18.02.01

State Trustee's meeting

April 16, 1998,

at 10 a.m.

STATUS REPORT - SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM

This report is divided into two parts. Part I provides background information on the program. Part II provides financial and project status information.

Part I. Background Information

Appropriation - SLA 79 (1993), Sec. 11 appropriated $5,000,000 to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) for a grant program.

Purpose of grants - Restoring, replacing, or enhancing subsistence resources or services damaged or lost as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Eligible communities - Grants are limited to the unincorporated rural communities in the spill area. The communities are: Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Karluk, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay.

Source of funds - The source of the $5,000,000 is the criminal settlement with Exxon Corporation. Funds are also available to communities for subsistence restoration through the civil settlement. The program funded with civil settlement funds is managed by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Original members of the subsistence restoration planning team -

Jim Fall, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div. (lead)
Rita Miraglia, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.
Don Callaway, National Park Service
Steve Zemke, U.S. Forest Service
John Gliva, DCRA, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division

Current members of the subsistence restoration planning team -

Jim Fall, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.
Rita Miraglia, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.
Lisa Scarbrough, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.
John Gliva, DCRA, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division

Program history - The legislation establishing the grant program was enacted in June 1993. Implementation of the grant program was slowed because funds were not provided to implement the program and DCRA was not permitted to use a portion of the $5,000,000 for implementation purposes. In June 1994, the Oil Spill Trustee Council made funds available for subsistence restoration planning. The grant agreements themselves have been prepared and are being managed by DCRA staff without financial support.

Shortly after the planning funds were approved, the planning team traveled to Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, and Nanwalek (summer/fall 1994). During these trips we briefed the communities on the program and assisted them in identifying and prioritizing potential projects. The planning team was not able to travel to Karluk and the Alaska Peninsula communities during the summer of 1994 because the late start conflicted with the commercial fishing season. The team traveled to Kodiak and the peninsula communities in the fall of 1994.

The members of the planning team assisted the communities in preparing project proposals. In mid-July 1994, sixteen proposals prepared on behalf of the four communities visited in the summer of 1994 were submitted to the Trustee Council for possible funding through the civil settlement funds. This approach was taken because providing grants to unincorporated communities through the civil settlement funds stretches the $5,000,000 available through the criminal settlement.

The proposals from the unincorporated communities that were not funded by the Trustee Council through the civil settlement funds were then considered for funding through the DCRA grant program funds. The legislation establishing the DCRA grant program requires that the State representatives to the Oil Spill Trustee Council be consulted before the department awards grants. At the end of October 1994, seven proposals were presented to, and received the support of, the State Trustees. Since the approval of the initial seven projects, six additional proposals have been presented to and received the support of the State Trustees. All 13 of these projects have been funded and are underway.

Part II. Status Of The Grant Program

Original Appropriation **$5,000,000**

Project Grants	Grant Amount	Balance 10/14/97	Completion Date -*extension requested
Tatitlek Mariculture, Operations	$387,600	$68,000	*Sept. 1998
Tatitlek Mariculture, Capital Outlay	$606,000	$27,110	June 1998
Tatitlek Fish & Game Processing Facility	$187,000	$56,400	*Sept. 1998
Prince William Sound Regional Spirit Camp	$228,000	$0	June 1996
Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement	$424,000	$27,700	*Sept. 1998
Chenega Bay Mariculture	$337,300	$124,266	June 1998
Chenega Bay Subsistence Harvest Support	$100,000	$69,800	*June 1998
Perryville Subsistence Education & Training Center	$125,000	$8,500	*June 1999
Port Graham Coho Restoration	$438,800	$116,800	Dec. 1999
Chignik River Weir	$148,750	$93,512	June 1999
Kodiak Island Spirit Camp	$250,000	$10,000	*Aug. 1998
Kametolook River Coho Enhancement	$78,226	$61,000	Being returned
Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, Perryville: Subsistence Fish and Game Processing Buildings/Cultural Education Centers/Subsistence Cultural Education Programs	$1,350,000	$579,900	June 1999
TOTAL	**$4,660,676**		

Balance **$339,324**

NOTE: This amount does not include approximately $61,000 that will be unused for the Kametolook River project. Once these funds are returned, the remaining balance will be $400,324.

Unencumbered, unobligated funds from the original $5,000,000 were subject to lapse back to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Fund December 1, 1997. Language to retroactively extend the lapse date to is contained in the reappropriation bill currently under consideration by the legislature.

In addition, new grant funds are being made available through the reappropriation of interest earnings on the criminal fund (SLA 100, 1997). The amount of funding will not be known with certainty until June 30, 1998, but is expected to be roughly $350,000-380,000.

Project Descriptions and Status

Tatitlek Mariculture, Operations
Grant amount $387,600
Balance $68,000
Expires Extension to Sept. 1998 has been requested
Funding for the oyster project was approved as a replacement for lost subsistence resources. Replacement is addressed by making oysters available to the residents. This grant supports the development and operation of the mariculture project. Funds are being used for employee wages; to purchase and ship materials and supplies such as oyster seed, supplies, and equipment; to hire a mariculture specialist; and for travel relating to the project.

Tatitlek Mariculture, Capital Outlay
Grant amount $606,000
Balance $ 27,110
Expires June 1998
Funding for the oyster project was approved as a replacement for lost subsistence resources. Replacement is addressed by making oysters available to the residents. This grant is funding the design and construction of the oyster processing and storage building. The building is approximately 90% complete; unanticipated higher costs associated with the building pad, the concrete work and the hiring of skilled laborers resulted in some modifications to the project. The language in the grant authorizing the purchase of oyster processing equipment and a work boat were deleted from the grant and the related funding has been applied towards the completion of the building. Tatitlek Corporation is considering contributing funds to replace the equipment that has been deleted from the grant agreement. Other grant programs have also been contacted as a means of completing the project.

Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Facility
Grant amount $187,000
Balance $ 56,400
Expires Extension to Sept. 1998 has been requested
Through this project, residents will have the ability to do a better job of processing and storing harvested subsistence resources. An additional consideration was that the pressure on damaged resources may be reduced if residents can make more efficient use of available resources, such as salmon. This facility has been incorporated into the oyster processing and storage facility. Following research on the cost of operating the freezer, the IRA Council requested that the language in the grant authorizing the purchase of the freezer be deleted and the funding identified for the freezer unit be directed towards the completion of the building. Tatitlek Corporation is considering purchasing and installing the freezer unit.

Prince William Sound Regional Spirit Camp
Grant amount $228,000
Balance 0
Project completed
This grant addressed impacts to subsistence as a cultural activity. The camp provided an opportunity for

youth from the region to learn about subsistence resources, gathering and processing techniques, and other related activities. The camp operated during the summers of 1995 and 1996, and is now being supported through funding from Chugach Alaska Corporation. All reports indicate that the project was a success.

Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement
Grant amount $424,000
Balance $ 27,700
Expires Extension to Sept. 1998 has been requested.
This project was funded as a replacement for damaged and lost subsistence resources. The purpose of the project is to increase the sockeye salmon run to the English Bay River. Funding is being used to pay the salaries of hatchery workers and to purchase necessary equipment and supplies. The project appears to be moving ahead with adequate returns to allow for subsistence fishing, cost recovery fishing, and escapement.

Chenega Bay Mariculture
Grant amount $337,300
Balance $124,266
Expires June 1998
Funding for the oyster project was approved as a replacement for lost subsistence resources. Replacement will be addressed by making oysters available to the residents. This project initially requested funds for day-to-day operations of the mariculture project. After DCRA raised concerns over the management of the oyster project, Chenega Corporation and the IRA Council requested a modification to the proposal. The modification resulted in a scaling down of the mariculture project and allowed the development of an oyster seed grow-out operation. After the seed grow to spat size they are placed in the grow-out pens with the balance being sold to Tatitlek and other oyster farms. The scale of this project is easier for the community to handle and the opportunity for the community to grow commercial size oysters is still part of the project.

Chenega Bay Subsistence Harvest Support
Grant amount $100,000
Balance $ 69,800
Expires Extension to June 1998 has been requested
Chenega Bay was in the path of the oil, and subsistence resources close to the community were heavily impacted. To gather resources it has been necessary for residents to travel further in open skiffs. This grant provided funds for the IRA Council to hire larger boats so that resources can be gathered in greater safety. This project has not been as successful as a similar project funded immediately following the oil spill. The main problem is that the community is not taking trips. This grant was due to expire in January 1998 but an extension to June 1998 has been requested.

Perryville Subsistence Education and Training Center
Grant amount $125,000
Balance $ 8,500
Expires June 1999

This project provides funds for the community to finish the inside of their tsunami shelter so that it can also be used as a subsistence and cultural education center. Funds have also been provided for a language lab and to purchase other equipment and supplies needed to support training relating to subsistence and cultural activities.

Port Graham Coho Restoration
Grant amount $438,800
Balance $116,800
Expires December 1999
This project was funded as a replacement for damaged and lost subsistence resources. The purpose of the project is to increase the coho salmon run in the Port Graham River. Funding is being used to pay the salaries of hatchery workers and to purchase necessary equipment and supplies needed to establish and operate the hatchery and the enhancement effort. Last year was the first egg take and from the take, 29,754 tagged coho salmon were released this summer. The survival rate of this first hatch was reported as being very good.

Chignik River Weir
Grant amount $148,750
Balance $ 93,512
Expires June 1999
This project provides funds to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the purpose of keeping the Chignik River weir operational an additional four weeks each summer. Through this funding, ADF&G is beginning to build a data base on late run salmon entering the Chignik River. ADF&G comments about this project have been very positive. They are obtaining data that has not been available in the past and they have successfully tested the use of video cameras as a salmon counting technique. Late run salmon are an important subsistence resource to the communities in the area.

Kodiak Island Spirit Camp
Grant amount $250,000
Balance $ 10,000
Expires Extension to August 1998 has been requested
Summer 1997 was the second year of operation of this camp. Reports indicate that the camps were a success and KANA is already looking into funding options for future camps. KANA has requested an extension of the grant for another year to help pay for next summer's camp.

Kametolook River Coho Enhancement Project
Grant amount $78,226
Balance $61,000
Funds will be returned as project is being completed using civil settlement funds (Project \247)
This project funds the use of salmon incubator boxes in the Kametolook River as a means of rebuilding the coho salmon run. With help from ADF&G staff, individuals from the community selected sites for the boxes and had a successful experimental hatch the first year of operation. Students are involved in the project through the use of a small incubator that has been placed in the school.

Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, Perryville: Subsistence Fish and Game Processing Buildings/Cultural Education Centers/Subsistence Cultural Education Programs

Grant amount $1,350,000
Balance $ 579,900
Expires June 1999

Funds from this grant are being used to build fish and game processing facilities in Perryville and Ivanof Bay and cultural/subsistence education/fish and game processing facilities in Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Lake. The facilities are under construction, with the effort being managed by the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Funds for subsistence/cultural education programs are included in this grant.

Additional Grants

In addition to the funded projects described above, DCRA has received the following grant requests (total amount requested $447,100):

Nanwalek	Rearing pens for salmon enhancement project and skiff - $109,500
Port Graham	Floating skiff dock - $82,500 Temporary sockeye and pink salmon incubation facility - $139,600
Tatitlek	Commercial smokery addition to fish and game processing facility - $44,000
Chignik Lake	Archaeological display equipment - $71,500

The five requests listed above have been evaluated by an interagency team headed by DCRA. The State Trustees will be consulted about which grants to fund.

prepared by John Gliva, DCRA
4/7/98

Tatitlek Smokery

- This proposal requests funds to add a commercial smokery to the fish and game processing facility.

- Since the spill residents from Tatitlek are harvesting more salmon for subsistence purposes.

- The smokery will be used for commercial purposes as well as for subsistence purposes.

- The fish and game processing facility will include a freezer for storing harvested resources.

- The sale of products produced by the smokery may help support the cost of operating and maintaining the fish and game processing facility.

- This proposal appears to be a major break from traditional approaches to smoking fish. In numerous villages, the task of smoking fish is accomplish by families and extended families building and operating traditional smoke houses.

- If there is a shortage in the community of opportunities to store subsistence resources, this approach does not appear to be an approach to solving the problem.

Project Title:	Tatitlek Smokery
Project Leader:	Gary Kompkoff
Lead Agency:	Tatitlek Village IRA Council
Cost of Project:	FY 99 - $44,000
Project Start-Up/Completion:	October, 1998 to September, 1999
Project Duration:	One Year
Geographic Area:	Tatitlek
Contact Person:	Gary Kompkoff, President, Tatitlek Village IRA Council P.O. Box 171 Tatitlek, AK. 99677 PH: (907) 325-2311 Fax:(907) 325-2298

Introduction

The Tatitlek Village IRA Council proposes to install a smokery near the Fish and Game Processing Facility that is near completion. (Tatitlek has received funds for the installation of fish and game processing equipment that will make the facility operational by the end of 1998) The purpose of the smokery is twofold. First, it will be used to provide a traditional, relatively inexpensive means of preserving subsistence harvested resources. Second, the smokery will be used on a scale yet to be determined to prepare smoked salmon and possibly shellfish for sale commercially. Income earned from this venture will be used to assist in providing for maintenance and operational costs of both the fish and game processing facility and the smokery.

Project Need

Since the oil spill in 1989, the residents of Tatitlek have had to rely more on salmon to compensate for the decline in availability of other subsistence resources. In 1988, 54.2% of the subsistence harvest was salmon and prior to the spill in 1989, 52.2% of the harvest was salmon. But in 1990, 61.3% of Tatitlek's subsistence harvest was salmon. There has not been a substantial change in these percentages in recent years, due to the continued unavailability of other resources, such as seal, ducks and herring.

Being able to preserve and store more salmon during the winter will lessen the pressure on the injured and scarce resources of seals, sea lions, ducks and herring. These resources are harvested mostly during the winter months when salmon are less available.

The Mariculture Processing Facility will include a freezer storage facility as well. Current personal storage freezer space in the community is sufficient to allow residents to store enough subsistence resources to last until February or so. The facility freezer will provide ample capacity to assure a sufficient supply of resources beyond the present limits. We

realize that the maintenance and operating expenses related to a freezer of this capacity will be expensive. Being able to preserve some of the resources by smoking and/or drying will significantly reduce freezer space requirements and thus operation and maintenance expenses as well as offer a greater variety of fish products for village consumption.

In addition to cost savings, An FDA/ADEC certified smokery would provide a way for the community to underwrite the costs of operating and maintaining the processing storage facility by producing smoked products for sale in the Alaska tourist market. There is a strong demand for native smoked products and, with the completion of the ferry terminal in Tatitlek, a large portion of the smoked product that is produced in the smokery will be sold right in the community.

Project Design

Objectives:

1. Provide a traditional, relatively inexpensive means of preserving subsistence resources

2. Create a village-owned commercial operation that can be used to underwrite the operational and maintenance expenses of the village fish and game processing/storage facility

3. Provide economic development opportunities, create employment

Schedule:

A smokery is planned as a part of the fish and game processing facility. If funding is obtained prior to installation of the fish and game processing equipment, smokery equipment will be purchased and installed at the appropriate time during facility completion. If funding is obtained after completion, the equipment will be purchased and installed in the designated area.

Technical Support:

Technical assistance will be provided for facility design and installation by operators of existing smokeries in Cordova and Valdez.

Location:

The project will be located in the Village of Tatitlek

Project Implementation

This project will be implemented by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

Coordination

Managerial, accounting and technical assistance will be provided by the Chugach regional resources Commission (CRRC). Training on product smoking and packaging will be an FDA/ADEC approved program arranged through CRRC.

Personnel

Gary Kompkoff has been president of the Tatitlek Village IRA Council for almost twenty years and works for the community as supervisor of capital projects. He represents the Village of Tatitlek on a number of regional Boards and Commissions. He also fishes commercially when time allows and hunts and fishes for subsistence.

Budget

This project will be completed within one year. It is limited to the purchase and installation of smokery equipment and supplies. Cost estimates are as follows:

1. Equipment:	
Smokery:	$25,000.00
Supplies:	$ 5,000.00
2. Equipment Installation:	$ 4,000.00
3. Freight:	$ 7,500.00
4. Project Administration:	$ 2,500.00
Total:	$44,000.00

Port Graham Subsistence Salmon Temporary Incubation Facility

- Three previously approved EVOS grants are related to Port Graham's hatchery efforts. The pink salmon effort is supported by civil settlement funds. The coho effort is supported by criminal funds and sockeye from the Port Graham hatchery support Nanwalek's sockeye enhancement project, also funded out of the criminal settlement.

- This project will allow the pink and sockeye hatchery efforts to continue even though the building housing the hatchery was destroyed in the fire.

- The coho project was intended to improve the number of fish returning to the river. After the current hatch is released, the building being used for the coho project will be available for use as a temporary sockeye and pink hatchery.

- The building being used as the coho hatchery is owned by the Port Graham Village Council. The plan is to expand the building and then use it as the temporary location for the sockeye and pink hatchery.

- The funds requested will lease the expanded building and purchase and install equipment and supplies needed to reestablish the sockeye and pink hatchery.

- Funds from the pink salmon grant will be used to support the purchase of supplies that will help establish the temporary hatchery.

- Equipment and supplies purchased with this grant will be relocated to the new permanent facility once it is built. Construction and relocation will not occur for one to two years.

- Approval of this grant will prevent interruption of the hatchery effort.

Project Title: Port Graham Subsistence Salmon Temporary Incubation Facility

Project Leader: Ephim Anahonak

Lead Agency: Port Graham Village Council

Cost of Project: $139.6

Project Start-up/Completion Dates: March 1998/September 1998

Project Duration: 1 Year

Geographic Area: Port Graham

Contact Person: David Daisy; 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517;
Phone 243-8544; Fax 243-1183; email ddaisy @alaska.net

Introduction

This project will lease and equip a facility in Port Graham to use as a temporary incubation facility for sockeye and pink salmon until a new hatchery is built to replace the one lost in the January 13, 1998 fire. It will take two to three years to construct and equip a new hatchery. Unless a temporary facility can be equipped to incubate eggs in the meantime all the broodstock development work that has gone on to date will be lost and the salmon enhancement programs for the villages of Nanwalek and Port Graham may fail. All the equipment and most of the plumbing and other enhancements to the temporary facility will be transferred to the new hatchery when it comes on line.

There are both pink salmon and sockeye salmon subsistence programs funded with either criminal or civil settlement monies from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The EVOS Trustee Council funds the pink salmon program with civil settlement monies. This program helps underwrite the hatchery production of pink salmon for subsistence use in Port Graham. Normally pink salmon are not heavily utilized for subsistence. However, the local sockeye run has been very depressed and is just now beginning to respond to rehabilitation efforts, and the coho subsistence harvest is about 15% of its historic level. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of pink salmon harvested for subsistence in recent years. Unfortunately, the pink run to Port Graham is also suffering. Escapement into the Port Graham River has barely met the minimum goal for four of the last five years.

Because of their four to five year life cycles, it will take a long time for the sockeye and coho runs to rebuild. A large number of the pink salmon that are being produced by the hatchery now being developed in Port Graham are being taken in the local subsistence fishery. Although the subsistence harvest of hatchery fish is helping to make up for the lack of wild fish, it is making it far more difficult for the hatchery to develop the broodstock it needs to become self-sufficient. The EVOS pink salmon project in Port Graham is funding procedures to enhance the survival to returning adults of juvenile pink salmon released from the hatchery.

The state Department of Community and Regional Affairs is funding the sockeye salmon subsistence project with state criminal settlement monies allocated to unincorporated villages in the oil spill region. This project is helping to enhance the English Bay River sockeye run, which is the primary source of subsistence sockeye for both the Port Graham and Nanwalek villages. It involves

is the primary source of subsistence sockeye for both the Port Graham and Nanwalek villages. It involves rearing hatchery produced fry to smolt in pens in the English Bay River lakes. The smolt are then released to migrate from the system and return as adults.

Both the pink salmon and sockeye salmon enhancement projects relied on the Port Graham hatchery to incubate the eggs and produce the fry. There are no other operating hatcheries in the state that can handle the needs of these programs. In order to maintain as much continuity in these programs as possible it is proposed that a temporary incubation facility be set up to incubate 1.5 million sockeye salmon eggs and at least 15 million pink salmon eggs. This will allow the sockeye salmon program to continue at its current level and maintain the pink salmon program at a level that will allow for a pink salmon subsistence harvest at the current level and have adequate broodstock to ramp up production quickly once the new hatchery comes on line.

Project Need

The main Port Graham hatchery facility that handled the pink and sockeye salmon operations was completely destroyed by fire. At the earliest it will be two to three years before a replacement facility can come on line. In the meantime a temporary facility must be set up to incubate eggs for these programs beginning with the 1998 season. Without this facility no enhancement fish will be returning and these programs will cease. All the money, time and effort that has gone into developing these programs will be for nothing. The sockeye and pink salmon that the Port Graham and Nanwalek villagers are beginning to rely on for their subsistence needs will no longer be available.

Project Design and Implementation

Project Goal:

The goal of the Port Graham Temporary Incubation Facility project is to maintain as much continuity as possible in the pink salmon and sockeye salmon projects.

Project Objective:

By July 15, 1998 have a temporary incubation facility on line that can incubate 1.5 million sockeye salmon eggs and at least 15 million pink salmon eggs.

Schedule:

The Port Graham village council is currently adding on to the coho incubation facility (a separate building from the main hatchery that was not destroyed in the fire) to accommodate the equipment needed for pink and sockeye incubation. The village council will lease the building, with a one-time payment, to the project. As soon as funds become available the necessary materials, supplies and equipment will be purchased and installed.

Implementation:

The materials, supplies and equipment will be purchased under the direction of the Port Graham Hatchery Board of Directors. Hatchery staff will oversee and conduct the

installation with professional assistance as needed. Technical, accounting and purchasing assistance will be provided by CRRC.

Location:
Port Graham.

Coordination

The Chugach Regional Resources Commission is providing technical and accounting assistance.

Community Process

A village meeting was held on January 19, 1998 to discuss the fate of the hatchery. There was unanimous support for keeping the program going. On February 2, 1998 the Port Graham village council met and passed the attached resolution (98-01) urging DCRA to fund this grant request.

Qualifications of People Involved

David Daisy and Paul McCollum of CRRC will be providing assistance with project development and implementation. Mr. Daisy, formerly a program manager with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has nearly 30 years experience in Alaska with fisheries project development and implementation. Mr. McCollum, has over 24 years of varied experience in Alaska with fisheries enhancement projects as a biologist for the ADF&G salmon enhancement program and a biologist, hatchery manager and program director for several private nonprofit salmon enhancement programs around the state. CRRC is also providing the project with accounting services.

Budget

This project will fund the lease of a building, the acquisition of materials, supplies and equipment needed to incubate 1.5 million sockeye salmon eggs and at least 15 million pink salmon eggs and office equipment and supplies. Other funds that could be put to this task are being used either to replace other items that were lost in the fire (i.e. $6,500 for supplies and equipment for the coho weir and $20,000 to replace the electronics on the electroanesthesia unit), or for design, engineering and matching funds for the new hatchery. The following is a breakdown of the costs associated with setting up the temporary incubation facility.

Item	Estimated Cost
Building lease; one-time payment to use building until new hatchery is ready	$25,000
Equipment	
Aerator	$4,300
Incubators; 65 @ $500 (this is in addition to the 50 incubators that are being donated to the hatchery)	$32,500
Electric hoist	$10,000
Monitoring & Alarm system	$20,000
Fire suppression system	$2,500

Pallet jack		$1,500
Emergency oxygen system		$1,000
Large electronic scale		$1,000
Small digital scale		$350
Egg sorter		$2,500
Supplies		
General plumbing		$9,800
8" header pipe, valves & fittings		$2,150
4" saltwater line		$6,500
Miscellaneous supplies		$5,000
Office supplies & equipment		$3,000
Administration		$12,500
	Total	$139,600

Native Village of Port Graham

PORT GRAHAM VILLAGE COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 5510 • PORT GRAHAM • ALASKA 99603-5510
907-284-2227 FAX 907-284-2222

RESOLUTION 98-01

PORT GRAHAM VILLAGE COUNCIL

A resolution urging the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to fund a proposal to purchase materials, supplies and equipment needed to set up a temporary hatchery facility to maintain broodstock while a new hatchery is being constructed to replace the one that burned.

WHEREAS the January 13, 1998 fire that destroyed the Port Graham hatchery also destroyed all the sockeye and pink salmon eggs that were being incubated in the hatchery, and

WHEREAS the loss of these eggs represents a major set-back in the development of the hatchery program whose primary objective is to increase salmon returns to the Port Graham and Nanwalek area for subsistence and commercial use; and

WHEREAS a replacement facility for the lost hatchery will not be ready in time to take eggs in 1998; and

WHEREAS the loss of production from the hatchery program for two years in a row could jeopardize the entire hatchery program resulting in restricted or curtailed local subsistence salmon fisheries as well as the loss of the time, effort and money that has already been invested in the hatchery program; and

WHEREAS a temporary hatchery facility needs to be set up to ensure that pink and sockeye eggs are taken in 1998; and

WHEREAS most of the supplies and equipment purchased for the temporary facility can be moved to the new hatchery when it is built; and

WHEREAS the limited funds that the hatchery now has need to be invested in the construction of a building that will house both the permanent hatchery and the fish processing plant;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Port Graham Village Council strongly urges the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to grant funds from the EVOS Criminal Settlement Program for Unincorporated Villages for the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment needed to set up a temporary salmon incubation facility.

ADOPTED this 2 day of February, 1998.

Elenore McMullen
Elenore McMullen, Chief

Agnes L. Miller
Attested by

Rearing Pens - English Bay Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Project

- The English Bay Sockeye Salmon Enhancement Project is partly supported by criminal settlement funds.

- This project has increased the number of sockeye salmon returning to the English Bay River.

- Both subsistence and commercial fisherman are benefiting from the increased returns.

- The increase in fish returning to the river increased the possibility of juvenile fish being exposed to disease pathogens. Juvenile sockeye salmon being held in net pens close to the lake shore are at a higher risk of being exposed to diseases carried by returning adult salmon.

- In coordination with ADF&G, a strategy was developed to reduce the exposure risk of juvenile sockeye located in net pens.

- The strategy calls for increasing the separation between the pens, reducing the number of juvenile sockeye in each pen, and anchoring the pens off shore.

- Funds from this grant will allow for the purchase of pens that are being used by the salmon farming industry. The pens are strong enough to be anchored off shore and include features that will allow the crews to work safely on the pens.

Project Title: Rearing Pens for the English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Project

Project Leader: Carol Kvasnikoff

Lead Agency: Nanwalek IRA Council

Cost of Project: $109.5

Project Start-up/Completion Dates: March 1998/September 1998

Project Duration: 1 Year

Geographic Area: English Bay River system

Contact Person: David Daisy; 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517;
Phone 243-8544; Fax 243-1183; email ddaisy @alaska.net

Introduction

This project will fix a major problem that, if left unresolved, could foil the current effort to rebuild the English Bay River sockeye salmon run. This sockeye run, located near the villages of Nanwalek and Port Graham, was once a primary source of subsistence and cash for the residents of these villages.

The EVOS clean-up effort had a negative impact on the English Bay sockeye. Boom deployment during the early phases of the clean-up trapped a large number of outmigrating sockeye smolt in the boom curtain on the ebbing tides causing high levels of mortality. This, plus the negative impact on other subsistence resources in the area by the spill and the basic health concern that the villagers have with eating fish and marine plants from the spill area, has put emphasis on the need to build the English Bay sockeye return back up to a level that will support heavy subsistence use and a revived commercial fishery.

Studies were undertaken in 1990 by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) to determine the best approach to increasing the English Bay sockeye return. In was determined that smolt production in the system was the bottleneck to increasing the returns. A BIA grant was obtained in 1991 to conduct a smolt production pilot project employing lake pen rearing techniques. Eggs were taken from the English Bay sockeye return, incubated to the fry stage at a state facility, returned to the English Bay system for rearing to presmolt in net pens and released into the system in the late fall for outmigration the following spring. The success of this effort lead to a five year grant from the Alaska Science & Technology Foundation to further develop and expand the project. EVOS criminal settlement funds were applied for in 1994 to help fund the project and were awarded for a three year term beginning in 1995.

The 1995 season had the first significant return of adult sockeye from the project. An estimated 28,000 adults returned. This was the largest return in 14 years and the first time in eight years that both a subsistence and a commercial fishery were allowed on this run. Around 70% of these fish were attributed to the project.

Although the dramatic increase in the return is certainly welcome, the additional sockeye entering the English Bay River system to spawn has resulted in an increase in the amount of disease pathogens being introduced. This increased pathogen load has greatly increased the risk that the juvenile fish being reared in the net pens in the English Bay lakes will suffer large losses from a disease epizootic. This situation occurred during the 1995 season when all fish in the rearing pens had to be destroyed because of an IHN viral epizootic.

Several meetings were held this past winter with ADF&G fish pathology, limnology and local management staff to discuss ways to reduce the disease threat to the fish in the rearing pens. Four strategies were developed from these meetings. First, annual sockeye escapement into the English Bay River system will be capped at 15,000. This will be enough to provide for the natural spawning needs, broodstock for the eggtake and the in-river subsistence harvest. By capping the escapement at this level it will prevent unneeded adults from entering the system and shedding additional disease pathogens.

The second strategy involves dividing the pen rearing complex into three sub-units with each sub-unit separated from the other sub-units by a distance of at least 300 feet. Such separation would minimize the changes of an epizootic breaking out in one of the sub-units infecting the other sub-units.

The third strategy calls for reducing the number of fish placed in each pen. A reduced loading density will lessen the chance of an epizootic occurring in the pens as well as being less stressful on the rearing fish.

The fourth strategy involves moving the rearing pens to the middle of the lake. Virtually all of the spawning adults congregate along the shoreline. By placing the pens out in the middle of the lake there will be the maximum spatial separation between the pens and the spawning adults. In addition, the system's high flushing rate and the prevailing winds will further dilute the pathogen level off shore.

Adopting the off shore rearing strategy will require that the pen rearing system be upgraded. The existing pens have wooden frames which will not be able to withstand the wind and wave action that pens located off shore will be exposed to from time to time. In addition, the existing pens would need to be redesigned to lift the top of the nets about two feet above water level so that wave action will not wash fish out, plus the frames would need to be fitted with handrails and wide walkways with non slip surfaces to make them safe for personnel tending the rearing fish.

The best approach to providing a pen rearing system for the English Bay Sockeye program is to purchase a system designed for use in the salmon farming industry. Such systems are built to withstand rough weather and are safe to work on. This would be much cheaper than the project designing and building its own system and there would be a much better assurance of a high quality workable system.

A price quote has been obtained for a pen rearing system consisting of three separate units. Each unit will be divided into three pens and have a total holding volume of around 15,250 ft^3. The

three units in total will have a maximum loading density for the million presmolt that the project will produce of about 0.5 lbs/ft^3. This will comply with the strategy to reduce the loading density. Each of the three pen units will be separated from the others by a minimum of 300 feet to comply with the strategy to keep rearing units separate from each other.

In addition to the pen rearing system the project will also need a stout skiff that can safely transport the pen crew to the pens. The current skiff is not suited for traveling in the open water portions of the lake. However, the existing 15hp outboard is adequate for powering the new skiff and will be transferred to it.

Project Need

The English Bay Sockeye Salmon Subsistence project is designed to increase the sockeye run in an efficient and cost effective manner. In the past this run has been a vital part of the economic and social fabric of the Port Graham and Nanwalek Native villages.

The approach of pen rearing sockeye salmon fry to the presmolt stage for release into the system appears to be working. However, a new pen rearing strategy needs to be put in place in order to prevent the rearing fish from being adversely impacted by the increased disease pathogen load that the increased salmon returns are causing.

The heart of this strategy is a new pen rearing system split into three separate units. Each unit will be placed in off shore areas of the lake where the disease pathogen load is greatly diluted, kept separate from the other units to reduce the chances of a disease spreading should an epizootic occur in one of the units and have a low fish loading density which will help reduce stress and the chances for an epizootic.

Project Design and Implementation

Project Goal:

The goal of the English Bay Sockeye Salmon Subsistence project is to develop a self sustaining enhancement program that will increase the annual English Bay sockeye salmon return to a level that will again support the subsistence and commercial fisheries.

Project Objective:

The objective of this project is to initiate a pen rearing strategy that will maximize the adult return from juvenile sockeye salmon being reared in pens in the English Bay River system while minimizing the impact of the pen rearing process on wild stocks that utilize the system.

Schedule:

Equipment for the new pen rearing strategy will be procured in time for the 1998 field season.

Implementation:

The equipment will be assembled and installed by English Bay Sockeye Salmon Project staff under the general direction of the village council. The project staff is made up of

local village residents most of whom have been ith the project since its inception. Technical assistance will be provided by CRRC.

Location:
The English Bay River system.

Coordination

The Chugach Regional Resources Commission and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game are providing technical assistance and services.

Community Process

This grant request will support an ongoing project that has extensive village support. On January 16, 1998 the Nanwalek IRA Council met and passed the attached resolution urging DCRA to fund this grant request.

Qualifications of People Involved

Assistance with program development and implementation is being provided by David Daisy of CRRC. Mr. Daisy, formerly a program manager with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has many years experience in Alaska with fisheries project development and implementation. Paul McCollum is under contract to CRRC to provide technical training and general field oversight for the English Bay River sockeye project. Mr. McCollum, has over 15 years of varied experience in Alaska with fisheries enhancement projects as a biologist for the ADF&G salmon enhancement program and a biologist and hatchery manager for several private nonprofit salmon enhancement programs around the state. CRRC is also providing the project with accounting services. ADF&G is providing technical assistance in fish culture and fish disease control.

Budget

This project will fund the acquisition of a pen rearing system for the English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Subsistence project. The following is a breakdown of these costs.

Item	Estimated Cost FY 96/ FY 97
Contractual	
Freight	$9.5
Equipment	
Wavemaster net pens (see attached quote)	$82.5
Alumaweld skiff	$7.5
Administration	$10.0
Totals	$ 109.5

Wavemaster Canada Ltd

20085 – 96th Avenue
Langley, B.C.
Canada V1M3C6
Tel: (604) 882-5626
Fax: (604) 882-5611

QUOTE

January 16, 1998

Chugach Regional
Resources Commission
4201 Tudor Centre Drive
Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska
99508

Attention: Mr. Dave Daisy

NANWALEK – 12 METER DIVIDED WAVEMASTER STEEL DECK LAKE PENS FOR SOCKEYE PROGRAM

Three (3) individual 12 meter net pens each divided into four (4) 5.5 meter holes.

$82,500 U. S. Funds

Prices are good for 90 days.
F. O. B. Seattle, Washington

WAVEMASTER STEEL DECK NETPEN SPECIFICATIONS

- 3" x 5" main structural tubes (.150" wall)
- 11 gauge stamped safety grip (non-skid) decking
- Wavemaster unique hinge, nylatron lined with stainless steel pin connectors (no metal to metal wear in hinge)
- All walkways 39" wide
- Inside perimeter steel hand rails – 42" high with welded net hooks on top of rails (outside perimeter handrails available upon request)
- All steel hot dip galvanized
- Floatation – molded polyethylene tanks, foam filled for positive floatation – bolted to system
- All connecting bolts, pins and hardware
- Engineered for 2 meter (6.5') significant wave height

WAVEMASTER

Subsistence Restoration Grant Proposal

Archaeological Display Equipment for Chignik Lake Cultural Center

- Would provide for the purchase, installation, and training needed to create an archaeological display facility within the Chignik Lake Subsistence Processing/Cultural Center.

- Would assist in restoration of traditional subsistence gathering practices damaged by the spill through the display of artifacts and education programs provided by the archaeological resources

- Would return artifacts to the region disturbed by the oil spill or in jeopardy because of vandalism or environmental pressures, while restoring a sense of pride and ownership to the region.

- Facility would implement a region-wide use plan with Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Bay, Perryville and Ivanoff Bay to provide traveling displays in the communities.

- A partnership with the Alutiiq Museum would be agreed upon to provide professional curatorial services to the facility.

- Local resident(s) would receive archaeological training through the appropriate organizations throughout Alaska or nationally to manage the facility.

- A consultant would be contracted to assist the village council in the installation and basic operation of the equipment and also work with the communities to develop a strategic plan for the display facility.

- Educational programs would be developed to assist in cultural and subsistence revitalization. $50,000 was appropriated for cultural programs under the grant that provided for the construction of the building - the display facility would work closely with this program to develop a comprehensive approach.

- The total cost of the project is $71,500.

Archaeological Display Equipment for Chignik Lake Cultural Center

Restoration Category:	General Restoration
Proposer:	Chignik Lake Village Council
Cooperating Agencies:	None
Duration:	1 year
Cost FY 98:	$71,500
Geographic Area:	Alaska Peninsula
Injured Resource/Service:	Subsistence/Archaeological Resources

Abstract
This project would provide museum-quality display cases, specialized equipment, and training for an individual to supervise the facility for the artifacts displaced, vandalized or injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The equipment would be used in the subsistence building/cultural center recently completed in the village. Professional services would be provided by the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak through traveling displays. The displayed artifacts held in the cultural center would serve the purposes of bringing the archaeological resources damaged and displaced by the spill back to the descendants of the original owners. Additionally, they would be utilized as an educational experience for residents of Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Bay, Perryville, and Ivanoff Bay to learn their history and ancestry, and to restore the transmission of knowledge regarding subsistence hunting and fishing that was injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Finally, the return of the artifacts to the community would restore the sense of ownership and pride that was expropriated when the spill occurred and the years after.

Introduction
The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill caused disruption to the lives of the residents of the Chignik region. The affects of the oil spill reached into every facet of our lives, from subsistence hunting to the passing on of knowledge to our children. One of the most serious areas of disturbance was that of our ancestors artifacts located throughout the spill region. These artifacts are vital in the restoration of knowledge on subsistence hunting and fishing to the children and adults of the region. Because the oil spill has disrupted the traditional uses of subsistence foods, bringing these artifacts back to the village would allow the residents to restore subsistence by passing on the knowledge of our ancestors.

The vandalism and erosion of the artifacts within the region has created concern among the residents of Chignik Lake. The impenetrable bond that is felt toward our ancestors through these artifacts is threatened when they are removed outside the region. It is the desire of the community to display these artifacts within the community and region and restore pride and ownership. The Chignik Lake Village Council would purchase the equipment. Funding would

provide for museum-quality display cases, specialized equipment for the building, and training for one individual from Chignik Lake to take care of the artifacts. This person would work closely with the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak.

In addition to this grant, the original money appropriated for the construction of the cultural center contained $50,000.00 for the formation of cultural education programs. This project would supplement that effort and bring a legitimate presence of cultural programs to the region.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of the Problem

The Exxon Valdez oil spill cause severe disruption in the lives of many people throughout the spill region, and specifically the residents of the Chigniks and their subsistence activities. The artifacts that are vandalized due to the oil spill or destroyed because of environmental conditions are of immense value to the residents of Chignik Lake. Other artifacts that are vandalized or found throughout the region belong in the Alaska Peninsula area. Katmai digs, along with other digs along the peninsula, should display their finds at the Cultural Center. The transportation of these artifacts out of the region causes stress to those who care deeply about the cultural connection to our ancestors through these artifacts and is a missed opportunity for us to help restore subsistence to the area through educational programs.

B. Rationale

This project is within the parameters of the Criminal Settlement by restoring "subsistence resources or services damaged or lost as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill."

C. Location

Chignik Lake - Subsistence Building/Cultural Center

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

1) To restore traditional subsistence activities through the education and interaction of the community residents with the display of local and regional artifacts.

2) To enhance the education of children in the Chigniks by providing a history of their ancestors through the display of artifacts.

3) To bring the artifacts disturbed by the Exxon Valdez oil spill in the Chignik area and artifacts closely tied to the Alutiiq culture found throughout the region, including the Katmai region and other archaeological sites, back to the region and restore pride and ownership.

B. Methods

This project will be implemented by the Chignik Lake Village Council. The equipment necessary to complete this project would be purchased and installation of the equipment would be performed by a contractor. Training for the local curator(s) would take place with either the

Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak or another training site yet to be identified.

The communities of Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Bay would be approached to develop a region-wide use model for the facility. The school district would be involved through the education of the community children at the facility. The trained superintendent(s) would work with the Alutiiq Museum to develop traveling displays to show at the facility. The facility would remain a display facility for the foreseeable future, although a repository would be the eventual goal.

The long-term support for the facility would come from the village council. Costs for this type of display facility are minimal. Predominant consideration would have to be given to electricity and heat; though these costs have already been accounted for when the original construction of the building took place. The artifacts would be maintained by a local resident on a volunteer basis, with an opportunity for paid employment further along into the life of the facility from other grants and revenue.

The implementation of this project would happen through the Chignik Lake Village Council. The village council would oversee the process of installing the equipment, choosing a superintendent(s), and maintaining the building. Johnny Lind, president of the village council would be the lead person on the project. Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Bay would be invited to participate in the formation of the archaeological displays.

The Chignik Lake community fully supports this project, as is shown through the unanimous support by the village council to go ahead with the project. The Subsistence Building/Cultural Center is operated by the village council. The council has extensive experience in successful project management and foresees no problems with implemenation.

Line Items	*Unit*	*Unit $*	*Subtotal*
Counter/shelves for artifacts per ft.	*20*	*$500*	*$10,000*
Worktables	*3*	*400*	*1200*
Dehumidifier	*3*	*300*	*900*
Humidifier	*3*	*300*	*900*
Museum cabinet	*2*	*650*	*1300*
Cabinet drawers	*16*	*50*	*800*
Fire resistant file cabinets	*2*	*700*	*1400*
Traveling display cases	*6*	*2500*	*15,000*
Adjustable height table	*1*	*1500*	*1500*
Consumables (cataloging kit, gloves, dusting brushes, air purifier, etc.)	*10*	*500*	*5000*
Museum training	*1*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Media equipment (video recorder, tape recorder, camera, VCR, television)	*5*	-	*1500*

Installation of equipment	*1*	*7,000*	*7,000*
Shipping	*1*	*15,000*	*15,000*
In-kind contribution of management by Chignik Lake Village Council	-	-	*-0-*
Total	*68*	*24,400*	*$71,500*

C. Contracts and Other Agency Assistance

No contracts or agency assistance is expected.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks Dates

April 1998	Receive grant from DCRA.
May 1998	Obtain price quotes on all materials needed and pursue training for superintendent; work cooperatively with the Alutiiq Museum to form traveling displays; approach the other Chigniks to work together on project
June 1998	Order materials and figure out shipping.
September 1998	Contract with organization to install and organize equipment and artifacts
October 1998	Open display facility
November 1998	Report to DCRA on completion of project

B. Milestones and Endpoints

This project will last seven months at the longest.

C. Completion Date

October of 1998 will be the completion date.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

A final report will be issued. No other reports are expected.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Johnny Lind, President
Chignik Lake Village Council
P.O. Box 18
Chignik Lake, AK 99664
(907) 845-2212 phone
(907) 845-2229 fax

Subsistence Restoration Grant Proposal

PORT GRAHAM FLOATING SKIFF DOCK FOR SUBSISTENCE HARVESTERS

- Will provide for construction of a floating skiff dock for use by subsistence harvesters.
- Although harvest levels have rebounded since the spill, subsistence harvesters report some resources have become more scarce. Harvesters now have to travel further and expend more time and effort to harvest the same amount. There are few roads and trails nearby, so most of the additional traveling is done by skiff.
- At present, skiffs must be stored on land, often far from the water. There is no dock suitable for the storage of skiffs, and few suitable stretches of beach.
- Will allow skiffs to be stored on the water, allowing for more efficient use of brief spells of favorable weather, by reducing the amount of time needed to prepare for a harvest trip.
- The time presently used to get the skiff and all necessary gear to the water and then back, can be used instead for harvest activities and related travel.
- Will allow harvesters to disperse their efforts through a larger area, thereby reducing pressure on injured resources closer to the village.
- Reduced harvest pressure on local stocks of injured resources, including clams and seals, thereby enhancing recovery of these species.
- As a side benefit, this project would also promote safer skiff use. People will be more likely to come home when the weather turns bad, if they know they can get back on the water easily when the weather improves.
- The need for this facility has been made more urgent by the recent cannery fire, which destroyed the approach to the cannery dock.
- Two local residents would be hired by the tribal council to install the dock and associated ramp. (in-kind contribution)
- The total cost of the project would be $82,500.

Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters

Project Number:

Restoration Category:	General Restoration
Proposer:	Port Graham Village Council
Duration:	1st year, 1-year project
Cost FY 98:	$82,500.00
Geographic Area:	Port Graham Bay, Lower Kenai Peninsula
Injured Resource/Service:	Subsistence

ABSTRACT

Provide funding for a floating skiff dock for use by the residents of Port Graham to store skiffs used for subsistence activities. At present, skiffs must be stored on land, often far from the water, or on the present dock facility which is decrepit and inaccessible because the approach has been destroyed by fire. Because of the these reasons, it is very difficult for harvesters to take advantage of favorable weather due to time intensive practices. This further limits subsistence use, which was injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Storing skiffs at the dock would allow subsistence users to make better use of harvesting opportunities. This would partially mitigate the local impacts of the spill on subsistence resources and uses.

INTRODUCTION

Subsistence harvests and uses of fish and game in Port Graham were impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. In 1989, the year of the spill, subsistence harvests in Port Graham were 122 pounds per person as compared with 227 pounds per person in 1987. This decline was due to both fear of contamination to wild foods and because the oil spill clean-up prevented harvest activities. Although harvest levels have rebounded, subsistence harvesters report that some resources have become more scarce since the oil spill. This means that they now have to travel further and have to expend more time and effort to harvest the same amount of resources. There are few roads and trails nearby, so most of the additional traveling is done by skiff.

At present there is no dock suitable for the storage of skiffs, and few suitable stretches of beach. Skiffs are stored on land, usually in the owners yard. This makes it difficult to take advantage of brief spells of favorable weather for harvesting. It is necessary to haul the skiff down to the beach, often using a borrowed truck, and put the skiff in the water,

moving the truck to another location, so it will be out of the way of others wanting to launch skiffs. Then all of the relevant harvesting and safety gear must be loaded into the skiff before launching. After the harvesting trip is completed, all of this must be done again in reverse. This can add several hours on to a brief harvesting trip, reducing the amount of time one has to actually hunt, fish and gather. If there were a floating dock available for subsistence user, skiffs could be stored on the water and be ready for use throughout the harvesting season. Likewise, much of the needed gear could be stored on board. This would allow for a more efficient use of the hours available for harvest activities.

Encouraging the use of skiffs for subsistence harvesting would also reduce the harvest pressure on damaged local stocks of resources, such as clams. This would allow the local resource populations to recover from spill injuries more quickly. In addition, it would target harvests away from clam beaches which are the focus of restoration efforts (Chugach Clam Restoration Project 97131, 98131).

Making skiff storage and access easier would also encourage safer skiff use. People will be more likely to come home when the weather turns bad, if they know they can get back on the water easily when the weather improves.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of Problem

Difficulty in storing and accessing skiffs is impeding the recovery of subsistence harvests and uses that were damaged by the oil spill. While subsistence levels have rebounded, subsistence harvesters report that they now have to travel further and have to expend more time and effort to harvest the same amount of resources. There are few roads and trails nearby, so most of the additional traveling is done by skiff.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

Providing a floating skiff dock would allow skiffs to be stored on the water and this would allow subsistence users to make more effective use of brief spells of favorable weather for harvest activities, partially restoring lost subsistence services. It would reduce the harvest pressure on damaged local stocks of resources, including clams which are the focus of restoration efforts (Chugach Clam Restoration Project, 97131, 98131). As a side benefit, making skiff storage and access easier would encourage safer skiff use.

C. Location

The skiff dock would be located adjacent to the community of Port Graham, in Port Graham Bay, on the Lower Kenai Peninsula. The benefits of the project would primarily accrue to the residents of Port Graham, and to the local stocks of injured species.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The idea for this project came from the residents of Port Graham. Local residents would

be in charge of the project, including planning, installation, use, management and maintenance of the dock.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

1. To provide for easier storage and access to skiffs used for subsistence harvest activities, thereby increasing harvest efficiency and promoting the recovery of the local resources.
2. Reduce harvest pressure on local stocks of injured resources, especially those targeted by restoration efforts, thereby enhancing recovery.
3. Promote safer skiff use.
4. Further the goal of community involvement in the restoration process.

B. Methods

The Port Graham Village Council would purchase commercially built floats for the construction of the dock. A independent contractor would be hired to install the piling needed to secure the dock. Local residents would secure the floats together and to the piling to construct the dock in an efficient and timely manner.

The Port Graham Village Council would order the dock materials from the manufacturer with the best price. The estimated cost of floats is approximately $30.00 per square foot without shipping charges. Preliminary estimates for the dock construction would be 250 feet long and 6.5 feet wide. This would leave the total at 1625 square feet of dock. At this estimate, the total cost of dock material would be approximately $48,750.00. A cost estimate of $2000.00 per piling, with an estimated 6 pilings needed, would cost approximately $12,000.00. Total cost for these two facets of the project would run $60,750.00. Shipping cost are estimated at $21,750.00 from Washington to Port Graham.

Line Items	**Units**	**Unit $**	**Total**
Floating dock	1625	$30.00	$48,750.00
Piling	6	$2000.00	$12,000.00
Construction crew	2	in-kind	in-kind
Shipping	1	$21,750.00	$21,750.00
Total			**$82,500.00**

A crew of two local residents would be hired to install the dock and ramp. The work would be coordinated by the Port Graham Village Council and an in-kind contribution to the project. The Village Council would also be responsible for hiring, and payroll.

The completed dock and ramp will be managed and maintained by the Port Graham Village Council.

C. Cooperating Agencies
None.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY98 (October 1, 1997-September 30, 1998)

May 1998	Grant disbursal
May - June	Project planning, design of dock, selection of location obtain necessary permits
June	Order building materials
July	Hire work crew, begin construction of dock and ramp
July	Complete construction of dock and ramp
August	Port Graham Village Council report to DCRA
September 1998	Final report on project submitted

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints
All four project objectives will be met when construction of the dock and ramp are completed and in use beginning in July 1998.

C. Completion Date
July 1998

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS
No publications are anticipated as a result of this project.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES
No participation in professional conferences is anticipated as a result of this project.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT
This project complements the efforts of several on-going restoration projects including the Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge Project (97052A and B, 98052A and B), the Chugach Clam Restoration Project (98131). It also furthers the work towards subsistence restoration begun under the Subsistence Foods Safety Project (93017, 94279) and the Resource Abnormalities Study (950279).

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
Walter Meganack, Jr.
c/o Port Graham Village Council
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, Alaska 99603
Phone: (907) 284-2227
Fax: (907) 284-2222

PERSONNEL

Walter Meganack, Jr.: A lifelong subsistence user, and is the local community facilitator

for Port Graham under the Community Involvement Project (98052). He is also an employee of the Port Graham Corporation.

A crew of two local residents will be hired to construct the dock and ramp.