected here in August tested at 2/0.1 parts per billion or less.

Nanwalek: In July 1994, Wally Kvasnikoff assisted in the collection of three samples of chitons and three samples of mussels from the Flat Islands, which tested at 0.2/0.4 parts per billion or less and 1/1 parts per billion or less, respectively. Gus Ukatish, Mike Radtke and Hans Peterson assisted in the collection of three samples of chitons from the Flat Islands which tested at 1/nd parts per billion or less and three samples of mussels from the same location which tested at 3/0.2 parts per billion or less, in August 1994.

Windy Bay: Neil Hedrick, from Port Graham assisted in the collection of three samples of mussels from Windy Bay in June and August 1994, which tested at 0.7/1 and 4/0.6 parts per billion or less, respectively. This site was heavily contaminated with oil in 1989. The hydrocarbon levels are now down to background, or the levels that would have been found before the oil spill.



Roy Jones of Larsen Bay, and his son collect butter clams for testing.

KODIAK ISLAND

Akhiok: Teacon Simeonof assisted in the collection of samples in the Akhiok area. Three samples of butter clams collected at the northeast end of Round Island in July 1994 tested at 2/0.8 parts per billion or less and three additional samples of butter clams taken from the same site in August 1994 tested at 9/1 parts per billion or less. Three samples of razor clams taken from Tanner Head in July 1994 tested at 6/4 parts per billion or less and three additional razor clam samples collected at this site in August 1994 tested at 5/3 parts per billion or less.

Karluk: John Reft assisted in the collection of three samples of butter clams from the mouth of the Sturgeon River in July 1994, the samples tested at 3/1 parts per billion or less. The August 1994 collections were done without local assistance, because none was available. Three samples of butter clams were taken from the mouth of the Sturgeon River, these tested at 6/2 parts per billion or less, and three samples of mussels from the same location tested at nd/1 parts per billion or less.

Larsen Bay: In September 1994, Roy Jones and his son assisted in the collection of five samples of butter clams east of Amook

Island which tested at 11/7 parts per billion or less and one sample of butter clams collected inside Larsen Bay on the southern shoreline, on what is called Jacob Aga's Beach, which tested at 3/0.1 parts per billion.

Old Harbor: In August 1994, David Capjohn assisted in the collection of three samples of butter clams from Sheep Island which tested at 18/7 parts per billion or less.

Ouzinkie: Roger Johnson assisted in the collection of butter clams from Garden Point, of the west side of Spruce Island, on two sampling trips in July and August 1994. Three samples of butter clams were collected on each sampling trip, the July samples tested at 4/0.8 parts per billion or less and the August samples tested at 3/1 parts per billion or less. These very low levels are similar to those seen in samples collected from these same sites in 1989 and 1990.

Port Lions: Arnold Kewin assisted in the collection of three samples of butter clams from an island just east of the airstrip at Port Lions which tested at 3/2 parts per billion or less, and three additional samples of butter clams from the outside beach south of Port Wakefield which tested at 5/10 parts per billion or less, in September 1994.

Tests of Ducks Harvested Near Chenega Bay in 1994 Show Oil Exposure Down

When asked what species they would like to see tested as part of the final round of hydrocarbon testing, Chenega Bay residents indicated they would like to see more tests on ducks. Some ducks had been tested in 1990, and while the levels of hydrocarbons in their meat was very low, they did show evidence of exposure to oil. There had been no tests done on ducks as part of the subsistence food safety project since 1990.

In December 1994, Vicki Vanek, a technician with the Division of Subsistence went along on subsistence duck hunts with Don Kompkoff, Sr. and John M. Totemoff, both of Chenega Bay. Bile samples of twenty Barrow's Goldeneye ducks harvested near Chenega Bay were tested for bile metabolites, substances produced when an animal's body breaks down oil.

According to Dr. Sin-Lam Chan, Deputy Director of the lab where the tests were done, "Concentrations of biliary fluorescent aromatic compounds measured in Barrow's Goldeneye ducks sampled in 1994 (near Chenega Bay) were much lower than concentrations in that species sampled in 1990. However, in spite of elevated concentrations of fluorescent aromatic compounds in the 1990 duck bile, aromatic contaminant (hydrocarbon) concentrations in the corresponding liver samples were found to be low, as would be expected for a species capable of metabolizing aromatic contaminants. Thus, because concentrations of aromatic contaminants in muscle tissue are generally 10 to 100 times lower than those in liver of most species, we would predict that very low aromatic contami-

nant concentrations would be found in 1994 duck muscle."

In other words, the ducks sampled in 1990 did show evidence of exposure to oil, but the ducks were able to process (or metabolize) the oil, and it did not get into the meat in high enough levels to be a cause for concern. In contrast, the samples of ducks harvested near Chenega Bay in 1994, showed no evidence of exposure to crude oil. In fact, the levels of fluorescent aromatic compounds in the bile were as low as "background" levels, or the levels that would be found naturally in the environment. This means that the exposure of ducks to crude oil in Prince William Sound has decreased significantly since 1990.

Community Conference Planned on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

A community conference on subsistence and the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill will take place in Anchorage on September 22 and 23. This project was funded by the EVOS Trustee Council as Restoration Project No. 95138 (youth/elders conference). Four people will be chosen by their village council to attend from each of the following communities: Cordova, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Valdez, Seward, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seldovia, Kodiak City, Akhiok, Ouzinkie, Karluk, Old Harbor, Larsen Bay, Port Lions, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Bay, Ivanof Bay and Perryville. If possible the community representatives should be two youth, one elder and one active subsistence producer (preferably someone in their middle years). The goal of the conference is to enhance the recovery of subsistence in the oil spill area. During the conference people can share their experiences and concerns about natural resources and discuss ways local people can become involved in the restoration of subsistence resources and their uses. The conference will be held at the Anchorage Sheraton Hotel. Participants are expected to arrive on Thursday night September 21. Travel, lodging and per diem will be provided for each community representative.

The agenda committee for the conference has met twice via teleconference. Members of the agenda committee are Virginia Aleck from Chignik Lake, Mike Eleshansky from Chenega Bay, Fred Elvsaaas from Seldovia, Karen Katelnikoff from Tatitlek, Kathy Reft from Karluk, Derenty Tabios of Chugachmuit, Steve Braund and Lisa Moorehead of Stephen R. Braund & Associates (the firm hired to

organize the conference), Sandra Schubert of the EVOS Trustee Council staff, and Bill Simeone of Subsistence Division, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. After consultation, the agenda committee came up with the conference theme: "Looking Back and Looking Ahead."

On the first day of the conference participants will have a chance to look back at what happened to them and their communities during the oil spill. To start things off a keynote speaker will address the conference. The person or persons who will give this address have not yet been identified, are there any suggestions? We also need suggestions for someone to make closing remarks on the last day of the conference.

Following the opening address a panel composed of youth and elders from each region will review their community's experiences during the oil spill. Conference members will be able to participate in the panel through an open microphone. In the afternoon, participants will have the chance to ask a panel of scientists questions about the resources injured by the oil spill. Next the assembly will divide into small groups of between ten and fifteen people, composed of community representatives and scientists. In these small groups community representatives will have an opportunity to talk to each other and ask questions of the scientists. Towards the end of the day the groups will reconvene and assess what has been lost and what has been gained through the experience of the oil spill.

At the end of the first day there will be an

Alutiiq traditional foods potluck. Everyone is urged to bring their favorite traditional foods with them when attending the conference. If funds are available the evening will be capped with entertainment provided by the Kodiak Alutiiq dancers.

The second day of the conference will focus on looking ahead. Activities will be organized around working groups. Each group will address ways to help both the resources, and the subsistence uses of the resources, recover from the injuries suffered in the oil spill. These discussions will include, among other topics, the ways Alutiiq people have dealt with disasters in the past, how we can help resources recover, and how communities can re-invigorate subsistence.

The afternoon session on the second day of the conference will focus on the theme of "where do we go from here?"

The conference will be video taped and a proceedings of the conference will be prepared by Stephen Braund & Associates. Both the tape and the proceedings will be made available to the participating communities.

If there are any questions or suggestions regarding the conference please feel to call Bill Simeone of Subsistence Division, Alaska Department of Fish and Game at 267-2309 or Steve Braund and Lisa Moorehead at 276-8222. Collect calls will be accepted. It is important that community representatives be chosen as soon as possible and that their names be turned in to Steve and Lisa, so travel arrangements can be made for them. Their address is P.O. Box 1480, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

Abnormalities continued from page 1

the last year for hydrocarbon testing. It was determined that this type of testing had already provided all the information it could (a summary of the hydrocarbon tests and health advice appears in the box at the top of page 8). At the same time, it was clear that the abnormalities people were reporting reflected a significant concern. For this reason, the emphasis of the subsistence food safety project will now shift more towards helping people understand the abnormalities they are seeing. This will be done by continuing and expanding the dialog that has now begun between subsistence users and scientists working with the damaged resources.

In 1995, the Division of Subsistence began setting up a system where subsistence harvesters will be able to send samples of abnormal resources in to be examined by biologists or pathologists. The scientists' findings will then be reported back to the communities. This work is being done under the Resource Abnormalities Study (Restoration Project number 95279), a project funded by the

Facilitators continued from page 1

projects will be coordinated under this project, including information exchange and local hiring.

One means being used to improve the involvement of the impacted communities in restoration activities is providing funding to allow local people to serve as facilitators. In 1995, this has taken the form of a pilot project designed to assess how effective such a program can be. Local facilitators are being funded in three communities, Chenega Bay and Tatitlek in Prince William Sound, the area most impacted by the oil spill, and Port Graham, as a representative community for the lower Kenai Peninsula. The coordinator of the pilot project is Rita Miraglia with the Division of Subsistence.

Because the facilitators are expected to represent their community, it was decided that, it would be more appropriate for them to be employees of the local village council, rather than government employees. Cooperative agreements have been negotiated and signed between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, and the village councils of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, and Port Graham. Under the terms of the cooperative agreements, each village council has agreed to provide local facilitation services to further community outreach, including the communication of traditional knowledge and local interests, as well as communication between the community and Trustee Council and agency staff. In addition,

EVOS Trustee Council.

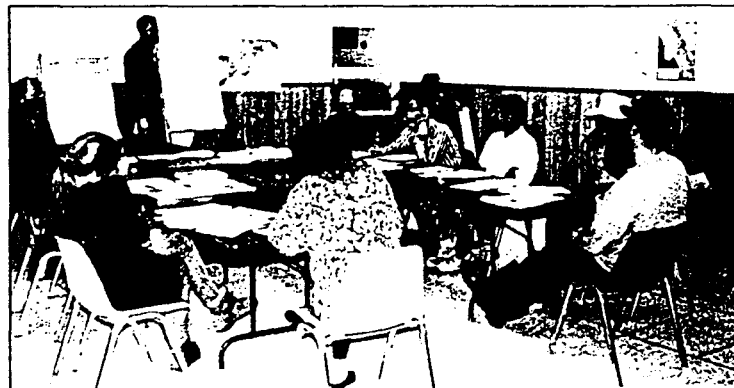
During the month of August, Environmental Scientists Dave Erikson, Mike Fitzgerald, and Mark Vania from the environmental consulting firm Dames & Moore will conduct a training session for each participating community. Dames & Moore staff have worked on all years of the hydrocarbon testing project, and have worked with local village assistants to collect samples in the past. The goal for the present project is to teach up to three residents per community how to use biological sampling kits. The training session will take about four hours, and will include topics such as recognizing different kinds of abnormalities and their causes, as well as sampling, preservation and documentation techniques. There will be hands-on demonstrations using kit components on actual resources. In addition, the packaging and shipping of samples according to hazardous materials (HAZMAT) air transport regulations will be covered. A biological sampling kit and a videotape of the training session will be left in each participating community. All training,

materials, and shipping will be at the expense of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, using the funds provided by the EVOS Trustee Council.

Letters went out to each village council in the oil spill impact area in mid-June, informing them of the project and inviting them to participate. If interested, each village council was asked to provide the names of up to three people from their community who are willing to participate in the training, and volunteer their services to the community. If less than three people are interested, training will still be provided.

The Division of Subsistence will serve as a clearing house to make sure the samples get to the appropriate scientists for examination, and will also work with scientists to interpret the results of the examinations, and ensure that the information gets back to the community.

For further information on this project, contact Karen Shemet with the Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game at (907) 267-2354.



Community meeting held to discuss Subsistence Restoration Projects for Tatitlek (see article on page 2).

the village councils have agreed to coordinate local support and equipment for researchers working in or near their communities.

Each village council has designated a local facilitator. The local facilitators are Mike Eleshansky for Chenega Bay, Gary Kompkoff for Tatitlek, and Walter Meganack, Jr. for Port Graham. If residents of these communities have questions about or suggestions for the restoration process, these are the people they should go to.

A coordination meeting for the pilot project took place on July 18, 1995, at the ADF&G offices in Anchorage. Participants included the three local facilitators, the ADF&G pilot project coordinator, Sandra Schubert, project coordinator for the EVOS Trustee Council, and Dean Hughes, assistant program manager with ADF&G, Division of Habitat and Restoration. The group discussed the role of the local facilitators, and how Subsistence

Division and Trustee Council staff can help the facilitators do their jobs. The first task the local facilitators decided to work on was to coordinate their communities' response to the 1996 Restoration Work Plan. The public comment period for the Work Plan ended August 4, 1995.

A strong suggestion made by the local facilitators is that there should be a meeting of all the village council presidents in the oil spill impact area to discuss community priorities for restoration. It was agreed that it is not possible to organize such a meeting in time to review the 1996 Restoration Work Plan. However, the facilitators advised it is important that such a meeting be included in the planning for next year's Community Involvement project.

The future of this project will be decided by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council at their August 25th meeting.

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill and Subsistence Food Safety

Since 1990, the Oil Spill Health Task Force has advised that all the fish, deer, ducks, seals and sea lions tested as part of the subsistence program were found to be safe to eat, but people should not use shellfish from beaches where oil is still present. Between 1989 and 1991, about 1,000 samples of fish and shellfish, 28 samples of deer, 19 samples of ducks, and 144 samples of marine mammals were tested. With the exception of shellfish and the blubber of heavily oiled seals (see article on page 3), levels of hydrocarbons in the edible flesh were very low, many non-detectable. This is because fish, birds, marine mammals, and land mammals are all able to rid themselves of limited amounts of contamination in their bile. While this process may cause added stress and potential harm to the organism, it prevents the hydrocarbons from building up and contaminating the meat. However, shellfish are different, because they do not have the ability to get rid of hydrocarbons quickly. They accumulate these toxins and retain them for a long period of time.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence has received funds from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council for subsistence restoration projects. Requests for more information on the projects or comments and inquiries about information in this newsletter should be directed to the Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, ATTN: Rita Miraglia, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518. Phone (907) 267-2358.

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Division of Subsistence
Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

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APPENDIX E

Handout Distributed to Restoration Workforce

LOCAL FACILITATOR PROJECT BEGINNING;
FACILITATORS IN PLACE IN CHENEGA BAY, TATITLEK AND PORT GRAHAM
under the
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND USE OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE PROJECT (95052)

Cooperative agreements have been negotiated and signed between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, and the village councils of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, and Port Graham. Under the terms of the cooperative agreements, each village council has agreed to provide local facilitation services to further community outreach, including the communication of traditional knowledge and local interests, as well as communication between the community and Trustee Council and agency staff. In addition, the village councils agreed to coordinate local support and equipment for researchers working on *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration projects in or near their communities.

While the services the village councils are expected to provide have been described in the agreements (~~see attachment~~), the details of how the work is achieved is up to each village council. Each village council has designated a local facilitator. The local facilitators are:

Chenega Bay	Mike Eleshansky	Native Village of Chenega P.O. Box 8079 Chenega, AK 99574	phone: (907) 573-5132 fax: (907) 573-5120
Tatitlek	Gary Kompkoff	Native Village of Tatitlek P.O. Box 171 Tatitlek, AK 99677	phone: (907) 325-2311 fax: (907) 325-2298
Port Graham	Walter Meganack, Jr.	Native Village of Port Graham P.O. Box 5510 Port Graham, AK 99603	phone: (907) 284-2227 fax: (907) 284-2222

The facilitator will be the primary contact person in the community for oil spill restoration projects. If your project will be operating in the vicinity of one or more of these communities, you should contact the local facilitator. If you will be working near communities that do not have a local facilitator, contact the local village council (contact list attached), or the pilot project coordinator, Rita Miraglia (see below). You should also contact the pilot project coordinator if you need quantitative information on subsistence harvests and/or oil spill impacts to subsistence.

Rita Miraglia
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Division of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518
Phone: (907) 267-2358
Fax: (907) 267-2450

Monday, July 24, 1995

CHUGACH REGION ORGANIZATIONS

Regional for-profit corporation (owns land):

John Christensen, Chairman of the Board
Chugach Alaska Corporation
560 E. 34th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone: (907) 563-8866
Fax: (907) 563-8402

Regional not-for-profit corporation:

Derenty Tabios, Executive Director
Chugachmiut
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Phone: (907) 562-4155
Fax: (907) 563-2891

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, Executive Director
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Keith Gordaoff, President & Chairman of the Board
Chugach Development Corporation
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Jim Sinnett, Project Planner
Chugach Heritage Foundation
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PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITIES AND NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Chenega Bay:

Charles (Peter) Selanoff, President
Native Village of Chenega
P.O. Box 8079
Chenega Bay, AK 99574-9999
Phone: (907) 573-5132
Fax: (907) 573-5120

Chuck Totemoff, President
Gail Evanoff, Vice President
Chenega Corporation
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Chenega Bay, AK 99574-0060
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Tatitlek

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Cordova

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Valdez

Helmer Olson, President
Valdez Native Association
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Fax: (907) 835-5589

LOWER KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITIES & NATIVE ASSOCIATION CONTACTS

Port Graham

Elenore McMullen, Chief
Native Village of Port Graham
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, AK 99603-5510
Phone: (907) 284-2227
Fax: (907) 284-2222

Nanwalek (formerly English Bay)

Vincent Kvasnikoff, President
Native Village of Nanwalek
General Delivery
Nanwalek, AK 99603
Phone: (907) 281-2248

The only fax machine in Nanwalek is in the community store. You need to call the store phone number before sending a fax, so they know to expect it.

Store Phone: (907) 281-2238
Store Fax: (907) 281-2252

Seward

Ken Blachford, Tribal Chairman
Qutekcak (formerly Mount Marathon Native Association)
P.O. Box 1467
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Fax: (907) 224-5874

Seldovia

Fred Elvsaaas, President
Seldovia Native Association
Drawer L
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Fax: (907) 234-7637

KODIAK REGION COMMUNITIES AND NATIVE ASSOCIATION CONTACTS

Brenda Schwantes
Kodiak Area Native Association
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Kodiak, AK 99615
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Fax: (907) 486-2763

Linda Freed, Director
Department of Community Development
Kodiak Island Borough
710 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
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Fax: (907) 486-9376

Akhiok

Mitch Simeonoff, President
Akhiok Tribal Council
P.O. Box 5072
Akhiok, AK 99615
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Karluk

Alicia Lynn Reft, President
Karluk IRA Council
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Larsen Bay

Virginia Squartsoff, President
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KODIAK REGION COMMUNITIES AND NATIVE ASSOCIATION CONTACTS (cont'd.)

Port Lions

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Port Lions Tribal Council
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CHIGNIK REGION COMMUNITIES AND NATIVE ASSOCIATION CONTACTS

Ted Krieg, ANILCA Subsistence Coordinator
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Toll Free Phone: 1-800-478-2743
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John Purcell, Community Development Coordinator
Lake and Peninsula Borough
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Fax: (907) 246-6602

Chignik Bay

George Tinker, President
Chignik Bay Village Council
P.O. Box 68
Chignik Bay, AK 99564
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Chignik Lagoon

Rodney Anderson, President
Chignik Lagoon Village Council
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Fax: (907) 840-2288

Chignik Lake

Johnny Lind, President
Chignik Lake Village Council
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Perryville

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Ivanof Bay

Archie Kalmakoff, President
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Fax: (907) 669-2207