

Community Involvement Report

November 12, 1996

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1996
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Alaska Federation of Natives Passes Resolution to appoint a Native to the EVOS Trustee Council

Last week a resolution, submitted by the Chugachmiut Board of Directors, was passed with out debate with the bulk of the other uncontested resolutions. The resolution states "in order for Alaska Natives to be more involved and have a meaningful role in the process, an Alaska Native representative must be appointed and allowed to represent the tribal governments as a voting member of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Board of Trustees."

"Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., urge the US Congress to appoint a Tribal Government representative as the third governmental entity on the Board to represent the interests of the Alaska Natives."

Traditional Ecological Knowledge Specialists Hired In November

Under the new Community Involvement project 97052B two Traditional Ecological Knowledge TEK Socialist were hired ; Dr. Pam Colorado and Dr Henry Huntington These TEK Specialists will serve as a clearing house for bilateral communication between the principal investigators and the residents of communities in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill impact area with regard to traditional ecological knowledge. The TEK

Specialists will work cooperatively with spill area communities, local facilitators, the spill area wide community involvement coordinator, the TEK advisory group, and principal investigators to standardize interviewing and recording techniques, reporting, development and maintenance of a TEK database, and the distribution of data. A standard schedule of fees for key respondents and local assistants will be set up as part of this project.

Two of the CI Facilitators are on the TEK Advisory Group, Walter Meganack of Port Graham and Bob Henrichs of the Village of Eyak. The Advisory Group will met on October 25, 1996 to make recomendations on the finalists for this position. Chugach Regional Resources Commission Board of Directors made the final choice in the middle of November. Both of the TEK Specialists will present an outline of their plan for the project at a meeting of the TEK Advisory Group on December 3, 1996 at 2:00 PM. They will be introduced to all the Community Invovlvement Facilitators on December 4, 1996 at a workshop being held at the EVOS Restoration Office, 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK.

The TEK Specialist will work under the guidance of the TEK Advisory Group. The TEK will work cooperatively with spill area communities, local facilitators, the Spill Area Wide Community Involvement Coordinator, the TEK advisory group, and

DRAFT

restoration project principal investigators to standardize interviewing and recording techniques, reporting, development and maintenance of a TEK database, and the distribution of data. A standard schedule of fees for key respondents and local assistants will be set up as part of this project. Through the efforts of the Community Involvement project (95052 & 96052) and the Trustee Council staff, the principal investigators have been made aware of the value of local and traditional ecological knowledge for their projects. Traditional ecological knowledge was a major theme of the annual Restoration Science Workshop in January 1996. Principal investigators have come forward to request assistance in the collection of traditional knowledge. It has become evident, that in order to avoid duplication of effort and to standardize the manner in which such information is gathered, reported and stored, it is necessary to initiate a more focused effort.

The TEK Specialists will work cooperatively with spill area communities, local facilitators, the Spill Area Wide Community Involvement coordinator, the TEK advisory group, and restoration project principal investigators to standardize interviewing and recording techniques, reporting, development and maintenance of a TEK database, and the distribution of data. A significant amount of data on local and traditional ecological knowledge has already been collected by state and federal agencies, universities, regional native organizations, and other entities. This data needs to be collected and compiled in order to make it accessible and useable. It will be necessary to work out agreements between the groups holding the information and the respondents and communities, where the information originated regarding how this information can be used. Assisting in this effort will be

a major focus of this project. The TEK coordinator will develop a reference guide to existing agency and other TEK databases, and will work towards bringing the data together into a single useable database. If the information needed by a Principal Investigator is not found in the existing databases, the TEK coordinator will work with the Principal Investigator to formulate a set of questions to elicit the desired information. This questionnaire will be further refined by the TEK Coordinator in consultation with the Advisory Group, and the involved local facilitator(s) and village council(s). The interviews will be conducted by the local facilitator(s), and/or Youth Area Watch students, working in conjunction with the Principal Investigator if desired and appropriate. A standard schedule of fees will be set for the services of the Local Facilitators, respondents and other local assistants. The TEK Specialists will work with Principal Investigators to interpret the data, calling on members of the Advisory Group to assist as needed.

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Chugach Regional Resources Commission

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Anchorage AK 99501

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Fax: 276-7178

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July 30, 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Community Involvement Facilitators:

Please forgive me for not sending you a newsletter for the month of June. I have been trying to follow the community based projects through the process here at the Restoration Office which has meant a series of meetings and rewrites for each of the projects which I thought had a chance of getting funded. This is the only way I figured that I could make sure they remained in the running. I have learned through this effort that I really didn't need to put quite so much time in on that and I should have actually spent more time traveling out to the villages. So I hope to do that later in August and I will probably be traveling with Leanne Ferry, who was just hired by Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Commission as Community Liaison. She was in my office last week and we exchanged phone numbers of contacts and promised to work together to convey local concerns to our respective organizations. I will write more about that in my next newsletter (see notice from Leann Ferry).

Please make sure you read through this newsletter, post it in the community and be ready for the Teleconference next week on August 5, 1996 at 11:00 AM. Molly has asked that we go through the Purple Book, Fiscal Year 1997 Draft Work Plan, dated June 1996, so have your copy handy when we start the meeting on Monday. This is a preview of what will be discussed to the Public Advisory Group on August 7, 1996. Molly will present her preliminary recommendations on what will be funded and get feedback from the Community Involvement Facilitators.

There will be an additional opportunity for people from your community to make public comment to the PAG on August 6, 1996 at 7:00 PM. If you know of someone from your community who wants to make a public comment on the Fiscal Year 1997 Work Plan, contact Cherri Womac at 1-800-478-7745 and she will get it set up for through the Legislative Information Office (LIO). I have included the agenda for the meetings coming up and a list of the LIO phone numbers. I will send you an agenda for Mondays Community Facilitator Meeting tomorrow.

Here is a list of the projects that are recommended for funding for this year:

- 97052 Community Involvement Project
- 97352 Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project
- 97286 Elders /Youth Conference
- 97263 Assessment, Protection, and Enhancement of Wildstock Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97272 Chenega Chinook Release Program
- 97225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Management

Community Involvement Facilitators

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- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97256 A&B Sockeye Stocking at Solf and Columbia Lakes (pending completion of feasibility study)
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Harbor Seal

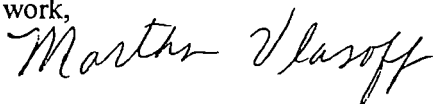
These four projects have legal questions and may be submitted for consideration by the EVOS Criminal fund administered by Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs if they are not able to be funded by the Trustee Council.

- 97267 Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock
- 97268 Funding for Educational Harvest Trips
- 97247 Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97276 Access Road to Donor Bay - Chignik Lagoon

I have also included a registration form for the Arctic Science conference which will be held in Girdwood in September. We still need to make a decision about if the Community Facilitators should come in to attend this conference using travel money from the 96052 Community Involvement Project.

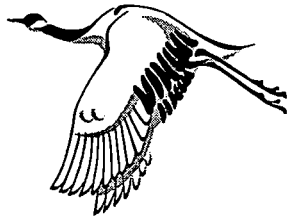
I know this is a lot of information but I think it is all very important for you, the CI Facilitators, to see what is going on as well as being completely informed so you can make public testimony on what is important for your community. Please make sure that the Village Council from your community has a chance to review what I have sent to you before next week. Talk to you next week and if there is any thing you have a question on please just call me. 1-800-478-7745

Thanks for your hard work,



Martha Vlasoff

Community Involvement Coordinator



Community Involvement Report

July 30, 1996

Chenega Residual Oil Cleanup Project To Start This Year

The EVOS Trustee Council recently approved \$1.9 million to clean up eight beaches in the vicinity of Chenega Bay, an effort community leaders have been calling for since 1993. The project proposal, written by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), was based on the outcome of a Residual Shoreline Oiling Workshop held in November of 1995 at which 14 Chenega Bay residents testified about their dissatisfaction with the condition of the environmental conditions in the surrounding area.

Larry Evanoff stated "How would you like it if the supermarket you shopped at was filthy and contaminated? Would you buy your food there?" He said the same is true of the beaches where they hunt

and gather intertidal and marine subsistence foods.

The planning phase of the project will start with a Memorandum of Agreement between ADEC and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council in Valdez. PWSEDC will initiate the planning phase of the project this summer and have a remediation plan ready to implement by December of 1996. An advisory committee of two Chenega Corporation and two Chenega Village Council representatives will be formed to work with PWSEDC on the remediation plan. In phase two, the advisory group will recommend a bonded contractor for the remediation work and local hire will be a key factor in this phase. After the clean up work is completed, the next phase will be to monitor and evaluate the results of the remediation efforts.

Teleconference Notice

A Community Involvement Facilitators' teleconference has been scheduled for August 5, 1996 at 11:00 AM to bring everyone up to date on what has happened during the past two months. Molly McCammon has asked me to set up a teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators before the Public Advisory Group meets on August 7, 1996. Cherri Womac from the EVOS Restoration Office has contacted all the CI Facilitators to notify them of this meeting, but if you have questions call 1-800-478-7745. Some of the topics to be discussed: 1) topics of concern to oil spill communities in regard to the EVOS Trustee Council, 2) subsistence project recommendations for the FY 97 EVOS Trustee Council funding, 3) the Traditional Knowledge Protocols, 4) the Traditional

Ecological Knowledge Project 97352

A public hearing on the FY 97 Draft Work Plan has been scheduled for August 6, 1996 at 7:00 PM, contact your local Legislative Information Office to participate (list enclosed). If you want to testify at the public hearing on Tuesday night or at the Public Advisory Group meeting on Wednesday, August 7, 1996, call Cherri well in advance so she can assist you.

Local News

Tatitlek

Gary Kompkoff, Chief of Tatitlek, reported on the burst of activities that are proceeding throughout the spring and summer months. "The new ferry dock was completed in 1996," Gary said. The state ferry "Bartlett" made its first stop in Tatitlek on May 16, 1996. "The extension of the existing 2200 foot airstrip to 4200 feet is scheduled to be completed by July 1996." The Army Corps of Engineers and the Alaska Department of Transportation recently completed the feasibility phase and will begin the design phase of a new boat harbor which is scheduled for construction within the next few years. Gary provided an extensive list of local resources including a list of trained local

personnel, accommodations, facilities, and available equipment, vehicles, boats, and skiffs.

The village is very busy with many projects including a subsistence/mariculture processing facility, clinic construction, new teacher housing, and a new generator facility.

"It appears there will be a good salmon return, if indications prove correct. Many Elders and residents are already smoking salmon, and it's great to see this type of activity again."

The Tatitlek Mariculture Project has grown over the past few years to the point of the community constructing a subsistence/oyster processing facility funded through the State EVOS criminal funds with plans to expand to littleneck clams, scallops, mussels, and cockles. The project employs eight community members to care for the oyster seed until they reach marketable size, at which time they sort them and prepare them for market. Another component of this project is to expand upon the existing marketing plan to ensure continuous funding for the project.

Eyak

There has been a record sockeye run on the Copper River Delta but the seiners are reluctant to go out to the fishing

grounds due to the low pink and dog salmon price. Most of the fishermen are either staying on the flats or going out to Esther Island to gillnet. An Interim Board of Directors was elected for the Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association on April 22, 1996.

Bob Henrich, President of the Native Village of Eyak said there will be a Copper River Tribal Caucus later this summer.

On June 8, 1996 the IKUMIT ALUTIIT Dance Group presented their premier performance at the Masonic Hall. Lydia Robart, from Port Graham was in Cordova the week of June 3-8, 1996, instructing youth and adults in the cultural art of Alutiiq dance. Lydia was assisted by her dance students from Tatitlek.

Approximately 30 children and 6 adults danced to the delight of a packed audience, dressed in costumes embellished with beads and otter fur. They hope to continue dance meetings, and acquire additional funding to learn to make traditional headwear, including bentwood hats and beaded headdresses.

Port Graham

Walter Meganack, Jr. reports there are a number of projects happening this summer including work on the road to Windy Bay, which will increase

the local access to subsistence resources and help with tourism development plans. Port Graham Seafoods started buying fish on July 6, 1996 and will operate a four pound can line throughout the summer. This is the first time the cannery has operated since the oil spill in 1989. Walter said that there are two local boats out fishing but most of the fleet is working on other local construction projects since the fish prices are so low. There was an archeological project near the cannery led by Bill and Karen Workmen of UAA, Robert McMullen was the project director and it employed four local students. The Port Graham Tribal Hatchery has been a great success to the community and to the local salmon stocks in the area. Pink salmon eggs are taken from the Port Graham River, raised in the hatchery and released in Port Graham Bay. The first successful pink salmon return was in 1995 and the tribe was able to take over 15,00 broodstock for future years. The tribal hatchery recently expanded their capabilities to include sockeye and coho salmon production. The long range plan is to produce enough fish to sell to the village corporation's cannery and to other markets as well.

Nanwalek

Hans Petersen who replaced Charles Moonin as the Community Facilitator for Nanwalek says the Village Council has already met to discuss the project proposals they want to work on for next year. He said, due to the lack of trust in the safeness of subsistence foods, they have been eating more processed, store-bought staples instead of relying on natural foods from the sea and the land. He also mentioned that locals cannot make a living off the fishing industry to support their families since fish prices crashed. Hans worked with Dr. Ken Brooks over the July 4th holiday to seed 900 littleneck clams, after three months he will help remeasure the clams to see how much they have grown. The Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement Project is operated through a cooperative agreement between the Port Graham Tribal Hatchery and the Nanwalek Village Council for the production of Red Salmon to be placed in the lakes above Nanwalek. The eggs are taken from the salmon in Nanwalek, transported to Port Graham to be hatched and reared to fingerling size, then returned to the lakes in Nanwalek for further rearing in net pens in the lake system before they are released in late October. Due to this

cooperative remote release program in 1995, the community was able to open the subsistence and commercial fishery for the first time in 10 years. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission provides this project with a professional fisheries biologist to assist with the technical and education aspects of the program. All other employees are local residents of Nanwalek. Ron Stanek, ADF&G Subsistence Division, reports that the Jukebox Project is moving along in Nanwalek and Port Graham. There will be one college intern, Sperry Ash (working on the Sugestun language) and two high school seniors, Leo Ash (working on music and dance) and Kaylyn Moonin (working on traditional foods), participating in the project. They will compile materials and do interviews.

Seward

The Qutekack Tribal Shellfish Hatchery (QTSH) in Seward, began operation in 1992 to raise oyster spat for sale to the shellfish farms in the State of Alaska, it recently conducted research on raising littleneck clams. As a result, QTSH is the first and only hatchery in the nation to successfully spawn out and raise this species of clams. This project increased the activity and experience of the tribal hatchery staff, who

recently received a grant to investigate the possibility of raising rock scallops, and other shellfish species. CRRC is currently working with the State of Alaska to construct a new hatchery and research facility which will be operated, in part, by CRRC in cooperation with the Qutekcak Native Tribe.

Chigniks

Virginia Aleck reported that a new road is being built in to the old land fill. She wishes additional money could be received to lay a gravel trail to the clam digging beach they have used since the oil spill while the road crew is still there with their equipment. I have sent a copy of the request letter from Chignik Lake Village Council to John Gliva at DCRA, but they won't make a decision until the Trustee Council has made their final decision on August 28, 1996. Toni Lind, the Chignik Lake Assistant Administrator, reported that during the closure of the old land fill some of the workers took old skiffs, hondas, trucks, and drums that had been lying around the village for years and disposed of them. The village looks cleaner, uncluttered. They are waiting for the second run of fish to show up. There are no fish in the Lagoon right now. The second run has

declined over the last 5 years and the locals are wondering if ADF&G will recognize the need to upgrade the amount of fish they are allowing through the weir. She did not say which species of salmon she was talking about, I assumed it was sockeye.

Valdez

Karen Goodberlet is Tina Wheeler's replacement at the Valdez Native Tribe (VNT). In her last report that Tina said she was resigning for health reasons. She noted some local observations she received from hunters. John Boone noticed they are still seeing sea otter with lesions. He will try to bring one in for sampling. Jesse Frank has noticed that the sea otters are eating seagulls which they do not normally eat. He theorized they have exhausted their normal food supply. He also stated his relatives in Southeast Alaska have noticed an increased number of sea otters, suggesting to him that sea otters from our region have migrated south for better food supplies. The VNT, with technical assistance from CRRC, has developed a Smoked and Dried Fish Operation which targets its sales to Native consumers. Initially, the VNT has been able to sell everything they produce proving the feasibility of such a venture. As a result, CRRC and

the tribe are cooperatively seeking funding to expand the project.

Kodiak

Hank Eaton stated that he has been working on a duck survey that he sent to the villages. Based on local observations, he said that the number of Eider ducks are down 50 percent compared to before the oil spill. Black and harlequin ducks are down at least 20 percent. Sea Quail were also down as much as 50 percent. "The time it took to get all the responses back from the villages points dramatically to the need for a computer communication system that would facilitate responses from tribal groups." Hank said, "It was five weeks before I received all the return mail relating to the duck survey." Hank stated there is still concern about oil spill preparedness in the villages.

***Thanks to every one
who sent local news.***

Chugach Regional Resources Commission

According to Patty Brown-Schwalenberg the EVOS Trustee Council funded the Clam Restoration Project that uses the expertise of the Qutekcak Shellfish Hatchery and Nursery and newly

recruited hatchery manager Jon Agosti, to raise littleneck clams to grow-out stage. Jon started work on June 10, 1996. He has over ten years experience working at the Westcot Bay Sea Farms in Washington State developing hatchery and nursery techniques for oysters, clams, scallops, and cockles. Jon will serve as hatchery manager for two to three years as a mentor to Carmen Young who has directed the hatchery work prior to this season. Once Carmen receives more training and takes over as manager again, Jon will move into a research and development position so that Qutekcak Tribal Shellfish Hatchery can stay at the forefront of shellfish technology in Alaska. Between June 29- July 6, 1996 teams, headed by Dr. Ken Brooks, planted the littleneck clams that were produced and raised at Qutekcak at three village sites; Tatitlek, Port Graham and Nanwalek. In addition to the reseeded project, they also investigated predator control methods for razor clams in the Native Village of Eyak and predator control for littleneck clams in Tatitlek. They conducted beach surveys for Ouzinkie and Chenega Bay for future reseeded of those village beaches.

Kodiak Island Borough News

I talked to Linda Freed of the Kodiak Island Borough regarding their efforts to secure oil spill response equipment for the villages on Kodiak Island and the City of Kodiak. "ADEC is committed to providing funding in the amount of \$300-500,000 for the acquisition of this spill response equipment. Industry as required by ADEC, will work to provide training and drills for the use of this equipment by community residents and personnel

Protocols for Traditional Knowledge Update

The Protocols that were written in April have been circulated to the agencies for comment and revised to incorporate those comments. A second draft will be circulated to agencies before distribution to the Community Involvement Facilitators for their review later this summer.

FY 97 Project Progress

If you have wondered why I haven't sent out the amount of information I did throughout the spring, it is because I have been working to get the community based projects through the review and evaluation process here at the

Restoration Office. I am still working with others on rewrites for: Project 97052 Community Involvement Project to include one more CI Facilitator in Seldovia. Project 97352 Traditional Ecological Knowledge-A Consolidated Approach Project, this project will hire a consultant with expertise in traditional knowledge to lead this effort for the next few years. Project 97286 Elders/Youth Conference, fund a planning effort for the next oil spill community conference which will actually take place in the winter of 1997. Project 97263 Assessment Protection and Enhancement of Wildstock Salmon Streams in the Lower Cook Inlet.

There are continuing projects including 97127 and 97272 which are remote release projects to create replacement runs of salmon near Chenega Bay and Tatitlek. Project 97220 allows salmon stream enhancements near the Village of Eyak and Project 97225 will increase the availability of pink salmon near Port Graham until coho and sockeye runs return to normal. Six projects were differed until feasibility studies are completed: Project 97222: A fish pass on Anderson Creek near Chenega Bay. Project 97247: Habitat improvements on the Kametolook River near Perryville. Project 97256 A and B: Stocking Columbia Lake

(near Tatitlek). Then because of legal questions two new projects were deferred. Project 97267: Build a float dock to improve access to subsistence resources for Port Graham residents and the other is to conduct educational subsistence harvest trips. These last two projects were submitted to John Gliva at DCRA, who is in charge of the EVOS criminal funds, for consideration if they do not pass review of the EVOS Trustee Council.

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission Report

Monica Reidel, Chair of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) reports that they are in their slow months for taking samples but they are still going to have their second workshop on the status of the harbor seal to bring the board up to date on the biosampling program. After consulting with the project co-director Jim Fall, ADF&G Subsistence Division, Monica said they agreed to hold their next meeting at the 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference. The conference will be held at Girdwood on September 19-21, 1996.

"Kate Wynne, UAF/Sea Grant, will be there with an update on the biosampling program as well as several of our Commissioners who will be on panels presenting their own

local projects." Monica said, "I believe it is a good opportunity for our Native Leaders to participate in a world class convention."

Time line for FY 97 Work Plan

April 15, 1996-Restoration Office received 126 proposals requesting \$38 million for FY 97.

May 16-18, 1996-Chief Scientist and core reviewers met to discuss the scientific merits of proposals.

May 23, 1996-Executive Director discussed proposals with agencies, Chief Scientist, and Public Advisory Group and drafted preliminary recommendations.

June 5, 1996-Public Advisory Group discussed proposals and preliminary recommendations and advised the Executive Director.

June 24, 1996-FY 97 Draft Work Plan is distributed for public comment.

August 5, 1996-Teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators at 11:00 AM.

August 6, 1996-Public hearing on the FY 97 Draft Work Plan.

August 7, 1996-Public Advisory Group meets to develop recommendations for the Trustee Council on FY 97 Final Work Plan.

August 28, 1996-Trustee Council is expected to decide on FY 97 Final Work Plan.

October 1, 1996-Fiscal year 1997 (FY97) begins.

Subsistence Resource Abnormalities Study Continues

Rita Miraglia has informed me that the ADF&G Subsistence Division still has the system in effect which enables subsistence harvesters to send in samples of abnormal resources to be examined by pathologists. The scientist's findings are reported to the communities, with an explanation of the results. The project began in 1995 in response to requests from the subsistence users in the oil spill area who noticed abnormalities but had no way to find out what caused the conditions. A total of 61 people were trained and work as volunteers to collect, preserve, and fill out forms in regard to, then package and ship the samples to ADF&G. Now that harvest activities are in full swing, Rita wanted to remind everyone that this service is still available. If you harvest any animal that appears abnormal and you would like to have it examined, contact one of the volunteers in your community or call their Hotline 1-800-267-2552.

To obtain additional copies of or to be put on the mailing list to receive the Community Involvement Report please call Martha Vlasoff at 1-800-478-7745 or write EVOS Restoration Office, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Please send as many local news letters to me as possible so we can keep everyone informed of local issues.

Extension of Call for Abstracts and Posters

Submit all abstracts to Jack Kruse, conference chair, by July 31, 1996. Include contact information (mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address). Send abstracts via e-mail or in hard copy accompanied by a Mac or DOS disk.

We will assign all abstracts to technical sessions. Posters should be set up Wednesday evening, September 18, and remain until Saturday afternoon.

Graduate students who are U.S. citizens enrolled at any university in the region covered by the Arctic Division of the AAAS can apply for the Larus prize. It is awarded to the graduate student submitting the paper or poster judged best by a panel of scientists. The winner receives an all-expense paid trip to the AAAS meeting in Seattle in February 1997.

Look for new program developments and abstracts on our web site. <http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/iser/aaas.htm>.

Special Events

Top of the Tram Reception

Ride the Alyeska Tramway to the 2,300-foot level of Mt. Alyeska for an opening reception Thursday evening, September 19, from 5:30 to 7:30 at the Glacier Express Restaurant. There will be a light buffet dinner and no-host bar.

Dr. Andrei Sher

Dr. Andrei Sher of the Severtsov Institute of Evolutionary Animal Morphology and Ecology in Moscow will speak Wednesday evening. He discovered the dwarf mammoths of Wrangel Island; his work has been featured on the NOVA television series.

Women in Science Luncheon

The Association for Women in Science, Alaska Chapter, will sponsor a luncheon during the conference; it will be open to all. **Dr. Edna MacLean**, President of Ilisagvik College in Barrow, will speak on science communications in the Arctic.

Portage Pass Field Trip

Kristine Crossen, chair of the Geology Department at UAA, will lead a full-day field trip through Portage Pass on Sunday, September 22. The group will leave the hotel at 9:00 a.m. and return

at 6:00 p.m. Participants will examine the little ice age moraines of Burns Glacier, the recent retreat of Portage Glacier, and plant colonization on the recently deglaciated terrain. The cost is \$85; it includes transportation from the hotel, train ride to Whittier, tour boat return trip across Portage Lake, and Kris Crossen's guidebook to the area. Be prepared for moderate hiking; bring hiking boots, rain gear, and day packs. Some modifications may be required for poor weather.

More About the Conference Site

The Westin Alyeska Prince Hotel sits at the base of Mt. Alyeska in the resort community of Girdwood, 40 miles south of Anchorage. It offers spectacular views of the Chugach Mountains, Glacier Valley, and Turnagain Arm. All conference activities will take place at the hotel and will include hotel-catered breakfasts and lunches. Amenities include a fitness center, a swimming pool, and a jacuzzi.

Room Reservations

You must make your hotel reservations by September 5. Standard guest rooms include two double beds, voice mail, refrigerator, safe, hair dryer, heated towel racks, and robes. Be sure to identify yourself as a conference participant to receive the conference rate of \$120 per night plus tax. Phone 800-880-3880 or 907-754-1111, fax: 907-754-2200.

Transportation

No public transportation is available between Anchorage and Girdwood, 40 miles south of Anchorage via the Seward Highway. Options are:

- Alyeska Prince Hotel has negotiated a \$50 one-way fare with Anchorage Taxicab (278-8000). This charge will be billed to your room.
- Rental cars are available at the airport; Portage Glacier, the historic mining town of Hope, and other attractions are near Girdwood.
- ISER will arrange for a shuttle from the Anchorage airport to the conference on Wednesday evening and a return for Saturday afternoon. Please contact us if you would like to use this service.
- There will be a daily conference shuttle from the University of Alaska Anchorage campus.

Conference Registration

1996 Arctic Science Conference, September 19-21

To make the conference possible, all participants (including presenters) must register and pay the fees. Please fill in name and affiliation as you wish them to appear on your conference badge.

NAME _____ NAME OF ACCOMPANYING SPOUSE/GUEST _____

AFFILIATION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

DAYTIME PHONE _____

FAX _____

E-MAIL _____

Registration Fee

Before 1 Aug.

After 1 Aug.

☐ Full Registration*

\$250

\$300

☐ One-day

\$100

\$125

☐ Graduate Student

\$100

\$125

☐ One-day Graduate Student

\$35

\$40

*Your registration fee includes 3 breakfasts, 3 lunches, beverage service, and materials.

Optional Fees (please circle any you choose)

Thursday Evening Reception (includes light dinner and tram ride) \$30

Portage Glacier Field Trip (Sunday 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.) \$85

Total Fees Paid

\$ _____

Method of Payment

I authorize UAA to charge my credit card

CARD NUMBER _____

☐ Visa

☐ MasterCard

☐ Discover

EXPIRATION DATE _____

CARDHOLDER NAME _____

SIGNATURE _____

Check or money order, payable to University of Alaska

☐ PURCHASE ORDER No.

☐ J.V. No.

Refunds will be made for cancellations received by September 1, 1996, minus a \$30 handling fee. No refunds will be made after September 1. However, substitutions may be made any time before the conference.

Please return completed registration with payment by August 1, 1996, to:

Mary Killorin, Conference Coordinator

Institute of Social and Economic Research

University of Alaska Anchorage

3211 Providence Drive • Anchorage, Alaska 99508

907-786-7724 • Fax 907-786-7739 • e-mail: auaaas@uaa.alaska.edu

Preliminary Program

The retreat atmosphere and scenic beauty of the resort community of Girdwood will set the stage for our conference theme: Shaping an Unpredictable Future—Science and Communities. The conference will open with a traditional Alaska Native ceremony. The keynote speaker, Kai Erikson, will talk about "The Concept of Community." Dr. Erikson is the William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Sociology and American Studies at Yale University and the author of *Everything in Its Path: Destruction of Community in the Buffalo Creek Flood*, which was a National Book Award finalist. His most recent book, *A New Species of Trouble: Explorations in Disaster, Trauma and Community*, examines the effects technological disasters have on people.

Issue Forums

These forums will be conversations among people with different points of view—for example, community residents involved in grassroots projects; representatives of government agencies; and academic researchers. Participants will talk about what has worked in communities and how researchers and scientists can help. There will be ample time for audience/panel discussions.

Technological Disasters and Polar Communities: Perspectives on an Emerging Social Problems

Organizer: Steve Picou, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of South Alabama, 334-460-6347; fax: 334-460-7925, e-mail: spicou@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

Bridging Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Western Science/Education

Organizers: Oscar Kawagley, Patricia Cochran, Ray Barnhardt, and Dorothy Larson, Alaska Federation of Natives, 907-274-3611; fax: 907-276-7989; e-mail: fyd1@aurora.alaska.edu

Sustainability and Availability of Caribou to Arctic Alaskan Communities—Building Bridges between Local, Traditional and Western Scientific Knowledge

Organizers: Sverre Pedersen and John Trent, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 907-267-2191, e-mail: johnt@fishgame.state.ak.us

Exploring Communications between Scientists, Resource Users, Management Agencies, and the Public in Alaska's Fishing Industry

Organizers: Dan Hull and Gunnar Knapp, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage, 907-786-7742; fax: 907-786-7739; e-mail: anhdh@acad2.alaska.edu

Sharing the Responsibilities and Benefits of Science in the Arctic: Collaboration between Native Peoples and Government-Funded Scientists and Managers

Organizer: Jim Sedinger, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 907-474-6598; fax: 907-474-6967, e-mail: ffjss@aurora.alaska.edu

The Effects of Arctic System Contaminants on Natural Resources and Human Health

(Contact us if you can organize or participate in this forum.)

Symposia

These symposia will cover topics conference participants have identified as important to communities; we will set up additional sessions as we receive papers. If you're interested in any of these sessions, please contact the individual organizers.

Western Arctic/Bering Sea Impact Studies

Organizers: Gunter Weller or Patricia Anderson, Center for Global Change and Arctic System Research, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 907-474-7371; fax: 907-474-7290, e-mail: gunter@gi.alaska.edu

Biogeography of Southeastern Alaska

Organizers: Gerald Shields and Joe Cook, Biology and Wildlife Department, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 907-474-6946, e-mail: ffjac@aurora.alaska.edu

Federal Funding for Science and Technology: Impacts on Alaska and Arctic Research

Organizer: Al Teich, Director, Science and Policy Programs, AAAS

Ecological Monitoring—A Community-Based Approach

Organizer: Don Russell, Manager, Canadian Wildlife Service, 403-393-6700; fax: 403-667-7962; e-mail: russelld@ywc.yk.doe.ca

Alaska Native Geographies: What's in the Place Names?

Organizer: Tom Thornton, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Alaska Southeast, 907-465-6397, e-mail: jftt@acad1.alaska.edu

Indigenous Partnerships in Northern Cultural Research

Organizer: Aron Crowell, Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center, Anchorage Museum of History and Art, 121 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501, 907-343-6142; fax: 907-343-6149, e-mail: aronc@muskox.alaska.edu

Lessons Learned: Expectations and Realities of Community-Based Arctic Research

Organizer: Carole Seyfrit, Department of Sociology, Old Dominion University, 804-683-3803; fax: 804-683-5746, e-mail: cls100f@oduvm.cc.odu.edu

Management of Alaska's Wildlife—Who are the users? Who should set priorities? Who should pay?

Organizer: David R. Klein, Senior Scientist, Alaska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 907-474-6674; fax: 907-474-6967, e-mail: klein@redback.liter.alaska.edu

Tourism in the North: Strategies for Reducing Host-Guest Conflicts

Organizer: Judith Kleinfeld, Director of Northern Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 907-474-5266; fax: 907-474-5817, e-mail: ffjsk@aurora.alaska.edu

Cost-Effective Delivery of Rural Utilities: Sanitation, Electricity, and Telecommunications

Organizer: Steve Colt, 603-774-3294, e-mail: sgcolt@aol.com, Mark Foster, 907-272-0207, e-mail: mafa@alaska.net

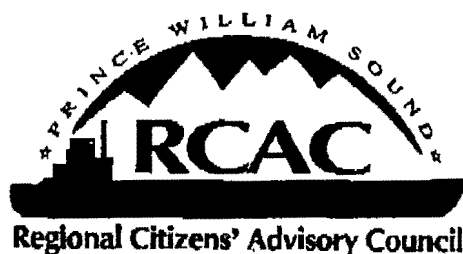
Special Workshops

Beringian Margins: Paleoenvironments of Southcentral Alaska

Wendy Eisner, NSF visiting professor in biological sciences at UAA, hopes this workshop will encourage conference participants to think about studying past biological and physical processes and human activities as a means of helping forecast future environmental changes. Her workshop goal is to write a report identifying mutual research interests and recommendations for the development of integrated regional studies of the impacts of global change on the physical and cultural landscape. For further information, contact Wendy Eisner, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alaska Anchorage, 907-786-1591, e-mail: afwre@acad2.alaska.edu, co-sponsored by the Alaska Quaternary Center, Anchorage

Planning Workshop for the International Arctic Science Committee, Bering Sea Impact Study

Sponsored by the International Arctic Science Committee, Bering Sea Impact Study (BESIS) Project Office, Fairbanks, this will be a day-long workshop Wednesday, September 18, by invitation only. For information contact Gunter Weller or Patricia Anderson, Center for Global Change and Arctic System Research, UAF, phone: 907-474-7371, fax: 907-474-7290, e-mail: gunter@gi.alaska.edu



**Notice to Communities
August 1996**

**RCAC
has a new Community Liaison
to improve outreach in your area.**

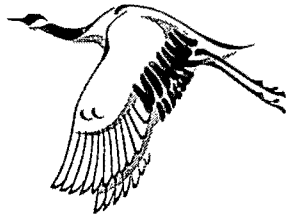
Leann Ferry has been appointed to fill the new position of Community Liaison at the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council (RCAC). In her new position, Ferry will work to improve communications with the communities and groups that make up RCAC.

The RCAC is an independent non-profit organization formed in 1989 after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Its mission is to make oil transportation safer. RCAC advises Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, oil shippers, state and federal agencies, and the general public.

RCAC represents the interests of people whose communities may be at risk from oil transportation. RCAC's members are communities and boroughs impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, as well as commercial fishing, aquaculture, Native, recreation, tourism and environmental representatives.

The 18 member organizations include:
Chugach Alaska Corporation
Community of Chenega Bay
Community of Tatitlek
Kodiak Village Mayors Association

For more information about RCAC or the representative in your area, call Leann Ferry toll free at 1-800-478-7221.



Community Involvement Report

July 29, 1996

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Chenega Residual Oil Cleanup Project To Start This Year.

The EVOS Trustee Council recently approved \$1.9 million to clean up eight beaches in the vicinity of Chenega Bay, an effort community leaders have been calling for since 1993. The project proposal, written by the Alaska Department Of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), was based on the outcome of a Residual Oil Workshop held in November of 1995 at which 14 Chenega Bay residents testified about their dissatisfaction with the condition of the environmental conditions in the surrounding area.

Larry Evanoff stated "How would you like it if the supermarket that you shopped at was filthy and contaminated? Would you buy your food there?" He said the same is true of the beaches where they go hunting and gathering intertidal and marine subsistence foods. The planning phase of the

project will start with a Memorandum of Agreement between DEC and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council in Valdez. PWSEDC will initiate the planning phase of the project this summer and have a remediation plan ready to implement by December of 1996. An advisory committee will be formed, including two Chenega Corporation and two Chenega Village Council representatives, to work with PWSEDC on the remediation plan. In phase two, the advisory group will help recommend a bonded contractor for the remediation work and local hire will be a key factor in this phase. After the clean up work is complete the next phase will be to monitor and evaluate the results of the remediation efforts.

Teleconference Notice

On August 5, 1996 at 11:00 AM there will be a teleconference with all the Community Involvement Facilitators to bring everyone up to date on what has happened over the past two months. Molly McCammon has asked me to set up a teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators before the Public Advisory Group meets on August 7, 1996. Cherri Womac from the EVOS Restoration Office has contacted all the CI Facilitators to notify them of this meeting, but if you have questions call 1-800-478-7745. Some of the topics to be discussed; 1) topics of concern to oil spill communities in regards to the EVOS Trustee Council, 2) subsistence project recommendations for the FY 97 EVOS Trustee Council funding, 3) the Traditional Knowledge Protocols, 4) the Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project 97352

There will be a Public hearing at 7:00 PM on August 6, 1996 and you can participate by calling your local Legislative Information Office (list enclosed).

If you want to testify at the public hearing on Tuesday night or if you want to testify at the Public Advisory Group meeting on August 7, 1996, call Cherri well in advance so that she can assist you.

Local News

Tatitlek

Gary Kompkoff, Chief of Tatitlek, sent me a report on the bursts of activities that are proceeding throughout the spring and summer months. "A new ferry dock was completed in 1996," Gary said. The state ferry "Bartlett" made its first stop in Tatitlek on May 16, 1996. "Extension of the existing 2200 foot airstrip to 4200 feet is scheduled to be completed by July, 1996." The Army Corps of Engineers and the Alaska State Department of Transportation recently completed the feasibility phase and will begin the design phase of a new boat harbor which is scheduled for construction within the next few years. Gary provided an extensive list of local resources including a list of trained local personnel, accommodations, facilities, and available equipment, vehicles,

boats, and skiffs.

The village is very busy with many projects including a subsistence/Mariculture processing facility, clinic construction, new teacher housing, and a new generator facility.

"It appears that there will be a good salmon return, if indications prove correct. Many Elders and residents are already smoking salmon, and it's great to see this type of activity again."

The Tatitlek Mariculture Project has grown over the past few years to the point of the community constructing a subsistence/ oyster processing facility funded through the State EVOS criminal funds with plans to expand to littleneck clams, scallops, mussels, and cockles. The project employs eight community members to care for the oyster seed until they reach marketable size, at which time they sort them and prepare them for market. Another component of this project is to expand upon the existing marketing plan to ensure continuous funding for the project.

Eyak

There has been a record sockeye run on the Copper River Delta but the seiners are reluctant to go out to the fishing grounds due to the low pink and dog salmon price. Most of the

fishermen I have talked to are either staying on the flats or going out to Esther Island to gillnet. An Interim Board of Directors was elected for the Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association on April 22, 1996. Bob Henrich, President of the Native Village of Eyak said there will be a Copper River Tribal Caucus later this summer.

On June 8, 1996 the IKUMIT ALUTIIT Dance Group presented their premier performance at the Masonic Hall. Lydia Robart, from Port Graham was in Cordova the week of June 3-8, 1996, instructing youth and adults in the cultural art of Alutiiq dance. Lydia was assisted by her dance students from Tatitlek.

Approximately 30 children and 6 adults danced to the delight of a packed audience, dressed in costumes embellished with beads and otter fur. They hope to continue dance meetings, and acquire additional funding to learn to make traditional headwear, including bentwood hats and beaded headdresses.

Port Graham

I talked to Walter Meganack, Jr. the other day and he said there are a number of projects happening this summer including work on the road to Windy Bay which will increase the local access to subsistence

resources and help with tourism development plans. Port Graham Seafoods started buying fish on July 6, 1996 and will be operating a four pound can line throughout the summer. This is the first time the cannery has operated since the oil spill in 1989. Walter said that there are two local boats out fishing but most of the fleet is working on other local construction projects since the fish prices are so low. There was an archeological project near the cannery headed up by Bill and Karen Workmen of UAA. Robert McMullen was the project director which employed four local students. The Port Graham Tribal Hatchery has been a great success to the community and to the local salmon stocks in the area. Pink salmon eggs are taken from the Port Graham River, raised in the hatchery and released in Port Graham Bay. 1995 had the first successful pink salmon return and the tribe was able to take over 15,00 broodstock for future years. The tribal hatchery has recently expanded their capabilities to include sockeye and coho salmon production. The long range plan is to produce enough fish to sell to the village corporation's cannery and to other markets as well.

Nanwalek

Hans Petersen has replaced Charles Moonin as the Community Facilitator for Nanwalek and he informs me that the Village Council has already had a meeting about what project proposals they would like to work on for next year. He said, because of the distrust of the subsistence foods safety, they have been eating more processed store-bought staples whereas before they relied more heavily on natural foods from sea and land. He also mentioned that locals cannot make a living off the fishing industry to support their families as the fish price has crashed. Hans worked with Dr. Ken Brooks over the July 4th holiday to seed nine hundred littleneck clams and after three months he will help remeasure the clams to see how much they have grown. The Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement Project is operated through a cooperative agreement between the Port Graham Tribal Hatchery and the Nanwalek Village Council for the production of Red Salmon to be placed in the lakes above Nanwalek. The eggs are taken from the salmon in Nanwalek, transported to Port Graham to be hatched and reared to fingerling size, and returned to the lakes in Nanwalek for further rearing in net pens in the lake system before they are released in late October. Due to

this cooperative remote release program, the community, in 1995 was able to open the subsistence and commercial fishery for the first time in ten years. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission provides this project with a professional fisheries biologist to assist with the technical and education aspects of the program. All other employees are local residents of Nanwalek. Ron Stanek from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G reports that the Jukebox project is moving along in Nanwalek and Port Graham. There will be one college intern (Sperry Ash) and two high school seniors (Leo Ash and Kaylyn Moonin) participating in the project working on the Sugestun language (Sperry), music and dance (Leo) and traditional foods (Kaylyn). They will help compile materials and do interviews for the Jukebox Project.

Seward

The Qutekcak Tribal Shellfish Hatchery (QTSH) in Seward, began operations in 1992 to raise oysters spat for sale to the shellfish farms in the State of Alaska, recently began conducting research on raising littleneck clams. As a result, QTSH is the first and only hatchery in the nation to successfully spawn out and

raise this species of clams. This project increased the activity and experience of the tribal hatchery staff, who recently received a grant to investigate the possibility of raising rock scallops, and other shellfish species. CRRC is currently working with the State of Alaska to construct a new hatchery and research facility which will be operated, in part, by CRRC in cooperation with the Qutekcak Native Tribe.

Chigniks

When I talked to Virginia Aleck she reported that they are having a new road put in to the old land fill and she was wishing that additional money could be received to lay a gravel trail to the clam digging beach that they use since the oil spill while the road crew is still there with their equipment. I told her that I have sent a copy of the letter of request from Chignik Lake Village Council to John Gliva at DCRA but they won't make a decision until the full Trustee Council has made their final decision on August 28, 1996. Toni Lind, The Chignik Lake Assistant Administrator, reported that during the closure of the old land fill that some of the workers took old skiffs, hondas, trucks, and drums that were lying around the village for years and disposed of them making the village look a lot

cleaner.

They are waiting for the second run of fish to show up but there are no fish in the Lagoon right now. The second run has been on a decline for the past 5 years and the locals are wondering if The ADF&G will recognize the need to upgrade the amount of fish that they are allowing through the weir. She did not say which species of salmon she was talking about but I assume it is sockeye.

Valdez

Tina Wheeler has been replaced by Karen Goodberlet at the Valdez Native Tribe (VNT). Tina stated in her last report that she was resigning because of her health. She noted some of the local observations she received from hunters including John Boone who noticed that the sea otter had still been seen with lesions. He will try to bring in one for sampling. Jesse Frank has noticed that the sea otters have been eating seagulls which they do not normally eat. He theorized that they have exhausted their normal food supply and he also stated his relatives in South Eastern Alaska have noticed an increase in the number of sea otters suggesting to him that the sea otter from our region have migrated southward for better food supplies. The VNT, with technical assistance from CRRC, has developed a

Smoked and Dried Fish Operation which targets its sales to Native consumers. Initially, the VNT was able to sell everything they produced proving the feasibility of such a venture. As a result, CRRC and the tribe are cooperatively seeking funding to expand the project.

Kodiak

Hank Eaton stated that he has been working on a duck survey that he sent to the villages. Based on local observations, he said that the Eider ducks numbers are down fifty percent compared to before the oil spill and black and harlequin ducks are down at a minimum of twenty percent. Sea Quail were also down as much as fifty percent. "The time it took to get all the responses back from the villages points up dramatically the need for a computer communication system that would facilitate responses from tribal groups." Hank said, "It was five weeks before I received all the return mail relating to the duck survey." Hank stated there is still concern about oil spill preparedness in the villages.

Thanks to every one who sent local news.

Chugach Regional Resources Commission

According to Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, the Clam Restoration Project funded by the EVOS Trustee Council utilizes the expertise of the Qutekcak Shellfish Hatchery and Nursery and newly recruited hatchery manager, Jon Agosti, to raise littleneck clams to grow-out stage. Jon, who started work on June 10, 1996, has over ten years experience working at the Westcot Bay Sea Farms in Washington State developing hatchery and nursery techniques for oysters, clams, scallops, and cockles. Jon will serve as hatchery manager for two to three years as a mentor to Carmen Young who had directed the hatchery work prior to this season. Once Carmen receives more training and takes over as manager again then Jon will move into a research and development position so that Qutekcak Tribal Shellfish Hatchery can stay at the forefront of the shellfish technology in Alaska. Between June 29- July 6, 1996 teams of workers, headed by Dr. Ken Brooks, planted the littleneck clams that have been produced and raised at Qutekcak at three village sites; Tatitlek, Port Graham and Nanwalek. In addition to that reseeded project they also did investigations into predator control methods for razor clams in the Native Village of Eyak and predator control for

littleneck clams in Tatitlek. They conducted beach surveys for Ouzinkie and Chenega Bay for future reseeding of those village beaches.

Kodiak Island Borough News

I talked to Linda Freed from the Kodiak Island Borough in regarding their efforts to secure oil spill response equipment for the villages on Kodiak Island and the city of Kodiak. "ADEC is committed to providing funding in the amount of \$ 300-500 thousand for the acquisition of this spill response equipment. Industry as required by ADEC, will work to provide training and drills for the use of this equipment by community residents and personnel.

Protocols for Traditional Knowledge Update

The Protocols that were written back in April have been circulated to the agencies for comment and revised to incorporate those comments. A second draft will be circulated to agencies before being sent out to the Community Involvement Facilitators for their review later this summer.

FY 97 Project Progress

If you have been wondering why I haven't been sending out the level of information I had

throughout the spring it is because I have been working on trying to get the community based projects through the process here at the Restoration Office. I am still working with others on rewrites for:

97052 the Community Involvement Project to include one more CI Facilitator in Seldovia

97352 Traditional Ecological Knowledge: A Consolidated Approach Project this project will hire a consultant with expertise in Traditional Knowledge to head up this effort for the next few years, 97286 Elders /Youth Conference; this project would fund a planning effort for the next oil spill community conference which would actually take place in the winter of 1997,

97263 Assessment Protection and Enhancement of Wildstock Salmon Streams in the Lower Cook Inlet,

Also there will be continuing projects that will include 97127 and 97272 which are remote release projects to create replacement runs of salmon near Chenega Bay and Tatitlek. 97220 is a project to make salmon stream enhancements near the village of Eyak and Project 97225 will increase the availability of pink salmon near Port Graham until Coho and Sockeye runs have come back to normal. There are six projects that are going to be differed this year because there is a feasibility study being done on

them. They are 97222 which would be for a fish pass on Anderson Creek near Chenega Bay, 97247 which would be for habitat improvements on the Kametolook River near Perryville, 97256 A and B which would stock Columbia Lake (near Tatitlek). Then because of legal questions two new projects have been differed 97267 which is to build a float dock to improve access to the subsistence resources for residents of Port Graham and the other is to conduct educational subsistence harvest trips. Both of these last two projects were submitted to John Gliva at DCRA who is in charge of the EVOS criminal funds for consideration if they do not pass the review of the full EVOS Trustee Council.

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission Report

Monica Reidel, Chair of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) reports that they are in their slow months for taking samples but they are still going to have their second workshop on the status of the harbor seal to bring the board up to speed on how the biosampling program is going. After consulting with the project Co-director, Jim Fall, from the ADF&G Subsistence Division, Monica said they agreed to hold their next meeting at this year's 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference. The conference will be held at Girdwood on September 19-21, 1996. "Kate Wynne, UAF/Sea Grant,

will be there with a full update on the biosampling program as well as several of our Commissioners who will be on panels presenting their own local projects," Monica said. "I believe it is a good opportunity for our Native Leaders to participate in a world class convention."

Time line for FY 97 Work Plan

April 15, 1996- Restoration Office received 126 proposals requesting \$38 million for FY 97.

May 16-18, 1996- Chief Scientist and core reviewers met to discuss the scientific merits of proposals.

May 23, 1996- Executive Director discussed proposals with agencies, Chief Scientist, and Public Advisory Group representatives and drafted preliminary recommendations.

June 5, 1996- Public Advisory Group discussed proposals and preliminary recommendations and advised Executive Director

June 24, 1996- FY 97 Work Plan is distributed for public comment

August 5, 1996- Teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators at 11:00 AM.

Subsistence Resource Abnormalities Study Continues

Rita Miraglia has informed me that the ADF&G Subsistence Division still has in effect the system which enables subsistence harvesters to send in samples of abnormal resources to be examined by pathologists. The scientist's findings will then be reported back to the communities, along with an explanation of the results. The project began in 1995 as a response to requests from the subsistence users in the oil spill area who were noticing abnormalities but had no way to find out what had caused these conditions. A total of 61 people were trained and work as volunteers to collect, preserve, fill out forms in regard to, then package and ship the samples to ADF&G. Now that harvest activities are in full swing, Rita wanted to remind people that this service is still available. If you harvest any animal that appears abnormal and you would like to have it examined, contact one of the volunteers in your community or call their Hotline No. **1-800-267-2552**.

To obtain additional copies of or to be put on the mailing list to receive the Community Involvement Report please call Martha Vlasoff at 1-800-478-7745 or write EVOS Restoration Office, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Please send as many local news letters to me as possible so we can keep everyone informed of local issues.

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Progress Report for the Community Involvement Project 7052
May 6, 1996

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The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS), the clean up effort, and long-term changes in the natural resources had devastating effects on the communities in its path. I am not a scientist doing research in Prince William Sound. I speak from direct experience; on March 24, 1989 I was living in the village of Tatitlek, seven miles from where the tanker went aground. Here is a quote from my diary after the spill occurred "This feeling of helplessness, knowing that seven miles away on Bligh Island a tanker is sitting, split open and gushing out one million gallons of oil per hour. We found out about it at 8:30 am this morning and my husband, Norman Vlasoff, called Alyeska Pipeline around 9:00 am to see if they needed a boat and crew to help with the cleanup."

Many scientific research projects have attempted to determine the recovery status of the ecosystem from this oil spill. The studies have been funded through the EVOS Trustee Council established in 1991. This 900 million dollar settlement fund was a direct result of a law suit filed by the state and federal governments against Exxon Corporation following the oil spill. The settlement was established "...for the purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill or the reduced or lost services provided by such resources..."

Simultaneously, litigation for private and class-action suits were taking place on behalf of all affected user groups including subsistence users. To my knowledge the only cash settlement received by the villages and communities impacted by the spill was recently awarded by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, a company that oversees the terminal in Valdez, the maintenance of the pipeline corridor, and oil spill response for a majority of oil companies operating in the state of Alaska. A \$5 billion dollar private litigation award from the settlement between the user groups and Exxon Corporation recently received a set back when it was discovered that the fish processors, referred to as the Seattle Seven, had received a secret out of court settlement before the case with Exxon Corporation was decided. The direct result of that may be a delay in financial compensation for the subsistence and commercial fishermen claims for three to five years.

In Prince William Sound, Lower Cook Inlet and the Alaska Peninsula the commercial and subsistence fishermen have suffered from the fluctuations in the availability of the salmon, herring and intertidal resources that once were plentiful. Harbor Seal populations are low, but through the efforts of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission biosampling of the seals caught during the subsistence harvest are shared with the EVOS scientists to help determine the cause for the decline and to determine the best possible plan for management of the remaining populations based on what would be culturally appropriate to the local users.

The EVOS Settlement was set up for restoration of natural resources and not for the social and financial impact on local people, therefore these two categories of loss have been considered as separate issues. Bob Nelson said in a community meeting in March " We should pass an ordinance to classify ourselves as animals so we could receive funds from EVOS." The only exception to this separation of human loss versus natural resources loss is the "subsistence resource services" category which is considered for general restoration in the EVOS process.

Under this category the Community Involvement Project was funded in 1995 to create a network of community facilitators who live in the oil spill impacted communities who are partners with the Trustee Council and the research scientists in an exchange of information about their own observations of the ecosystem before and after the oil spill. Another important part of this partnership is the information about the research projects and the EVOS process which is conveyed to the network by fax reports and other timely correspondence. Through a contract with Chugach Regional Resources Commission, I now work in the EVOS Restoration Office to increase local participation in the restoration process, particularly in ongoing scientific studies, and to work with research principle investigators to form an exchange between traditional knowledge and western scientific ways of knowing. As a part of this project, local facilitators were hired in Chenega Bay, Cordova, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seward, Tatitlek, Kodiak, Chignik Lake, and Valdez. These local facilitators stay in contact with me either by phone or by fax updates that are sent out to the villages at least once a month. They also stay in contact with Rita Miraglia from Subsistence Division of ADF&G and John Gliva who administers the DCRA State Criminal Settlement for Subsistence Projects which unincorporated villages can apply for.

The Trustee Council is encouraging public involvement by several means. In September of 1995 the Community Conference on Subsistence and the oil spill was sponsored by the Trustee Council with one of the major themes being improving the communication between the researchers, the communities and involving youth in the restoration process. Other projects that were initiated from the communities were the Community Based Harbor Seal Project which was started in 1994 directly involving subsistence hunters in efforts to restore harbor seals. The project provides for a continuing exchange of information among hunters marine mammal biologists and resource management agencies. The hunters contribute valuable traditional knowledge about the habits of seals and information about harvest locations. The hunters and scientists work together to develop recommendations for subsistence uses of these marine mammals based on restoration project findings.

Another project, The Youth Area Watch involves young people from Prince William Sound communities in restoration projects. This project started in the fall of 1995; several high school students participated in a biological sampling training program conducted in Cordova by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission. As biologists, hunters and young people interacted the students learned how to take tissue samples from the harbor seals. This resulted in anatomy and physiology no longer being just abstract classroom concepts but something which piqued their interest in science.

In January of 1996 the annual Restoration Workshop sponsored by the Trustee Council brought together the whole gamut of interest groups including the general public, scientific researchers and agency administrators who have been involved in or at least who were curious about the EVOS Process. The theme of the conference was the use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in research. This in itself was encouraging to the local facilitators and other oil spill impacted community members who came to participate at the workshop. Many of the scientific presentations were very technical and hard to decipher. This resulted in a call for a forum to be created by which the scientists and the local community members could sit down together and share their own perspective on the ecosystem. As a result of the Restoration Workshop there is an increased awareness by principle investigators, who have EVOS-funded projects, for use of TEK and local hire in their projects.

A work session to draft protocols was deemed necessary to provide guidelines for the researchers. Following is a quote from the document that was created during the work session. "Indigenous and local knowledge provide an important perspective that can help the restoration effort by providing information and analysis of the environment and resources affected by the oil spill. While the differences between indigenous and scientific ways of knowledge must be understood, successful projects will improve our collective understanding of the natural processes involved in the restoration work." "Working in, around, and with communities requires sensitivity to their cultures, customs, and traditions. Successful working relationships are built on mutual respect and trust. These protocols describe major elements of a research partnership, but their application depends on using common sense and acting with common courtesy."

Another goal of the Community Involvement Project was to encourage submission of project proposals to the Trustee Council for funding from the oil spill impacted communities. On April 15, 1996 there were a total of 26 proposals submitted directly from the oil spill communities, while last year there were 18. We are pleased with the increased participation. Some projects are for planning how to manage the resources, while others are for actual restoration of the resources. (clams and salmon)

Here is an excerpt from Henry Huntington of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, who acted as facilitator at our Protocol work session, "This is a new area for all of us, at least in terms of involving TEK in a large, ongoing scientific program. It seems to me that the Trustees are taking a great deal on faith, since no one can be certain that the TEK initiative will actually produce what everyone hopes. This is not to say that I think it is a big risk or that little will come from it. I think it has great potential, and I think it is off to an excellent start. It will take, however, a continued willingness on (all) parts to be receptive to new ideas, to be flexible to the trial-and-error development of these ideas, and to remain focused on the overall goal of trying to restore what can be restored in the wake of the spill."

At the 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference in September of 1996 I will like give examples of where this project is working and where it needs improvement. An example of our success is an increase in the number of local people involved in the process. Now establishing a well thought out organizational structure for the network is the key factor to the overall success of the project. That way the oil spill impacted communities will establish a stronger voice in this EVOS process. I would like to be a part of the work shop that Dr. Steve Picou is going to be sponsoring on Contamination and Polar Communities or do my presentation about the EVOS experience in conjunction with his workshop at the 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference September 19-21, 1996. I will ask the Community Involvement Facilitators if they would suggest people from the oil impacted communities to attend this conference entitled Shaping An Unpredictable Future: Science and Communities as requested by Dr. Steve Picou.

People in the oil spill impacted area are concerned about preparedness for the next oil spill especially since the federal government has lifted the oil export ban to foreign countries. They are also very concerned that there is so little done to help the human loss which has been a direct consequence of the spill. Another major concern that the oil spill communities is to be involved directly in the planning for the reserve for which 12 million dollars per year has been set aside since 1994 so that restoration efforts can continue beyond the year 2001 cutoff of Exxon Corporation's payments to the settlement trust. The oil spill impacted had little involvement in the how the 900 million dollar settlement was used and administered, for what ever reason, but the villages and communities that were directly impacted want to make sure that their concerns about the environment that are incorporated into the plans to distribute and administer the reserve funds.

Accomplishments:

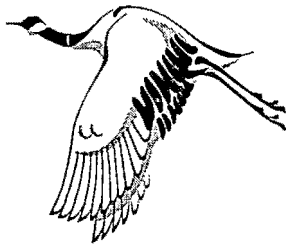
- Increased awareness and understanding of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill process by the oil spill communities through attendance of the Restoration Workshop in Jan of 1996 and monthly written reports and correspondence sent to the communities.
- Community Involvement Facilitators have been hired in all 9 communities and among other things have contributed to the increased number of proposals submitted to the Trustee Council for funding. All Community Involvement Facilitators attended the Restoration Workshop.
- Protocols for Utilizing Indigenous and Local Knowledge in the EVOS Restoration Office were drafted at a workshop organized in conjunction with the Invitation to Bid deadline of April 15, 1996. (see attached) Community Facilitators and Principle Investigators were invited to present their views at this workshop.

- The Community Involvement Coordinator provides input to the Restoration Work Force Meetings and to the Restoration Update editorial board as well as contributing material on subsistence related topics for the EVOS Trustee Council Annual Report and the EVOS Invitation to Bid which featured an summary of the Community Involvement Project and the major concerns that were voiced by the communities at the Restoration Workshop in January of 1996.
- Worked with Youth Area Watch and the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission to keep these projects posted as far as Restoration Office activities and workshops and to feature news from these projects in the fax reports sent to the Community Involvement Facilitators.

Tasks To Work On:

- Developing a stronger organizational structure for the network of Community Involvement Project.
- Work on creating a forum between western science and Traditional knowledge.
- Work on planning process for the Restoration Reserve.
- Work on encouraging support of the projects submitted in the subsistence cluster by village councils and regional organizations.
- Work on review of Protocols written during the April 9-10,1996 Work Session.
- Work with the Subsistence Division of the Traditional Knowledge portion of the Community Involvement Project.
- Find out who from the communities is interested in participating in the planning process for the symposium on the 10th anniversary of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill.

Martha Vlasoff
Community Involvement Coordinator
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



Community Involvement Report

April 25, 1996

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SEND IN LETTERS TO THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO SUPPORT THE SUBSISTENCE PROPOSALS
SUBMITTED BY THE VILLAGES.

You can make a difference!

Again, I want to congratulate the Community Involvement Facilitators and everyone who helped them work so hard to submit almost twice as many project proposals as last year in the subsistence service category. Now, the work of supporting the proposals from the village, corporate, and regional non-profit level begins. The Community Involvement Facilitators have an address list of the EVOS Public Advisory Committee (PAG) and the Trustee Council. It is very important for you to write letters to these decision makers in regards to the proposals that will make a difference for your community.

I know it will make an impression on them when they receive support from the local people. The reason that the EVOS Restoration process is the way it is today is directly related to who the Trustee Council heard from the most. By far the most vocal group to influence the process has been the environmental community. That is why there is an emphasis on Habitat Acquisition. The Environmental community is apposed to logging so they advocated buying as much private land as possible.

If you need help writing the letters let me know and if you want copies of the proposals that were submitted just call me at 1(800)478-7745. There will be fierce competition for these project dollars and we all need to stand together to make sure the

Trustee Council is aware of how important these proposals are to the oil spill impacted communities. We have our foot in the door now and it is up to you to pass resolutions from the councils or start calling Molly or whatever it takes to let them know this is priority one with you folks.

You can also call the people who represent you on the Public Advisory Group. They are Sherri Barretta, from Chugachmiut 1(800)478-4155 Chuck Totemoff, from Chenega Corporation, 1(907)277-5706 and Brenda Schwantes, from Kodiak Area Native Association, 1(800)478-5721. These people represent you and they can take your concerns to the other PAG members for consideration.

There will be a Trustee Council meeting on May 2, 1996 in Juneau and public comment will be taken starting at 11:30 a.m. If you want to make comments to the Trustees contact Cherri Womac at 1(907)278-8012.

INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS HELD IN KODIAK ISLAND VILLAGES

Informational meetings were conducted in the Kodiak Island villages in late March to find out about local concerns, possible project proposals, and to discuss the ongoing restoration programs. Previous meetings have been held Kodiak, but these were the first meetings in the villages since 1993.

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The group traveling included Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Project Coordinator, Hank Eaton, Community Involvement Facilitator for Kodiak Island, Brenda Schwantes, Public Advisory Group member from Kodiak, Dan Moore, ADF&G Fisheries Specialist, and Alex Swiderski, AK Dept. Of Law, who visited Akhiok and Karluk only. I would like to identify the key points that were brought up at the meetings:

The number one concern was for the communities to be prepared for the next oil spill. In every village (except Akhiok which was in the process of celebrating their Alutiiq Week festivities), the villagers wanted assistance in obtaining oil spill response equipment to protect local resources. They were especially concerned about the subsistence resources of importance to their way of life which, in their opinion, was not a high priority on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill cleanup effort. They were aware that the lifting of the oil export ban would mean that the oil tankers would eventually be passing right by Kodiak on their way to the North Pacific Rim countries and they feel they are presently incapable of protecting themselves from another round of oiled beaches.

In four out of seven of the villages residents noted that the researchers conducting studies on their area had not sent any reports back in regards to the results of the studies. They also complained the study results that they had seen were not in laymen terms so they could not draw any useful information from them. "There were too many studies and not enough action that the studies may have warranted. We don't see the results from the money spent."

One of the major themes we heard was the villages believe that the EVOS Restoration fund is not helping the people that were the most impacted by the spill, especially given the decline in subsistence resources. "Laws are enacted to protect the animals without regard for the impact it may have on people. "We should pass an ordinance to list ourselves as animals so we could receive some assistance from the Settlement." "The people have been hurt emotionally but are not recognized as an injured resource." Treating the human loss as a separate issue from the overall ecosystem restoration has left local oil spill impacted communities feeling like the Trustee Council money isn't addressing their most important issues.

Clam enhancement was requested for three villages including Ouzinkie which will be apart of the Clam Restoration Project in 1996. Health concerns about the long range effect of eating clams and other subsistence resources from the intertidal zone was also mentioned in four communities. People wonder why there haven't been any studies of the people in regards to their consumption of subsistence foods (ie increased strokes and other health problems).They are wondering about the increased incidence of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and they want faster/better ways to detect the toxin.

Crab enhancement was an important topic in three villages. People wanted to know if there could be aquaculture projects to bring the crab populations back to pre-spill levels. They commented that even though the crabs were on a decline before the spill the fishermen had voluntarily cut back their catch of crab before the spill.

They said that after the spill the resource seemed to completely disappear. They wondered why the crab and shrimp had not been put on the injured resource list.

Three communities were very interested in plans for waste oil disposal facilities. They said they are trying to deal locally with solid waste and waste oil problems, but they need assistance with the recovery and storage problems they face locally.

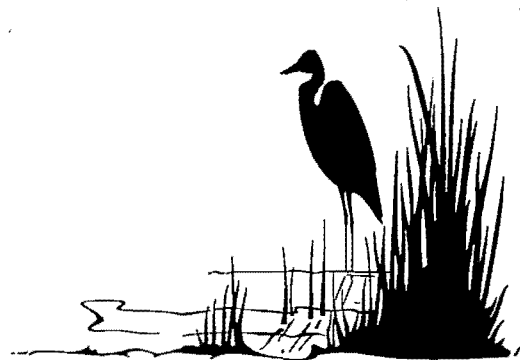
There were discussions in several communities on the possibility of linking the oil spill impacted communities by a computer network to increase communication and access to current information from the Trustee Council. This computer network would also be beneficial for the Community Involvement Project network. There was concern in most of the villages about the complexity of the Invitation to Bid process in that the communities had difficulty last year in submitting an electronic version of their proposals. They did not have the software to submit the budget pages correctly. There were two communities that were upset that the meetings were held just before the April 15, 1996 proposal submission deadline. They were assured that the EVOS Restoration Office would consider any proposal from the villages no matter what form it was in.

The north end of the island seemed to have a decline in Harbor Seal populations. There is a marked increase in sea otters which poses a threat to the declining subsistence resources. Local people were wondering if projects could be developed to make use of the overabundance of sea otter in an effort to create more local employment and to alleviate the damage to the ecosystem caused by sea otter overpopulation.

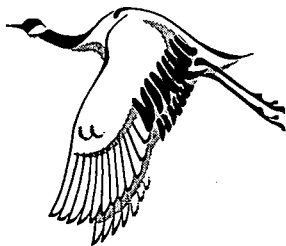
Two communities expressed need for land for their own use. One man commented that the people of the village had not been notified prior to the sale of their land to the Trustee Council and he was bitter about it.

A desire to build cultural centers was an issue in several villages. Villagers also had concerns that the archeological resources should be actively protected from looters and not just monitored as is presently done.

Traveling to 7 villages in 3 days was only possible due to the perfect weather we experienced while we were on beautiful Kodiak Island. My thanks to all those who came out to these meetings, for speaking your minds, letting us know how you feel and for the warm hospitality that we received from the people. Hopefully, we can find ways to help on the concerns that were raised. I look forward to seeing Kodiak again soon.



For more information or to be put on the mailing list for the Community Involvement Report please contact Martha Vlasoff at the EVOS Restoration Office 1(800) 478-7745 or write 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501



Community Involvement Report

May 21, 1996

This is what I sent out last month in the CI Report.

SEND IN LETTERS TO THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO SUPPORT THE SUBSISTENCE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE VILLAGES.

You can make a difference!

Now, the work of supporting the proposals from the village, corporate, and regional non-profit level begins. The Community Involvement Facilitators have an address list of the EVOS Public Advisory Committee (PAG) and the Trustee Council. It is very important for you to write letters to these decision makers in regards to the proposals that will make a difference for your community.

If you need help writing the letters let me know and if you want copies of the proposals that were submitted just call me at 1(800)478-7745. There will be fierce competition for these project dollars and we all need to stand together to make sure the Trustee Council is aware of how important these proposals are to the oil spill impacted communities. We have our foot in the door now and it is up to you to pass resolutions from the councils or start calling Molly or whatever it takes to let them know this is priority one with you folks.

You can also call the people who represent you on the Public Advisory Group. They are Sherri Barretta, from Chugachmiut 1(800)478-4155 Chuck Totemoff, from Chenega Corporation, 1(907)277-5706 and Brenda Schwantes, from Kodiak Area Native Association, 1(800)478-5721. These people represent you and they can take your concerns to the other PAG members for consideration.

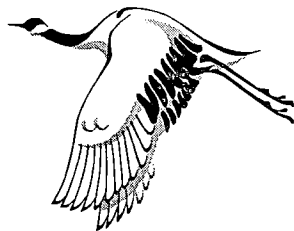
News Flash

May 23, 1996, is the day that the Work Force, the Chief Scientist and two members of the Public Advisory Group meet and decide what projects will be in the Work Plan for 1997 and we have not received any letters of support from the villages. If you can find the time today please sit down and write a letter of support for the subsistence proposals that have come in from the villages.

If you have already sent your letters to the Public Advisory members or to the Trustee Council yourself that's great. Thanks for your effort but if you haven't please fax your letter of support to this office as soon as possible. The phone number is 278-8012 or 1-800-478-7745 and the fax number is 276-7178.

If you can't get them in by Thursday, May 23, 1996 make sure you get them in by June 5, 1996 or notify the 3 people that represent you on the Public Advisory Group. Those are, Sherry Barretta, at Chugachmiut, Brenda Schwantes, at Kodiak Area Native Association, and Chuck Totemoff from Chenega Corporation.

For more information or to be put on the mailing list for the Community Involvement Report please contact Martha Vlasoff at the EVOS Restoration Office 1(800) 478-7745 or write 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501



Community Involvement

February 20, 1996

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FY 97 EVOS Invitation Out With Request From Oil Spill Residents
Since we last met at the Restoration Workshop I have been working on the wording people attending the Workshop had requested go into the Invitation for proposals. This wording was in regard to protocol for the principal investigators to follow in making contacts with the oil spill communities and the use of traditional knowledge in research. You should be getting your copy soon. If for some reason you do not receive it, or if you need additional copies just call me. This year it is a purple colored cover.

Progress Report on Youth Area Watch
Molly McCammon met with Mel Hemming and Alison Nyholm for an update on the Youth Area Watch Project last week. They had just been out to Chenega with students from Tatitlek, Hinchinbrook, Two Moon Bay and Chenega to take mussel samples with Pat Harris, one of the researchers for the Pristane Monitoring in Mussels Project.
The first training that the Youth Area Watch had was through the Harbor Seal Biosampling Project given by Kate Wynne in Cordova and was sponsored by the Alaska Harbor Seal Commission and coordinated by Monica Riedel. The next training for the Youth Area Watch will be aboard a research vessel with Evelyn Brown of the Herring Natal Habitat Project in early March.
If you would like to see your students included in the Youth Area Watch Project be sure to write to Molly McCammon or the EVOS Trustee Council and let them know of your

concerns on this or any other project. They want to hear from the public, especially from the communities in the oil spill area.

Traditional Knowledge Update
Molly McCammon met with Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, Sandra Schubert, Monica Riedel, and myself to talk about public meetings and the progress that the Community Involvement Project is making. It is apparent that some Principal Investigators (PI's) are going ahead with plans to use traditional knowledge in their projects as soon as possible. For instance, Evelyn Brown, who is conducting herring studies for the University of Alaska at Fairbanks has a position open to interview people in Prince William Sound about their observations in regards to herring. I sent out that job description in my last packet to the Community Facilitators. What we do not know yet is how all this use of traditional knowledge will be coordinated. We do not want one person interviewing local people coming in to Tatitlek one week on herring and have someone else from another project to come in a week later to ask about Harbor Seals or Harlequin Ducks.

Protocols Work Session
We talked about having a hands on document producing work session in Anchorage to develop protocols for use of traditional knowledge in research which is one of the goals of the Community Involvement Project. This two day worksession will be held here in Anchorage tentatively on April 9-10, 1996 with

one day being dedicated to the development of the wording of those protocols. The Community Facilitators and tribal leaders will be working with an expert on traditional knowledge in order to leave the two day work session with a document for their tribal governments to review. The second day would be for EVOS researchers and local community people to exchange information about what research has been done thus far especially with those researchers who have expressed interest in using traditional knowledge in their projects. We will have time to work on your 97 EVOS projects so take time now to prepare your projects.

Alaska Native Science Commission

I met with Patricia Cochran from the Alaska Native Science Commission (ANSC) which is an organization that was given funding from the National Science Foundation through the Alaska Federation of Natives to:

- 1.) enhance and perpetuate Alaska Native Culture;
- 2) ensure the protection of indigenous cultures and intellectual property.

Since one of our mutual goals is to "facilitate the integration of traditional knowledge into research and science" we agreed that we should be working together. I look forward to collaborative efforts with ANSC and RuralCap as we continue to implement the Community Involvement Project.

The Community Involvement Report by Martha Vlasoff is sent out bimonthly to all the oil spill impacted communities. To be added to the mailing list or for additional copies call : (907) 278-8012
Please let me know if you have updates from your village that I could include in the news letter . Perhaps students could write an article.

Please fill out the questionnaire below in regards to this projects that you feel are a priority to your community. Please send it back to me by February 26,96 by fax if you can.
1.) The name of your community?

2.) Our community would like to be included in the expansion of the following projects:

Community Involvement	Yes	___
Project 96052	No	___
Already included		___

Clam Restoration	Yes	___
Project 96131	No	___
Already Included		___

Prince William Sound	Yes	___
Youth Area Watch	No	___
Project 96210		___
Already Included		___

3.) Our community has a project idea for a proposal that is new or a resubmittal of a project from last year.

Project Title	___
We will need assistance in the writing of or resubmission of this proposal	
Yes	___
No	___
We have been working with this agency person or grant writer on this project proposal. _____	

Use additional pages if necessary.

Community Involvement Report

January 7, 1996 by Martha Vlasoff

Restoration Project 96052 : Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge

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Restoration Workshop Theme Traditional Knowledge, Integrated Approach

For those of you who had an opportunity to attend the Restoration Workshop Jan 16-18, 1996, I hope you have a sense of accomplishment and a better understanding of this whole EVOS process. For those of you who were not here in Anchorage for this meeting, the Community Facilitators that represent your village or town did an excellent job conveying your concerns about injured resources and the need to increase the communication between the western scientific culture who is conducting research on the oil impacted areas, and the people who have had to cope with the long term effects and changes in their ecosystem directly related to the oil spill.

At the Community Involvement Meeting on Jan 15, 1996 Molly McCammon, Director fo the EVOS Restoration Office, Craig Tillery, from the Alaska Dept of Law, and Bob Spies, Chief Scientist for the Trustee Council gave us an indepth overview of the purpose, goals and restrict ions of the 900 million fund which was established through a law suit between the Exxon Corporation and State and Federal governments.

Molly McCammon gave introductions and briefly explained the process while Craig Tillery went into greater detail as to how the Trustee Council was created and what it can be used for. He also talked about the difference between the 900 million dollar civil settlement and the 100 million criminal settlement which has 5 million set aside for subsistence related projects for unincorporated communities. Bob Spies talked about the need to sythesize the research being done and get the story out to general public. He said the ecosystem studies may be combined eventually to acheive a broader understading of the oil spill environment as a whole.

We also discussed projects that were already funded by the Trustee Council namely; the Community Involvement Project which has hired seven Community Facilitators(CF) thus far in the Chugach Region and will hire two more very soon; one in the Kodiak area and one in the Alsaka Peninsula area. The names and phone numbers of the seven CFs are:

- Gary Kompkoff/ Tatitlek/325-2311
- Don Kompkoff/Chenega Bay/573-5132
- Walter Meganack/Pt. Graham/284-2227
- Helmer Olsen/Valdez Tribal/835-5589
- Charles Moonin/Nanwalek/281-222
- Kenny Blatchford/Qutecak/224-3118
- Bob Henrichs/Eyak Tribal/424-7739
- Hank Eaton/Kodiak/486-4449

Contact the Restoration Office for the name of the Alaska Peninsula CF.

The other projects that were reported on were the Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling Project(see Monica Riedel's short article in the Nov.15-30,95 CI Report), the Clam Restoration project at Qutecak Hatchery in Seward and administered by Chugach Regional Resources Commission(CRRC) and the Prince William Sound Youth Area

Project proposed by Allison Nyholm from Chugachmiut and being administered by the Chugach School District. Many of the participants of our meetings requested that these projects be expanded to include more villages and communities in the 1997 round of proposals.

That brings up another major theme of our meetings that I am hoping you will pay close attention to. I did send home lists of the project proposals ideas with the community facilitators that were generated through the task force meetings ADF&G Subsistence Division did for the past two years. We

talked about if the individual communities were interested either resubmitting their old projects again, developing new projects or expanding on the subsistence projects which are presently funded in pilot project form. We broke into groups and discussed the prospects for all of the above but we fell short of actually assigning technical assistance personnel to each community for the proposal writing tasks.

Henry Huntington talked to the group about protocols for use of traditional knowledge in western scientific studies. His work for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference on a project called Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Beluga Whales: An Indigenous Knowledge Project in the Chukchi and Northern Bering Seas.

I hope that Henry will continue to be a structural advisor in the continuation of our project.

Carl Hild from RuralCap was very instrumental in identifying specific items that we should and did request be included in the FY 97 Invitation for project proposals which will be sent out on February 15, 96. Because of these recommendations there will be wording in the 97 Invitation. Here is an excerpt from the 1996 Work Plan:

Increase communications with the communities on research findings in non-technical language either through the Trustee Council newsletter, the bi-monthly Community Involvement Report, a radio program, school presentations, posters, or some other form of communication.

Create a forum for the local traditional knowledge bearers and the Principle Investigators conducting research to increase the exchange between culturally diverse groups in an effort to plan for, implement and evaluate future restoration projects.

Develop protocols to assist Principle Investigators and local communities in regard to contact with the communities and collection of traditional ecological knowledge including methodology, data ownership, compensation and data coordination.

Participants also commended the Trustee Council for the commitment they have made thus far in this effort.



Community Involvement Report

November 15-30, 1995 from Martha Vlasoff, Spill Area-Wide Coordinator
 Restoration Project 96052 : Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge

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EVOS Restoration Workshop Scheduled for January 16-18, 1996

Last year there were quite a few people from the oil spill impacted communities who attended the 1995 Science Workshop which was sponsored by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. At this workshop the principle investigators for research projects along with agency personnel, Restoration Office staff and various other groups meet for several days to identify the status on the injured resources of which research is being conducted in the oil spill impacted areas. The work group discussions that we had last year centered around the results of research projects funded through the Restoration Office, especially in the Subsistence and Archeology Services. It was stated that the effort to communicate those project results to the people who are the most severely affected by the oil spill needed to be greatly increased.

This year's theme for the key note speaker at the EVOS Science Workshop will be Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Science: Successful Examples. Hopefully we can work on forming partnerships between the western scientific way of understanding research along with traditional ecological knowledge (TEK). TEK is a term that just means the way that the subsistence hunters and gatherers look at their environment over an extended period of time. In addition to the keynote speaker there will also be a panel on incorporating TEK with western science from the perspective of a local community representative, a principle investigator who is working on an EVOS project, an agency representative to talk about local hire issues, and one person to talk about how we can involve the youth in our areas in research and training. Western scientists will benefit from forming partnerships with the people who live and have lived for generations in direct relationship with the land and sea. At the same time the people in the oil spill area will be able to understand in plain terms what it is the researchers are finding out through their scientific studies of the injured resources.

The Community Involvement Project will hold a

half day meeting on January 15, 1996, the day before the Science Workshop, to familiarize the new community facilitators hired through the Community Involvement Project with the EVOS process and to let them know what will be expected of them over the coming year. We will also hold the first meeting of the Steering Committee formed during the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill which was held here in Anchorage in September. They will be able to help the communities with project concerns for this coming year. Please discuss locally whatever you want to bring up at the Science Workshop in regards to injured resources and proposals so we can get an early start on the whole process this year. There will be less money for new projects.

We hope there will be more community representation this year at the Science Workshop, which will be held here in Anchorage at the Captain Cook Hotel.

Special hotel rates will be available and travel arrangements will be made for the community facilitators and the eight member Steering Group. In addition there will be one or two community members asked to participate on the panel on traditional knowledge from the village perspective. Their travel and per diem will also be covered.

I have sent a subcontract to all seven communities in the Chugach Region, one to Kodiak area via Kodiak Area Native Association and one to Alaska Peninsula area via Bristol Bay Native Association. We have asked the local tribal council or native association to decide who their local facilitator will be.

I would like to know the names of the new community facilitators as soon as possible so we can make the travel arrangements for these people to the 96 Science Workshop.

Steering Committee News

There will be a teleconference with the

Steering Committee on Dec.15, 1995 at 1:00 pm to discuss the summary of the Community Conference proceedings and to a response to that summary that the EVOS Restoration Office will sending out this week. Here is a list of the people who are on the Steering Committee:

Kodiak • Hank Eaton, Robert Katelnikoff

Prince Wm Sound • Pete Kompkoff, Monica Riedel

Alaska Peninsula • Priscilla Skonberg, Virginia Aleck

Lower Cook Inlet • Walter Meganack Jr., Lillian Elvsaa

If these people are living in your community please make a copy of this fax update for them or post the notice in a visible location like on the village office bulletin board. Thank you.

EVOS Project Updates

The last of the reviews are presently being conducted on the fiscal year 96 projects which were deferred for late decisions on funding for this year. Here is a list of projects related to Subsistence.

Clam Restoration Project.....CRRRC.....	\$274.9
Octopus/Chiton Project.....PWSSC.....	\$142.3
Community Involvement.....CRRRC.....	\$271.0
Tatitlek Salmon Release...ADF&G.....	\$26.6
Pr Wm So Youth Area Watch - Chugach School District.....	\$115.0
Documentary on Harbor Seal - Tatitlek.....	\$77.4
E.PWS Wildstock S Habitat - Eyak Native Village.....	\$92.0
Port Graham Pink Salmon ADF&G.....	\$95.3
Chenega Bay Salmon - Chenega.....	\$16.1
Community Based Harbor Seal ...ANHSC.....	\$128.5
Chenega Chinook Release ..PWSAC.....	\$52.3

Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling by Monica Riedel

On Nov. 28, 1995 the Cordova training went very well with 12 youth and 2 hunters participating. As

scheduled Kate Wynne, and Monica Riedel coordinated the biological sampling training session. Village technicians are: Don Kompkoff from Chenega Bay, James Totemoff from Cordova, and Jason Totemoff from Tatitlek. It was a beautiful day for Craig Mishler to videotape the proceedings. The Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch also was a very productive part of the project. The hunters and youth interacted and worked together in gathering and recording the data.

Kate and Monica arrived in Homer on Nov. 29, 1995 to hold a training session in Seldovia on the 30th but due to the high winds the session was canceled. The training took place in Homer on Dec.2nd with 4 hunters/Village Technicians who are: Nick Tanape Sr. from Nanwalek, Dale Malchoff from Port Graham, Hoyt Ogle and Mike Opheim from Seldovia.

Each village has a sampling kit, data forms and manual on biosampling. They will be receiving a refresher video being edited by ADF&G.

For more information on this project call Monica Riedel at 1(907) 424-5882. Fax 1(907) 424-5883

Community Involvement Report

November 1-15, 1995 by Martha Vlasoff

Restoration Project 96052 : Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge

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DEC 11 1995
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill caused severe disruption of the lives of many people living in the spill impacted 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 methods. People living in the oil spill area have detailed knowledge about the condition of the resources, which can significantly add to data collected as part of scientific studies, and enhance the success of restoration efforts.

Last year to improve the level of communication between the communities and the scientists, agencies and EVOS Restoration Office the Restoration Project 95052 was

funded by the Trustee Council to hire Community Facilitators in the villages of Tatitlek, Chenega, and Port Graham. This pilot project was administered by the ADF&G Subsistence Division last year but for fiscal year '96' the Community Involvement /Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project 96052 will be administered by Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC).

A sub-contract between CRRC and the designated village, Native association, or non-profit corporation will be sent out this coming week for the communities review and approval. The Community Facilitators will be selected by the local governing body. In the Chugach Region for this year's project one Community Facilitator will be hired for each of the seven villages or communities. One Community Facilitator to represent the Kodiak area and one to represent the Alaska Peninsula Region will be hired for a total of nine part time positions in the local communities.

Each community will be awarded \$12,000 and the funds will be given directly to the governing body. It will be their responsibility to provide financial accountability for and oversight of the Community Facilitator hired in that position which will allow the village 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 views of the whole community.

The oversight of the project will be done by CRRC's director Patty Brown Schwalenberg. CRRC has hired Martha Vlasoff as Community Involvement Spill Area Wide Coordinator, who will be working out of the EVOS Restoration office as of Nov. 1, 1995. Once the Community Facilitators from all the oil spill impacted communities are hired, they will meet with the Spill Area Wide Coordinator on the details of project implementation.

The following is a general outline of the functions that the community facilitators will be asked to perform. The details of how the work is accomplished will be determined by the local governing body. Each governing body will be required to submit to CRRC quarterly reports detailing the local activities of the project. Community Facilitators will:

- Inform the spill area wide coordinator of community issues/concerns/questions. Issues could be identified through community meetings conducted by the community facilitators or through other means, and could include ideas for new projects.
- Assist the spill area wide coordinator in increasing community involvement in restoration projects. Tasks might include: identifying community members with available boats and other equipment who are available to work and what their skills are, assisting in local coordination to the annual round of Trustee Council community meetings as well as community visits from project

Principle Investigators, etc.

- Disseminate to community members the twice monthly updates from the spill area wide coordinator.
- Attend the annual Restoration Workshop and certain scientific review sessions (for example on the SEA Project, Persisting Oil Workshop, or Octopus/Chiton Project)
- Assist in defining protocols, policies and principles for the collection and use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).
- Assist in identifying injured species on which TEK should be collected.
- Receive training in collection of TEK.
- Collect TEK under the supervision of the spill area wide coordinator and the Subsistence Division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Please contact Martha Vlasoff if you have any questions or need more information.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451
Phone 278-8012 Fax 276-7178
1(800) 478 7745

The Chugach Heritage Foundation is beginning work on EVOS Project 96154. This project is to develop a comprehensive community plan for restoring archeological resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet including strategies for storing and displaying artifacts at appropriate facilities within the spill area. Contact Jim Sinnott (Facilities) or Lora Johnson (Documentation, Archeology and Training programs) at:
Chugach Heritage Foundation
4201 Tudor Center Dr. Suite 220
Anchorage, AK 99508
Ph 561-3143 Fax 563-2891

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JUN 05 1996

**Report for the Public Advisory Group Meeting on the Community Involvement Project
June 5, 1996**

In January of 1996 the annual Restoration Workshop sponsored by the Trustee Council brought together the whole gamut of interest groups including the general public, scientific researchers and agency administrators who have been involved in or at least who were curious about the EVOS Process. The theme of the conference was the use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in research. This in itself was encouraging to the local facilitators and other oil spill impacted community members who came to participate at the workshop. Many of the scientific presentations were very technical and hard to decipher. This resulted in a call for a forum to be created by which the scientists and the local community members could sit down together and share their own perspective on the ecosystem. As a result of the Restoration Workshop there is an increased awareness by principle investigators, who have EVOS-funded projects, for use of TEK and local hire in their projects.

In an effort to facilitate a closer relationship between the Researchers and local community members we did send a questionnaire to the principle investigators that expressed interest in utilizing Traditional Knowledge and hiring local people in research projects. Efforts are ongoing with some of the projects to hire local people for projects. Specifically, Don Kompkoff the Community Involvement Facilitator for Chenega has informed me that the youth of the village are working with Pat Harris with the Pristine Mussel Project on collecting mussel samples for analysis of Pristine levels in ecosystem. The students collect samples every other day. Don said that 4 students from Chenega have participated in stream assessment training to learn the assessment techniques used for Anderson and O'Brien Creek projects and as a result of a 100 ton near coastal licence training that was held in Chenega this spring they have 5 new people with 100 ton licenses in Chenega which should be helpful as the hiring of local people for research projects increases. They are also lining up a boat for David Scheel on the Octopus Project this year. Last year David worked with Mike Eleshansky do the habitat surveys. He has also worked with Walter Meganack Jr. from Port Graham who lined up a boat operator, Simeon Kvasnikoff to work with David Scheel. I worked with Lisa Thomas from the Near Shore Invertebrate Project to find people in Chenega to work with the River Otter Project in the field but we were not able to find someone locally because competition with other local jobs which paid a higher wage. Gary Kompkoff the facilitator in Tatitlek lined up Jerry Totemoff for the work in Tatitlek. I have received lists for local boats available for work with researchers from Eyak, Chenega, and Port Graham so far and the facilitators for each community is working on their own local lists. In Cordova there is an ad in the Tribal Newsletter for boat owners to work with the USFS.

Because of the increased interest from the researchers and requests for people to work with from the oil spill impacted communities a work session to draft protocols was deemed necessary to provide guidelines for the researchers in the utilization of Traditional Ecological Knowledge. Following is a quote from the document that was created during the work session. "Indigenous and local knowledge provide an important perspective that can help the restoration effort by providing information and analysis of the environment and resources affected by the oil spill. While the differences between indigenous and scientific ways of knowledge must be understood, successful projects will improve our collective understanding of the natural processes involved in the restoration work." "Working in, around, and with communities requires sensitivity to their

cultures, customs, and traditions. Successful working relationships are built on mutual respect and trust. These protocols describe major elements of a research partnership, but their application depends on using common sense and acting with common courtesy."The deadline for comments for the Draft Protocols is June 14,1996.

Another goal of the Community Involvement Project was to encourage submission of project proposals to the Trustee Council for funding from the oil spill impacted communities. On April 15,1996 there were a total of 26 proposals submitted directly from the oil spill communities, while last year there were 12. We are pleased with the increased participation. Some projects are for planning how to manage the resources, while others are for actual restoration of the resources. (clams and salmon) I'd like to read to you a letter from Gary Kompkoff about the projects they support.

Here is an excerpt from Henry Huntington of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, who acted as facilitator at our Protocol work session," This is a new area for all of us, at least in terms of involving TEK in a large, ongoing scientific program. It seems to me that the Trustees are taking a great deal on faith, since no one can be certain that the TEK initiative will actually produce what everyone hopes. This is not to say that I think it is a big risk or that little will come from it. I think it has great potential, and I think it is off to an excellent start. It will take, however, a continued willingness on (all) parts to be receptive to new ideas, to be flexible to the trial-and-error development of these ideas, and to remain focused on the overall goal of trying to restore what can be restored in the wake of the spill."

At the 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference in September of 1996 I will like give examples of where this project is working and where it needs improvement. An example of our success is an increase in the number of local people involved in the process. Now establishing a well thought out organizational structure for the network is the key factor to the overall success of the project. That way the oil spill impacted communities will establish a stronger voice in this EVOS process. I would like to be a part of the work shop that Dr. Steve Picou is going to be sponsoring on Contamination and Polar Communities or do my presentation about the EVOS experience in conjunction with his workshop at the 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference September 19-21,1996. I will ask the Community Involvement Facilitators if they would suggest people from the oil impacted communities to attend this conference entitled Shaping An Unpredictable Future: Science and Communities as requested by Dr. Steve Picou. (See attached)

People in the oil spill impacted area are concerned about preparedness for the next oil spill especially since the federal government has lifted the oil export ban to foreign countries. They are also very concerned that there is so little done to help the human loss which has been a direct consequence of the spill. Another major concern that the oil spill communities is to be involved directly in the planning for the reserve for which 12 million dollars per year has been set aside since 1994 so that restoration efforts can continue beyond the year 2001 cutoff of Exxon Corporation's payments to the settlement trust. The oil spill impacted had limited involvement in the planning for what the 900 million dollar settlement was used for to begin with but the villages and communities that were directly impacted want to make sure that their concerns about the environment are incorporated into the plans to distribute and administer the reserve funds.

Accomplishments:

- Increased awareness and understanding of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill process by the oil spill communities through attendance of the Restoration Workshop in Jan of 1996 and monthly written reports and correspondence sent to the communities.
- Community Involvement Facilitators have been hired in all 9 communities and among other things have contributed to the increased number of proposals submitted to the Trustee Council for funding. All Community Involvement Facilitators attended the Restoration Workshop.
- Protocols for Utilizing Indigenous and Local Knowledge in the EVOS Restoration Office were drafted at a workshop organized in conjunction with the Invitation to Bid deadline of April 15, 1996. (see attached)
- The Community Involvement Coordinator provides input to the Restoration Work Force Meetings and to the Restoration Update editorial board as well as contributing material on subsistence related topics for the EVOS Trustee Council Annual Report and the EVOS Invitation to Bid which featured an summary of the Community Involvement Project and the major concerns that were voiced by the communities at the Restoration Workshop in January of 1996.
- Community Involvement Coordinator worked with Youth Area Watch, the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission, and the Clam Restoration Project to keep these projects posted as far as Restoration Office activities and workshops and to feature news from these projects in the fax reports sent to the Community Involvement Facilitators.
- The Community Involvement Coordinator, along with Molly McCammon, Brenda Schwantes, Hank Eaton, and Dan Moore conducted informational meetings in the 7 communities on Kodiak Island in regards to the EVOS Settlement and Subsistence Cluster Projects. (see notes from Kodiak report) Molly directed Bob Spies and Stan Senner to look into crab enhancement as a topic of discussion at the Restoration Workshop next year.

Tasks To Work On:

- Look for additional money to fund subsistence projects.
- Assist the local communities with implementation of their projects.
- Continue to communicate with local communities on their local observations on the ecosystem as it relates to injured resources.
- Developing a stronger organizational structure for the network of Community

Involvement Project.

- Work on creating a forum between western science and Traditional knowledge. Possibly through the Elders Youth Conference Project submitted by the Native Village of Eyak.
- Work on including oil impacted communities in the planning process for the Restoration Reserve.
- Work on encouraging support of the projects submitted in the subsistence cluster by village councils and regional organizations throughout the Work Plan review process.
- Work on review of Protocols written during the April 9-10,1996 Work Session.
- Work on planning for new project 97352 Traditional Ecological Knowledge with the oversight of Chugach Regional Resources Commission.
- Make the communities aware of the planning process results ongoing for the symposium on the 10th anniversary of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill.

Martha Vlasoff

Community Involvement Coordinator

To: Molly McCammon
From: Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator
Subject: Kodiak Trip Report, March 27-30, 1996
Date: March 27-30, 1996

Informational meetings were conducted in the Kodiak Island villages in March to find out about local concerns and possible project proposals, and to discuss the ongoing restoration programs. Although previous meetings have been held Kodiak, these were the first meetings in the villages since 1993. The group traveling included Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Project Coordinator, Hank Eaton, Community Involvement Facilitator for Kodiak Island, Brenda Schwantes, Public Advisory Group member from Kodiak, Dan Moore, ADF&G Fisheries Specialist, and Alex Swiderski, AK Dept. Of Law, who visited Akhiok and Karluk only.

I would like to identify the key points that were brought up at the meetings:

The number one concern was for the communities to be prepared for the next oil spill. In every village (except Akhiok which was in the process of celebrating their Alutiiq Week festivities), the villagers wanted assistance in obtaining oil spill response equipment to protect local resources. They were especially concerned about the subsistence resources of importance to their way of life which, in their opinion, was not a high priority on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill cleanup effort. They were aware that the lifting of the oil export ban would mean that the oil tankers would eventually be passing right by Kodiak on their way to the North Pacific Rim countries and they feel they are presently incapable of protecting themselves from another round of oiled beaches.

In four out of seven of the villages residents noted that the researchers conducting studies in their area had not sent any reports back in regards to the results of the studies. They also complained the study results that they had seen were not in laymen terms so they could not draw any useful information from them. "There were too many studies and not enough action that the studies may have warranted. We don't see the results from the money spent."

One of the major themes we heard was the villages believe that the EVOS Restoration fund is not helping the people that were the most impacted by the spill, especially given the decline in subsistence resources. "Laws are enacted to protect the animals without regard for the impact it may have on people. "We should pass an ordinance to list ourselves as animals so we could receive some assistance from the Settlement." "The people have been hurt emotionally but are not recognized as an injured resource." Treating the human loss as a separate issue from the overall ecosystem restoration has left local oil spill impacted communities feeling like the Trustee Council money isn't addressing their most important issues.

Clam enhancement was requested for three villages including Ouzinkie which will be apart of the Clam Restoration Project in 1996. Health concerns about the long range effect of eating clams and other subsistence resources from the intertidal zone was also mentioned in four communities. People wonder why there haven't been any studies of the people in regards to their consumption of subsistence foods (ie increased strokes and other health problems).They are wondering about the increased incidence of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and they want faster/better ways to detect the toxin.

Crab enhancement was an important topic in three villages. The villagers wanted to know if there could be aquaculture projects to bring the crab populations back to pre-spill levels. They commented that even though the crabs were on a decline before the spill the fishermen had voluntarily cut back on their catch before the spill. They said that after the spill the resource seemed to completely disappear. They wondered why the crab and shrimp had not been put on the injured resource list.

Three communities were very interested in plans for waste oil disposal facilities. They said they are trying to deal locally with solid waste and waste oil problems, but they need assistance with the recovery and storage problems they face locally.

There was discussion in several communities on the possibility of linking the oil spill impacted communities by a computer network to increase communication and access to current information from the Trustee Council. This computer network would also benefit the Community Involvement Project. There was concern in most of the villages about the complexity of the Invitation to Bid process in that the communities had difficulty last year in submitting an electronic version of their proposals. They did not have the software to submit the budget pages correctly. There were two communities that were upset that the meetings were held just before the April 15, 1996 proposal submission deadline. They were assured that the EVOS Restoration Office would consider any proposal from the villages no matter what form it was in.

The north end of the island seemed to have a decline in Harbor Seal populations. There is a marked increase in sea otters which poses a threat to the declining subsistence resources. Local people were wondering if projects could be developed to make use of the overabundance of sea otter in an effort to create more local employment and to alleviate the damage to the ecosystem caused by sea otter overpopulation.

Two communities expressed need for land for their own use. One man commented that the people of the village had not been notified prior to the sale of their land to the Trustee Council and he was bitter about it.

A desire to build cultural centers was an issue in several villages. Villagers also had concerns that the archeological resources should be actively protected from looters and not just monitored as is presently done.

47TH ANNUAL ARCTIC SCIENCE CONFERENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ARCTIC DIVISION

Shaping an Unpredictable Future: Science and Communities

The 1996 AAAS Arctic Science Conference hopes to help Northern cities and villages gain more control of their own future.

All Northern communities—but in particular Native communities—are facing a number of difficult issues in the coming years. How well they deal with those issues will in large part shape their future. The conference is intended to help by:

1. Looking at examples of what communities are themselves doing. What works and why? How can communities maintain control? How can scientists help?
2. Improving communication between scientists and Northern residents, so science can be more useful to communities. When has poor communication caused problems? When has science raised or alleviated fears among local residents? When have scientists and local residents worked together to find solutions?

By scientists we mean all those in the natural and social sciences—whether at universities, in government agencies, or in private industry. All scientists who live and work in Northern cities and villages are aware of the issues those communities face, and are familiar with what local residents think is important. We want the benefit of that experience.

The photo by James Barker shows Stephanie Carl (foreground) and Anna John (background), members of a youth dance group, at a January 1996 festival at Toksook Bay in western Alaska.

The challenge for Arctic communities is maintaining traditional ways while incorporating science and technology to improve the quality of village life.

To start everyone thinking about possible discussion topics, here are some of the goals urban and rural communities are working toward:

- Establishing safe food, water, and places to live
- Successfully adapting to climate changes
- Improving the quality of life in the North through science and technology
- Maintaining adequate resources for a subsistence lifestyle
- Participating in the global economy
- Shaping the future through effective local action
- Applying traditional and local knowledge to problems
- Developing a strong economic base
- Having safe, productive schools and neighborhoods
- Eliminating alcohol and substance abuse as causes of violence

We also appreciate the tradition of providing an opportunity for all researchers in the Arctic Division to share their work at the annual science conference, and for that purpose, we will continue to organize technical sessions in all disciplines. In addition, we will have poster sessions, special workshops, and meetings in conjunction with the conference—so contact us if your organization would like to schedule an event. Please share your ideas with us by contacting:

Jacki Huisa, Conference Chair
Mary Killotin, Conference Coordinator

Institute of Social and Economic Research
University of Alaska Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
phone: (907) 786-7724; fax (907) 786-7739
e-mail: auaas@acad2.alaska.edu

1996 ARCTIC SCIENCE CONFERENCE
CONFERENCE INVITATION AND CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

Call for Participation

The conference committee invites you to organize a work session or panel on a topic that deserves attention. We also invite you to share your research by presenting a paper or poster. Please submit the title and a one-page abstract of your work session, panel, paper, presentation, or poster to Jack Kruse, conference chair, by April 30, 1996. Please include personal contact information (mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address), as well as both a hard copy and a DOS or Mac diskette of your abstract.

Larus Prize: The student submitting the paper or poster judged best by a panel of scientists will win an all-expense paid trip to the annual AAAS meeting in Seattle, Washington, February 1997. Participants must be U.S. citizens and graduate students enrolled at any university within the region covered by the Arctic Division of the AAAS.

Look for more conference information at our web site: <http://orion.alaska.edu/iser/home.htm>

Special Workshop

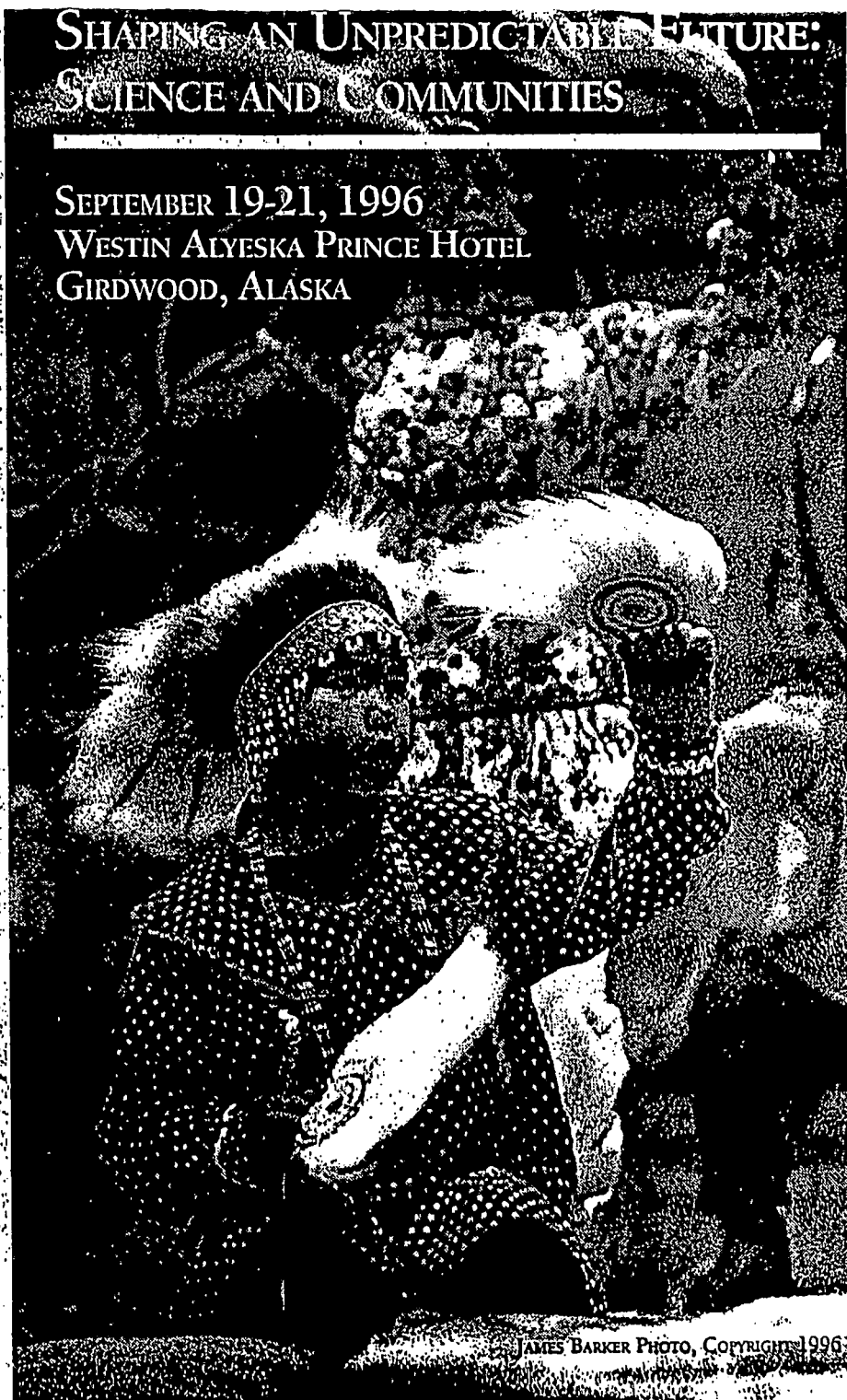
Dr. Wendy Eisner, NSF visiting professor in biological sciences at UAA, will hold a workshop in conjunction with the conference: "Arctic Climate and Environmental History: Using Paleoecology to Forecast Future Changes." Dr. Eisner hopes the workshop will encourage participants to develop long-range projects that will forecast future environmental changes by studying past biological and physical processes and human activities. Since this topic involves an array of disciplines, she welcomes participation by those attending the conference.

Jack Kruse, Conference Chair
Institute of Social and Economic Research
University of Alaska Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

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SHAPING AN UNPREDICTABLE FUTURE: SCIENCE AND COMMUNITIES

SEPTEMBER 19-21, 1996
WESTIN ALYESKA PRINCE HOTEL
GIRDWOOD, ALASKA



JAMES BARKER PHOTO, COPYRIGHT 1996

AFN BOARD ADOPTS POLICY GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH

At its quarterly meeting in May, the AFN Board of Directors adopted a policy recommendation that includes a set of research principles to be conveyed to scientists who plan to conduct studies among Alaska Natives.

The principles will be sent to all Native organizations and villages in the hope that compliance by researchers will deter abuses such as those committed in the past which lately have come to light.

Alaska Natives share with the scientific community an interest in learning more about the history and culture of our societies. The best scientific and ethical standards are obtained when Alaska Natives are directly involved in research conducted in our communities and in studies where the findings have a direct impact on Native populations.

AFN recommends to public and private institutions that conduct or support research among Alaska Natives that they include a standard category of funding in their projects to ensure Native participation.

AFN conveys to all scientists and researchers who plan to conduct studies among Alaska Natives that they must comply with the following research principles:

- * Advise Native people who are to be affected by the study of the purpose, goals, and time-frame of the research, the data-gathering techniques, the positive and negative implications and impacts of the research.
- * Obtain the informed consent of the appropriate governing body.
- * Fund the support of a Native Research Committee appointed by the local community to assess and monitor the research project and ensure compliance with the expressed wishes of Native people.
- * Protect the sacred knowledge and cultural/intellectual property of Native people.
- * Hire and train Native people to assist in the study.
- * Use Native language whenever English is the second language.
- * Guarantee confidentiality of surveys and sensitive material.
- * Include Native viewpoints in the final study.
- * Acknowledge the contributions of Native resource people.
- * Inform the Native Research Committee in a summary and in non-technical language of the major findings of the study.
- * Provide copies of studies to the local library.

PROTOCOLS FOR UTILIZING INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE EVOS RESTORATION PROCESS

Introduction

Indigenous and local knowledge provide an important perspective that can help the restoration effort by providing information and analysis of the environment and resources affected by the oil spill. While the differences between indigenous and scientific ways of knowledge must be understood, successful projects will improve our collective understanding of the natural processes involved in the restoration work.

Working in, around, and with communities requires sensitivity to their cultures, customs, and traditions. Successful working relationships are built on mutual respect and trust. These protocols describe the major elements of a research partnership, but their application depends on using common sense and acting with common courtesy.

Protocols

- EVOS research involving the communities should follow the Guidelines for Research adopted by the Alaska Federation of Natives.
- Initial contacts should be made through the Community Involvement Spill Area Wide Coordinator (CISAWC, Martha Vlasoff), who will do a preliminary screening to determine the purpose of the visit before passing the requests on to the communities concerned.
- Once contact has been established through the CISAWC, researchers should use the Community Facilitator or designee as the primary community contact.
- The Community Facilitator will make the necessary local arrangements for the researcher to meet with the Village Council to discuss the project's goals, scope, methods, expectations, benefits, and risks. The Facilitator will help orient the researcher to the community and its customs.
- The researcher and the village council, assisted by the Facilitator, will work together to set up a research agreement. This agreement will address the nature of the research, permissions and consent that are needed, the need for local research assistants, compensation of participants, acknowledgment, confidentiality, oversight, review, data ownership and storage, and return of results.
- Research projects should provide meaningful training to local assistants to develop skills for community-based research.

- Researchers will obtain informed consent from all participants, addressing anonymity, confidentiality, and review of drafts.
- Results of the research will be returned to the community in the form of all publications and reports produced by the project, which will include a plain-language summary, by presentation in the community, and in cooperation with the EVOS Restoration Office for other initiatives it undertakes.
- Researchers and community residents should keep in mind how this information will be used in improving restoration, management, education, and future research.
- All research projects involving the communities will be evaluated by the researcher, the community facilitator, and the village council. The overall program of community-involved research will be reviewed on an annual basis by the village councils and Community Facilitators, with input from the researchers, the Trustee Council, and the Public Advisory Group.
- Protocols will be reviewed on an annual basis and amendments made as needed.
- In developing proposals and research plans and budgets, researchers should anticipate the costs of activities called for in these protocols.
- The protocols should also provide guidance for research projects involving local knowledge and involvement outside the Native communities.

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

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

May 22, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: FY 97 EVOS Restoration Project Proposals

Dear Molly,

Greetings from "God's Country". I hope that this letter finds you in good health and spirits.

I am writing today to voice our comments regarding restoration proposals for FY '97. I will briefly address each of the projects that we support and why they are important to the Native of Tatitlek.

Project Number 97220 - "Eastern FWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration"

Many of the subsistence resources that were adversely affected by the EVOS are still in various stages of recovery. Many of the resources have not gained much ground since 1989. Many of the salmon returns have been created through enhancement efforts, not necessarily in traditional harvesting areas. This project will replace lost subsistence resources and will assist in restoring natural salmon returns. This project is also important to us because it will allow village residents to work directly on the project, providing their own input and experience.

Project Number 97210 - "Youth Area Watch"

This project is in its second year. Conversations with Tatitlek youth that have participated in the project have shown that they are very excited about the project. With the villages becoming more involved in the management of some of the resources that are so important to our lifestyles, it is vital that we strive for as much youth involvement as possible - this project is perfect for this.

Project Number 97220 - "Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound"

I had a great deal of involvement in this project, really enjoyed working with the production firm that was selected to produce the documentary. I think that the final product will be very beneficial to everyone, especially those unfamiliar with the importance of subsistence to Native villages. Contract costs were quite more than expected for the production.

Project Number 97052 - "Community Knowledge/Traditional Ecological Knowledge"

In it's third year, this project is just realizing it's potential. I think that we all know the potential that it has and how beneficial it can be to both residents and scientists.

Project Number 976127 - "Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release"

This project has been extremely successful, a good working relationship has been established with the Valdez Fisheries Development Corp. and residents are much more involved in ensuring the success of this project. We hope that the Trustee Council will continue to support the project.

Project Number 97131 - "Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration"

Restoration of one of the most popular subsistence resources while utilizing local residents and knowledge has made this one the most popular projects in Tatitlek. The project also has created a more closer working relationship between the Chugach communities and residents.

Project Number 97244 - "Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling"

We have received much community support for this project, both from hunters and youth. There are several people in the village that are trained to take samples. This provides the opportunity for our people to be directly involved in research efforts and also to learn more about the impacts that the oil spill has had on the seal populations. The ANHSC has done an excellent job in facilitating the project-Monica should be commended for her good work.

Project Number 97245-BAA - "Community-Based Harbor Seal Research"

This project will allow for an even greater degree of involvement by the people most affected by any declines or adverse impacts of the oil spill on it's population. We strongly urge support of it.

Project 97256A - "Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Colombia Lake"

As always, we support any efforts to restore or replace subsistence resources damages or destroyed by the oil spill. This project will introduce red salmon in an area that is perfectly suited for it and will do much to enhance subsistence harvests of a salmon species that is becoming more and more difficult to find in northern PWS. The residents of Tatitlek wholeheartedly support this proposal and urge the Trustees to fund it.

Project Number 97115 - "Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System"

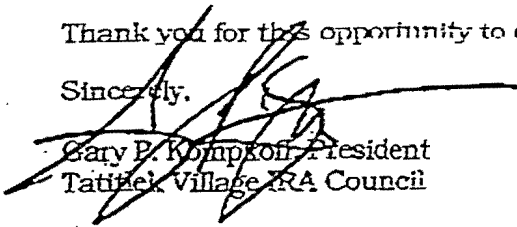
It makes no sense to fund projects that will restore damaged resources or environments if efforts will not be made to prevent marine pollution that may adversely affect their success. This project, which we have participated in for the past three years has come a long way and will soon realize its goals and objectives with more funding. The two recommendations contained in the overall plan that are to be addressed are construction of Environmental Operation Stations that will improve the overall

management of solid and oily wastes and creation of used oil management systems in each community.

Again, these are just brief narratives of our opinions of the projects listed, all of which we strongly support and urge the support of the Trustee Council of them. I hope that you will call me if you have any questions regarding these statements.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. take care.

Sincerely,


Gary P. Kumpkoff, President
Tatitlek Village IRA Council