



Prepared by:
AURORA CONSULTING
6326 Chevigny Street, #B
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
(907) 245-9245

Email: us@auroraconsulting.org



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**COMMUNITY OF TOGIAK
 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
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COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES COMMITTEE

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) process for the community of Togiak was managed by a committee of community residents. The committee represented most major interests within Togiak to ensure that all viewpoints were considered and that local skills and resources are included in the CEDS implementation. Community representatives included:

Traditional Council of Togiak:
Peter Lockuk

Togiak Natives Limited:
John Nick & Evelyn Yanez

City of Togiak:
Isaac Tuday & George Arkanakyak Sr.

Project Managers:
Willie Echuck, Jr. & Marie Paul

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1985 a community meeting was held at the Togiak High School to discuss the capital and infrastructure needs of the community. The meeting was well attended by residents of all ages and to facilitate communication the meeting was held both in Yupik and English. There was much discussion regarding the merits of each of the proposed projects. The projects were then prioritized by a consensus of the group and, later, the prioritization was adopted by the City Council.

The City of Togiak approved a *Capital Improvements Plan in 1985* that identified nine (9) community priority projects. Since 1985, nearly fifty percent of the projects were completed or currently are in the process of being completed. Two projects are no longer a priority for the community, while five projects are still in need of completion and/or further completion.

<u>Project:</u>	<u>Status:</u>	<u>Follow-up:</u>
1. Erosion Control, Phase II	Completed	Phase III River Dike System
2. Water & Sewer Upgrades	Completed	Old Systems Will Need Replacing
3. Community Hall & Senior Cntr.	Senior Cntr. Completed	Need Community Hall
4. Public Safety Building	Not Completed	Need Public Safety Bldg.
5. Gravel Procurement & Sanitary Landfill	In Construction	None
6. Health Clinic	Completed	None
7. Dog Pound	Not Completed	No Longer Priority
8. Alternative Energy	Not Completed	High Fuel Costs Still a Concern
9. Park	Not Completed	No Longer Priority

In 1999, the City of Togiak was awarded a Mini-Grant from the Department of Community and Economic Development to prepare a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the community. On April 24, 2000, twenty-four (24) residents attended the first of two community planning meetings to discuss and identify the community's vision, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. On June 6, 2000, thirty-six (36) residents attended the second community planning meeting to identify and prioritize the community's goals for the next five to ten years. Aurora Consulting, a contractor hired by the City to assist the community in writing the CEDS, facilitated both community meetings. To facilitate communications, the meeting was held both in Yupik and English and community residents, Pete Abraham and Willie Echuck, Jr., translated for both meetings.

In summarizing the outcomes of the two community planning meetings, the residents of the community of Togiak believe that continued involvement in a market economy is inevitable. The degree and desirability of interaction between traditional subsistence and market economies will remain an important issue for the community. Regardless of the specific combinations that

might evolve, the residents of Togiak recognized a need for a market-based economy that can withstand the cyclical nature of the fishing industry and that will allow them to maintain their Yupik language, culture and values.

COMMUNITY OF TOGIAK VISION

Togiak's vision is its purpose for existing. This vision gives direction to the community leaders to decide where and what the City of Togiak will be in the future. Togiak's community leaders will focus upon operations and activities that strengthen the City of Togiak's long-term ability to achieve this vision.

Togiak's primary vision:

- ❖ Create jobs and businesses
- ❖ Develop a skilled local workforce
- ❖ Improve the communication systems, such as, affordable Internet access

Togiak's cultural vision:

- ❖ Operate an effective and active Tribal Court System
- ❖ Preserve the Yupik language through instruction and Yupik classes
- ❖ Maintain Yupik community/cultural values
- ❖ Teach youth and newcomers hunting and fishing safety/survival skills
- ❖ Teach and preserve native arts and crafts
- ❖ Preserve traditional foods and medicines

Togiak's economic vision:

- ❖ Build economic opportunities around a city dock
 - Jobs: dock services, dredging river, cold storage/freezer
- ❖ Strengthen local self-sufficiency
 - Local hire
 - Job survey of local workforce
 - Local bank for financial transactions
 - Reduce cost of utilities
 - Expansion of airport runway to accommodate larger planes
- ❖ Develop tourism businesses
 - Arts and crafts sales
 - Guide system
 - Multi-purpose center

Togiak's social well-being vision:

- ❖ Available medical/mental health services, local school programs and support for families
- ❖ Safe activities for youth (teen center)
- ❖ Quality and reliable daycare facilities (child care, senior housing)
- ❖ Accessible higher education and improved high school (childhood, senior courses)
- ❖ Care for the homeless with safe housing and shelter

**COMMUNITY OF TOGIAK
STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES**

The community of Togiak's resources, capabilities and core competencies are critical in creating a future. There are often more opportunities than a community can respond to. Knowledge of Togiak's strengths will help community leaders keep focused and see new opportunities for the City. A candid assessment of weaknesses will inject a dose of reality into the community planning.

Togiak's Strengths

- ❖ Senior Center
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center
- ❖ Continuity of government agencies ensures little turn-over
- ❖ Strong leadership
- ❖ Yupik and English language
- ❖ Youth learning computer skills
- ❖ Better transportation
- ❖ Strong communication (news and radio)
- ❖ Skilled young adults involved in community
- ❖ Two (2) grocery stores
- ❖ Renewable resources (fish, crab, and other subsistence food)
- ❖ Social service conferences and training
- ❖ Substance abuse treatment
- ❖ Culture
- ❖ Population size allows for infrastructure resources
- ❖ Training and certification for the local workforce
- ❖ Elders traditional knowledge and experience
- ❖ Three (3) governments that work together
- ❖ People thinking together and cooperating
- ❖ Concern for youth
- ❖ Three (3) strong churches
- ❖ Diversified population

Togiak's Weaknesses

- ❖ Lack of good markets for renewable resources
- ❖ Lack of funds for projects
- ❖ Problems with drugs and alcohol
- ❖ Young people lacking responsibility of behaving as good citizens
- ❖ Police force under state regulations
- ❖ State revenue dwindling
- ❖ Lack of activities for youth
- ❖ Lack of elders/expert participation

COMMUNITY OF TOGIK OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

There are major outside forces that will make a difference in whether or not the community of Togiak succeeds. These typically include our residents, leaders, partners and competing villages, and the social, political, economic and technological forces that influence our community.

Togiak's Opportunities

- ❖ Business development (Bed & Breakfast, hotel, restaurant, bulk fuel)
- ❖ Youth have access to higher education and training
- ❖ Grants available
- ❖ Value-added fish products
- ❖ Federal co-management of fish and game
- ❖ Technology
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Arts and crafts promotion

Togiak's Threats

- ❖ Lack of funding for high school and charter school
- ❖ Loss of major economy from fishing
- ❖ Fish and Game have higher escapement quotas
- ❖ State revenue sharing loss (e.g. loss of police support)
- ❖ Growing sports fishing activities
- ❖ Loss of Silver and King fisheries
- ❖ All user groups on the water and land impacting the environment
- ❖ Subsistence resources need protection
- ❖ Loss of Yupik language
- ❖ Lack of local technical training
- ❖ Inflation
- ❖ Farm fish overtaking wild fish

HISTORY OF TOGIAK

Old Togiak (Togiagamute) was located across Togiak Bay from the community's present location. John Kilbuck, a Moravian missionary, noted in 1888 that Togiak villagers were especially friendly and that the area was untouched by Russian influence. A vessel arrived each summer to supply the local trader. Heavy winter snowfalls made wood gathering difficult, so villagers gradually relocated to the present site on the opposite shore. Many Yukon-Kuskokwim survivors of the 1918-19 influenza epidemic moved to the area. Consequently, many residents have ancestral ties to that region. A Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school operated at Old Togiak from around 1900 to 1938. A BIA teacher moved to the new Togiak village in the early 1950s and opened a school in a church building. A school building and a National Guard Armory were constructed in 1959. The Togiak Fisheries cannery opened in 1962, and local fishermen no longer needed to set-up summer camp in Dillingham. Togiak was flooded in 1964, and many fish racks and stores of gas, fuel oil and stove oil were destroyed. Three or four households left Togiak after the flood and developed the village of Twin Hills upriver.

LOCATION

Togiak is located at the head of Togiak Bay, sixty-seven (67) miles west of Dillingham and two (2) miles west of the mouth of Togiak River. It lies in the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, and is the gateway to the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary. It lies at approximately 59d 04m N Latitude, 160d 24m W Longitude (Sec. 12, T013S, R067W, Seward Meridian). The community is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District and encompasses forty-five (45) square miles of land and one hundred and twenty seven (127) square miles of water.

CLIMATE

Togiak is located in a climatic transition zone, however the arctic climate also affects this region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; winter temperatures average 4 to 30. Precipitation is 20 to 26 inches annually. Fog and high winds are prevalent during the winter. The Bay is ice-free from June through mid-November.

CULTURE

Togiak is a traditional Eskimo village with fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Alaska Natives comprise almost ninety (90) percent of Togiak's 841 residents (Certified December 1999 by State Department of Community & Economic Development). Yupik and English languages are spoken by many of the residents. The importation and possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation

Togiak has a state owned 4,220' lighted gravel airstrip with a 1,090' crosswind airstrip and navigation aids. Scheduled and charter flights are available from Dillingham and freight is brought in by air or barge. Marine freight is lightered to shore since there are no docking facilities available in the community. A variety of skiffs, autos, ATVs and snow machines are used for local transportation.

Togiak's residents indicate that the airport is in need of paving and consider dust from the airport a health hazard. The community would like the crosswind runway extended to the west as well as re-graded. The State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) has indicated that Togiak's airport upgrades are not priority airport projects in the State of Alaska Transportation Plan. Currently, DOTPF is prioritizing airport projects that are in communities that lack minimal safety standards for airports. The airport upgrades for Togiak's airport would not be considered by DOTPF until FY2003 when airport projects will once again be reviewed.

Additionally, Togiak's residents indicate that the community needs a deep-water port dock-facility for tenders and all-tide small boat dock. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers will fund projects that are for natural protection, such as breakwaters, and for navigational improvements, such as entrance channels and dredging. The Corp will not fund the building of floats or docks. In 1997, the Corp regionally reviewed Alaska's needs and a cargo facility for Togiak was assessed. At that time, the Corp's decision was that there was no apparent federal interest for funding such a project. Additionally, Togiak has asked DOTPF to fund a beach anchor float system, however, DOTPF has put the project on the bottom of state's waterways projects list.

Road System

Togiak has an estimated five (5) miles of local roads. On the average, Togiak's roads are twenty (20) feet in width and surfaced with gravel. Though these roads are not well maintained, the village does have extensive maintenance equipment. Existing road conditions depends more on the ongoing maintenance budget than on the capital project. Three potential road projects have been proposed (1) an access road to the new landfill site, (2) upgrade current road system from the airport to the old fish processing facility, and (3) an access road to a deep port dock. The access road to the new landfill site is being built in 2000. The village of Togiak will receive funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for the current road system upgrade that will be started in 2000 or 2001.

Dust from the current road system is a health hazard for the community, especially for the elders, infants and those with respiratory problems. Additionally, the dust from the road settles in on the subsistence foods, such as drying fish hung outside, and in the homes.

**Table 1
City-Owned Maintenance Equipment**

No. of Equipment	Description
1	CAT 966C Loader '71
1	CAT-D5 LGP Dozer '76
1	UH045-7 Hitachi Backhoe '86
1	HO-PAC Vibrator (Piledriver)
1	Garbage Truck
1	Light Duty Dump Truck
1	John Deer Grader 672A '82
1	CAT 966C/Forks Loader Diesel '79
1	D6D/Ripper Cat Dozer '78
1	Tow Behind Raygo Compactor (5-54) '74
1	Pickup Truck '89 GMC 4Dr 4x4 K3500
2	Dump Truck '81 IHC End Dump/Auto Trans.
1	Flatbed Truck '80 Chevy G60/20' Bed 2.5 Ton
1	Hitachi '93 EX200-2/Thumb
1	'82 Chevy 1 Ton Flatbed Mechanic Oil Truck
1	4 eaConnex's
1	2000 4-Wheeler TRX300 Fury w/Trailer

Electric Power

The Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC) operates three 500 kW diesel generators and power is distributed through Togiak with overhead power lines. Maximum capacity is estimated at 1,244 kW and Togiak residents pay 17.1 cents per KWH. Given the interest of Togiak residents in developing a hydroelectric facility to reduce the cost of electricity, AVEC did several feasibility studies and found good hydro locations. However, all of the potential locations included rivers and streams utilized by spawning salmon (Kurluk River and creek on the south side of Togiak) and, therefore, further feasibility studies are needed.

Sewer System

The City sewage collection system consists of 4 and 6-inch collection lines assisted by three lift stations and a main lift station. An outfall into a sewage lagoon lies west of the village. Residents are charged approximately \$50 per month for combined sewer, water and waste disposal services. The community has made approximately \$400,000 in repairs over the last two years on the water and sewer systems; however, the sewer system is over twenty (20) years old and may need replacing soon. The community has received funding from the Village Safe Water, Environmental Protection Agency, for a Sewage Lagoon Upgrade Study that would determine the costs of upgrading the sewage main, constructing a second lagoon, sludge removal, and new fencing of the lagoon.

Water System

Water is derived from four wells, treated with chlorine and fluoride and then stored in a new 500,000 gallon insulated, bolted steel storage tank. The distribution system is a circulating water main consisting of 17,000 linear feet of 4-inch insulated PVC pipe. There are a total of 160 service connections to the system. The water system is over 20 years old and suffers from broken and corroded pipes, valves, and busted service connections. Additionally, the water pipeline diameter may not be large enough to provide sufficient capacity for fire fighting.

Research needs to be done to identify the causes for diarrhea and stomach flu in the community. Community members are concerned that the water pipes are old and contaminate therefore causing some of the medical problems in the community.

Table 2
City-Owned Equipment

No. of Equipment	Description
1	580C Case Backhoe
1	'86 ¾ Ford 4x4 Pickup Truck
1	'80 ¾ CJ20 Utility Pickup Truck
1	'98 Sewer 747 High Pressure Jetter

Waste Disposal System

Solid waste is hauled by a refuse-packer truck to a sanitary landfill outside of the city. Trash is collected three times a week. The existing landfill is located dangerously close to the end of the airport runway and has reached capacity. Contaminants such as batteries were likely dumped in the existing landfill and there is some community concern about environmental damage and pollution. Currently, there is no system to dispose of contaminants such as batteries. However, the existing landfill will be closed and a new landfill will be built during the summer of 2000 (funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development). Community members would like to see a compactor built and a recycling system implemented.

Fuel System

The City Office, Togiak School, and several other buildings have their own fuel storage tanks most of which are single wall tanks. The City of Togiak fuel storage facility lacks adequate fencing and berming. The existing fuel storage has insufficient capacity and, in the past, supplemental fuel supplies have had to be flown into Togiak. The fuel system is not in compliance with Coast Guard Regulations, therefore the fuel farm needs to be upgraded e.g. dike construction. In 2001, the Denali Commission will fund the design of a consolidated bulk fuel facility.

**Table 3
Fuel Storage Tanks**

No. of Tanks	Capacity (gallons)	Owner
1	239,000	City
16	135,700	AVEC
10	59,400	Southwest Regional Schools
1	1,000	Traditional Council of Togiak
1	2,000	AK Commercial Company
1	2,000	Army National Guard
2	1,900	Moravian Church
1	1,700	Togiak Lumber
1	1,000	Headstart
5	88,000	Togiak Natives Ltd.

Health Care

In 1997, a new health clinic facility was built in Togiak. In 1999, new housing for visiting medical/dental caregivers and new dental care space was built. The clinic employs four (4) Health Aides, one (1) Health Clerk and two (2) Physician Assistants. The City has requested one additional Health Aide position to help handle the increase in patients. Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation funds these positions.

A Senior Center facility, with a full kitchen, was also built in 1997 and is located in the same structure as the health clinic. No senior activities take place at the center. The center is being used by the Traditional Council of Togiak for office space and to hold community meetings. Seniors in the community may receive free lunches at Togiak School during the school year.

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

The Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) provides health care for the Bristol Bay Region. Its community health aides provide emergency medical service, primary, pre-natal and well-baby care, immunizations, nutrition counseling, health education, vision screening, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, fluoride treatments, temporary fillings, and some preventative dental care, as well as administer medicines. Additional care is provided by a physician, public health nurse, dentist, and sanitarian who travel to Togiak once or twice a year. Native patients, who require further treatment, are sent to the BBAHC 16-bed hospital at Kakanak, which provides all medical services that do not require anesthesia. Patients needing surgery or special treatment are sent to Anchorage and Native patients go to the Alaska Native Medical Center and non-Natives go to other hospitals.

In 1993, BBAHC opened an alcohol/substance abuse rehabilitation center, Jake's Place.

Housing

In 1996, twenty (20) new homes were constructed under the HUD Mutual Help Program through the Bristol Bay Housing Authority. The homes were built in a new subdivision, Togiak Heights, which is at a higher elevation than Togiak's existing buildings and homes. Togiak Heights has no city water or sewer; therefore the new homes have wells and septic tanks. During the summer of 2000, six (6) new homes and two (2) duplexes are being constructed in the Togiak Heights subdivision and funded through HUD programs. These new homes will not eliminate the housing shortage in the village of Togiak.

Bristol Bay Housing Authority

The mission of the Bristol Bay Housing Authority (BBHA), chartered by a special state law in 1974, is to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing primarily for the Native residents of Bristol Bay. The majority of BBHA's funds are received directly from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The largest program BBHA administers is the Mutual Help Program, in which 362 plus resident families are currently participants. This program provides the opportunity to accumulate equity credits and the ability to acquire ownership of homes within fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) years. Approximately thirty (30) units of low-rent and elderly-rentals are provided under a different housing program. A counseling program is provided to assist homeowners in understanding their commitments to the program, managing finances, and home maintenance. The counseling program administers HUD Youth Sports Grants in cooperation with the school districts of the region. A comprehensive grant program provides funds to retrofit homes in the Mutual Help Program. The Housing Authority also provides technical assistance to developing HUD Resident Management Grants and HUD Indian Development Block Grants as they relate to individual housing projects in the region's villages.

Police and Fire

Togiak has four (4) police officers and one (1) Village Public Safety Officer. There are three (3) patrol vehicles. One of the important responsibilities of the village police and the Village Public Safety Officer is to monitor for alcohol in the community. Community members would like a dispatcher position included to provide better access to the police and Village Public Safety Officer.

Togiak does have fire hydrants except in the new Togiak Heights subdivision. The City owns a 500-gallon water pump truck but there is concern that the pump truck does not have sufficient capacity to service the Togiak Heights subdivision. The fire department has asked for another pump truck, however currently there is no funding available. Additionally, the 4-inch diameter of the water pipeline may not be large enough to provide sufficient capacity for firefighting. All firefighters within the community of Togiak are volunteers.

The police and fire stations are located in the same building.

School and Education

The Togiak School provides education for grades K-12 and is in the Southwest Region Schools district. The school has the capacity for two hundred and fifty-three (253) students and twenty-

two (22) staff. The student population continues to grow with approximately twenty (20) or more infants born each year. The existing school has reached capacity, therefore, the state legislatures will be asked to fund a school replacement in the 2001 budget.

Community members would like Togiak School to provide high school students with a drivers education course that would help these students obtain local government jobs in the community that require employees to have an Alaska Drivers License in order to operate a government owned vehicle. Additionally, community members would like Togiak School to provide more time to teaching the Yupik language to students.

The Headstart Program provides twenty (20) preschoolers in the community with early educational preparation and training during the district's school year. The building is operating at capacity due to its size and health/safety codes.

University of Alaska Bristol Bay Campus

The University of Alaska, Bristol Bay Campus, located in Dillingham, provides a broad range of courses designed to attract a diverse student population that includes degree-seeking, vocational/technical and general education students. This population includes students who have no college training, those returning to college work after a substantial hiatus, those holding baccalaureates but seeking refresher work, and those actively seeking a graduate degree.

Most Bristol Bay Campus students go to school part-time, ninety-eight (98) percent, because they have jobs, because they are parents, or because they have community responsibilities. Forty-three (43) percent of the students are between the ages of 31 and 40, but there are many younger and many older students.

The Bristol Bay Campus offers all the courses that are available by cross-regional audio conference to all of its thirty-two (32) villages. It offers vocational/technical and academic courses on campus and throughout the region as well.

ECONOMY

Dillingham is the economic, transportation, and public services center for western Bristol Bay. Commercial fishing, fish processing, cold storage, and support of the fishing industry are the primary economic activities. The Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation is the largest single employer and the Bristol Bay Native Association is also a large employer in the area (region). During the spring and summer the population of the region doubles. Dillingham's role as the regional center for government and services helps to stabilize seasonal employment. Many residents depend on subsistence activities and fifty-six (56) percent of the population of the region is Alaska Native.

Table 4
Dillingham Census Area Population 1998 & 1999

Area Name	Pop. 1998	Pop. 1999	Unemployment Rate 1998	Unemployment Rate 1999
Dillingham Census Area	4,731	4,686	6.7%	7.4%
Aleknagik city	187	202		
Clarks Point city	68	64		
Dillingham city	2,302	2,318		
Ekuk	2	2		
Ekwok city	125	121		
Kolinganeq CDP	205	201		
Manokotak city	399	396		
New Stuyahok city	475	457		
Portage Creek	18	14		
Togiak city	745	841	15%	23.1%
Twin Hills CDP	76	79		
Remainder of Census Sub-Area	33	33		

CDP – Census Designated Place Source: Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Bristol Bay Regional Survey 1998, State Department of Community & Economic Development

Togiak's economic base is primarily commercial salmon, herring, and herring roe-on-kelp fisheries. Commercial fishing permits are held by two hundred and forty-seven (247) residents and local fishermen use flat-bottom boats for the shallow waters of Togiak Bay. There is no on-shore fish processor and only a few floating processing facilities exist near Togiak. The entire community depends heavily on subsistence activities with salmon, herring, seal, sea lion, whale and walrus among the species harvested. A few residents trap.

Since 1997 the number of fishing permits for herring and herring roe-on-kelp in the Togiak District have decreased.

Table 5
1997-1999 Togiak District Herring Fisheries

Sac Roe Herring Effort	Gillnet Permits	Purse Seine Permits
1997	336	231
1998	152	123
1999	171	96

Source: State Department of Fish & Game

Since 1997 the number of fishing permits for salmon in the Togiak District have increased.

Table 6
1997-1999 Togiak District Salmon Fisheries
Highest Number of Permits Per Day of Season

Salmon	Drift Permits	Set Permits
1997	42	106
1998	46	100
1999	87	115

Source: State Department of Fish & Game

Effects of the 1997 and 1998 Bristol Bay Fishery Disasters

In 1997 and 1998, fishery disasters were declared for western Alaska by Governor Knowles. Although 1999 was not declared a disaster year for Bristol Bay, the effects of the previous two years were still being felt. The fishery disasters have resulted in significant declines in incomes for area fisheries, area fishers, and local governments. Both the Bristol Bay Borough and the local government of Togiak have experienced fishery related revenue losses.

The City of Togiak has not had to reduce services in the community due to the decline in revenue from the 2% Raw Fish Tax and 2% Sales Tax, instead the City has eliminated two positions and personnel hours, staff travel and supplies have been reduced. The City is working with the state's local boundary commission to extend the Togiak District's fish boundary so the City can collect more Raw Fish Tax revenue. The City, Tribal Council and Togiak Natives Limited are working together to form a merger through a Memorandum of Agreements. The merger would increase the Tribal control of importation and sale of alcohol at the airport and in the community, provide the City with non-profit status to apply for grants, and reduce administrative costs and co-locate offices into one building.

The origins of the economic difficulties run deeper than the fishery disaster and are symptomatic of the merging of two very dissimilar cultures and economies - the traditional subsistence economy of Alaska Natives and the market-based economy of commercial fishing and fish processing industries.

Fish Processing and Cold Storage Facilities

Historically, there have been two fish processing operators in Togiak, one of which has been closed for over ten years, while the other operator is still "icing down fish and flying them out". In addition, the North Pacific Processors, a Japanese-owned cannery facility across the point, closed about two years ago.

Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) has recently made funding available for CDQ villages, which includes Togiak, to apply for an icing machine and cold storage facility. The Village Corporation owns a large building, a fish processing facility over 10 years ago, that the community supports converting to a processing facility and/or cold storage. Further feasibility studies are needed before a fish processing facility is considered.

Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation

The Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) was incorporated in 1992 to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program, which allocates a share of the Bering Sea bottom-fish fisheries to coastal communities. The purpose of the CDQ program is to provide development to the economically depressed coastal communities in western Alaska. Jobs, economic development and educational opportunities are becoming a reality through this program.

Fourteen Bristol Bay villages qualified under the CDQ program:

Togiak	Port Heiden	Ugashik
Dillingham	Manokotak	King Salmon
South Naknek	Pilot Point	Aleknagik
Twin Hills	Naknek	Ekuk
Egegik	Clark's Point	

The CDQ program allows coastal communities in western Alaska to participate in the Bering Sea fisheries by forming joint ventures with existing fishing companies to harvest, process and market their catch. Since 1992, the BBEDC has received a percentage of the Bering Sea Pollock annual total allowable catch. BBEDC is currently in a joint venture partnership with Arctic Storm, Inc., a fishing company, to help harvest its quota. BBEDC shares the profits and the risks with its joint venture partner and receives a royalty percentage of the total profits from its CDQ allocation. CDQs have expanded to halibut and sablefish, and other Bering Sea ground fish species are now being considered.

Businesses

Most jobs in Togiak are with the local government and school district, as few private businesses exist.

Table 7
Businesses in Togiak

Business Name	Description of Business
Alaska Commercial Company	Retail
Arnariak's Video Rental	Video
City of Togiak	Business Services
Coupchiak and Sons Support Services	Air Transportation
Elizabeth M. Nanalook	Child Care Services
Grandma Ledva's Daycare	Child Care Services
Margaret M. Active	Child Care Services
Togiak Natives Limited	Local Transit/Passenger Transport
Togiak Natives Limited	Fuel
Togiak Natives Limited	Real Estate
Togiak Trading	Retail
Traditional Council of Togiak Laundromat	Personal Services

Nangucuilnguq Arts and Crafts Center

Nangucuilnguq Arts and Crafts Center opened for business in the spring of 2000. Nangucuilnguq Center sells local products in their gift store that is located in the same building, at state arts and crafts shows, and directly to art dealers. The gift store takes a twenty (20) percent markup on products sold. The mission of the gift store, supported by the City through a grant, is to develop an economic business opportunity for local artists. The mission of Nangucuilnguq Center is to provide craft, cultural and other activities for the youth in the community to help them live an alcohol and drug free lifestyle.

Bristol Bay Native Association

The Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) was organized in 1966. BBNA's stated purpose is to improve the well-being of the Native people of the Bristol Bay villages. To meet this goal, it provides social, educational and economic program services to more than 4,600 Native members of the Association. A Board of Directors governs BBNA and consists of representatives from each of the thirty (30) villages it serves and six (6) at-large representatives and it meets twice annually to oversee BBNA programs. BBNA operates with funding provided from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, other federal agencies, and contracts with the state.

BBNA's *Bristol Bay CEDS, June 30, 2000*, outlines tourism goals and activities that would benefit the village of Togiak's tourism, and arts and crafts business development. BBNA is seeking funding for an Internet Marketing Proposal to promote Bristol Bay salmon, Native arts and crafts, and sustainable tourism businesses in the region. BBNA is working to have the Bristol Bay Visitor's Council become an independent and distinct organization from BBNA. BBNA is examining the feasibility for cultural facilities or museums for the region's hub communities.

Bristol Bay Native Corporation

The Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) was organized in 1973, as one of the 13 regional Native Corporations formed under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). BBNC is a major landowner in Bristol Bay and owns the sub-surface (three million acres) rights of village corporation-owned land. BBNC is a for-profit organization made up of 5,400 original shareholders from the villages, however BBNC does have a shareholder gift program that awards gifts of stock to certain shareholder relatives. In its over 20-year history, BBNC has operated a variety of business ventures and maintains a substantial stock and bond portfolio.

BBNC's primary mission is to manage the ANCSA land owned by its shareholders in the most efficient possible manner. BBNC's twelve (12) member Board of Directors seeks to accomplish this objective through a program of conservative growth focused on asset preservation and value enhancement, which provides for the financial strength to pay a regular and increasing dividend. The Board recognizes that consistent profitability provides the means to promote the economic and social well-being of the shareholders respect and support for elders, scholarships, job referrals and issue advocacy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

Togiak National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1980 by the U.S. Congress. The refuge encompasses about 4.2 million acres of land, 2.3 million of which are designed as a National Wilderness Area. The purposes of the refuge are to protect the diverse fish and wildlife resources, provide for subsistence use by local residents, protect the quality streams, river, and lakes, and protect and manage migratory birds. The refuge includes the coastal areas in Bristol Bay and the Kuskokwim Bay.

Sports fishing is the primary recreational activity by visitors to the refuge rivers. The predominant fish species sought include king and silver salmon, rainbow trout, dolly varden, and arctic grayling. Most sports fishing use occurs on the Kanektok, Goodnews, and Togiak Rivers. Opportunities such as wilderness float trips and base camp accommodations are offered by various guide services. Non-guide visitors generally choose to float refuge rivers in rafts, canoes, or kayaks.

Waterfowl and bear hunting occur during various seasons. Sightseeing, camping, wildlife observation, and photography attract many visitors. The Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary is located just outside the refuge. Between 1981 and 1984, recreational use of the refuge increased from about 3,000 to more than 12,000 visitor-use days.

The primary mean of access to the refuge rivers is by boat or air. Commercial air services are available from Bethel or Dillingham. Food and basic supplies may be purchased in the villages of Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay and Togiak. A cooperative agreement between the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and Traditional Council of Togiak hires local people as River Rangers to patrol the rivers.

Togiak District's Herring and Salmon Fisheries

Togiak District's commercial herring fishery is the largest in the state. Togiak District's herring harvest has slowly decreased since the 1997.

Table 8
1997-1999 Togiak District Sac Roe Herring Harvest

Year	Gillnet	Purse Seine	Total
1997	5,164	18,649	23,813
1998	5,952	16,824	22,776
1999	4,858	15,020	19,232

Source: State Department of Fish & Game

Togiak District forecasted herring biomass for the year 2000 is 130,904 tons. Herring age-0 and older are expected to represent 42 percent of this biomass. The 1987 and 1988 year classes will contribute 15 percent of the forecasted biomass as age-12 and -11 herring. The 1993 year class as age-7 herring will comprise 23 percent of the biomass. The forecasted average weight is 327grams.

Abundance of the Togiak herring spawning population has been monitored since the late 1970's, concurrent to the development of the sac-roë fishery. Peak abundance was observed during the 1982 and 1983 seasons with recruitment of the 1977 and 1978 year classes into the spawning biomass. The magnitude of the subsequent year classes is dwarfed by the magnitude of the 1977 and 1978 year classes. There has yet to be any recruitment of the size to compensate for the large biomass sustained by the 1977 and 1978 year classes. Modest recruitment events were evident for the 1987, and 1988 year classes and to a lesser extent the 1993 year class. Given the uncertainty of available stock assessment information, the Togiak herring population is considered to be stable or moderately declining. For the last three years the spawn roë on kelp fisheries has been poorly managed by State Department of Fish & Game according to community members. The season has been closed for those three years.

Togiak District's commercial salmon fishery continues to be the principal economic foundation of the community. Togiak District's salmon harvest has increased since the 1997 and 1998 fishery disaster in Bristol Bay.

Table 9
Togiak District Salmon Harvest

Year	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
1997	91,847	5,381	35,192	13	2,782	135,215
1998	112,718	12,878	51,504	6,070	52,630	235,800
1999	344,692	10,668	96,281	0	2,657	454,298

Source: State Department of Fish & Game

The 1999 harvest in Togiak District of all salmon species totaled approximately 454,298 fish. To derive a preliminary estimate of the exvessel value of the fishery, the figures listed in the following table were used. These figures represent a minimum estimate.

Table 10
Togiak District 1999 Exvessel Value of Fishery

Species	Avg. Price/lb	Avg. Weight	Num. of Fish	Value
Sockeye	\$0.80	5.3	344,692	\$1,461,494
Chinook	\$0.50	14.3	10,668	\$76,276
Chum	\$0.10	6.7	96,281	\$64,508
Pink	\$0.05	3.2	0	0
Coho	\$0.30	6.4	2,657	\$5,101
Total			454,298	\$1,607,379

Source: State Department of Fish & Game

The 2000 forecasted inshore run of sockeye salmon to the Togiak River is 692,000 fish. With an escapement goal of 150,000 sockeye past the towers into Togiak Lake and the additional 25,000 sockeye that spawn in Togiak River tributaries, approximately 517,000 sockeye salmon will be potentially available for commercial harvest. This forecast is about average relative to returns for the last 20 years.

COMMUNITY OF TOGIAK GOALS AND ACTION PLAN

Economic Goals

FIRST PRIORITY: REGIONAL AND LOCAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Start process to bring about the relocation of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge administrative office from Dillingham to Togiak
- ❖ Start process to bring about the relocation the Southwest Region Schools district administrative office from Dillingham to Togiak
- ❖ Establish a regional contractor/construction firm to bid on regional and statewide projects
- ❖ Train local workforce to manage Togiak construction projects currently being filled by outside laborers
- ❖ Train local workforce to manage construction projects
- ❖ Train local workforce and promote local hire
- ❖ Organize employment training and licensing (e.g. 6-pax) courses in Togiak for the local workforce

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Corporation
- ❖ Economic Development Administration
- ❖ State's Job Training Program

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ City of Togiak
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak

SECOND PRIORITY: TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Identify outside tourism businesses coming to Togiak
- ❖ Identify who locally is interest in working in the tourism industry
- ❖ Develop ideas for Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary
- ❖ Develop and implement a marketing plan for the Nangucuilnguq Arts & Crafts Center
- ❖ Coordinate Tourism Development Assistance workshops through Alaska Native Heritage Center for residents
- ❖ Coordinate workshops & training for starting tourism related businesses, such as, 6-pax license course for local workforce wanting to guide on local waterways

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Corporation
- ❖ Alaska Native Heritage Center
- ❖ Partnerships with Dillingham tourism businesses

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ City of Togiak
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center

THIRD PRIORITY: WATERFRONT BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

TIMEFRAME: 5 TO 10 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Complete a feasibility study on fish processing and/or cannery business
- ❖ Review and re-evaluate existing studies and/or plans for dock/harbor
- ❖ Review waterway projects that the Army Corp of Engineers will fund and decide if Togiak would benefit by such projects
- ❖ Pursue funding from Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation for cold storage/ice machine

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Economic Development Administration
- ❖ Army Corp of Engineers

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ City of Togiak
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak

Cultural Goals

FIRST PRIORITY: ACTIVE TRIBAL COURTS

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Research which villages in Alaska have been successful with Tribal Courts and ask for their help
- ❖ Hold community meetings to discuss how to run a Tribal Court system in Togiak
- ❖ Establish a fee rate for Tribal judges and attorneys and a system for paying them
- ❖ Ensure that Tribal judges are adequately trained
- ❖ Include Yupik stories to teach survival/safety skills
- ❖ Incorporate into the Togiak School curriculum the “Yupik Knowledge” by Jerry Lipka, a study completed through the University of Alaska Fairbanks, National Schools for Natives

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Bureau of Indian Affairs
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Governance Grant

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

SECOND PRIORITY: EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ABOUT SURVIVAL/SAFETY SKILLS

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Promote teaching survival/safety skills by family members during outing and activities
- ❖ Coordinate community involvement to run a spring water safety workshop and fall hunting safety workshop to teach youth and new residents about survival/safety skills
- ❖ Establish two summer youth survival/safety camps, one for children and the other for adolescents
- ❖ Involve elders as teachers and establish courses as ongoing Senior Center activities

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Togiak Health Clinic
- ❖ Togiak School
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center

THIRD PRIORITY: PRESERVE AND TEACH YUPIK LANGUAGE

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Work with Togiak School to increase Yupik language lessons
- ❖ Increase elder participation in school's Yupik language lessons
- ❖ Promote the teaching of Yupik language to the youth by the community

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Togiak School
- ❖ Southwest Region Schools district
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Indian Education Grant
- ❖ Historic Preservation Grant
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Language Grant

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ Togiak School
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center

FOURTH PRIORITY: PRESERVE AND TEACH YUPIK ARTS & CRAFTS AND VALUES

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Offer courses in arts & crafts, story telling and dance at the Nangucuilnguq Center
- ❖ Involve the community to help teach and participate in developing the courses
- ❖ Establish a fee rate to pay teachers and system for collecting fees from students, Nangucuilnguq Arts & Crafts Center and/or grant funds
- ❖ Work with Togiak School to develop arts & crafts, story telling and dance school courses and/or activities

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Togiak School
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Indian Education Grant
- ❖ Historic Preservation Grant
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Social Grant
- ❖ Social Service grants such as Suicide Prevention Grant

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ City of Togiak
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center

FIFTH PRIORITY: PRESERVE AND TEACH YUPIK FOOD & MEDICINE

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Involve the community to help teach and participate in developing Yupik food & medicine courses
- ❖ Involve elders as teachers and establish courses as ongoing Senior Center activities
- ❖ Establish a fee rate to pay teachers and system for collecting fees from students, Nangucuilnguq Arts & Crafts Center and/or grant funds

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Indian Education Grant
- ❖ Historic Preservation Grant
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Social Grant

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center

Social Well-Being and Educational Goals

FIRST PRIORITY: ESTABLISH SAFE YOUTH ACTIVITIES

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Hire a paid activities director and adult volunteers to help run the activities
- ❖ Involve Youth Natural Helpers already trained by Togiak School in the planning and development of activities
- ❖ Involve the community to help plan and participate in developing safe youth activities
- ❖ Establish summer community jobs and/or tourism jobs for youth and fund with Job Training Program
- ❖ Actively pursue having a pool included in the new Togiak School building
- ❖ Explore the costs of remodeling and utilizing city buildings for youth activities

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Togiak School
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Social Grant
- ❖ Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) - Summer Youth Program

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center

SECOND PRIORITY: MAKE AVAILABLE HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Keep the community actively involved with continued lobbying state for new Togiak School building
- ❖ Utilize the Nangucuilnguq Center and Senior Center buildings for adult training courses
- ❖ Bring adult continuing education courses to Togiak if there is enough community interest
- ❖ Develop ideas that the community can do to recognize students at Togiak School who make the honor roll
- ❖ Provide residents with up-to-date information about University of Alaska, Bristol Bay Campus courses available by cross-regional audio conference and location for residents to take the courses
- ❖ Coordinate workshops & training for starting businesses, such as, 6-pax license course for local workforce wanting to guide on local waterways
- ❖ Provide drivers education course to high school students at Togiak School

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Togiak School
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ University of Alaska, Bristol Bay Campus
- ❖ Indian Education Grant
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Social Grant

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak
- ❖ Nangucuilnguq Center

THIRD PRIORITY: BUILD AND DEVELOP CHILD/ADULT DAY CARE & SENIOR HOUSING

TIMEFRAME: 1 TO 5 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Involve elders as teachers and establish courses as ongoing Senior Center activities
- ❖ Increase elder participation in school's Yupik language and survival/safety skills education
- ❖ Request and demonstrate a need for more preschoolers participating in Headstart Program during school year
- ❖ Actively recruit for licensed or certified child care homes in the community

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Togiak School
- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
- ❖ Rural Cap – Headstart Program
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Social Grant

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ City of Togiak
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak

FOURTH PRIORITY: IMPROVE MEDICAL & MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

TIMEFRAME: 5 TO 10 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Continue to request and demonstrate need for one additional Health Aide
- ❖ Request and demonstrate need for a trauma facility and trained medical staff
- ❖ Demonstrate need for local doctor and hospital facilities as community grows
- ❖ Build a separate facility for mental health services

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
- ❖ Bureau of Indian Affairs

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ City of Togiak
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak

FIFTH PRIORITY: BUILD AND DEVELOP HOMELESS HOUSING AND SAFE SHELTER

TIMEFRAME: 5 TO 10 YEARS

ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ Establish a system for placing abused women, children and infants into private temporary homes
- ❖ Establish a system for taking care of the homeless in the community

RESOURCES:

- ❖ Bristol Bay Native Association
- ❖ Administration for Native Americans, Social Grant
- ❖ Mental Health Agency in Togiak
- ❖ Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC)

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- ❖ City of Togiak
- ❖ Traditional Council of Togiak

EVALUATION OF THE CEDS

The City of Togiak and Traditional Council of Togiak will meet shortly after the CEDS has been finalized and accepted by both Councils. This first initial meeting will identify the strategy for implementing the first and second priorities under the three goal categories, Economic, Cultural and Social Well-Being. The strategic implementation plan will answer the questions of who is responsible for managing the project(s) and the timeframe for completing the projects.

The City of Togiak and Traditional Council of Togiak will meet every quarter to evaluate the progress of the strategic implementation plan. Each project manager will report on the status of his or her projects and outside factors that are affecting the progress. The quarterly meetings will be used to re-evaluate the outcome of the project in accomplishing the goals and adjust the timeframe if necessary.

The City of Togiak and Traditional Council of Togiak will jointly hold an annual community planning meeting to share with the community the progress and results of the projects towards accomplishing the community goals, and any modifications that have been made at the quarterly meetings. The annual community meetings will provide the residents an opportunity to share their views on the implementation of the CEDS.

APPENDIX A

AERIAL PHOTO OF THE CITY OF TOGIAK



APPENDIX B

MAP OF BRISTOL BAY

