

Nelson Island Consortium of Caninermiut and Qaluyaat Communities*

CARE 2006 Proposal- Protecting Our Health: Prioritizing Toxic Issues That Affect The Land, Air and Water of Our Communities, Nelson Island Consortium, Alaska



June 23, 2006

* The words in our logo are our Consortium's true name (In Yup'ik, our language). It is approximately translated as "Working Together to Keep the Coastal and Nelson Island Communities and Environment Clean"

Project Contact: Noah Lincoln, Envr. Asst., Tel (907) 427 7114, Fax (907) 427 7714, Email boy4ever79@yahoo.com **Project Period:** 24 months, Oct 1, 2006 to Sept 30, 2008 **Total Requested:** \$99,998

CARE Community Definition: The submitting entity is a federally recognized Tribe. We are submitting on behalf of a non-profit "other organization", the Nelson Island Consortium (NIC), a coalition of rural communities representing in-full a geographic boundary that is both a watershed and traditional-shared land use area.

CARE Program Design: The goal of our project is to build our communities' capacity in 1) understanding, and 2) taking effective action(s) at the local level in addressing our toxic concerns. We will carry out this goal with the explicit inclusion of how our process and progress can complement and be supplemented by, national regulatory approaches and programs. We are resource-poor. Our project requires funding, and cooperative assistance from EPA (and partners where applicable) with information, CARE training, technical support, networking in building partnerships, and improved access and applicability to national EPA community voluntary programs.

Long-Term Goal of Care: Our communities comprise several of the last few Native communities whose daily language for children, adults, and elders is Native (Yup'ik) and who lead a fully traditional lifestyle. This life is challenged significantly by the increased presence and rapid introduction of toxics in our environment, without our understanding of their risks. We formed NIC three years ago specifically to use our shared knowledge and resources to take actions in regaining an environment whose negative impact from toxics is minimal. Why? To ensure that our very lifestyle, values, and definition as a people will persist. The mission of the NIC is one with the long-term goal of CARE: To build a self-sustaining community collaboration that addresses our environmental and health issues, and is able to partner with entities whose missions are inclusive of our communities-defined benefit.

Statutory Authority: Requested project funding will be used only for investigation, training, and demonstration activities relating to the gathering and transferring of information under statutory authorities of CAA 104(b) (3), SDWA 1442(c)(3)(A), SWDA (RCRA) Sec 8001(a), CAA Sec 103(n)(3), TSCA 10(a), FIFRA Sec 20(a), MPRSA, Sec 203. Funding will *not* be used for Surveys or activities within the scope of other accounts in the EPA Appropriation Act, e.g. Brownfields, Tribal/State protection of Wetlands or Wetland Programs, Response Actions.

A. Overview of Nelson Island Consortium: For thousands of years, the peoples of the communities of Chefornak, Newtown, Nightmute, Umkumiut, Tununak, Toksook Bay, and Kipnuk, have shared the Nelson Island area lands and waters for subsistence activities, and have led a traditional subsistence lifestyle, including retention Yup'ik as our primary language. We speak in Yup'ik because our elders speak only Yup'ik. By tradition, elders are our leaders and provide us their knowledge passed to them from their elders, and so on. For our children to learn how to live in our environment well, and for this generation of mid-life adults to continue to learn so that they in turn can teach well, retention of our language is axiomatic. We lead a "subsistence lifestyle", which here is a cultural term that, for Yup'ik peoples, includes societal mores and values such as guidance by elders and gratitude for our environment's gifts, in addition to living off the local ocean, lands, and waters.

Our "subsistence lifestyle" transcends and incorporates the spiritual, religious, emotional, aural and physical perceptive spheres, and defines our culture. And it is well documented how communities losing their culture face societal illnesses of alcoholism, suicide, economic depression, and loss of resilience in the face of change. Thus, the Nelson Island Consortium was formed in 2003 as a "grass-roots" organization effort to bring our communities together in a traditional manner to retain and protect our environment, and retain and protect our very lives and culture. Our communities meet four times each year, rotating to a different Village, so that hosting is shared and that elders and community members who cannot afford to travel are able to participate in the 3-day meetings. We then meet each week by teleconference to discuss our progress at implementing the projects and ideas from the meetings. Our first grant came in October 2004, through an EPA IGAP Special Project to develop a solid waste plan through the process of traditional decision-making and community collaboration, and to develop further the administration and traditional-based structure and policies of how the Consortium would work. The NIC shares the work of protecting our habitat and learning about ways to address new environmental problems while retaining traditional ways of community decision making. This process builds capacity within each individual community and the collective Consortium, while strengthening traditional ties, and increasing internal and external partnership opportunities of benefit for our communities (and environment which we have always assumed as one).

We are succeeding in our mission. The list is long, but our accomplishments include setting up lead-acid battery backhauls, fish net monitoring, signs in the subsistence area to request visitors to take their trash out, community clean-ups, community trainings in our villages for HAZWOPER, Solid Waste Management Planning, and Freon Removal and Electronic Recycling. We have developed the capacity of each community to host workshops, set up agendas and meetings, and we planned and carried out the first session in a Native language at the State's biggest environmental conference, using headset translation. It was led by our elders, and extremely well-attended and acclaimed for its demonstration of how communities can use their culture and address environmental issues at the same time. We urge the reviewers to view the DVD we provided, as it is just two minutes, and demonstrates exactly what the NIC is about, and how we are effective at collaborating and implementing environmental actions. There are not many Yupiit (about 25,000) when you think about the over 6.6 billion people in the world. But being a culture with a small population does not mean that we need to be an endangered culture. With efforts like our Consortium, we will be able to survive and thrive on our ancestral lands forever. The United States, the country of which we are citizens, is stronger, purer, truer, and its environment more beautiful and clean, with our Yup'ik culture intact, and thus our comprehensive, vital, and unique environmental knowledge available, to learn from and apply to any number of far-flung problems outside our Yup'ik boundaries.

Community Profile Boundary as described previously. Our Villages share the common subsistence grounds and similar Yup'ik cultures, although we each are different. Yup'ik is spoken as the first language in each Village, and English is used only in interactions with the Outside world, and in school, where English is taught. We all live a subsistence lifestyle and depend on traditional foods on average for more than 80% of our diet intake. We only have one to two stores, the size of “convenience marts” otherwise that offer some basic supplies and food.

Our villages range in size from 232 to 690. The population served by this grant is 2,617 people, about 10% of the Yup'ik speaking population, over 98% Alaska Native, who are members of the community-based Tribes. Each village bans the sale, import or use of alcohol.

Economic indicators: Adults not in the cash-economy workforce range from 52% to 94% in our various communities (averaging about 73%, and the percent living below the national poverty line ranges from a low of 10% (in our smallest community) to 31%, averaging about 25%. Our school district has a 186.6% higher cost differential than the national urban average, and teachers don't pay their own utilities, which are 3 times higher. So the appropriate poverty line is approximately 2 times higher. See http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm for additional statistics.

Facilities: With the partial exception of Toksook Bay, we do not have household piped water or sewer facilities. About 10% of our households have tank-haul/flush systems, and more than three-quarters of our households are unplumbed, using honeybuckets for human wastes. Honeybuckets are 5-gal buckets that serve as toilets and contain undiluted, untreated urine and feces. These are hauled to an unlined lagoon for three of our villages, with two villages having lost access to their disposal sites. Unplumbed households haul their own water from a public water point, and all communities commonly use roof rain catchment and snow melt for drinking water. Also, we do not have access to heavy equipment, and have unlined open dumpsites with open burning (allowed by the State).

B. Project Summary and Evaluation Criteria The proposed project funds Nelson Island Consortium staff hours to investigate further our toxics issues, to educate the community regarding these issues, to develop a documented effective coalition of all community entities, and to add additional external partners whose mission coincides with addressing our toxics issues, and whose expertise or resources will be of benefit. It funds the planning of a public summit workshop within one year on NIC toxics issues with expert speakers, and the facilitation of a community consensus prioritization of the identified toxics issues. The outcome will be a more effective Consortium, a much more informed community, community technical capacity building in understanding toxics issues and the solutions or partial solutions that might exist, a prioritized list of action issues, and a cadre of networked agency or university scientists and logistical partners willing to assist us in addressing those issues in which they are needed. *Note:* While we have ordered the evaluation criteria as in the RFP, the full sum of considerations for each topic can only be evaluated by reading the full proposal. We ran short on space, as we had to use a disproportionate portion explaining what a remote, non-hub, traditional, Yup'ik as a first language village is like. We were told that our last year's proposal made too many assumptions concerning that knowledge.

1. Extent of environment and public health problems.

We are seeking the CARE grant to assist our communities in identifying and prioritizing our toxic pollution from these sources and stressors:

Contaminants from the “Arctic Sink” ingested and bio-accumulated by our seal and walrus which we eat.	Arctic Sink contaminants settling on land and waters and affecting our environment in ways that we do not know.
Air pollution and health problems from center-of-town electric utilities, with strong odor fumes. Effect of emissions, including from open used oil burning, on our town subsistence food drying racks.	Toxics from open burning of unseparated garbage, including hazardous wastes. Inhalation and ingestion effects (from settled ash on subsistence grounds, untreated water that we drink from rooftops, ice, streams.
Arctic sink and other global source pollution, like Asia dust and contaminants, being absorbed by our bodies.	Use of salvaged steam bath pipes not meant to burn at hot temperatures – exposure and release of heavy metals.
Permafrost melt and tundra degradation causing increased toxics exposure in-town. Due to no garages or storage sheds, our machinery, vehicles, batteries, old appliances that are caked in, and drain out toxics from used oil, lube, antifreeze, transmission fluids, must be stored outside on the ground in-town and increasingly sit in pools of water that connect to our streams.	Hazardous wastes at dumpsite or stored in-town leaching into land or water, or being burned at dumpsite. Contained open burning and unlined dumps are State law. Note - our open dumps do not fit the definition of Brownfields as we cannot re-use the sites because we do not have other sites that we can use for waste disposal due to lack of land, no roads, and no funding.
Subsistence practices or preparation for subsistence involving toxics: Gasoline and diesel fumes polluting our air in the subsistence grounds, and the toxics settling into our waters and ground and into our fish. Use of chain saws to cut holes in ice, and leakage of oil and gas directly. Use of lead shot for birds. Use of degreasers, solvents to clean boats, ATVs, snowmobiles, and to fix engines.	Drainage from unlined dumps and untreated raw sewage into our drinking, subsistence waters to an extent that these substances are overwhelming the local ecological capacity to keep systems in balance, and hence bacteria and any leachate that isn't hazardous fit the CARE definition of toxics. We have observed deformed fish with sores consistent with that associated with the high bacterial counts sampled, and consistent with immuno-toxicological responses from high contaminant levels.

Improper disposal or use of toxics while conducting subsistence- e.g. discarding lead-acid & small batteries in the environment, use of DEET for mosquitoes.	Toxic inhalation from increased dust from the roads in some of our villages (which are unpaved dirt and the dust would be associated with used oil contaminants).
In-town burning of garbage in barrels, exposure due to dense housing and no roads so some is breathed by all, settlement on in-town subsistence racks and subsequent ingestion.	Increased dust and its associated toxics and pollution from local burning, vehicle traffic, ‘dirty snow’ effect on our tundra, which melts our permafrost, and would be expected to increase flow of contaminants to our rivers.
Sample Scientist questions we need answered through CARE: Does rinsing of subsistence foods decrease exposure to contaminants? Is our local source pollution even significant compared to global sources that we can’t control? Does the local air pollution have a substantial effect on the local permafrost melt and early snow melt that contributes itself to increased land and water contamination? Can we minimize global source effects on our subsistence and health in a way that we don’t know? Are there actions we can take?	Indoor air – high use of tobacco, substandard housing with mold toxins, poorly ventilated houses due to Arctic so high CO exposure, possible lead-based paint exposure as most cannot afford to repaint or know about lead paint, exposure to toxins in smoke from fuel oil, kerosene, old leaky wood stoves, and burning of garbage and treated wood, Arctic entryways – used to store different chemicals and fuel. Indoor air vented through stacks with dense housing.

Arctic sink: Global warming is associated with a tremendous increase of toxics in our environment. The Arctic is increasingly contaminated with pollutants that were never produced or used here. In some cases, toxics levels are higher here than where they are, or were, produced. Air, (Siberian) river and ocean currents, drifting sea ice, and migrating wildlife species carry chemicals from distant production and use sites to our environment. Once pollutants reach the Arctic, ice can trap the contaminants and gradually release them during melting periods, even years after they were banned. We lack research information specific to our local region, but Arctic sink models show our lands and waters as part of the Arctic sink area. In Arctic areas where research has been carried out, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and organochlorine pesticides (OCs) are already at levels where effects are seen in hormone, immune, and reproductive systems of larger animals dependent on marine environment. The seals and walrus upon which we depend have thick layers of body fat which stores and bio-accumulates these chemicals. Chlorinated paraffins, used in paints, sealants, adhesives, leather, and rubber processing, have been detected in grey and ringed seals, walrus fish, birds, and ocean sediments in other Arctic sink areas. Brominated flame-retardants and fluorinated chemicals have already contaminated polar bears, whales, Arctic foxes, seals, porpoises, and birds.

Multiple stresses, cumulative risk, and our population: We reiterate that it is redundant to say that anything that impacts our environment directly affects our community health. To us, community and environment are not two separate concepts, and there is no Yup’ik word for the western concept of “environment” or “subsistence”. We do not “like” to kill animals. Subsistence is not a sport or choice for us. While approximately two-thirds of us could not feed our families without subsistence, economics are not why we live with the land and water. It is who we are. It is what our ancestors passed down to us. Any negative impact on the environment is a negative impact on our health – social and physical and mental. Most populations can go on breathing bad air and continue their culture. We can’t. We need a cleaner environment than other populations because our lifestyle and food depends on our immediate environment. Over 98% of our community residents are economically disadvantaged and part of a “vulnerable population”, as the term is used in addressing cumulative risk. Our cultures are threatened at every level. That global warming impacts here are much more severe than in the Lower-48 is well established. While the Lower-48, with the exception of the Southeast, has seen less than a 2 degree increased average temperature, we have a 6 to 8 degree increase. Unlike the Northern Arctic, we have “warm permafrost”. It is melting because its average temperature is within 2 degrees of 32F. Our ecosystem, which we have learned through centuries of oral, detailed knowledge to successfully co-exist with, is not just stressed by the Arctic sink contaminants, it is stressed by the extreme temperature fluctuations and trends that are bringing our flora and fauna to the ends of their tolerance ranges. We see new species each year, competing with what we know. Our marine mammals are affected by loss of sea ice, which is melting at 9% per decade.

Because we live off our local lands and seas, the rapid environmental change stresses our culture and societies. For example, we are only able to travel overland during winter, when the tundra is frozen. Our historic patterns of socializing are changing because of winter Melts and shorter Freezeup. Fuel costs are rising even as subsistence is more difficult due to climate changes. We are more often forced to stay at home and be idle, something not part of our culture, and despondency ensues for some of us. Our suicide rate is 6 times higher than the National average, and our public and social health risks are highest in the Nation on many fronts. Our communities are not set up for “recreation” like an urban community, nor can we drive down the road to town. We are set up for subsistence and its preparation and celebration as our pastime.

Another environmental and social stressor is our lack of plumbing and our open, unlined dumps. Studies have recently been carried out that show a significant association between both of these sanitation deficiencies and short-term health problems. In carrying out our daily lives, our populations have exposure to bacterial levels exceeding MCL’s for drinking and recreational waters. Note the literature also documents that raw sewage contains a number of heavy metals as well as antibiotics, pesticides, and other toxics.

2. Capacity for Community Involvement/Collaboration/Partnerships. We have full and absolute ability to retain each community stakeholder as a partner. With the partial exception of the school staff, all of our residents depend on subsistence and the environment and are Tribal members. Thus, we do not operate as “Tribes”, but as full communities. Each community, and community member, is a member of the Nelson Island Consortium. Every community entity, including school, post office, municipal government (if any) and store is owned by, operated or managed by, a community member or community member board. The NIC in concept, exercise, and formation is a locally-based (i.e. culturally appropriate) organization that is inclusive of every

community stakeholder.

In preparing for this grant we were able to secure 26 community entity letters and 3 additional external partner letters (AVCP, NRCS, CVRF) in just three weeks. See our Partner/Community Contact and Letter Appendix. Our communities have been our homes for thousands of years. We know this region and its Bethel hub, which is Yup'ik and connected. It is an inherent truth to us that we will be able to secure and include formally the additional partners that we have identified as being of use in this project. Our communities and use-lands comprise a large difficult-to-access portion of the YK Delta Region non-hub Villages and lands. Consequently, regional entities, including institution scientists and federal Refuge managers are eager to work with us on environmental and health toxics exposure reduction issues. We simply need the time to develop these working relationships.

3. Alignment with CARE Strategies.

	Connection/Alignment with strategy	Approach
Provide information and a variety of tools to help our community understand and assess toxic risks from all sources	This is the point of our proposal – to obtain information and methods to better understand what we are dealing with, so that we can educate our community and then go through a formal prioritization process. Through the education process, we will actually make progress towards reduction of toxics, as discussed below. We plan to include identification of all sources because our lives depend on this and learning our situation is the point of this proposal.	We will work cooperatively with EPA in requesting information and networking resources that we need. For example, EPA has much information to specific toxic impacts e.g. lead program, and risk assessment tools, e.g. indoor air quality program. They have access to arctic sink scientists and sanitation facility experts. Due to the CARE grant description, we assume that EPA as they better understand our needs will also volunteer information and facilitate connections they think will be useful that we have not identified. For example, we need to find out about toxic emission reduction techniques in operating ATVs and snowmobiles, and energy-use reduction programs and information (to decrease emissions from our electric utility).
Mobilize local resources and utilize EPA voluntary Programs to carry out risk reduction activities	Our strategy depends on use of our local resources, and effective mobilization. We developed the NIC over the past three years for our communities to respond to short-term needs quickly and to divide our work effectively. In this Project, we will use our refined mobilization strategies that resulted in all of our accomplishments to-date to carry out these programs. Due to reasons stated elsewhere, we have immediate access to every community entity. This project funds the additional time our staff needs to educate and then mobilize the community in toxic-reducing programs, and the time to implement the partnerships identified needed to start and sustain them.	We will identify any existing voluntary programs that fit our needs beyond the “Adopt your watershed” which we identified as an action item before we read this grant. We have gone through the programs in a cursory manner, and see that they mostly apply to urban communities. We expect our EPA voluntary programs will mostly be of the second type discussed in the RFP – obtaining specific information from EPA and our research and creating and developing further our own tailored community action programs. We will accomplish that through starting or increasing participation in programs identified in our workplan below. Our community only needs the appropriate education of how toxics affect their subsistence, and the program infrastructure that allows them to participate in a reasonably convenient manner (e.g. outside of prime subsistence and community events, and outside of extreme weather). Through staff time and developing partnerships, this grant will begin to furnish that.
Create a positive environment that encourages all members of the community, including businesses and colleges and universities to join.	We Yupiit are a positive culture with a good sense of humor. If you research this, you will find we value being humble and soft-spoken, For example the literal translation of “to know” is to “not <i>not</i> know”. We do not have “negative” words in our language. It is documented that our values taught by our elders include to encourage, not disparage, and to not speak ill of others. Unlike Western culture, our culture is considered to be group-oriented in nature, placing the common good above individuals. The very fact of being a Consortium that is purposely-formed to be traditional by traditional Yup'ik communities should score us the full 5 on this criterion.	Note we do not have colleges here, and the CARE grant requires us only to include all community entities, so we should not be penalized. But part of our plan is to reach out to experts and the University – Arctic Monitoring Assessment Program and Cold Climate Building Science especially. The State and federal agencies have environmental scientists and medical researchers that want to work with us and we will network with them as well. This should go without repeating again, but we will document that every single entity in our community is involved and feels welcome. We will continue to include everyone through scanner announcements (the primary communications internal to our villages – everyone has them on all the time), flyers, and personal knock on the door invitations. It is very easy to get our full community. If you visited us, it would be obvious, but you can also call EPA Alaska to verify how close our communities are (and how proximate our houses and businesses are).

4. Project Goals and Performance Plan

Goal: To develop further the Consortium capacity, and thus build our community capacity, in 1) understanding, and 2) taking effective action(s) at the local level in addressing our community toxic concerns.

Leveraging of Resources: Note, the NIC 06-08 EPA IGAP Base Grant is funded to devote half of the time to addressing contaminants in the environment and half of our monies to find out about climate change impacts and develop planning. The grant funds an NIC staff person in each village for about 8 hrs each week, including meeting, conference, and training time. The stated intent of the workplan is to build capacity to: 1) Not lose the work we have done in best interfacing with western culture paperwork, funding requirements, and environmental regulations while maintaining our traditions, 2) Seek out the type of collaborative partnerships where we lead in an informed and consensual manner on our own matters and the partners gain towards their own mission, 3) Build a sustainable program with lessened dependence on consultants and outside funding in subsequent years. Thus, the NIC IGAP grant coincides with this Project.

We already have weekly teleconference weekly to discuss our progress on these issues and to divide up tasks and share lessons learned so that each community can implement. However, even with the division of tasks, we are lacking the resources (i.e. staff time, technical support, assistance in tool identification, voluntary program facilitation, partnership building training, networking) to plan out these activities, and to spend adequate time in *education and outreach to the communities to make toxics programs effective, to build partnerships that would make them effective, to fund a full participatory meeting for the community to learn about and prioritize our contaminant issues, to identify new toxics programs that will contribute to our environmental health goals, and the time required to build and solidify an active partnership network and structure that will be sustainable and effective* to continue addressing our myriad and difficult toxics issues. The purpose of this project would be to fund the preceding resources and their consequent elements. The Workplan support all EPA Strategic Plan listed in C(2) of the RFP.

Task Lead for All Objectives: NIC CARE coordinator, using assistance of NIC staff person in each village with their CARE-funded hours. Coordinator is hired within one month, and continues through for 15 months, Village reps hired within 1.5 months, continue through for 13.5 months. For administrative purposes, these positions are considered as consultants and included under "Other" in Budget. Note all personnel will continue as NIC staff and able to continue established CARE partnerships through IGAP base grant. Additionally, we plan to apply for Level II funds upon successful completion of this project workplan.

Objective 1: Reduce toxics through increased community participation in existing or planned programs that directly reduce toxics in our environment through community education and partnership actions. These programs include: **Existing:** 1) Lead-acid battery backhaul (no battery stores to turn them in), 2) Removal of and backhaul mercury switches and sensors from our trained staff (again it would otherwise end up in air, water, and land), 3) Continuing to discuss with School district our Styrofoam ban/replacement in (our schools use Styrofoam trays, cups, bowls for each student) to reduce styrene, furans, dioxins in the air, 4) Continuing work on consensus-building for stores to ban plastic bags to reduce animal ingestion (making them sick and in turn us sick, thus qualifying as a contaminant) and again burning of plastics. **Near-term planned:** 1) Electronics backhaul or storage, particularly with the school computers, to prevent a number of heavy metals from being burned or eventually leached. **Likely only if we get CARE grant:** 1) Community entities and households separating out the worst identified toxics in trash before burning it, 2) Working with entities responsible for goods being transported into community so that we can use the empty containers and space to backhaul out toxics (school, store are primary, but Clinic (PHS) and State Dept of Transportation, AVCP fly in charters often that could be used). 3) Working with church groups and Tribal and City governments to reduce toxic contamination in subsistence areas. We will work with NRCS and USFWS with their volunteer and education programs, as they are very interested in working with us because our lands encompass a large part of the Wildlife Refuge and very sensitive habitat. We will work with CVRF in ways to reduce toxics affecting our coastal resources and marine mammals.

Task 0(Oct 06) Hire staff, procurement, set-up grant, post award duties, account system. Ensure agreement in place between each Village for their NIC CARE representatives to perform as consultants for the purposes of this grant.

Task 1(Jan 07 – Dec 07) Targeted community event and household and businesses education about existing programs and how and why they are important to use. Educational materials development where needed.

Task 2. (Dec 06 – Dec 7) Increase efficiency and logistics of backhauling through developing greater support and efficiency with carriers and Bethel recycling as participation increases.

Task 3. (Oct 06 – Nov 07)Work with EPA and partners in identifying additional programs to reduce toxics, and in providing their resources to carry out programs. For example, Bethel-based entities could pickup from port and airport our toxic-containing wastes and deliver them to Napa Auto (batteries) or Bethel Recycling. All partners could work with their organizations to induce carriers to provide free backhaul. EPA, NRCS, AVCP (which does housing), CVRF, NFWS (which manages the YK Delta Refuge), State and federal agency scientists, State solid waste program, Anchorage- and Seattle-based toxics recyclers could identify and assist with programs for lead shot reduction, vehicle emissions reduction, energy use reduction, etc.

Task 4: (Nov 06 – Oct 07) Plan Oct 07 summit meeting for communities to ask experts, and learn about their risks. Identify community priorities so that additional toxics reduction programs are most successful.

a. (Nov 06 – Sep 07) Identify experts (begins Nov 06), plan timing around subsistence, identify expert schedules, arrange logistics and publicity for each community (Apr 07) to ensure maximum participation and representation. Coordinate logistics, order supplies, develop materials sets for attendees, etc.

b. (Feb 07 – Aug 07) Plan out a facilitation and schema method for prioritization on the 3rd meeting day. Seek out advice

from elders. Obtain applicable tools or leads from EPA, such as particular consensus decision-making and community based-participatory literatures, previous/current CARE schema, indigenous community planning/priority efforts. Network with partners to identify analogous successful or unsuccessful efforts, particularly as pertains to multi-stakeholders in the Yup'ik region (e.g. community mining forums). Use consultant's assistance. This effort will be resource-intensive and take up about 1/3 of the coordinator's time. Identify a facilitator(s) for prioritization day by June 07 and work with them. Develop materials, handouts.

Task 5: (Oct 07 – Dec 07) Follow up with community stakeholders. Refine and go through approval process of all community stakeholder entities. Partners outside the community may comment and provide additional guidance (which will be sought), but cannot have a vote in the actual priority ranking.

Output: Reduction of lead discarded in environment (i.e. unlined dumps or subsistence lands and waters) by 50% (Leadacid battery residential focus), reduction of mercury discarded or burned by 50% (sensors & switches with new project & school focus – note we have no cars, fluorescent bulbs (school), reduction of cadmium discarded or burned by 50% (electronic good focus – with targeted school and office computer backhaul/storage, homes don't have them/turnover). Reduction of plastics and Styrofoam burned by 20% (store and school replacement focus). More involved and aware citizenry and stakeholder institutions (increased active participation by all businesses, and 50% of citizens). Increased partnership opportunities (adding at least two additional partners). Community-wide summit meeting that answers questions and educates attended by at least 100 community members.

Outcome 1: Risk reduction of exposure to toxics through collaborative action by our communities.

Objective 2: Build NIC staff understanding of toxics issues and sources and nature of problem so that they can more effectively build partnerships and successfully compete in and identify appropriate grant funding. These Staff are those listed under budget line item for local NIC CARE community coordinators. Additional participants in NIC daily efforts related to or specifically for CARE grant will also take part, but will not be paid via CARE grant. Attendance at CARE conference will assist us in networking with EPA, external partners and learning about different resources.

Task 1 (Nov 06 – Nov 07) Research via internet, obtain information from, collaborate with, network with CARE EPA, partners, and applicable academic programs to identify a comprehensive list of toxic sources in NIC communities and develop a basic understanding of their nature.

Task 2 (Nov 06 – Jul 07) In the process, identify institutions and individual experts that can provide the community information, assistance, resources at the workshop.

Task 3 (Nov 06 – Dec 07) Coordinate through the weekly NIC meetings. Work with the EPA technical staff at least monthly on progress and structure of the toxics source list from a comprehensiveness viewpoint and also manageability perspective in community priority process, as well as our own knowledge of what will work for our community.

Task 4 (Nov 06-Oct 07) Plan for the summit workshop that will include experts from primary fields to answer questions, meet face to face, and arrange for future assistance and refinement of toxics issues. (See above). Plan, prepare, order workshop materials that will be most effective in assisting community, including pencils, paper, cup with educational message (reduction of styrofoam as we have an open dump).

Task 5 (Oct 06- Dec 07) Follow-up, ensure list of toxics concerns is complete and that we understand what we are dealing with so that we may identify in the future what routes to take in addressing them, what partners or potential partners may be of greatest assistance.

Outputs: Identification of at least 3 additional Toxics–reduction programs to start that that will have a significant and positive impact on our environment or health and are appropriate and achievable. Increased opportunities through networking (adding 2 additional partners *or* assistance support entities/individuals) . Community-wide meeting with appropriate experts. List of toxics sources. Prioritization of toxics sources (written list/matrix).

Outcome 2: Comprehensive identification of all Toxics sources and the community's priorities in addressing them.

Objective 3 Build effective, sustainable, and active community-based partnerships to continue to address toxics issues. Note, as discussed previously, we have several partners and potential partners outside the community that have a mission which implicitly the improvement of our community and/or environment toxics issues. We are assuming EPA CARE staff will assist us in carrying out these tasks in the capacity of their stated mission.

Task 1(Nov 06 – Dec 07) Hold teleconferences every 4– 6 weeks with community stakeholders and partners. Ensure that each community entity and stakeholder partner is explicitly informed of NIC community meetings. Plan the next date the meeting before, and send out the agenda in advance. Partners not explicitly part of the meeting agenda would not need to attend, but would be encouraged to do so. Bethel-based partners would be encouraged to work with a Yup'ik translator or assign a Yup'ik speaker as their representative. When possible, out of respect for the community attendees, Yup'ik would be spoken (meeting notes would be in English), with translation as necessary, or requested by a non-speaking partner. This mode has worked well with the weekly NIC meetings, which are attended by non-speaking consultants. Dates must be consistent with respecting subsistence needs or other important community events, or attendance will be slight.

Task 2(Nov 07 – Dec 07)Work with each partner outside of the meetings on actions that they can assist with, resources they can provide, or networking they can facilitate in accomplishing the above two objectives – i.e. working for creating and improving programs that reduce or prevent toxics and improving NIC staff and community understanding and

identification of all toxics issues. Use the meetings to inform other partners of the progress and discussion of next steps.

Task 3(Nov 07-Nov 06) Seek out new external partners with defined utility/roles as they are suggested via the process of all three objectives.

Task 4(Feb 07 – Nov 07) Define and document partner stakeholder roles that are mutually consensual and may evolve over time. Develop MOA’s where applicable.

Task 5(Nov 06-Dec 07) Evaluate at least semi-annually the effectiveness of the partnership structure and roles and meeting organizational effectiveness by solicitation and discussion by stakeholders and partners, as well as any qualitative and quantitative measures. Refine partner process, meeting style/organization, etc. as appropriate.

Output: List of partners (Include 90% of identified key partners, see Appendix), including community stakeholder entities (100%), Records/notes of partnership meetings held (10), Records of attendance by partners to be 50% (i.e. each partner making 50% of meetings), regular attendance (does not decline), List of partnership actions/contributions (75% of partners have contributed action or technical, funding, infrastructure resource by project end), Evaluations of partnership structure, meeting, and action effectiveness (2 sets).

Outcome 3: Community-oriented effective partnerships with internal stakeholders (our community members and entities) and external but mutually benefited partners who are able to serve partially their missions by continuing to actively work with us in reducing toxics to community-acceptable risk levels.

Budget

Task #	Item	Cost	Basis	Qty	Total Cost
	Personnel				
all	Coordinator for grant. This person will oversee all aspects of the grant to ensure requirements are being met, timeframe is being followed, activities are being carried out, use consultant to ensure that performance monitoring and results are performed in a technical, concise matter, and build capacity for doing so autonomously by grant end, final approval of speakers, networking with scientists, universities and agencies, ensuring that grant activities and intended results follow community priorities and desires, average 20 hr per week over 60 weeks (with 6 weeks off for subsistence)	17	per hr	1080	\$18,360
all	Bookkeeping, hours will vary and mostly occur once we are preparing for the meeting logistics.	16	per hr	98.35	\$1,574
	<i>Subtotal Personnel</i>				<i>\$19,934</i>
all	Fringe , at 18.16%, FICA 6.2%, medical 1.45%, ESC 0.51%, Federal 10%	18.16%	percent	lump	\$3,620
	Supplies				
2-4	Workshop materials for attendees	20	Per person	110	\$2,200
all	Paper, ink, for education materials and report	160	Per village	6	\$960
	<i>Subtotal Supplies</i>				<i>\$3,160</i>
	Travel				
2-1 thru 2-5	Two attendees to lower-48 CARE workshop, 5 days, 4 nights total, \$950 airfare x 2 trips , \$150 lodging & incidentals x 4 nights x 2 trips, \$46 per day food x 5 days x 2 trips	1780	per trip	2	\$3,560
	<i>Subtotal Travel</i>				<i>\$3,560</i>
	Other				
all	Local NIC CARE community coordinators (5), one in each other community, promoting and gathering community involvement and outreach and recording concerns, organizing workshop, developing materials, drafting results, talking with scientists, average 6 hr per week over 58 weeks with 6 weeks off for subsistence, so 52 paid weeks total. These coordinators qualify as consultants as they are experts in their community education and will be under oversight of Nunakauyak. Hourly rate equiv. to \$17 plus 18% fringe.	20.06	per hr, each of 5 community reps	1560	\$31,294

1-4, 2-4	Community member travel, based on charter flights (cheapest) for 21 persons from each village (other than Toksook), current rates. These are termed "village-to-village" fares, and also include one plane from Bethel to Toksook for the scientists. These flights are prop planes. Charter flight is not more expensive. It just means that if you have more than 5 people you can tell the plane company when you want the flight to leave and from which village to which village. Otherwise, the scheduled flights do not fly directly to Toksook Bay from all the villages, and it would be very difficult coordinate and be the same amount of money.	10555	quote	1	\$10,555
1-4, 2-4	Scientist airfare travel (to Bethel portion) not covered by their own budgets: 2 from Fairbanks, @ \$600, 1 from Anchorage @ \$450, 1 from Barrow @ \$850, 1 from U.S. @ \$1000, plus incidentals for taxis @ \$40 pp, charter from bethel for 6 pp incl. with above charter quote	3700	per workshop	1	\$3,700
1-4, 2-4	Speaker Fees for non-governmental presenters who require a fee (3 scientists @ \$250/day = \$750/day, knowledgeable regional elders and motivational youth presenters, 2 regional Elders @ \$250/day = \$500 per day, 3 motivational speakers @ \$250/day = \$750/day, total outside speakers/presenter fees = \$900+\$500+\$750 = \$2150/day, for being present and participating for 2 full workshop days= \$4300. Note workshop is total of 3 days, 8 hours each day. However, the outside speakers are not expected to remain for more than 2.5 days (generally arriving the day before for dinner, and staying for 2 full workshop days, then leaving that night or following morning). The exact timing depends on their flight schedules. It may work to where they arrive on the morning or afternoon of the 1st workshop day and stay through the afternoon of the 3rd workshop day. Note that the 3rd day is devoted to community only prioritization, and unless the flight schedule cannot accommodate this, the scientists will be speaking and answering questions the 1st two days (although they can be present the 3rd day). Regional presenters/motivational speakers will be scheduled to be present during 2 of any of the 3 days (i.e. we want to have at least one motivational speaker on each day).	2000	per day	2	\$4,000
1-4, 2-4	Meals for out-of-town participants, inc. scientists (cooked at school by local hire), \$40 per day (about \$20 for dinner, \$13 for lunch, \$7 for breakfast), 3 days (dinner the evening before, two full days, plus breakfast and lunch the 3rd day) (note there are no restaurants) for 80 people (about 30 people expected to eat at home or a relative's at least each meal), so 3 days x 80 people x \$40 per day= \$9,600. Meal costs are participant support costs as there are no restaurants. These costs include food and paying for cooks.	9600	per workshop	1	\$9,600
1-4, 2-4	Renting of conference space for workshop	1000	per day	3	\$3,000
all	Average phone 9 hours/week @ 4 cents/min (phone card), fax 1 hour per week at 18 cents/min, teleconferences will be set up on-line free of charge using phone cards, internet provided by each village	32.44	week	64	\$2,076
all	Postage and shipping, \$200 based on past experience of overnight post needs, plus \$300 freight for headset translation batteries, supplies	500	year	1	\$500
all	NIC Consultant for technical performance monitoring and result reporting, priority tables, etc. miscellaneous networking with scientists, research, admin questions, per quote (discounted fee).	40		125	\$5,000
	<i>Subtotal Other</i>				\$69,724
	TOTAL				\$99,998

5. Performance Measures

Outputs/Outcomes (see targets above)	Performance measures of success (falling short will result in examination and potential changes in method).
Objective 1	
Reduction of lead, mercury, cadmium	Pre- and post- intervention count of lead-acid batteries, mercury-containing devices, electronic goods backhauled or stored, and use of literature values of average amount of these elements by weight per average weight of waste. Bi-monthly counts to see if increase is on track with expected geometric progression as “word gets out” and programs are improved. School and govt. office participation for mercury and cadmium is target.
Reduction of plastics and Styrofoam burned	Pre-and post intervention weight of plastics and Styrofoam going to dumps that is burned, by tracking backhaul and banning (ordinance) numbers. Assessment of ban progress based on other Alaska Native community experiences (how long did it take – which is 1 to 2 years). Plastic 1 and 2 recycling to Bethel same as above. We have estimated totals of Type 1 and 2 bottles we generate, and aim for 5% recycled by Project end. Will involve new concept of trash separation, and set- up a free backhaul system with partners.
More involved citizenry and community entities	We will be able to quantitatively measure involvement by the amount of wastes dropped off, picked up, and track whether it is household or entity. We will check quarterly whether the number of participants is increasing to reach target of 50% by project end.
Increased partner opportunities	Count formal partners every 3 months – evaluate whether activities are adequate to attract/recruit partners
Meeting attendance	Recruiting and publicizing meeting, we will compile lists of planned attendees well in advance. Timeline for 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, 125% (drop-outs) of target signed up to go, and each CARE project rep. will work on achieving this.
Outcome: Exposure risk cut via cooperative community action	Proxy measure of exposure reduction is reduction of toxics, as part of output performance above. Whether it is accomplished through collaborative action is proxy measured via increased participation of community.
Objective 2	
Additional toxics– reduction programs to begin	Final output measure is difference in pre-and post- programs. Performance measure of success is whether our tasks are timely and we are working with CARE. We should have at least one definite program and 2 tentative program areas by end of 1 st year.
Additional partners or assistance support entities	Same as previously mentioned for adding partners. The process of tasks in terms of networking and research should inherently produce willing assistance organizations and partners. If not within 8 months of starting, we need to evaluate what we are doing wrong.
List of sources and community prioritization	Timely progress and completion of tasks. A well-thought out plan for executing the prioritization process at the meeting (and starting and hours devoted to this task). Community will recognize whether the list is complete, outside experts will suggest additional sources that community is not aware of.
Outcome: Full I.D. of toxics sources and community’s priorities.	Proxy measure of comprehensiveness is community’s acceptance as complete, as well as expert’s feedback considered. Proxy measure of a <i>community</i> prioritization is a priority scheme resulting from a meeting where a substantial portion of community members and entity representatives participate, and the process itself has been approved by elders.
Objective 3	
List of partners	Every quarter, we evaluate which partners and community entities that have not “signed on” or been contacted and evaluate progress in doing so.
Meeting records/notes	Are we keeping to average frequency of at least 6 weeks?
Records of attendance by partners	Keep attendance records and track which partners, stakeholders are well below 50% attendance and target them.
Regular attendance	Track overall attendance. If downward trend, then work with partners to find out why.
Partnership actions/contributions	Track which partners have contributed, bimonthly, target those that have not and work with them on identifying a mutually agreeable commitment.
Evaluations	Ensure that an adequate evaluation mechanism is planned, and carry out every 6 months at the meetings, and by phone, email, for non-attendees.
Outcome: Sustainable community-oriented effective partnerships to reduce toxics	Sustainable proxy measure will be if 80% of partners continue as active, and if 75% are contributing or have a contribution plan. Partners whose missions have changed or whose potential role is determined not significant in overall goal, would not be counted. Community-oriented? Proxy measure is if community I.D.’d priorities continued to be focus at project end. Effective? Are toxics reduced between pre-and post-?

Additional Performance Measure Indicators: Economic: Due logistics and economy of scale, we must rely on free backhaul and voluntary programs. However, we will track whether any jobs are created directly or indirectly through this project (e.g. additional grant funding for jobs, fiscal economy injections, or potential for community jobs in future). One measure, impossible to accurately gauge in short-term, but that we can track for long-term, is commercial subsistence (\$ earned) and private subsistence (\$ saved) and whether there is a positive correlation with the increasing relative amount of toxics removed (i.e. using a toxics index by tracking end-results of 5 to 10 activities or products that produce the most toxics affecting subsistence species). **Social:** We'll track whether any of the programs bring additional social interaction and positive feelings about the community. The summit workshop meeting is planned to have a significant social outcome, by increasing community pride in our capacity to host everyone and in holding Yup'ik dances and celebrations in the evenings, bringing in scientists who are interested in working with us and know that our lifestyle is valuable, and bringing in a Youth motivational speaker that will instill pride in our Youth at retaining language and traditions, including our respect for environment. Youth involvement in NIC (quantitative) and/or youth formation of groups or actions pre- and post- will be noted. We are our community so reports from our staff will serve as good qualitative proxy estimates. **Health:** A decrease in clinic visits would be a measure in conjunction with a toxics removal index. For a particular program with expected health results, such as vehicle or burnbox smoke emission reduction in town, we could look at incidence of respiratory complaints or asthma diagnoses. Still, to scientifically adjust for all the variables would be very difficult, may not show significance with the small populations, and require funding. Overall self-reports of community health would be the best we could do in short-term. Future GIS capabilities hold some potential here.

6. Programmatic Capacity Pursuant to Elders' guidance at the NIC meetings, NIC rotates administrative responsibilities with various grants they apply for, so that benefits are equally received by each community. The Nunakauyak Traditional Council (TC) will administer the NIC CARE grant, and will host the summit meeting. They currently manage a number of grants including: BIA 638 Contract for ICWA, Tribal Cops, Tribal Courts, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Social Services, EPA IGAP, AVCP HIP, BIA-HUD, State-Title V, CJJA, and BIA IRR. Each grant is tracked separately using Quickbooks 2006 by a dedicated bookkeeper with many years of experience, and numerous account training certificates (e.g. Advanced Quickbooks, BIA 638, and ICWA). Nunakauyak TC has five authorized representatives to sign checks. Authorization for absent days, check advances must be obtained by the Tribal Administrator, Jolene John. The Policy and Procedures Manual, in compliance with federal law, is strictly adhered to. Approval for Tribal actions must be approved by the TC, which approved the assumption of sole administration responsibility for the CARE grant. The CARE grant will be managed through the Environmental Department, which reports to the Tribal Administrator and Council on environmental activities. Noah Lincoln is the Environmental Coordinator, John ** the Environmental Assistant under Mr. Friday, and Joe Nevak is the NIC Representative, who works directly under the Administrator, and also reports his activities and hours to Native Village of Chefnak, the current administrator of the NIC IGAP grant. Toksook Bay, via Nunakauyak TC, has hosted three NIC trainings/meetings in the past two years, including HAZWOPER, Solid Waste Management, and an NIC general meeting. As is generally the case with the NIC host village, the latter two were attended by approximately 25 community members, in addition to visiting NIC villages.

The CARE grant will be managed based on the system established over the past two years with the NIC's first grant, administered through Chefnak, and managed by their Environmental Department. Each representative from the other villages must track their hours and activities and receive direction from the NIC Grant Coordinator. NIC staff persons are all experienced with this procedure. Each village is contracted through NIC, and pays the NIC employee as a regular Tribal employee. Position hire in each village is carried out in adherence with federal law. For NIC positions, Yup'ik fluency and English proficiency are included as requirements, as the latter is necessary to work with outside entities.

Toksook Bay, via Nunakauyak TC, has hosted three NIC trainings/meetings in the past two years, including HAZWOPER, Solid Waste Management, and an NIC general meeting. As is generally the case with the NIC host village, the latter two were attended by approximately 25 community members, in addition to visiting NIC villages.

Past performance in completing similar projects: IGAP is similar in grant size and purpose. Experience in the NIC has provided additional training in working collaboratively with all communities, facilitating and planning multi-party teleconferences, carrying out NIC-wide collaborative demonstration projects, such as developing a fish net and subsistence area monitoring plan, working with the School District in finding an alternative to Styrofoam use in the schools, and planning and organizing a collaborative Yup'ik translated environmental session at the 2006

Alaska Forum on the Environment, in which each community sent representatives, and planned out (at the Toksook Bay meeting) the style of presentation, which was led by two elders. See attached DVD.

Past performance in reporting environmental outputs and outcomes: The Environmental staff has learned how to report environmental outputs and outcomes through IGAP and NIC grants. Materials have been developed to demonstrate how to report contaminant loads from waste types and participation numbers. NIC retainer consultants are well-experienced in developing these measures, and will provide assistance where needed. **History of reporting requirements:** All grants completed satisfactorily and in full-compliance.

History of reporting on expected outputs/outcomes: All grants with outputs/outcomes in their workplan are and have been reported as specified.

Organizational experience and plan for timely and successfully achieving project objectives: The Environmental Department has successfully carried out several NIC workshops, the last attended by 50 people from all NIC communities. See additional information elsewhere in proposal.

Staff Expertise/bio sketch/qualifications/resources or ability to obtain them to complete project: The Toksook Bay IGAP and NIC staff together have 9 years of environmental training, have acquired detailed environmental knowledge their entire lives, and possess full knowledge of their community and Nelson Island Area. Each is bilingual. Every 6 weeks, they organize the agenda and facilitate the weekly Tuesday NIC teleconference meeting. During the preceding week, as with each NIC village, they are responsible for learning from each village the items that should be discussed. The host community sets up the teleconference on-line and sends out the agenda to each community. Typically, these weekly teleconferences are attended by 10 to 18 people, including each community (except when their communications are down), interested community members, and at least one elder from the host village who provides guidance carrying out decision-making based on traditional methods, and experience in environmental-related questions regarding the subsistence lands. The Nunakuyak Environmental staff is well experienced in federal grant requirements and following workplans. As with other village NIC staff, they are the only entity in the villages carrying out environmental programs, and work with their schools, Tribal offices, Cities (if there), clinics, and wider Bethel entities, as well as the Anchorage EPA office in performing their duties. All NIC staff is well familiar with Bethel partner entities through their NIC work, IGAP work or previous work. They are all certified in HAZWOPER and have been trained in Freon removal and carrying out backhaul to Bethel Recycling. Additionally, NIC retainer consultants, Zender Environmental Science, are well-experienced with Alaska Village environmental health issues and toxics exposure science and practical reduction logistics. They are networked throughout the State and country with academic and agency scientists, as they possess PhD's and M.S.'s in environmental science fields, and have carried out a number of state-wide research projects relating to toxics issues and Village health. They actively participate in the NIC efforts, and dedicate, and are committed to dedicating, numerous hours as *pro bono* time to ensure that any needed assistance in carrying out the CARE grant is provided.

Staff contacts:

Nunakuyak Lead CARE Coordinator: Noah Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln will track CARE grant hours separately from his other duties as the Department's Environmental Director. Their previous Coordinator, Mr. Henry Friday was deployed to Iraq June 2006. An additional part-time NIC representative will be hired according to Tribal policies and procedures. However, Mr. Lincoln will remain the CARE grant lead coordinator.

Chefornak CARE representative: Johnathan Lewis, 867-8306

Newtok CARE representative: Margaret Nickerson, 237 2314

Nightmute and Umkumiut CARE representative: Evelyn Agnus (Ms. Agnus is Environmental Director and interim contact (This community will have a new NIC hire as their previous employee was deployed to Iraq beginning June 2006), 647-6145

Tununak CARE representative: Charlie Post or David Hooper 652 6527

Kipnuk CARE Representative: Jimmy Paul, 896-5431 (This community will be hiring a new NIC representative this fall)

NIC consultants: Simone Seballo, Lynn Zender, Zender Environmental, 277-2111

All parties necessary to identify sources of toxics and environmental pollutants, and set priorities. The CARE grant is for communities to set their own priorities and identify their own concerns. As we include every source in the community and every stakeholder in the community, and our communities are very small and everyone knows everyone, it follows that we have all parties necessary to identify sources of toxics and environmental pollutants. We still are seeking to further identify and understand in greater detail our toxics and pollutants problems. During the project, we'll be networking with and bringing in scientists and agencies to assist us in defining the nature of our toxics issues and the *physical* health risks to our subsistence sources and health. Before the meeting, we will be working with these groups whose mission includes benefit to our communities and environment, and using EPA staff resources to obtain the details of our toxics issues and the solutions/tool kits that might exist to assist us. We will breakdown the list of toxic concerns into community action-defined problems. In terms of prioritization, as a community we'll know the priority of these issues. Our elders have observed the effect of toxics on our environment in fine detail. As the community, we are the only ones capable of assigning community-based weighting criteria and developing a community-based risk analysis matrix. Thus, at Project end, we will be able to document a community-consensus priority on a comprehensive list of actionable toxic issues.

Reporting: Quarterly reports and final report will be submitted as negotiated with EPA.

Other Selection Criteria. While we speak Yup'ik, our situation is similar to most off-road non-hub Alaska Native (AN) communities, which number about 170. We do not know of other locally-based, non-hub/urban, intercommunity organizations addressing multi-media problems. Other AN Councils are either urban-rural with non-analogous logistics, or not local-based. The latter direct from above and outside, and do not build community capacity, as much as their institution capacity. We are applying a 2nd year because the CARE grant goals and vision as written fit us perfectly. Through us, EPA can decide if the CARE grant is meant for isolated AN communities.



Contact Information for NIC CARE Partners (Attached Letters)

Chefornak

City - City of Chefornak
P.O. Box 29
Chefornak, AK 99561
Phone Administration 907-867-8147
Fax 907-867-8704

Village Council - Village of Chefornak
P.O. Box 110
Chefornak, AK 99561-0110
Phone 907-867-8850
Fax 907-867-8711

Chaputnguak School

PO Box 50
Chefornak, Alaska, 99561

Village Corporation - Chefarnmute
Incorporated
P.O. Box 70
Chefornak, AK 99561
Phone 907-867-8115
Fax 907-867-8895

Newtok

Village Corporation - Newtok Corporation
P.O. Box 5528
Newtok, AK 99559
Phone 907-237-2512
Fax 907-237-2227

Village Council - Newtok Village
P.O. Box 5545
Newtok, AK 99559
Phone 907-237-2314
Fax 907-237-2428
E-mail NTCamii@yahoo.com

Newtok Clinic PO
Box WWT Newtok,
AK 99559

Tom's Store PO
Box 5546 Newtok,
AK 99559

Electric Utility - Ungusraq Power Company
P.O. Box 5564
Newtok, AK 99559
Phone 907-237-2129
Fax 907-237-2130

Tununak

Village Council - Tununak IRA Council
P.O. Box 77
Tununak, AK 99681
Phone 907-652-6527
Fax 907-652-6011
E-mail tununak@aitc.org

Paul T. Albert Memorial School

PO Box 49
Tununak, AK 99681
Phone: 907 652 6827
Fax: 907 652 6028

Nightmute

City - City of Nightmute
P.O. Box 90010
Nightmute, AK 99690
Phone 907-647-6426
Fax 907-647-6427

Electric Utility - Nightmute Power Plant
P.O. Box 90010
Nightmute, AK 99690
Phone 907-647-6426
Fax 907-647-6427

Village Corporation - Chinuruk,
Incorporated
P.O. Box 90009
Nightmute, AK 99690
Phone 907-647-6115
Fax 907-647-6126

Village Council - Nightmute Traditional
Council
P.O. Box 90021

Nightmute, AK 99690 Phone 907-647-6215
Fax 907-647-6212

Umkimuit Village Council - Tribal Council
P.O. Box 90062
Nightmute, AK 99690
Phone 907-647-6145
Fax 907-647-6146

Nightmute Enterprises Nighmute, AK
99690

Nightmute Post Office
Nighmute, AK 99690

Nightmute Health Clinic
Nightmute, AK 99690
Phone: (907) 647-6014

Nightmute School
Nightmute, Alaska 99690
Phone:907-647-6313
Fax:907-647-6227

Regional Confirmed Entities

Toksook Bay

City - City of Toksook Bay
P.O. Box 37008
Toksook Bay, AK 99637
Phone 907-427-7613
Fax 907-427-7811

Village Corporation - Nunakuiak Yupik
Corporation
PO Box 37068
Toksook Bay, AK 99637
Phone 907-427-7929
Fax 907-427-7326

Toksook Bay Clinic

PO Box 37028
Toksook Bay, AK 99637
Phone: 907 427 3500

Village Council - Nunakuyak Traditional
Council
P.O. Box 37048
Toksook Bay, AK 99637
Phone 907-427-7114
Fax 907-427-7714

Toksook Post Office

Bay View General Merchandise
PO Box 37127
Toksook, AK 99637

Kipnuk

Village Council - Kipnuk Village Council
P.O. Box 57
Kipnuk, AK 99614
Phone 907-896-5431 or 5515
Fax 907-896-5240
E-mail kipnuktraditional@starband.net

Association of Village Council Presidents

(AVCP)
PO Box 219
Bethel, Alaska 99559
Phone: (907)543-7300
Fax: (907)543-3596
Toll Free: 800-478-3521

Natural Resource Conservation Service

(NRCS)
800 W. Evergreen Avenue, Suite 100
Palmer, AK 99645
Phone: (907) 761-7760
Fax: (907) 761-7790

Coastal Village Relief Fund

711 "H" Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 ph:
(907) 278-5151

Bethel Recycling, City of Bethel

907 543-7072

Additional Targeted Partners

USFWS, Yukon Delta National Wildlife
Refuge
Eddie Hoffman Road
P. O. Box 346 MS 535
Bethel, Alaska 99627-0069

Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation

(Each clinic is operated by YKHC)
Box 528
Bethel AK 99559
907-543-6000

NOAA Various Arctic Ocean programs

<http://www.noaa.gov/>

University of Alaska, Bethel Kuskokwim
Campus, UAF programs: AMAP, Cold
Climate Research, Arctic Climate Research
Center, *Various contacts.*

World Wildlife Fund (currently partnering
with Newtok on subsistence contaminant
project)

Alaska Office
406 G St. Ste 303,
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 279-5504