

# Chignik Lagoon

## Community Development Strategic Plan



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Prepared by the  
Chignik Lagoon Village Council  
Chignik Lagoon, Alaska  
March 2016

# Chignik Lagoon

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Prepared by the Chignik Lagoon Village Council with a Community Development  
Planning Grant from the Bristol Bay Native Association

# Table of Contents

- A Message from President Clemens Grunert Jr..... 1
- Executive Summary..... 2
  - Our Values ..... 2
  - What is Community Development? ..... 2
- Introduction ..... 3
- Community Profile ..... 4
  - History ..... 4
  - Culture ..... 6
  - Demographic and Location ..... 7
  - Land Description..... 8
  - Land Status ..... 9
    - Bristol Bay Native Corporation ..... 9
    - Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation ..... 10
    - Chignik Lagoon Village Council ..... 10
    - Private Land ..... 10
- Community Governance ..... 11
- Public Facilities ..... 11
  - Chignik Lagoon Village Council ..... 11
  - Organized Fire Department ..... 12
  - Rescue Squad ..... 12
  - Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP)..... 12
  - Post Office ..... 13
  - Bristol Bay Area Health Clinic..... 13
  - Chignik Lagoon School ..... 13
  - Subsistence Building ..... 14
- Housing..... 14

# Chignik Lagoon

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- Economy History ..... 15
  - Commercial Fishing..... 15
  - Coal Mining ..... 15
  - Fox Farming and Trapping ..... 15
- Present Economy..... 16
- Transportation Infrastructure ..... 16
- Health and Wellness..... 18
  - Annual Diabetes Walk..... 19
  - Drug and Alcohol Free Zone..... 19
  - Subsistence Gathering ..... 19
- Subsistence Photos in Chignik Lagoon ..... 21
- Community Needs ..... 22
- Community Values ..... 22
- Community Vision..... 22
- Community Mission ..... 23
- SWOT Analysis..... 23
  - Strengths ..... 23
  - Weaknesses ..... 24
  - Opportunities..... 24
  - Threats ..... 24
- Completed Projects..... 25
  - Hydroelectric Plant..... 25
  - Airport Extension 400’ and Moving Packer’s Creek ..... 26
- Goals and Objectives..... 27
- Priority Projects..... 27
  - 1. Chigniks Intertie Road and Metrofania Valley Airport..... 27**
  - 2. New Clinic with Apartment, Garage, and Hangar..... 27**
  - 3. Alternative Energy – Geothermal Heating Exploration ..... 27**
  - 4. Available Land and HUD Housing ..... 27**

<b>5. Community Fresh Produce Service and Garden .....</b>	<b>27</b>
Strategic Action Plan.....	28
Goal I. Chigniks Intertie Road and Metrofania Valley Airport .....	28
Goal II. New Clinic with Apartment, Garage, and Hangar.....	32
Goal III. Alternative Energy – Geothermal Heating Exploration .....	35
Goal IV. Available Land and HUD Housing.....	38
Goal V. Community Fresh Produce Service and Garden .....	42
Considered Projects .....	47
Plan Evaluation.....	48
References .....	49
Acknowledgments.....	51

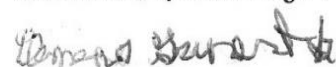
## A Message from President Clemens Grunert Jr.

03/16/2016

I'm pleased to present the Chignik Lagoon Community Development Strategic Plan. The Chignik Lagoon Village Council promotes the common good of the people of the village of Chignik Lagoon and this Plan is a forward thinking, proactive step toward building on past successes while focusing future efforts toward goals expressed by the community. We thank everyone that participated in this planning process to guide our next steps toward the future.

I would like to thank Katharine Smith, Community Planner; Delissa McCormick, Tribal Administrator; Angela Gregorio, Administrator Assistant; Michelle L. Anderson, Grant Writer; Gwen Larson, BBNA Community Development Program Manager, Patty Heyano BBNA Program Development Director, and of course, the members of the community for their role in developing this Plan.

*Clemens Grunert Jr.*



President  
Chignik Lagoon Village Council

## Executive Summary

The Chignik Lagoon Community Development Strategic Plan focuses on the next five years from 2016 to 2021. Through this plan, the Chignik Lagoon Village Council will:

- Respond to the Community Development Priorities highlighted in this Plan.
- Set clear direction as to how these priorities will be achieved, measured and monitored.
- Follow-up annually on the community's top priorities and update any new goals.
- Share progress and celebrate successes with the community.

The Chignik Lagoon Village Council is committed to delivering the community priorities expressed in this Plan.

## Our Values

1. Self-Sufficient
2. Committed to Family
3. Dignified in Life Choices
4. Happy, Healthy Generations
5. Humbly, Hard Workers



## What is Community Development?

Community Development is a process enabling communities to develop active, sustainable and supportive environments in which people live and work. Community Development as a philosophy is concerned with taking the journey from private concern (in the community) to public action (with the community). Through active participation and empowerment, Community Development encourages and supports identifying and overcoming barriers that prevent community members from participating in changing the issues that affect their lives.

# Chignik Lagoon

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## Introduction

Native Village of Chignik Lagoon  
PO Box 09  
Chignik Lagoon, AK 99565  
(907) 840-2281

Resolution 2016-03-

A resolution adopting the updated Community Development Strategic Plan

Whereas, the native village of Chignik Lagoon is federally recognized and a member of the tribal consortium, Bristol Bay Native Association, that serves 31 federally recognized tribes in the Bristol Bay Region; and,

Whereas, the Chignik Lagoon Village Council updated the community development strategic plan in association with the Bristol Bay Native Association, and


Whereas, the Chignik Lagoon Village Council will respond to the priorities highlighted in this plan by setting clear direction on how these priorities will be achieved, measured, and monitored, and

Whereas, the Chignik Lagoon Village Council will annually follow-up on these priorities and update any new goals, and

Whereas, the last updated community development strategic plan was September 2004 in consultation with A.N. Gottschalk & Associates, and

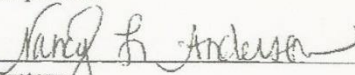
Whereas, the Chignik Lagoon community development strategic plan of April 2016, represents the wishes of the community of Chignik Lagoon and,

Now therefore be it resolved, the Chignik Lagoon Village Council agrees to pursue the values, goals, and vision expressed in this plan.

Signed:   
President

Certification:

I, the undersigned Secretary of the Native Village of Chignik Lagoon, do hereby certify that the Tribal Council duly passed the foregoing resolution on this day 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2016, and that a quorum was present.

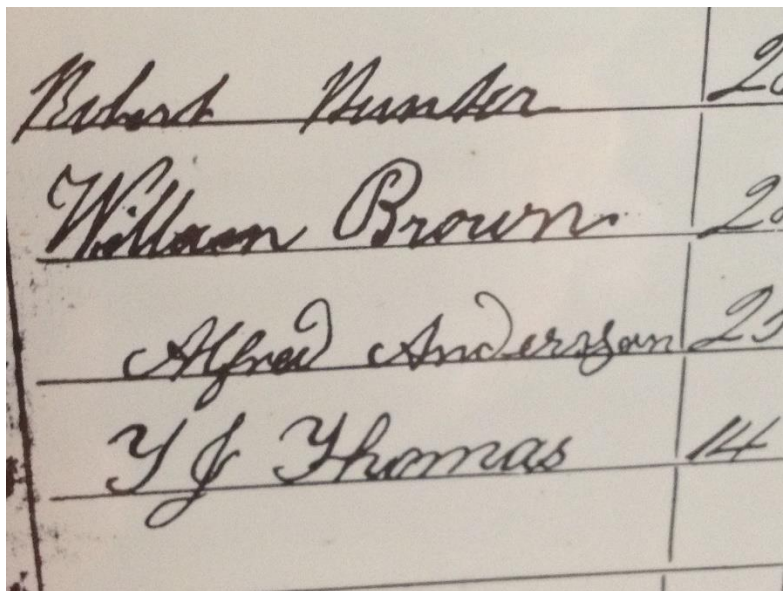
Signed:   
Secretary



## Community Profile

### History

Chignik Lagoon is one of the three Chignik's in the Bristol Bay region. "Chignik" is an Aleut word meaning "Big Wind" and the village is surrounded by a lagoon where commercial salmon fishing takes place; therefore, the name "Chignik Lagoon". The Indigenous language spoken is Alutiiq, but due to the Russian invasion on the Aleutian chain in the mid 1700's, which brought disease, warfare, and the inter marriage between the Russians and Natives, the Native population reduced in half losing much of the traditions and language spoken. The main language spoken today in Chignik Lagoon is English.



The first recorded civilization in Chignik Lagoon was in the late 1800's when there was a fish salting cannery running in the village. Between the late 1890s and the 1930s Chignik Lagoon started being inhabited by "Scandinavian Aleut" families. These families were formed by Euroamerican immigrant men who sailed from San Francisco on the "Star of Alaska", which was a part of the Star Fleet ships owned by the Alaska Packers Association, to Chignik. The ship,

which is now renamed the "Balclutha", is a vital piece of history to most of the families now in the Chignik area and remains for display at the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park

## Chignik Lagoon

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in San Francisco, CA. **(Featured Photos on Page 4: Top right, view of Lagoon from boardwalk reaching from old Post Office to beach. Bottom left, signatures of voyagers from Balcutha to Chignik, “Alfred Anderson”.)**

These men ventured to Chignik seeking work in the cannery and/or trapping. Those men who stayed, married the Alutiiq or Creole women from surrounding villages. Marrying a “Non-Native” man was seen as abandoning traditions, but most of the Euroamerican men were accepting of native culture and also shared their own traditions; therefore, creating the “Scandinavian Aleut” families.

These Euroamericans had roots in Denmark, Norway, Finland, Germany, and Sweden with family names such as Erickson, Anderson, Grunert, Pedersen, and Brandal. When they immigrated here they began occupations in fox farming, trapping, clamming and commercial fishing. Many of the families had homes in places such

as Aniakchak, Nakchamik (Fox Island), Kujulik, Amber Bays, Chignagak Bay for farming and trapping fox which was their main source of income. Roughly in the late 1940’s-early 1950s, the



families began permanently living in Chignik Lagoon due to the decline in price of fox fur. The households began relying more on the commercial fishing industry both for income and subsistence use. Today, that is still essentially the way families sustain themselves. Pacific Cod, Salmon, Crab, and Halibut are the current fisheries.



**(Top right photo: Sleeping quarters for voyagers on Balcutha. Bottom left photo: Skiff in the lagoon and mountains around Chignik Lagoon.)**

## Culture

Living off of the land and sea has always been necessary to the village of Chignik Lagoon. In addition to these fisheries being a main source of income to the families, these fish also continue to be a large part of the culture. Generations are taught to utilize this source of food to provide sustenance for the year in many ways. Fish is smoked, canned, salted, dried, and frozen for various ways of eating throughout the year.



Not only are the fish stored for the year, but wild berries are also equally important. Salmon



berries are the most prominent berry in Chignik Lagoon and are ready to be picked the end of June or beginning of July. Depending on the summer weather conditions and the Salmon Berry harvest that year, these berries can be picked into the end of August or beginning of September. The berries are used for making jam, jelly, and frozen to be used throughout the winter for many traditional foods.

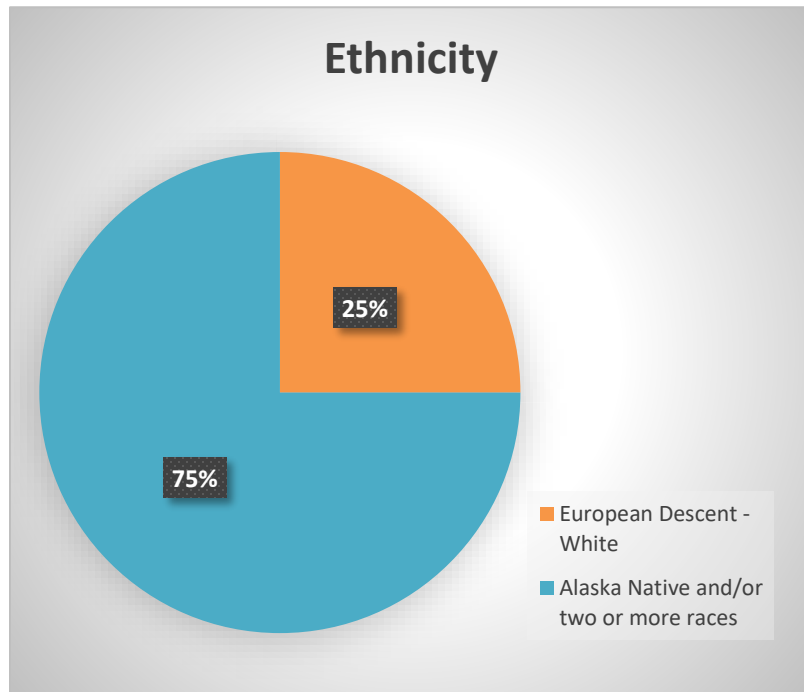
Without this source of food the tribal and community members would greatly suffer financially and culturally. **(Top right photo: Red Salmon filets. Bottom left photo: Freshly picked Salmon berries.)**

# Chignik Lagoon

## Demographic and Location

The Alaska Department of Labor 2010-2014 5 year American Community Survey, reported 60 people residing in Chignik Lagoon year round. During the summer months, this population nearly triples due to the influx of fisherman and crew members who come back to commercial fish. The year round population in Chignik Lagoon consists mainly of two races – European descent (White) and Alaska Native.

According to the demographic profile, 25% of the residents are White alone and 75% are Alaska Native and a blend of two or more races. Aleut and Alutiiq are the main Alaska Native race in Chignik Lagoon. Out of the total population, 40% are males with the average age of 42; 60% are females with the average age of 37. There are a total of 67 housing units and only 26 are in use.



Out of the dwelling homes, 21 are family households, 16 of which are occupied by married couples and five being single parent heads of household. The remaining 5 are non-family households/living alone. The median income for the family and non-family households is \$81,250. Out of the households, 32 residents are employed with 16 being in management



positions and eight self-employed. The rest of the laborers are in varied occupations such as repair and maintenance, services and sales, transportation, and construction. The average commuting time to work is roughly three minutes.

Chignik Lagoon is located on the Southwest Alaska Peninsula at the end of the Bristol Bay region and lies approximately 56 ° 18' North Latitude, 158 ° 32' West Longitude along the Aleutian Range. Chignik Lagoon is a part of township 45 south, range 59 west. The village is roughly 450 miles southwest of Anchorage and roughly 178 miles S 24 ° from King Salmon. Chignik Lagoon is one of the three Chignik communities. Chignik Bay is approximately 5 miles N 77 ° W and Chignik Lake is 9 miles N 67 ° E from Chignik Lagoon. The weather conditions are frequently humid and damp with precipitation being highest in June at 6.8 inches. On average, August holds the highest temperature of 54.3 ° and in March the coldest temperature is 26.2 °. Chignik Lagoon has very high air quality with only five days out of a year being considered poor and/or unhealthy air. Air pollution in Chignik Lagoon is 99% less than the average in the state and at 97.4% in the nation.

### Land Description

Chignik Lagoon is a village surrounded by rolling hills and stunning mountain ranges covered mostly in alder trees and salmon berry bushes. There are also a sparse amount of spruce trees which are not naturally grown here, but were transported over from Kodiak. Not only does the village enjoy the hillside scenery, but also has the privilege of being surrounded by water and a large creek known as Packer’s Creek directly down the middle of the village which flows into the Lagoon. Common terms referring to the sides of the village are the “flat side” and

“Andersonville”. **(Photo to right: Ice build-up on beach.)** When the tide goes out, there is more land to access and is referred to as “up the beach” and “down the beach”. Depending on how low of a tide, “up the beach” can be as far as Chignik Lake on an All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV), but the land mark



Mallard Duck Bay is a more common stopping point. “Down the beach” is as far as Rabbit Point.

## Chignik Lagoon

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Both beaches are used quite frequently by residents to go clam digging, beach combing, or for a recreational drive and/or walk. The most essential reasons to use these low water roads are to reach homes in the village and to dispose of waste up the beach where the landfill and sewage is located. Certain times of the year when there are hold up tides or a build-up of ice in the lagoon, accessing homes or the waste disposal can be nearly impossible which is why a high water access road is an important project to the community. With this unique landscape and being so rural, having any kind of road access in and out of the community is not available which makes the village only reachable by vessels or small aircrafts.



**High Tide**



**Low Tide**

### Land Status

There are four major land owners in Chignik Lagoon:

- Bristol Bay Native Corporation
- Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation
- Chignik Lagoon Village Council
- Private Land

#### Bristol Bay Native Corporation

In December of 1971, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was established and formed 13 regional corporations in the state, Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) being one

of them. Bristol Bay Native Corporation is a for-profit organization and owns 40 million acres in the Bristol Bay region. 95,466 acres of that land is in Chignik Lagoon and BBNC owns the subsurface lands which means they have gravel rights to this land. In order to develop on the land, seeking approval from BBNC is needed and the regional corporation would show support by writing a resolution. Much of the land is currently unused except for subsistence such as hunting and berry picking.

### Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation

The Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation was also formed under ANCSA as being a village corporation. The land they own is the surface of the 95,466 acres, mentioned under Bristol Bay Native Corporation subheading, see above. **(Photo below: Area Map of Chignik Lagoon)**



### Chignik Lagoon Village Council

The land owned by the Chignik Lagoon Village Council (CLVC) was given to the tribe through a quit claim deed or a trustee deed from the state of Alaska. Once the council has rights to use the land they can subdivide the property into lots. These lots can be acquired by residents in the community looking to build homes after they have acquired approval from the council to build on the specified lot.

### Private Land

The private land owned by residents in the village is mainly along the creek bed of Packer’s Creek and was sold to them by Alaska Packer’s Association and/or the State of Alaska. A small percentage of land on the airfield is still owned by the State of Alaska.

# Chignik Lagoon

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## Community Governance

The Native Village of Chignik Lagoon is the only federally recognized tribe in Chignik Lagoon and was first established with a constitution and by-laws in January 25, 1963. Article III, Section 1. of the constitution states that “All persons listed on the Native Base Roll of 1964 and in 1989 are members of Native Village of Chignik Lagoon.” Anyone who does not fit under those categories can apply for membership under direction of the Village Council.

**(Photo to right: Village Council meeting with Lake and Peninsula School District)**



The tribe is governed by the Chignik Lagoon Village Council

and this consists of seven tribal members of the community, two of which are alternates. The Council has three titled roles which include a President, Vice-President, and a Secretary/Treasurer. Each member of the council is elected for a term of one year by qualified persons of the community. These elections are held once a year in November and the seats filled are effective immediately until the next election.

## Public Facilities

### Chignik Lagoon Village Council

Chignik Lagoon Village Office is where the council operates the sewer and water facilities of the village. There is a landfill and a sewage lagoon located approximately one mile from the village close to a popular landmark called Rocky Point. These facilities can only be reached during low-tide and during the winter when ice can build up on the beach, they can be nearly impossible to access. There are three garbage dumpsters in the village for the community to dispose of solid waste. A small incinerator is located next to the two main dumpsters for burning boxes. The



council also supplies electricity to the community through Alaska Native Tribal Consortium utility department. Recently, a hydroelectric project was installed by using Packers Creek and the village is adjusting to running power off of the natural running water. The Village Office also serves as a working space for people hired on for community services or ones created by Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) through grant programs. **(Photo to right: Chignik Lagoon Village Office.)**



## Organized Fire Department

On March 3, 2016 Chignik Lagoon became an official organized fire department under the State of Alaska laws and requirements. There are seven volunteers in the fire department including a fire department chief and a fire department manager. The fire department is required to submit one monthly report and meet together for safety training.

## Rescue Squad

Chignik Lagoon has a volunteer rescue squad which is made up of residents and/or students who have passed the most recent Emergency Trauma Technician (ETT) training course provided by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. The 10 day course is taught here in the community and is offered to everyone of qualifying age in the village. The volunteer members are trained to assist the Health Aides in emergency situations.

## Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP)

The Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) is a grant program that was established in 1992 which helps federally recognized tribes plan, develop, and establish environmental protection programs. IGAP also develops and implements solid and hazardous waste programs specified to the tribe's needs. Chignik Lagoon has two IGAP workers and they have offices in the Chignik Lagoon Village Office. Along with their duties, they also take donated items such as gently used household items, clothing, and toys.

# Chignik Lagoon

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## Post Office

The village has one federal building which is the Chignik Lagoon Post Office. The post office has one post master with up to two post office relief workers. The hours of operation are 9:00 AM – 3:45 PM with a one hour lunch break between 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM Monday thru Friday.

### Old Post Office



### New Post Office



## Bristol Bay Area Health Clinic

Chignik Lagoon Clinic is one of the Southern Sub regions of Bristol Bay that is managed and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC), but the building itself is owned by the Chignik Lagoon Village Council. The Clinic serves basic health care to the community, but for more serious matters or emergencies, a patient would need to travel to the Kanakanak Hospital in Dillingham or be medevacked to an Anchorage hospital.

## Chignik Lagoon School

The Chignik Lagoon School is one of 13 schools run by the Lake and Peninsula School District (LPSD) and teaches grades K-12. There are currently 11 students attending the school which is barely above the state student requirement. The



state is now trying to pass a bill that would raise the student requirement to 25 which clearly would decimate the school, and many others in LPSD, along with jobs held by several residents of the village. **(Photo of Chignik Lagoon Students receiving their 5 Star School Award.)**

## Subsistence Building



In 2000, the Chignik Lagoon Village Council had a Subsistence Building built which is used for community meetings, social gatherings, and as a rec center for kids and adults. In the past, this building has also been rented out by the Village Council i.e. to the U.S. Marines when they surveyed the land for the proposed Intertie Chigniks Road Project, the Orion

Marine Construction Company when they were working on the construction of the Hydroelectric Project, and to various other company's staying in the village for employment purposes. **(Photo above: Subsistence building.)**

## Housing

As stated in the demographic section of this plan, there are 67 total housing units in Chignik Lagoon, but only 26 of these are currently inhabited. Out of the 26, 18 of the houses are owned and 8 are being rented by the occupants. The housing in the village has all been built by their owners or from the owner hiring a carpenter to help with the construction. There are three apartment buildings. One is managed by Bristol Bay Housing Authority in Dillingham and is for low income households. There are five apartments within the building with three bedroom, two bedroom, and one bedroom(s) to accommodate various sized families. Only four out of the five apartments are currently being occupied by tenants. Another apartment building is for teacher housing and there are three apartments in this building. The last apartment housing, is owned by a resident and is above a hanger. Over half of the houses, occupied and unoccupied, were built in the 70s and 80s. 21 of the occupied housing units are family households, 16 of which

# Chignik Lagoon

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are married-couple and five are single-parent households. The remaining are non-family households.

## Economy History

### Commercial Fishing

In 1889, the Alaska Packing Association built one of the first large salmon canneries in Chignik Lagoon for the fish trap industry. The fish traps were not run by any Native fishermen in the village, but instead the Star Fleet brought in Euroamericans to run the traps and tenders while the Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino laborers worked in the canneries. This is not because hiring Natives was prohibited, but because they were not interested due to the lower pay and they were not as reliable workers. This did not stop the Natives from fishing for subsistence nor from independently fishing and bringing in their fish to sell. Since most of the Native fish catch was kept for food, the supply they brought in was not efficient enough to keep the cannery going thus hiring outside workers to maintain a steady business. The fish traps were bringing in so much supply, however, that the government grew concern for the fish runs and introduced the first moving seine in 1932. These seines dominated the fishing industry and in 1959 the fish traps were outlawed. By this time, many residents were buying their own fishing boats and using commercial fishing as their main source of income.

### Coal Mining

For a short period of time between 1893 and 1912, the Alaska Packers Association opened a mine in the Chignik River and was obtained through the cannery in Chignik Lagoon. There was coal found in Whalers Creek of Chignik Lagoon and was of better quality than in the Chignik River, but was never mined.

### Fox Farming and Trapping

Before commercial salmon fishing became a main source of income, families in Chignik Lagoon went to islands near-by to farm foxes and use their fur to sell. Each family went to different islands to care for their fox farms. While furs were profitable these islands were the home to many of the families in Chignik Lagoon. They only lived away from the islands for a couple of months in Chignik Lagoon to find work in the canneries and send their children to school. People also trapped mink, ermine, land otter, wolverine, and sometimes wolves but fox fur was the main fur-bearer (People of Volcanoes PG. 110). Trapping for fur was hard work and took much effort to be successful especially when the market for fur fluctuated so much. By the early 1940's the fur business dropped remarkably due to World War II. 1943 is the last recorded year for trap lines.

## Present Economy

Today, commercial salmon fishing is still the prominent business in Chignik Lagoon and the majority of families own a fishing boat and permit. For a time, fishing during the summer months was enough to last a family throughout the winter; however, due to the market for salmon not being reliable, the salmon run being unpredictable, and the cost of living



increasingly high, households have had to seek other work through the winter. Many of the fishing families only come to Chignik Lagoon during the summer months and leave during the winter.

**(Photo to left: F/V Captain Sam making a haul at the Chignik Island.)**

For the few families who live year-round, they have work at the Chignik Lagoon School

and/or the Chignik Lagoon Village Office working as teachers, aids, administrators, assistants, maintenance and other odd-end and seasonal jobs available. There is also winter fishing some families partake in if they have the permit for. These winter fisheries are Pacific Cod, Halibut, and/or Crab fishing.

## Transportation Infrastructure

As previously stated, there are two main ways of transportation in and out of Chignik Lagoon. The first form of transportation is by small aircrafts. Grant Aviation and Lake Clark Air are the two leading airlines with a weekly



## Chignik Lagoon

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scheduled flight into the village. These flight schedules change with the season due to the fluctuation of passengers into the community. Flying into the small communities is very costly. The cost runs from \$800-1300 round-trip per passenger – depending on the airline. Not only is the cost of the passenger seat expensive, but on average each passenger is only allowed 50-100 lbs. of luggage and after that the passenger is charged \$1.90-2.25 or a flat rate charge of \$25 for excess baggage – again depending on the airline. These regulations are difficult to abide by when traveling back to the village due to stocking up on items you cannot easily get with living in the bush.



**(Top photo, community members meeting plane on the field.)**

**(Photo to left, view from an aircraft of the "Sand Spit". A landmark about 2 miles from village.)**

The second main means of transportation is through the Alaska Marine Highway System on the Tustumena ferry which normally has routine travels to Chignik Bay during April-October. This means of travel allows passengers to pack much more belongings and/or groceries and also is a common way for residents to transport new vehicles to the village. The cost of traveling on the ferry is roughly \$300 roundtrip from Homer to Chignik Bay. The schedule is one to two trips to Chignik bay per month; however, this schedule changes every year due to maintenance on the ferry.

**(Photo to right: Young resident traveling with family to Chignik Lagoon on M/V Tustumena.)**



The Tustumena is the only ferry able to dock at Chignik Bay and transport passengers to the Chignik

communities. From Chignik Bay, passengers traveling to Chignik Lagoon would need to take another smaller boat to the community because Chignik Lagoon does not have a dock and is too shallow for the Tustumena to travel into. Some Summer residents coming to Chignik Lagoon for fishing travel by their fishing vessel from Kodiak, Homer, and as distant as Seattle, WA. Use of fishing vessels traveling between the small communities is also a common way of traveling. Transportation within the village is by ATVs, cars and truck and nearly all of the residents own a car and/or truck along with one or two ATVs.

## Health and Wellness

The people of Chignik Lagoon value their health and the health of their fellow residents as very important. It is so vital to community members that, "Health Awareness," is among one of the top values shared among the community. Residents strongly believe the health of themselves, their children, and neighbors will highly impact the future generations who will sustain Chignik Lagoon for decades to come.

# Chignik Lagoon

## Annual Diabetes Walk

The biggest health concern in the village of Chignik Lagoon is type 2 diabetes and each year about April the Chignik Lagoon Clinic holds a walk in support of diabetes awareness. This walk is provided by the Bristol Bay Area Health Clinic and there are shirts created for each walk which are designed by an art drawing winner contestant. In Chignik Lagoon, the walk starts



from the community subsistence building and ends at the boat harbor in Andersonville. A representative from the BBAHC will travel to the village and have a presentation on diabetes before the walk takes place and he/she will lead the walk. **(Featured photo: Chignik Lagoon Students and residents about to start Diabetes Prevention walk.)**

## Drug and Alcohol Free Zone

Although the community is considered a “damp” village, the use of tobacco, alcohol and/or illegal drugs is prohibited in all of the public buildings. There are signs in each building indicating the use of such products is not tolerated and any consumption in or on the property will be dealt with accordingly. The community tolerates the appropriate use of alcohol and any improper abuse of alcohol is highly frowned upon and will not be tolerated. There are stationed areas for the use of tobacco and is understood that the legal age of such products is consumed by some at their own health risks. Any use of illegal drugs is in no way tolerated and the Chignik Lagoon Village Council will see consequences are made for any person using or distributing drugs in the community. Any person in the village dealing with addiction problems is encouraged to seek help by contacting the clinic and they can provide contact information for counseling and treatment.

## Subsistence Gathering

For generations the people of Chignik Lagoon have relied highly on their subsistence for the wellness of their families. Salmon is one of the main livelihoods caught, prepared, and stored by families in the village. Many take a day or even several days to subsistence fish and put away their catch for a yearlong supply of food.



**(Photo to right: Community resident, with young daughter and infant in baby carrier, brimming fish for smoking in the smoke house.)**



The process of subsistence fishing is very important to the community and a valued tradition passed along to the younger generation. The gathering is not only important for food supply, but also a time to come close together as a family to teach their children to appreciate and cherish this healthy way of life. Other subsistence in the village is halibut, moose, salmon berries, and various wild berries. **(Photo to right: Young resident helping pick Salmon berries.)**



# Chignik Lagoon

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## Subsistence Photos in Chignik Lagoon

(Photo to right: Young residents preparing Red Salmon to be smoked.  
Middle photo: Residents clam digging.  
Bottom right: Residents blueberry picking on Chignik Ridge.)



## Community Needs

The people of Chignik Lagoon see a future of the village thriving with younger families building homes and being year-round residents. Most of the children raised in the community over the past 20-30 years have left the village due to not enough work to sustain their families throughout the whole year and lack of housing and/or land to build on. This has decreased the amount of kids in the school immensely and has been a struggle to maintain the student count requirement every year. The residents voiced concerns of making sure enough work for the younger generations is made available and also opening up land for them to build on.

## Community Values

On December 18, 2015 a community meeting was held to discuss the important values shared among the residents of Chignik Lagoon. The question for consideration, “What values do you think we share in common?” Through discussion the meeting participants chose these top values:

- Self-sufficient
- Committed to Family
- Dignified in Life Choices
- Happy, Healthy Generations
- Humbly, Hard Workers

## Community Vision

On February 20 2016, a community meeting was held to discuss the current vision statement of Chignik Lagoon. Community members worked together to revise the vision and add vital aspects to the statement which reflect the values and concerns of Chignik Lagoon. After a great deal of



# Chignik Lagoon

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brainstorming, residents see the following vision for themselves and upcoming generations.  
**(Photo on page 22: Residents at community meeting discussion vision statement.)**

*“We, the people of Chignik Lagoon, come from diverse backgrounds and cultures, yet, are focused on the same flourishing future for our community. As the caretakers of our land, we honor the responsibility of protecting our ever changing fishing economy, and preserving our culture and subsistence lifestyle. We strive to maintain our high excellence of education, encourage new development and economic growth to ensure the long-lasting residency of our tribal members and younger families.”*

## Community Mission

To provide quality services that will contribute and enhance the health and well-being of the community and its members. In addition to presenting the village in all its endeavors and to advocate for the collective good of the people of Chignik Lagoon, promoting self-determination and self-sufficiency with the added interest of preserving the unique cultural and subsistence lifestyle.

## SWOT Analysis

On October 31, 2015 a community meeting was held to discuss the **S**trengths, **W**eaknesses, **O**pportunities, and **T**hreats of Chignik Lagoon.

### Strengths

- Good at accomplishing goals
- Managing finances
- Communicating with each other
- Great work ethics
- Younger families are a vital aspect to our future



## Weaknesses

- High cost of travel and freight/unreliable mail service
- Inaccessible land for prospective families to build on
- Lack of permanent jobs
- Refining administrative structure
- No daycare

## Opportunities

- Alternative energy use to save on power costs
- Our connections with Lake and Pen Borough and Bristol Bay Native Corporation
- The increase in younger families interested in being year round residents

## Threats

- School closing due to raising student count from 10 to 25
- Low fish prices
- Mental and physical health
- Drastic weather
- Federal/State budget cuts



## Completed Projects

### Hydroelectric Plant

In the 2004 Chignik Lagoon Strategic Community Development Plan energy production is listed as one of the top priority goals in the community. Since then, the village has successfully completed an energy efficient project, the Packer's Creek Hydroelectric Plant which is a high head run-of-river hydroelectric power plant on Packers Creek in Chignik Lagoon with an installed capacity of 167kW. This goal has been in the works for over 30 years, starting with feasibility studies which have concluded proving the



hydroelectric plant a positive project to Chignik Lagoon. The next steps were taken in 2009 when the village was awarded a design and permitting grant from Alaska Energy Authority and this took till 2012 to complete. Two more grants were acquired soon after which were Phase I and II of constructing the project. By March 6, 2015 the Hydro Plant was online for the village.

Chignik Lagoon is seeing many benefits from this project, mainly the cost the village is saving on diesel fuel. Previously, the power plant was using 45,000 gallons of diesel fuel per year. The hydro plant is replacing 94% of this energy. Other benefits include the additional heat supply going towards the Chignik Lagoon School, less pollutants into the air, and the lower costs in electricity allow further alternative energy growth in the village.

## Airport Extension 400' and Moving Packer's Creek

In the summer of 2009 Twin Peaks Construction worked on the extension of the airstrip in Chignik Lagoon. The work included realignment of Packer's Creek with riprap reinforced slopes, the realignment of the sewer system complete with new manhole, clearing and excavation for the runway itself, and the placement of common fill and rock borrow on the runway. In the spring of 2010, they completed the Phase I work, which included, the placement of base course on the runway, and site cleanup and seeding. Phase II of the project was awarded by DOT in 2010 and extended the runway by adding more fill and base course, as well as adding armor rock protection on the end of the runway to prevent erosion of the runway in the future.



**Moving Packer's Creek**

## Goals and Objectives

1. A year-round access road is in place between the three Chigniks with an airport meeting in the middle at Metrofania. The road and airport will provide safer transportation of fuel, groceries, and people, shared resources for example employment for maintaining the road, bringing the schools together to reduce risk of any school closures, and reduce the cost and danger of travel and freight for the communities of Chignik.
2. A new clinic with an apartment, garage, and hangar is built on Chignik Lagoon Village Council Land lot 16 to improve the health services in Chignik Lagoon and surrounding villages. The apartment clinic will be to house any substitute health aides, nurses, or doctors visiting the village, a garage to store an ambulance, and a hangar to hold a medivac plane. The apartment would also be a place to stay for the pilot of the medivac plane or a VPSO.
3. Chignik Lagoon works with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and/or Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) to explore the use of geothermal energy and whether the community can use this renewable energy in the village.
4. Land on town site areas are opened up to Chignik Lagoon and subdivided into lots for younger families to build homes on, roads are made to access their property and maintained regularly. Also, Bristol Bay Housing Authority attains some lots from the village to build HUD housing for low income families in the community and hires inside the village for constructing therefore creating jobs for younger families and single residents.
5. Chignik Lagoon attains funding to provide a monthly fresh produce service to community members and a shared garden is built for vegetables that can be grown in the village. Monthly or bi-weekly shipments of fresh produce is sent into the village and disbursed among the community members signed up for the fruits and vegetables. Also, the vegetables grown in the garden will be equally distributed to residents.

## Priority Projects

- 1. Chigniks Intertie Road and Metrofania Valley Airport**
- 2. New Clinic with Apartment, Garage, and Hangar**
- 3. Alternative Energy – Geothermal Heating Exploration**
- 4. Available Land and HUD Housing**
- 5. Community Fresh Produce Service and Garden**



## Strategic Action Plan

### Goal I. Chigniks Intertie Road and Metrofania Valley Airport

#### **Objective 1: Access to Landfill**

**Strategy:** The Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan lists the Chignik Intertie Road as a considered project, but “not proportionate to benefit” due to the high cost and the road would only serve about 246 people year-round. For these reasons, the project is best started in small increments to get the results desired by the members of each community and at a quicker rate than trying to accomplish the project all at one time.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure Department, Federal Highways Administration, State of Alaska Department of Transportation (DOT), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Lake and Peninsula Borough, USDA Rural Development – Business Programs and Community Facilities Programs.

#### **Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek Funding.
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit one application to the Federal Highway Administration by March 2017.

#### **Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- Four face-to-face meetings
- One resolution or guiding document
- \$263,000 design funds secured through BIA
- Additional amount of funds secured by Chignik Lagoon **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

# Chignik Lagoon

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## **Objective 2: Intertie between Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Lake**

**Strategy:** The Corp of Engineers recommended the best design for the road would be a 12' single lane with 1' foot shoulders and no ditch (further details on road design see Chigniks Feasibility Study.) The construction of this project was estimated to take three years to build if done as a training exercise for the Marines using their design.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Corps of Engineers, BIA, Lake and Peninsula Borough.

### **Tasks:**

- a. Hold regular meetings to plan and provide leadership.
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences with supporting agencies
  - ii. Annual face-to-face planning
- b. Seek funding
  - i. Chignik Lagoon and/or Chignik Lake will submit an application to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by March 2017.
- c. Provide local support:
  - i. Equipment rentals
  - ii. Local workforce
  - iii. Local appreciation: water, food, snacks, housing etc.

### **Performance Measures:**

- 2-3 quarterly teleconferences.
- Four annual face-to-face meetings.
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lake
- At least 33% of funding secured by BIA (**These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.**)
- Two Resolutions or guiding documents created.
- At least 33% of project completed each year.

## **Objective 3: Provide sub-regional airport at Metrofania Valley.**

**Strategy:** The larger airport that services the three communities will provide safer, more reliable transportation of fuel, groceries, and people reducing the cost of freight and danger of travel for the communities of Chignik.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Chignik Bay, State of Alaska, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Lake and Peninsula Borough.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership.
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek Funding.
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit one application to the Federal Aviation Administration by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Lake will submit one application to a later identified agency by March 2017.
  - iii. Chignik Bay will nominate the project to the State STIP and CIP by March 2017.

**Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- Four face-to-face meetings
- One to two Resolutions or guiding documents per year
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lake
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Bay **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

**Objective 4: Connecting Chignik Bay to Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Lake**

**Strategy:** The Chignik communities will request assistance from the Marines to have the area from the Metrofania Valley Airport to Chignik Bay surveyed for a road design. This road will be the last one to connect all the Chigniks and Chignik Bay to the shared airport.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Corps of Engineers, BIA, BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure, Lake and Peninsula Borough.

**Tasks:**

# Chignik Lagoon

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- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to plan and provide leadership.
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences with supporting agencies
  - ii. Annual face-to-face planning
- b. Provide local support:
  - i. Equipment rentals
  - ii. Local workforce
  - iii. Housing rental
- c. Seek funding
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will nominate the project to the State STIP and CIP by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Bay will submit an application to the Bureau of Indians Affairs by March 2017.
  - iii. Chignik Lake will submit an application to later identified agency by March 2017.

## Performance Measures:

- Monthly meetings
- Four face-to-face meetings
- At least 25% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 25% of funding secured by Chignik Lake
- At least 25% of funding secured by Chignik Bay
- At least 25% of funding secured by BIA **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**
- Resolutions and/or supporting documents

**(Photo to right: Land area where part of road from Chignik Lagoon to Chignik Lake would be.)**



## Goal II.    **New Clinic with Apartment, Garage, and Hangar**

### **Objective 1: New Clinic with itinerant housing.**

**Strategy:** The current Chignik Lagoon Clinic is 33 years old and has had only one remodel during this time, in 1990. The clinic is well due for an update and relocation because where the building currently stands is in a flood zone, the clinic is not in an open, visible spot and there is not enough room to store pharmaceutical in the required temperature. The most suitable relocation for a new clinic is on lot 16 of Village Council land where the previous IGAP building used to stand. As of now, there is also not a suitable housing arrangement for visiting health care providers; therefore, an attached apartment with basic living facilities would be included in the remodel of clinic.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG), Lake and Peninsula Borough.

#### **Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership.
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit one application to Department of Housing and Urban Development by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Lagoon will also submit one application to Indian Community Development Block Grant by March 2017.

#### **Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- At least 50% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 50% of funding secured by Bristol Bay Area Health Clinic **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

### **Objective 2: Clinic garage to store ambulance.**

# Chignik Lagoon

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**Strategy:** The clinic has an ambulance that is not being properly stored due to having no garage. The ambulance should be stored in a heated garage to ensure the longevity of the vehicle and to be ready for immediate use for an emergency, especially during cold weather. With living close to the water and in damp weather conditions, the likelihood of vehicles rusting quickly is very high. For such an expensive and valuable piece of equipment, proper storage is a must.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, BBAHC, ICDBG, Lake and Peninsula Borough.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership.
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit one application to the Indian Community Development Block Grant by March 2017.

**Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- At least 33% funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 33% of funding secured by Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
- At least 33% of funding secured by ICDBG **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

## Objective 3: Hangar

**Strategy:** Having a plane available in the community with a skilled pilot to fly the plane will better ensure the life and reduce any lifelong damages to the patient if they were to have to wait hours for medical attention. The plane and pilot would not just serve Chignik Lagoon, but would be available to surrounding villages for medical emergencies.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lake, Perryville, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), BBAHC, HUD, ICDBG, Lake and Peninsula Borough.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership.
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences

- ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the Federal Aviation Administration by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Bay will submit an application to the Indian Community Development Block Grant by March 2017.
  - iii. Chignik Lake will submit will nominate the project to the State STIP and CIP by March 2017.
  - iv. Perryville will submit an application to a later identified agency by March 2017.

### Performance Measures:

- Monthly meetings
  - At least 20% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
  - At least 20% of funding secured by Chignik Lake
  - At least 20% of funding secured by Chignik Bay
  - At least 20% of funding secured by Perryville
  - At least 20% of funding secured by Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
- (These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

**(Photo to right: Lot 16 of Village Council land.)**



# Chignik Lagoon

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## **Goal III. Alternative Energy – Geothermal Heating Exploration**

### **Objective 1. A feasibility study**

**Strategy:** Alternative energy is up and coming in Chignik Lagoon with just recently having a Hydroelectric Plant installed and saving approximately \$12,000/month for the entire village. Chignik Lagoon's next interest in alternative energy is geothermal heating and the village would like to work with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and/or Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) and neighboring communities who have had similar alt. energy projects to research the most plausible building for the first installation of a geothermal heating unit.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (DGGs), Alaska Energy Authority (AEA), Energy Associates, Inc., Perryville, Lake and Peninsula Borough, USDA Rural Development – Renewable Energy for America Programs (REAP).

#### **Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly meetings
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding and/or use existing funds
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit one application to the U.S. Department of Energy, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Energy Authority and/or Energy Associates, Inc. by March 2017.

#### **Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- Chignik Lagoon will research price quotes on geothermal units and supplies.
- One resolution and/or supporting documents from Chignik Lagoon.

### **Objective 2. Installing Geothermal Unit.**

**Strategy:** Once the results of the feasibility study have been thoroughly examined and a building has been unanimously picked, the next step will be the process of installing the geothermal unit. With assistance from an energy efficient company, Chignik Lagoon will have a geothermal unit installed to save



on the costs of heat. The project will benefit the community by using the money saved on further beneficial projects and to employ locals to work on the installation.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Perryville, U.S. DOE, Alaska DNR, AEA and/or Energy Associates, Inc., Lake and Peninsula Borough.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences
  - ii. Annual face-to-face planning
- b. Installation logistics
  - i. Purchasing supplies
- c. Provide local support:
  - i. Local workforce
  - ii. Equipment rental
  - iii. Lodging (house rental, bed & breakfasts)

**Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- At least 50% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 50% of funding secured by U.S. Department of Energy, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Energy Authority, Energy Associates, Inc. **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

### **Objective 3. Managing Geothermal Unit/Plant**

**Strategy:** After the hydroelectric project was finished, the system needed to be monitored by someone who had knowledge of proper maintenance. Similarly, once the geothermal unit is finished, the system will need to have knowledgeable oversight and consistent maintenance in order to function properly. If applicable, experimenting with the hydro plant and the geothermal unit to work together simultaneously could be beneficial as well to the community.

# Chignik Lagoon

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**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, U.S. DOE, Alaska DNR DGGs, AEA, and/or Energy Associates, Inc., Lake and Peninsula Borough.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit one application to the U.S. Department of Energy, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Energy Authority and/or Energy Associates, Inc. by March 2017.

**Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- At least 50% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 50% of funding secured by U.S. Department of Energy, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Energy Authority, Energy Associates, Inc. **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

**(Photo to right: Chignik Lagoon natural resources for potential use of geothermal heating.)**



## Goal IV. Available Land and HUD Housing

### **Objective 1: Road access to existing subdivisions.**

**Strategy:** Chignik Lagoon’s population has experienced a significant decrease in the past couple decades with families moving out to seek more permanent full-time work and/or high school graduates seeking higher education and staying in the city where they can use their higher education to the fullest. More recently, however, younger families are moving back and wanting to live in the village year-round, raising their children. Finding locations to build can be difficult with the lack of available land with proper road access. To sustain the village of Chignik Lagoon, providing land to the younger families and tribal members to build on is highly important. To do this, Chignik Lagoon will work towards building roads to existing subdivisions.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Bristol Bay Native Corporation Land Department (BBNC), Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation (CLNC), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Alaska Department of Transportation (DOT), a later identified Construction Company, Lake and Peninsula Borough, USDA Rural Development – Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loans and Housing Programs.

#### **Tasks:**

- a. Plan meetings
  - i. Permission from corporations and homeowners
  - ii. Quarterly meetings with supporting agencies
  - iii. Annual face-to-face planning
- b. Seek funding and/or use existing funds
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the Alaska Department of Transportation by March 2017.
- c. Provide local support
  - i. Local workforce
  - ii. Equipment rentals
  - iii. Housing rental

#### **Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings

# Chignik Lagoon

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- At least 50% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 50% of funding secured by BIA. **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**
- One resolution or supporting document to each supporting agency by March 2017.

## **Objective 2: Building road access to townsites.**

**Strategy:** Chignik Lagoon is in a very distinctive location surrounded by water rolling hills therefore can make building on accessible land a challenge. As of now, there are townsites which have not been subdivided due to not having a proper roadway to access the land. In order to build a road, Chignik Lagoon would need to seek permission from homeowners whose land would be altered to create a road to the townsite.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure Department, DOT, BBNC, CLNC, BIA, a later identified Construction Company.

### **Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly meetings
  - ii. Annual face-to-face planning.
- b. Seek funding
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure Department.
- c. Provide local support
  - i. Local workforce
  - ii. Equipment rental
  - iii. Housing rental

### **Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- At least 50% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 50% of funding secured by BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure Department by March 2017. **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**
- One resolution or supporting document from Chignik Lagoon to each supporting agency by March 2017.

## **Objective 3: Subdividing lots on townsites.**

**Strategy:** When the land can be appropriately accessed, Chignik Lagoon can then seek permission through an application process from the Lake and Peninsula Borough, to divide the townsites into lots.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Lake and Peninsula Borough, BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure, Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED).

### **Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding and/or use existing funds
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development by March 2017.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- A resolution and/or supporting documents from Chignik Lagoon
- A resolution and/or supporting documents from Lake and Peninsula Borough.
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 33% of funding secured by BBNA Transportation and Infrastructure Department
- At least 33% of funding secured by State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

# Chignik Lagoon

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## Objective 4: Requesting HUD Homes

**Strategy:** Encouraging as much younger families as possible to fill out HUD home applications so that Bristol Bay Housing Authority (BBHA) sees the village as a need for building low income housing. The village council can also provide letters/phone calls of support to BBHA advocating the necessity of homes here.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Bristol Bay Housing Authority (BBHA), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Lake and Peninsula Borough.

### Tasks:

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly meetings
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding and/or use existing funds
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to Bristol Bay Housing Authority by March 2017.
- c. Provide local support:
  - i. Equipment rental
  - ii. Local workforce
  - iii. Housing rental

### Performance Measures:

- Monthly meetings
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 33% of funding secured by HUD
- At least 33% of funding secured by BBHA **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**
- A resolution and/or supporting documents from Chignik Lagoon by March 2017.



(Photo to left:  
View from  
subdivided lots  
without road  
access.)

## Goal V.     **Community Fresh Produce Service and Garden**

### **Objective 1: Find a grocery provider and funding.**

**Strategy:** Living in an isolated location in Alaska can be very difficult for receiving groceries, especially, fresh produce. Most commonly, residents order their fresh produce from Coastal which takes about a week to arrive in Chignik Bay then the order has to be picked up from Chignik Bay by boat and brought into Chignik Lagoon. The process can be expensive from high freight costs to the cost of fuel to travel to Chignik Bay and back. Also, by the time the fresh produce arrives, some of the fruit and vegetables have already begun to spoil. Another option, is having a relative and/or friend do your grocery shopping and drop the produce off with Lake Clark Air, but again is an expensive route. For these reasons, the village would like to try a group fresh produce service, research buying fresh produce in bundles and if there are grants out there to help in costs.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Grant Aviation, Lake Clark Air, Lake and Peninsula School District (LPSD), Lake and Peninsula Borough, Obesity Prevention

# Chignik Lagoon

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and Control Program – Community Nutrition, Community Food Projects (CFP) Competitive Grants Program.

## Tasks:

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly teleconferences to School District and Airlines
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding and/or use existing funds
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the State of Alaska Obesity Prevention and Control Program – Community Nutrition by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program by March 2017.

## Performance Measures:

- Monthly meetings
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 33% of funding secured by Community Nutrition
- At least 33% of funding secured by Community Foods Projects **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**
- A resolution and/or supporting documents from Chignik Lagoon.

## Objective 2. Find out the number of community members interested.

**Strategy:** Once contacts were made with agencies on prices of freight and fresh produce bundles, the village would need to communicate with the community members to discover who would be interested in receiving a monthly supply and if the process would be worthwhile to attempt.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon community members, Chignik Lagoon Village Council, Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation (CLNC).

## Tasks:

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly meetings
  - ii. Collecting data



**Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meeting with Village Council to relate costs
- A resolution and/or supporting document from Chignik Lagoon

**Objective 3. Managing fresh produce service**

**Strategy:** Assuming there would be a great interest by residents to participate in the monthly fresh produce shipments, the village would then need to delegate and/or hire someone to organize the procedure. There would need to be someone to keep track of each household monthly orders, calling in the orders to the store, managing/receiving payments from customers, picking up the orders from the plane, and distributing the fresh produce. There may be extra produce, so the person employed would be also need to try to sell the produce.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Lake and Peninsula School District (LPSD), CLNC.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. One to two meetings with School District
  - ii. Approval to hire local workforce
  - iii. Post jobs
  - iv. Interview and hire process
- b. Picking a building to organize and distribute fresh produce
  - i. School gym

**Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- A resolution and/or supporting documents from Chignik Lagoon.

**Objective 4. Re-building a community garden.**

**Strategy:** Not only would a fresh produce service be a huge benefit to the community but also a shared garden. There are some vegetables that can be successfully grown year round in Chignik Lagoon and there are residents who have their own thriving personal gardens. Using this method, would save everyone the charge of ordering these foods and paying the high cost of shipping. Currently, there is an old village greenhouse located next to the Village

# Chignik Lagoon

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Office, but the structure is in dire need of a remodel. Chignik Lagoon can also look into other Bristol Bay region villages with similar projects.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Port Alsworth, Lake and Peninsula School District, State of Alaska Division of Agriculture Farm to Schools Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Loan and Grant Assistance, the Farmers Market Promotion Program, Organic Cost Share Program etc.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. Quarterly meetings
  - ii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding and/or use existing funds
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the State of Alaska Division of Agriculture by March 2017.
  - ii. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to U.S. Department of Agriculture by March 2017.
- c. Provide local support
  - i. Local workforce
  - ii. Equipment rental
  - iii. Recyclable building material

**Performance Measures:**

- One meeting each month or every other month
- At least 33% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 33% of funding secured by Farm to Schools Program
- At least 33% of funding secured by a later identified grant program from U.S. Department of Agriculture **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**

**Objective 5. Starting/maintaining garden.**

**Strategy:** Since the community garden will be shared, the work done in the garden will all be volunteer from the community members and/or Chignik Lagoon students. The village will seek experienced gardeners in the community who can give their expertise advice and help start the vegetation. In the beginning, the garden will be small, ranging from 8' X 10' to 12' X 12' sq. ft., and starting with basic vegetables that are known to be successful to grow in Chignik Lagoon. The community can also look into programs such as World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms (WWOOF) which offers college students to volunteer their time to work in gardens for communities. The community would provide food and lodging for the student.

**Potential Partners:** Chignik Lagoon, Port Alsworth, World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms (WWOOF), State of Alaska Division of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**Tasks:**

- a. Chignik Lagoon will hold regular meetings to actively provide leadership
  - i. One to two meetings with region communities – Port Alsworth
  - ii. Quarterly meetings with supporting agencies
  - iii. Annual face-to-face meetings
- b. Seek funding and/or use existing funds
  - i. Chignik Lagoon will submit an application to the World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms by March 2017.
- c. Provide local support
  - i. Seek volunteers
  - ii. Equipment rental
  - iii. Housing rental

**Performance Measures:**

- Monthly meetings
- A resolution and/or supporting documents from Chignik Lagoon
- At least 50% of funding secured by Chignik Lagoon
- At least 50% of funding secured by a later identified grant from U.S. Department of Agriculture **(These are estimated amounts and funders, exact amounts funded will be later identified.)**



**(Photo to left: Current community garden.)**

# Chignik Lagoon

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## Considered Projects

The following projects were gathered through community surveys and informal interviewing. They are valuable projects to our community and will be updated annually.

- New Bridge
  - This bridge is connecting both sides of the village divided by “Packer’s Creek”. The current one is (blank) years old and has only had repair work done.
- Community Dock
  - A public dock shared in the village to send and receive freight. Sight of dock has not been currently discussed.
- Park Improvements
  - To install new park equipment to the public park across from the subsistence building. This park is (blank) years old and starting to become a safety concern.
- Further Exploration of Alternative Energy – Methane gas, wind power, solar panels, etc.
  - Continuing to take advantage of the natural resources provided in our area.
- Recycling Programs
  - Plastic containers, aluminum cans, cardboard, etc.
- Village Maintenance
  - Cutting overgrown trees/bushes along roads, picking up trash, road signs, etc. (Potentially using BIA funding to maintain village roadways)

## Plan Evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to provide guidance to evaluate the progress of Chignik Lagoon in following its Community Plan. The evaluation demonstrates when major milestones have been accomplished, which provides the community and the decision makers with information on the next steps to take to achieve the goals and objectives.

### Stakeholders

- Chignik Lagoon Village Council
- Chignik Lagoon Village Corporation
- Community Members

Major milestones	Due date	Date Completed

- Put the evaluation on the agenda for the Annual Meeting to keep the community informed and allow the council time to make decisions regarding next steps.
- Update the Action Plan and Evaluation Plan annually so there is a record of progress.

# Chignik Lagoon

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# Chignik Lagoon

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