

Yukon River Panel, Communications Committee
Project CC-02-12

Yukon River Educational Exchange Program
Final Report

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for:

Yukon River Panel

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The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the views the funding entity.

Study History: Starting in 1985 the United States (U.S.) and Canada engaged in negotiations to create a long-term agreement for the management of Chinook salmon and fall chum salmon spawning within the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage in the Yukon Territory. After 16 years of negotiations both countries came to a final agreement on how to share the salmon resource in March 2001. The *Yukon River Salmon Agreement* represents an international commitment to the restoration and conservation of salmon upon which Yukon River communities depend. Due to the nature of the Agreement, it is important for fishers and residents of the Yukon River drainage to understand its terms and regional and cultural differences; hence the creation of an educational exchange program. Project CC-02-12 represents the first half of the seventh Yukon River Educational Exchange Program, the first exchange having taken place in 2002. This year Yukoners visited Alaska; to complete the exchange Alaskans will need to visit the Yukon Territory.

Abstract: The purpose of the educational exchange was to provide an opportunity for diverse groups of people, involved in salmon fisheries along the Yukon River, to experience and share regional and cultural differences regarding fisheries issues, understand fisheries management techniques, and appreciate the various concerns of people that rely on Canadian-origin Chinook salmon and fall chum salmon. In the summer of 2012, five Yukoners from communities within the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage visited communities and fishing-related locations in the Alaskan portion of the drainage for a period of eight days. The trip was geared to foster and strengthen the ability of participants to think and act on a cooperative basis to improve conservation and restoration of the salmon resources, as outlined in the *Yukon River Salmon Agreement*. During the trip participants met with Elders, youth, fishing families, Tribal representatives, Yukon River Panel representatives, and fisheries managers.

Key Words: Alaska, Canada, Chinook, educational exchange, fall chum, fishers, headwater, salmon, United States, Yukon River, Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association (YRDFA), Yukon River Panel, Yukon River Salmon Agreement, Yukon Territory

Citation:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An Educational Exchange Program was initiated to enable members of communities along the Yukon River, both in Alaska and the Yukon Territory, to understand drainage-wide needs and concerns for use of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon and fall chum salmon. The program was conducted with the ultimate purpose of furthering communication, transferring knowledge, and transforming perceptions of divergent groups to foster an increased appreciation for the perspectives and needs of other people in the Yukon River drainage. This program was initiated in 2002; this report documents the first half of the seventh undertaking of the program. Yukoners visited Alaska in 2012; to complete the cycle Alaskans need to visit the Yukon Territory.

Differing socio-economic and cultural needs makes cooperative management and stewardship among fishers along the 2,300 mile Yukon River challenging. The educational exchange program helps to bridge differences among upriver and downriver fishers and increase understanding and support for stewardship of wild Yukon River salmon stocks.

The objectives for the Educational Exchange Program are to:

1. Plan and execute a trip bringing 5 Alaskans with strong ties to Yukon River fisheries to representative fishing spots in Canada to gain and share knowledge, both during and after the trip.
2. Build cross-border understanding and cooperation among Yukon River drainage individuals and communities.

In June 2012, five fishers and community leaders from communities in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage spent eight days traveling to communities in Alaska—Fairbanks, St. Mary's, Pilot Station (sonar project), Galena, Koyukuk, Nulato, and Kaltag. Participants were exposed to all aspects of the Chinook salmon fishery in those regions. They also met with Yukon River Panel representatives and discussed the important role the Panel plays in U.S./Canadian relations and international fisheries management, and they met with U.S. fisheries managers to learn about the different management regime across the border.

Participants learned and shared information about different cultures, fishing practices, and the importance of salmon in different areas in the Yukon drainage, and they gained knowledge about fisheries management. The trip fostered personal relationships by bringing together fishers and community leaders from different parts of the river to spend time learning about each other. All of these experiences emphasized the importance of communication between all salmon resource users along Yukon River.

INTRODUCTION

An educational exchange is a powerful, intensive approach to transferring knowledge and transforming perceptions. Participants have the opportunity to witness, question, and interact with the subject matter first hand, which can foster much deeper understanding than other forms of communication typically provide. As such, the Yukon River Educational Exchange Program is a sound way for fishers and other fisheries stakeholders from the U.S. and Canada to come together to learn about the international agreement, to appreciate the different salmon resource users, and to increase awareness of fishery-related issues.

U.S. and Canadian users of the salmon resource are participants in a world of interdependence. Understanding differences in culture, lifestyle, and opinion proves to strengthen one's ability to think and act on a cooperative basis. Therefore, a key priority of this project is to enhance contact between upriver and downriver fishers, as one becomes the exchange participant and the other the host community member.

Participants in the Yukon River Educational Exchange are challenged to learn by pursuing issues of interest and concern, to research through observation and personal experience, and to document their experience for further transfer of knowledge with their home communities. The exchange also takes advantage of the participants' differences in age, motivation, cultural background, and past fisheries experience. The most effective exchange experience requires participants be immersed in the host community to develop and nurture a holistic and mutual view of life on the Yukon River.

STUDY AREA

During the trip into Alaska, the areas visited Fairbanks, St. Mary's, Pilot Station (sonar project), Galena, Koyukuk, Nulato, and Kaltag. Host communities were chosen based on location within the drainage and the ability of each community to give a specific "picture" of that portion of the drainage in terms of culture, fishing practices, and management projects/presence.

OBJECTIVES

1. Plan and execute a trip bringing 5 Alaskans with strong ties to Yukon River fisheries to representative fishing spots in Canada to gain and share knowledge, both during and after the trip.
2. Build cross-border understanding and cooperation among Yukon River drainage individuals and communities.

METHODS

The Educational Exchange is a logistical challenge that requires months of planning prior to execution. Key tasks include identifying appropriate destinations and timeframes, selecting suitable candidates, and coordinating tours and travel arrangements in remote locations.

The specific procedures followed in organizing the 2012 exchange were:

1. Solicit input from Alaskan fisheries leaders and management agencies regarding the itinerary of the exchange and review suggestions made by past participants.

The planning process for the educational exchange began in March 2012. The previous year's exchange was reviewed and evaluated. YRDFFA worked with Yukon River Panel members, ADF&G, USFWS, and contacts from previous exchanges to develop the trip.

2. Identify and contact communities, Tribes, and organizations that can assist with program goals and outcomes.

Fisheries leaders in host communities were contacted to discuss logistics and ensure local people would be able to assist with the visit. Panel members, past educational exchange participants, YRDFA contacts and board members, and agency personnel were also valuable contacts.

3. Develop a process for selection of participants.

A standard application form was developed by the Communications Committee in 2006. This form was reassessed and adopted for the 2012 exchange (see Appendix A). Because a major key to the success of this program is selection of appropriate candidates, it was decided that applicants would be hand-picked for their level of involvement and stature in their communities. Geographic diversity would also be considered. Candidates were selected by the project coordinator, who has coordinated this trip for 6 years, travels extensively to fisheries events across the drainage, and serves on the Yukon River Panel's Communications Committee. Final selections would be vetted by other members of the Communications Committee for suitability.

4. Recruit and select participants from throughout the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage.

Recommendations for suitable candidates were solicited from Panel members, others involved in the Panel process, and other groups engaged in fisheries work in Canada, and those candidates were contacted. Emphasis was placed on recruiting active fishers; people serving in advisory capacities to fisheries issues in the non-profit, public, and private sectors; and individuals with the capacity to effectively spread knowledge to their communities and regions. Any of these people who expressed interest and availability was sent an application.

Once applications were received, they were reviewed to ensure suitability. Once selected, participants were officially notified and asked to confirm their ability to participate in the exchange (see Appendix B). Everyone did confirm their interest and intention of joining the trip.

Participants included Roberta Joseph from Dawson, representing Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation; Emmie Fairclough from Whitehorse, representing the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee and Ta'an Kwäch'än Council; Tod Smarch from Teslin, representing Teslin Tlingit Council; Dennis Zimmermann from Whitehorse, executive director of the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee; and Stan Njootli, Sr. from Old Crow, who was involved with negotiations of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement, has served on the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee, and was representing Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation. Each person brought a passion for Yukon River salmon, a strong sense of curiosity, an adventurous spirit, and a wealth of knowledge.

5. Coordinate all travel, lodging, dining, meeting, touring, and other arrangement for the trip.

YR DFA staff spent several weeks contacting fisheries leaders, Tribes, agencies, and other groups to organize daily events. Staff followed an approach that has worked well in the past: begin with an orientation of the greater fishery, then go to a number of communities and visit with Elders and fishers, tour the community, boat on the local river, stop by fish camps, participate in local activities, and break bread with as many people as possible. Once the activities were in place, staff booked air travel, rental vehicles, and hotel rooms/lodging, hired cooks as needed, processed checks for guides, per diem, and petty cash, and purchased travel supplies—sunscreen, restocking materials for first aid kit, and snacks.

This year, YR DFA staff coordinated the trip, but hired a subcontractor to co-guide it due to staff availability. Paige Drobney was sought out eight months before the trip, and contracted as soon as the project was approved. Paige has successfully coordinated science and education projects in the middle river for a number of years, and she knows that region and its people well. Jill Klein, YR DFA's executive director, joined the exchange while it toured the lower river, as Paige was less familiar with that region.

6. Provide orientation information prior to the exchange to prepare participants for their visit, to alleviate concerns and to clarify expectations and requirements of the program.

All participants were sent an itinerary, emergency contact information, and packing list, along with a participant agreement form, medical information form, and media release form (see Appendix C). Phone conversations and emails ensued to address any additional questions and concerns. The primary trip guide conducted an orientation the first travel day. Participants were given informational packets/folders containing host community profile information, suggestions for sharing information, a Yukon River Salmon Agreement briefing sheet, and a copy of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement Handbook (see Appendix D). Additional meetings were held each morning and evening to ensure understanding and agreement with each day's agenda.

7. Carry out the educational exchange trip, bringing representatives from Alaska to significant fishing areas in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage.

Five participants from Canada visited Fairbanks, St. Mary's, Pilot Station (sonar project), Galena, Koyukuk, Nulato, and Kaltag from June 22-29, 2012. The time period was selected based on predicted run strength for Chinook salmon in that region. Participants learned and shared knowledge through interactions with numerous people in each community and site visited.

8. Share information learned with participants' home communities in Canada.

Participants were inspired and energized by what they saw and learned during the exchange, and they shared this newfound knowledge when they returned home. In addition to speaking with friends, colleagues, and neighbors, nearly all participants serve

on fisheries boards or work in fisheries management, and they indicated that they would use their newfound knowledge in those forums. Since the exchange several participants have given presentations at fisheries-related meetings in the Yukon Territory and/or referenced what they learned, informing others and further spreading understanding.

9. Evaluate the 2012 program by soliciting feedback from participants.

All participants completed a 13-question feedback/evaluation (see Appendix E). In addition, all participants gave detailed verbal feedback during a debriefing meeting at the end of the trip. On the whole, participants described the trip as excellent (4 participants) or good (1 participant). Discussions revealed that everyone took away a greatly enhanced understanding of salmon fisheries in the Alaskan portion of the drainage and the different perspectives of user groups along the river.

RESULTS

Travel Details

Friday, June 22

The plane from Canada was 90 minutes late into Fairbanks. One participant, Stan Njootli, Sr., came by boat and car, and he met the guide on time at the airport. Once everyone was accounted for, the group headed over to Interior Fish to meet with Virgil Umphenour, an advisor to the U.S. section of the Yukon River Panel who was involved in the negotiations of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement. Virgil was as lively as ever and fed the group well. Afterward, they checked into the hotel and headed to dinner where we did more in depth introductions and the pre-trip orientation.

Saturday, June 23

The group headed to St Mary's where they met YRDFA executive director Jill Klein and were picked up by their local guide, YRDFA co-chair Bill Alstrom. He got the group situated into rooms, provided a quick tour around town, and then the group piled into boats and headed for the Pilot Station sonar. At the sonar, we had great conversations with the crew about how the whole assessment project works, then they had dinner with fisheries managers from ADF&G and USFWS— Steve Hayes and Fred Bue. This was great to have this face time with them, as they could talk more candidly about the run and what the group would likely be seeing while on the trip. The group headed back to St. Mary's where they talked with Bill about the plans for the next day. He informed them that because it was Sunday, nothing would happen until about noon because of church.

Sunday, June 24

Over breakfast at the hotel the group had a great discussion about various fish subjects. They headed over to Bill's around 10:30 to try to get things moving. By noon, they boated to Eric Weingarh's camp for lunch. The weather was rainy and windy, which made for a really bumpy boat ride. After lunch with Eric, they went to local commercial processor Borealis and toured the plant with Randy, then sat in his house talking with him, and later boated back to St. Mary's. They headed back to the rooms to get ready for a potlatch. The potlatch was fairly small due to a

memorial potlatch going on at the same time, but then the extraordinarily talented local drummers and dancers came to perform. They danced, drummed and sang for nearly four hours! This was the highlight of the trip for most of the participants. Before bed the group discussed the plan for the next day, and Bill expressed concern with boating in the weather again. The charter plane was due to leave the next day so it was decided that the group would tour around town with Bill. The charter company was called to confirm our flight for the next day.

Monday, June 25

After breakfast at the hotel, everyone got their bags packed, then headed over to Bill's. Bill gave town tours in two groups and also took Jill to the airport. Shortly thereafter, it was discovered that the charter company had rerouted the plane that was to take the group to Galena, so the guide made several hasty phone calls and booked another plane with an alternate carrier. This set things back by a couple of hours, so when the group arrived in Galena they went straight to the potluck local guide Fred Huntington had arranged for them. Galena had a house fire the day before where two longtime residents perished so the potluck was small and a little subdued, but the conversations were good. After dinner Fred took the group to their hotel. He had a set net out so he took three people with him to check his net, with a plan of taking the others the next morning early. Fred informed us that since we had more gear and weight than he expected, he would have to spend the next day getting a bigger boat ready. That evening was spent talking amongst ourselves and having an all-around good time.

Tuesday, June 26

The second group did not get up to meet with Fred to check and pull his net, needing to recharge their batteries after several packed days of touring. Mid-morning the group made their way to the regional USFWS office for a picnic, and they were met with great weather and good people. They used the USFWS conference room to listen to the weekly in-season management teleconference, which finished around 3pm. They piled into Fred's boat around 4pm to head downriver to a long-standing fish camp at Bishop Rock. Along the way they picked up a hitchhiker who was headed to Koyokuk. The group was greeted warmly and with much excitement by Jenny Pelkola. After a nice dinner, some group members dove into bed for more rest, and the others stayed up chatting with Jenny, Franklin Dayton (Jenny's brother), Fred, and Arthur (the hitchhiker). During those conversations they learned that their hosts in Koyokuk would not be in town due to pressing commitments, including a memorial potlatch in Huslia. They also learned that there was going to be a wake in Nulato when they were scheduled to be there. Flexibility is critical in these trips, and plans were revised accordingly. Fortunately, Fred is incredibly resourceful and knows the local area and people quite well.

Wednesday, June 27

After a filling breakfast the group boated downriver to catch up with their Koyokuk hosts before they left. They made it and were able to make use of their hosts' houses for lodging. Koyokuk was basically deserted due to memorial potlatches elsewhere, but Arthur gave the group a tour around town and Fred cooked a big dinner and invited a few people left in town. One of the local women sang traditional songs and the group danced around the kitchen and living room. Fishing was open in Koyokuk, so the group headed out to drift net with Fred and Arthur. They caught two fish and talked with other fishers out drifting. This was another highlight of the trip for some

participants. Later that night, Fred had to head up Koyokuk on a rescue mission. He returned around 4am.

Thursday, June 28

After breakfast the group jumped in the boat and headed out to Nulato. Local tribal administrator Paul Mountain invited the group to join the potluck at the wake. Half of the group decided to attend, while the other half did not feel comfortable and decided to stay with the boat. Those who attended the potluck talked with several Elders, then were treated to a tour of the village by Paul. On the way back to the boat, they stopped at a smokehouse and talked with fishers. Afterward, the group members who had stayed with the boat joined the tour and meet people at the Tribal office.

Mid-afternoon the group hopped back into the boat and zipped down to Kaltag. When they arrived, local tour guide and YRDFA co-chair Richard Burnham met them and drove them to their lodging—the local fire hall. Shortly thereafter, the group toured the local processing plant with Doug Karlberg, then borrowed a truck to explore the roads outside of town. Then they enjoyed a meal with locals and a tour of smokehouses. Some intense and uncomfortable discussions ensued, giving participants a further glimpse into the wide array of attitudes and concerns regarding the fishery along the river. Once back at the fire hall, the group participated in an end-of-trip debriefing and completed an evaluation form.

Friday, June 29

The group enjoyed a last breakfast together, then flew out mid-morning from Kaltag, through Fairbanks, back home to the Yukon Territory.

After the Exchange

Once the trip was over, YRDFA staff sorted through the mountain of receipts and reviewed the evaluation forms. YRDFA staff also made a point of staying in contact with participants regarding how they were applying their newfound knowledge. It is important that these participants continue to use their enhanced knowledge and experiences to become a greater informational resource for their communities. As one Yukon River Panel member puts it, these seeds of knowledge can sprout understanding throughout the drainage.

Measure of Success

As noted in the detailed proposal for this project, there are three measures of success for this program:

1. **Strong Participants:** As described in Item #4 of the Methods section, all participants are involved in fisheries committees and/or their First Nations. Most participants are regulars at fisheries meetings and make decisions that affect the entire Yukon Territory. Others have strong voices locally. They were hand-picked because of their leadership positions and level of knowledge and involvement in the fishery. In short, all participants brought a great deal to the table and were suitable to meet the goals of the program.

2. **Good Interactions in Host Communities:** As described early in the Results section of this report, participants were exposed to people, fisheries, and cultures across large portions of the drainage. They saw it all—the good and the bad—and actively participated in discussions, activities, and events.
3. **Sharing at Home:** Using and sharing the knowledge gained spreads the effects of the program beyond the individual participants. As of the writing of this report, one participant has given presentations on his trip to a group of First Nations and the Yukon Fish & Wildlife Management Board, and two participants have shared insights in their communities and at a regional fisheries meeting. The other two participants promised to share through interactions with friends, family, community members, and youth.

Financial Statement: Budgeted Versus Actual Expenditures

Expenditures in all budget categories were reasonably in line with the original budget, and variations ranged from 6 percent above to 3 percent below the total budget. Reasons for variations are described below.

- **Contractual:** Some travel expenses related to boating were bundled with guiding fees in contracts for the sake of simplicity. This explains the overage.
- **Travel:** Some travel expenses related to boating were bundles with guiding fees in contracts for the sake of simplicity. Otherwise this line item would have been over budget due to higher than anticipated airfare costs.
- **Personnel:** Most of Jill Klein’s staff time for her work on this grant was covered in a related grant through NOAA. This freed up additional money to cover contractual/travel costs.
- **Supplies:** When funds allow, gifts are purchased for host communities. As described above, funds were tight due to high airfare costs. As such, these gifts were not purchased.

CONCLUSION

The educational exchange trip brought together a diverse group of individuals not only relying on the Yukon River salmon resource, but also working to share and conserve it. Not only was it an exchange between Yukoners and Alaskans, but also between Yukoners and Yukoners as participants from the same country, but different communities, got to know each other. While traveling to different parts of the Yukon River, participants interacted with people affected in various ways by salmon fisheries thereby giving both parties the ability to appreciate the needs, concerns, and interests of those involved. Throughout the exchange certain topics, such as the Yukon River Salmon Agreement, factors affecting salmon, management strategies, status of stocks, and the importance of the resource were stressed and discussed in an informal setting.

Five participants were brought on the 2012 exchange. Although that number is small, their capacity to build relationships forged during the exchange and share knowledge with their home communities will have a cumulative effect.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the Yukon River Panel for providing funds to make the educational exchange program a reality. We would also like to offer a special thanks to the various host communities for generously welcoming a group of strangers, who left feeling like old acquaintances. Opening your doors to reveal your lifestyle, culture, and passionate beliefs regarding Yukon River salmon was greatly appreciated. Thank you to all the individuals who assisted with the planning and carrying out of the exchange. There were many of you and it could not have happened without you. Lastly, we appreciate the willingness of the participants for the long days they put in during the trip, the sharing of information after the trip, and for their patience and enthusiasm.

APPENDIX A - Participant Application



Yukon River Educational Exchange, Summer 2012
APPLICATION FORM



Name: _____

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City

Postal Code

Phone Number: _____

Day

Evening

Fax Number: _____ Email: _____

Birth Date: _____

Month/Day/Year

Do you have a current passport? [] Yes [] No

Passport Number? _____ Expiration Date? _____

Emergency Contact Information *Contact person must be conveniently reachable*

Contact Name: _____ Village: _____

Phone Number: _____

Day

Evening

Fax Number: _____ Email: _____

Relationship: _____ (i.e. friend, father, wife, brother, etc.)

QUESTIONS (If you need more space to answer a question attach a separate sheet).

1.) What do you hope to gain from participating in this educational exchange?

2.) What makes you a good candidate this exchange, which involves learning and sharing information about the salmon resource with other communities, and then sharing what you have learned with your own community?

- 3.) Which communities, if any, have you visited along the Yukon River within Alaska and/or the Yukon Territory outside of your home community? *(Please list communities visited)*

- 4.) Please describe any experience you have with public speaking and/or giving presentations to groups of people. Also, how do you prefer to share information in your community?

- 5.) Visiting a host community means being culturally sensitive. Do you have any experience with people from cultures other than your own?

- 6.) This exchange will involve long days of travel with a group of people, meetings, visits to fish camps, boat trips, car trips, rigid schedules, a great deal of time outside (possibly in poor weather), walking, and possibly camping. It also involves being away from home for more than a week in August. Are you willing and able to handle this?

- 7.) Have you ever been convicted of a felony? If so, please provide dates and details.

Please return this form to YR DFA by fax (907-272-3142) or email (jason@yukonsalmon.org).
Questions? Call Jason Hale at 907-746-7355

Program funded by the Yukon River Panel

APPENDIX B

Participant Letter (example)



YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

725 Christensen Drive, Suite 3-B, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Tel: 907-272-3141 Toll free: 877-999-8566

Fax: 907-272-3142 E-mail: jason@yukonsalmon.org

TO:

FROM: Jason Hale

DATE: June 1, 2012

Howdy,

Thank you for choosing to join the 2012 Educational Exchange! The attached pages include a travel itinerary, packing list, a handful of pretty basic but necessary forms, and other information relevant to the trip. Please read, complete, and sign the forms and bring them with you to Fairbanks.

Please be sure to carry your travel itinerary with you. It has important information you'll need along the way, and some contact phone numbers in case of an emergency. We ask that you keep packing to a minimum and you be able to carry what you bring (yup, carry, not roll—some spots don't lend themselves to roller bags). Also, **don't forget your passport!**

Your lead guide will be Paige Drobny. Paige has worked in Yukon River fisheries for a number of years as a biologist and community liaison. She used to work for Tanana Chiefs Conference and served on the Joint Technical Committee to the Yukon River Panel. Now she's a full-time dog musher, but she does a bit of fisheries-related work in the summer. For the lower river portion of your trip, you will also be joined by co-guide Jill Klein. Jill is the executive director of YRDFFA and has been working on the Yukon for well over a decade. She's done everything from outreach to policy to field work to anthropology to economic development, and she offers a wealth of knowledge regarding the fishery and the people.

Paige will meet you at the Fairbanks Airport on Friday, June 22 as you arrive. Please read your travel itinerary carefully and be sure to be on time for your flight(s).

If you have any questions or needs prior to June 12, please contact me at jason@yukonsalmon.org or 907-746-7355. After June 12, please contact Jill Klein at jill@yukonsalmon.org or 907-272-3141 ext. 102.

Lastly, this trip is what you make of it. To maximize it, please consider carefully what you hope to gain and what you would like to share, and set yourself to the task of preparing for that. Also, get plenty of rest—you'll likely need it!

Please confirm that you received this email. Thanks again!

APPENDIX C

Participant Pre-Travel Information (Example)

Roberta Joseph's Travel Details & Important Phone Numbers

Friday, June 22

4:40 p.m.-4:55 p.m.	Air North, Dawson to Fairbanks, <i>confirmation number 00644234</i>
5:15 p.m.-6:30 p.m.	Tour Interior Fish, discuss treaty negotiations
7:15 p.m.	Meet group in lobby of Alpine Lodge to go to orientation dinner
Lodging	Alpine Lodge, Fairbanks

Saturday, June 23

6:45 a.m.	Meet group in lobby of Alpine Lodge to go to airport
7:45 a.m.-11:45 a.m.	Era Alaska, Fairbanks to St. Mary's (through Anchorage), <i>confirmation code FKLYKF</i>
Noon	Tour St. Mary's with Bill Alstrom
2 p.m.	Boat to Pilot Station sonar with Bill Alstrom Tour sonar Meet with ADF&G and USFWS fisheries managers Dinner with managers and sonar crew Boat back to St. Mary's for evening
Lodging	Anna Luke's B&B, St. Mary's

Sunday, June 24

9:30 a.m.	Visit fish camps & Boreal Fisheries by road
12:30 p.m.	Boat to Eric Weingarh's fish camp for lunch Visit fish camps by boat If subsistence fishing is open, witness
Evening	Boat up Andreafsky River BBQ with locals
Lodging	Anna Luke's B&B, St. Mary's

Monday, June 25

9:00 a.m.	Visit fish camps and fishers around Mountain Village If subsistence fishing is open, witness
3 p.m.-4:30 p.m.	Grant Aviation charter, St. Mary's to Galena
6 p.m.	Potluck at Larson Charlie Community Hall
Lodging	Riverside Retreat/Erica's B&B, Galena

Tuesday, June 26

9 a.m.	Tour Galena with Fred Huntington
11:45 a.m.	BBQ and visit with USFWS regional staff
Afternoon	Boat to Bishop Mountain fish camp and visit with families there If subsistence fishing is open, witness
Lodging	Bishop Mountain fish camp

Wednesday, June 27

Morning	Boat to Koyukuk
Late morning-afternoon	Visit Benedict & Eliza Jones Tour area with Benedict Jones and enjoy traditional stories

Evening Potluck in Koyukuk
If subsistence fishing is open, witness
Lodging Benedict & Eliza Jones' home, Koyukuk

Thursday, June 28

Morning Boat to Nulato
Visit fishers and locals
Afternoon Boat to Kaltag
Tour commercial plant & fish wheels
Visit with locals
If subsistence fishing is open, witness
Evening Potluck in Kaltag
Lodging Kaltag firehouse

Friday, June 29

11 a.m.-1:15 p.m. Era Aviation, Kaltag to Fairbanks (through Galena),
confirmation code GDBOJR
Afternoon Debrief lunch in Fairbanks
5:20 p.m.-7:35 p.m. Air North, Fairbanks to Dawson, *confirmation number 00644234*

IMPORTANT: You must have your current, unexpired passport with you.

Airlines

Air North 800-661-0407 or 867-668-2228
Era Aviation, Fairbanks 800-866-8394 or 907-266-8394
Grant Aviation, Emmonak (Moses Harpak) 907-949-1715
Grant Aviation, Anchorage (Jason Nunn) 888-359-4726

Lodging

Alpine Lodge, Fairbanks 907-328-6300
Anna Luke's B&B, St. Marys 907-438-6335 or 907-438-2448 or 907-438-2336
Riverside Retreat/Erica's B&B, Galena 907-656-2426 (Erica) or 907-656-1334 (Shirley)
Jones' house, Koyukuk 907-927-2205
Firehouse, Kaltag 907-534-2301 (Jackie)

Local Guides

Bill Alstrom, St. Mary's 907-438-6047 or 907-438-2195 or 907-438-2332
Fred Huntington, Galena 907-656-7009
Richard Burnham, Kaltag 907-534-2203

Other

YR DFA office 877-999-8566 or 907-272-3141
Becca Robbins Gisclair, YR DFA 360-592-4584 or 360-303-1866
Jill Klein, YR DFA, cell 907-223-9280

What to Pack

We ask that you limit yourself to one medium bag (possibly waterproof) and a small carry-on bag.

You **MUST** bring reliable rain gear and comfortable shoes. If you require medication for health reasons, please be sure to pack extra in case of travel delays. Also, please bring some snacks for yourself; meals will be provided but your snacks are your responsibility.

YOU MUST have your passport. Be sure that it is current.

OPTIONAL: You may also want to pack a few small mementos (pictures, smoked/dried fish/meat) that are representative of your area/country to give to people that provide you with lodging or others that you meet.

PACKING CHECKLIST

* *must have*

☺ YRDEA may be able to provide if you don't have

Item	Packed?
Rain Gear (must be dependable!!!) *	
Passport *	
Comfortable walking shoes*	
Clothing for boating and walking*	
Personal Snacks*	
Medication (12 days worth to be safe)*	
Coat (heavy fleece or similar)	
Toiletry Items (toothpaste, etc.)	
Short Sleeve Shirts	
Long-Sleeve Shirts	
Pants/Shorts	
Socks	
Hat	
Camera	
Bug dope	
Sunscreen	
Gloves	
Trash bags/waterproof bag for boat travel	
Sleeping bag (small, lightweight)☺	
Little towel	
Optional	
Sleeping pad (may not need)	
Life vest or float coat (if you have one you like; otherwise one will be available for you)	
Small mementos from home community	

Note from Jason: I typically pack pretty light, with 2 pairs of long pants, 1 pair of shorts, 4 long sleeve shirts, 3-4 short sleeve shirts/t-shirts, plus a light or mid-weight jacket, rain gear, warm hat, socks, sneakers, underwear, and sunglasses. We have to lug our stuff everywhere, often over mucky terrain, so I'd recommend leaving the kitchen sink behind. That being said, bring what you think you'll need. It can be surprisingly cold and wet on the lower river, especially while traveling by boat. Given the boat travel, my favorite luggage option is a mid-sized drybag/backpack, but lining any travel bag with a big trash bag works great, too.



Yukon River Educational Exchange, Summer 2012
PARTICIPANT AGREEMENT FORM

Please read this two page document carefully. It contains important information and MUST be signed prior to participating in the Educational Exchange Program.

PARTICIPANT AGREEMENT, RELEASE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RISK

In consideration of the services of the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association its agents, owners, officers, directors, volunteers, employees and all other persons or entities associated with it (hereinafter "YRDFA"), I agree and acknowledge as follows:

1. Independent Contractors: YRDFA employs independent contractors for various services, including transportation and lodging. YRDFA does not retain control over these entities and is not liable for any acts, negligent or willful, or failure to act of any such person, entity or third party.
2. Program Activities and Risks: The activities of the Educational Exchange Program (hereinafter "the Program") which I am to participate in entails known and unknown risks that could result in physical or emotional injury, death, or damage to me, to property, or to third parties. I understand that certain risks are inherent and cannot be eliminated without jeopardizing the essential qualities of the activity. I understand that YRDFA does not want to frighten me or reduce my enthusiasm, but considers it important for me to know and understand in advance what to expect and to be informed of the activities inherent risks.

The Program may involve travel and time spent in rural communities along the Yukon River. As part of the Program, you may be required to camp, carry your personal belongings and/or equipment, cross rivers, travel by foot on off-trail uneven terrain, load and unload gear, and handle fishing gear. These activities entail risks including, but not limited to: slipping and falling; falling objects; water hazards; drowning; exhaustion; hypothermia; hyperthermia; prolonged exposure to cold water; heat exhaustion; sunburn; dehydration; intense cold, heat, sun, snow, rain, fog and wind; instructor misjudgment; contact with poisonous insects and wild animals; negative reaction from air or waterborne bacteria or virus; prolonged delay in ability to obtain medical assistance (evacuation to medical facilities could take 24 hours or longer); transportation failures; communication failures; forces of nature such as rock falls and flash floods; improper lifting and carrying; breakdown or faulty equipment; transportation failures or delays, and losses due to civil unrest and terrorism.

3. Acknowledgement and Voluntary Assumption of Risk: I am aware that the activities listed above entail the risk of loss, injury or death to me and/or others. I understand that the description of the above list is not complete, and that other unknown or unanticipated risks may result in loss, injury or death. I agree to assume responsibility for the risks identified above and for those risks not specifically listed. My participation in this Program is purely voluntary. No one is forcing or requiring me to participate and I chose to participate in spite of the known and unknown risks.

4. Unsupervised Free Time Activities: The Program may allow for unsupervised free time. Free time activities are not part of the Program and are at your sole risk. YRDFA is not responsible for any loss, injury, illness or death which may result from your participation in free time activities. The category "free time activities" is intended to include consumption of alcohol in accordance with state and local laws, and YRDFA has no responsibility for such activities. YRDFA staff and employees may provide assistance or even accompany participants in free time activities, but in doing so they are acting in their own individual capacity and not at the direction or on behalf of YRDFA.

5. Denial of Participation: I understand that YRDFA reserves the right to deny any person participation before or during the Program if it determines that person to be mentally or physically unprepared, or if it determines that person poses a potential risk of danger to him/her or others. In these cases the participant will be responsible for all costs associated with removal from the Program.

6. Disclosure of Information & Insurance: I have read all information provided by YRDFA concerning the Program, and have completely and accurately filled all required forms and information. I certify that I am willing to assume the risk of any physical or mental condition I may have. I certify that I have adequate insurance to cover any injury, damage, or loss may cause or suffer while participating, or else I agree to bear the costs of such injury, damage, or loss myself.

7. Binding Indemnification: I agree to defend, hold harmless and indemnify YRDFA from any claim, liability, loss, damages or expenses resulting from a claim brought by a fellow participant, rescuer, or any other person for loss or damage caused by my conduct. In the event that YRDFA or anyone, acting on their behalf, is required to incur attorney's fees and costs to enforce this agreement, I agree to indemnify and hold them harmless for all such fees and costs.

8. Mediation/Arbitration, Choice of Law, Venue: Any dispute between YRDFA and me and or my heirs, successors, parents or guardians concerning, relating, or referring to this Agreement, the Program, or any information and/or literature concerning the Program shall be resolved exclusively in the state of Alaska, city of Anchorage. Such proceedings will be governed by substantive Alaska law. If I have a legal dispute which cannot be settled through discussions between the parties, I will attempt to settle the dispute first through mediation before a mutually acceptable mediator in the state of Alaska, city of Anchorage. To the extent mediation does not result in a resolution, I agree to arbitrate the matter before a mutually agreeable arbitrator in the state of Alaska, city of Anchorage. I understand that arbitration is subject to and conditioned upon the written consent of YRDFA.

9. Severability: If any part of this agreement is deemed unenforceable by an arbitrator or court of competent jurisdiction, all other parts shall be given full force and effect.

10. Release of Liability: I HAVE READ, UNDERSTAND, AND ACCEPT THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT. BY SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT, I AGREE AND PROMISE TO ACCEPT AND ASSUME ALL OF THE RISKS OF THE ACTIVITIES WHICH I AM TO ENGAGE IN. I AGREE TO RELEASE AND DISCHARGE YRDFA FROM ALL CLAIMS, LIABILITIES, AND LOSSES ASSERTED BY OR ON BEHALF OF ME ARISING FROM OR RELATED TO MY PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM. THIS RELEASE INCLUDES LOSS, INJURY, ILLNESS, DAMAGE OR DEATH CLAIMED TO BE CAUSED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE NEGLIGENCE OF YRDFA ASSOCIATED WITH THE RISKS NOTED ABOVE, AND THOSE NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, I AM RELEASING YRDFA FROM LIABILITY FOR ACTS OR OMISSIONS WHICH MAY OCCUR IN THE FUTURE.

Participant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____



Yukon River Educational Exchange, Summer 2012
MEDICAL INFORMATION FORM

The purpose of this form is to advise YRDFA of any condition which may require additional attention. All information will be kept confidential and only YRDFA staff coordinating the Educational Exchange Program will have access to this form and the information it contains.

Your Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City State Zip Code

Phone Number: Day Evening

Fax Number: Email: _____

Emergency Contact

Contact Name: Village: _____

Phone Number: Day Evening

Relationship: (i.e. father, wife, brother, etc.)

Medical/Personal Information

1. Age Height Weight

2. Do you have any of the following conditions?

Table with 3 columns: Condition, Yes, No. Rows include: History of heat/cold related illness, Muscle or joint problems, Communicable disease, Cardiovascular disease, Asthma (or other respiratory problems), Diabetes, Hypoglycemia, Other.

3. If you answered "Yes" to any of the above questions, please describe in detail the nature and circumstances of your condition.

4. List any allergies _____

5. List any over the counter medications you routinely take and for what purpose. _____

6. List any prescription medications you are currently taking and the condition for which you are taking it.

7. Have you experienced a significant reaction to insect stings? If yes, what insect(s) and what was the reaction? _____

If yes, you must bring your own Ana-kit or EpiPen kit, plus a spare.

8. Describe any dietary restrictions (i.e. food allergies, etc.) _____

9. Please list any and all serious injuries you have sustained in the past, and the circumstances surrounding the injuries. _____

10. Do you have any illness or condition which may pose a risk to yourself and/or others? If yes, please explain. _____

If you have any questions or concerns regarding your ability to participate in the Educational Exchange Program, please do not hesitate to contact YR DFA.



Yukon River Educational Exchange, Summer 2012
MEDIA RELEASE FORM

For, and in consideration of, the opportunity and privilege of appearing in or participating in one or more photographs, written articles, video recordings, sound tracks, films, internet or recordings, I, _____, hereby consent to the use and editing thereof and release the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association (YR DFA) or other agencies contracted by the YR DFA, from any and all claims resulting from such use, sale, editing and release to the media.

Signature _____ **Date** _____
Month/Day/Year

APPENDIX D

Participant Trip Packet (Example, not including Yukon River Salmon Agreement handbook or itinerary)

Fairbanks (FAIR-banks)

Current Population: 30,547

Location and Climate

Fairbanks is located in the heart of Alaska's Interior, on the banks of the Chena River in the Tanana Valley. By air, Fairbanks is 45 minutes from Anchorage. It lies 576 road kilometers north of Anchorage. The area encompasses 82.6 sq. km. of land and 2.07 sq. km. of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. Average January temperatures range from -28 to -18C; average July temperatures range from 11 to 22. Annual precipitation is 29 cm., with 172 cm. of snowfall. Temperatures have been recorded as low as -52 in mid-winter, and as high as 35.5 in summer. During the winter months, if the temperature drops below -29 degrees Fahrenheit, ice fog can occur. When the solstice arrives, there is more than 22 hours of daylight.

History, Culture, and Demographics

Koyukon Athabascans have lived in this area for thousands of years. In 1901, Capt. E.T. Barnette established a trading post on the Chena River - "Barnette's Cache." A year later, gold was discovered 26 km. north of the post. The town grew as the Chena steamboat landing brought many prospectors during the Pedro Dome gold rush. Fairbanks was named in 1902 after Indiana Senator Charles Fairbanks, who became Vice President of the U.S. from 1905-1909. In 1903, Judge Wikersham moved the seat of the Third Judicial District from Eagle to Fairbanks. The population of the area continued to increase as Fairbanks became the hub of the Interior, with the addition of the court, government offices, a jail, a post office, and the Northern Commercial Company. Barnette was elected as the first Mayor of the City of Fairbanks in 1903, and established telephone service, fire protection, sanitation ordinances, electricity, and steam heat. He also founded the Washington-Alaska Bank. By 1910, the official population had grown to 3,541, although more than 6,000 miners lived and worked their claims on creeks north of town. Ladd Field (now Fort Wainwright) was constructed in 1938. Construction of the Alcan Highway in the 1940s and the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline in the 1970s fueled growth and development.

The population of the community consists of 13.3% Alaska Native or part Native. The Fairbanks area is the second-largest population settlement in Alaska. During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 12,357, and vacant housing units numbered 1,282. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 121. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 14,463 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 10.88 percent, although 34.92 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$40,577, per capita income was \$19,814, and 10.5 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care

Fifteen circulating pump stations distribute treated water throughout the greater Fairbanks area. City water, sewer and electric systems are operated by a private company. The Chena power site has four steam turbines fueled by coal, and one oil-fueled generator. Garbage collection services are provided by the City for a fee, and refuse is hauled to the Class 1 Borough landfill on South Cushman. Fort Wainwright operates its own landfill. Electricity is provided by Golden Valley Electric Association. There are 20 schools located in the community, attended by 10,119 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (907-452-8181); Interior Community Health Center (907-455-4567); Fairbanks Regional PHN (907-452-1776); Chief Andrew Isaac Health Center (907-451-6682); Bassett Army Community Hospital/Ft. Wainwright (907-353-5563). The hospitals are qualified acute care facilities and State-certified Medevac services. Specialized Care: FNA Regional Center for Alcohol & Other Addictions (907-456-6251). Long

Term Care: Fairbanks Pioneers' Home; Denali Center. Fairbanks is classified as a small city. It is found in EMS Region 1C in the Interior Region. Emergency Services have highway, airport and floatplane access. Emergency service is provided by 911 telephone service, paid EMS service, volunteers, a health aide, and the military Auxiliary health care is provided by Fairbanks Fire Dept. (907-450-6500); Airport Fire Dept. (907-474-2500); University Fire Dept. 907-(474-7721); Chena Goldstream Fire & Rescue (907-479-5672); Steese Area Vol. Fire (907-457-1508/907-474-7721); Warbelow's Air Ambulance (907-474-4683); Ft. Wainwright Fire/Emergency (907-384-0774).

Economy and Transportation

As the regional service and supply center for Interior Alaska, Fairbanks offers a diverse economy, including city, borough, state, and federal government services, transportation, communication, manufacturing, financial, and regional medical services. Tourism and mining also comprise a significant part of the economy. Including Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright personnel, over one-third of the employment is in government services. The University of Alaska Fairbanks is also a major employer. Approximately 325,000 tourists visit Fairbanks each summer. The Fort Knox hardrock gold mine produces 1,200 ounces daily with 360 permanent year-round employees. 126 City residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Fairbanks is at the confluence of the Richardson Hwy., George Parks Hwy., Steese Hwy., and Elliott Hwy., connecting the Interior to Anchorage, Canada and the lower 48 states. The Dalton Highway to Prudhoe Bay begins about 120 km. north of town. Goods are transported to Fairbanks by truck, air, and the Alaska Railroad. Regularly-scheduled jet flights are available at the state-owned Fairbanks International Airport. An 3,600 m. asphalt runway, heliport, and a seaplane landing strip are available. A public seaplane base is also located on the Chena River. In addition, there are several privately-owned airstrips and heliports in the vicinity.

St. Mary's

Current Population: 554

Location and Climate

St. Mary's is located on the north bank of the Andreafsky River, 5 miles from its confluence with the Yukon River. It lies 450 air miles west-northwest of Anchorage. The City of St. Mary's encompasses the Yup'ik villages of St. Mary's and Andreafsky. The area encompasses 44.0 sq. miles of land and 6.3 sq. miles of water. The climate is continental with a significant maritime influence. Temperatures range between -44 and 83 °F. Annual precipitation averages 16 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall. The Yukon is ice-free from June through October.

History, Culture, and Demographics

In 1899, Andreafsky was established as a supply depot and winter headquarters for the Northern Commercial Company's riverboat fleet. The village took its name from the Andrea family which settled on the river and built a Russian Orthodox church. In 1903, Jesuit missionaries set up a mission 90 miles downriver at "Akulurak" to educate and care for the children orphaned by the flu epidemic of 1900-01. Akulurak means "in between place," aptly describing the village, which was on an island in a slough connecting two arms of the Yukon River. The mission school flourished, and by 1915 there were 70 full-time students. Over the years, the slough surrounding Akulurak silted in severely. In 1948, the villagers decided to move to higher ground. Materials from an abandoned hotel built during the gold rush were used to construct the new mission and several village homes at the present site. In 1949, an unused 15' by 30' building and other building materials from Galena Air Force Station were barged to Saint Mary's by Father Spills, a Jesuit priest. These materials, along with a tractor borrowed from Holy Cross, were used to construct a school. During the 1950s, a number of Yup'ik families moved into the Andreafsky area, only a short distance from the mission. Dormitories and a large house for the Jesuits were built during the 1960s. In 1967, the area adjacent to the mission incorporated as the City of St. Mary's, although Andreafsky chose to remain independent. In 1980, the residents of Andreafsky voted for annexation into the city. In 1987, the Catholic church closed the mission school. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Algaaciq Native Village; Yupiit of Andreafski. St. Mary's is a Yup'ik Eskimo community that maintains a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

According to Census 2010, there were 209 housing units in the community and 151 were occupied. Its population was 91.5 percent American Indian or Alaska Native; 3.8 percent white; 4.7 percent of the local residents had multi-racial backgrounds.

Facilities, Utilities, Schools, and Health Care

Water is derived from Alstrom Creek reservoir and is treated. The majority of the homes in the city have complete plumbing and are connected to the piped water and sewer system. Waste heat from the power plant supports the circulating water system. A 1.7-million-gallon sewage lagoon provides waste treatment. A washeteria is available nearby at Pitka's Point. An unpermitted landfill is shared with Pitka's Point. Electricity is provided by AVEC. There is one school located in the community, attended by 185 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include John Afcan Memorial Clinic. Staffed by Operations Manager Health Practitioner Dentist and 4 Health Aides. Emergency Services have river limited highway and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide.

Economy and Transportation

The economy in St. Mary's seasonal. In 2010, 72 residents held commercial fishing permits. A cold storage facility is available. Cash income is supplemented by subsistence activities and trapping. Salmon, moose, bear, and waterfowl are harvested. There are two general stores and a regional post office.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 139 residents as employed. The public sector employed 40.3% of all workers. The local unemployment rate was 25.7%. The percentage of workers not in labor force was 39.9%. The ACS surveys established that average median household income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$38,000 (MOE +/- \$2,267). The per capita income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$15,688 (MOE +/- \$2,527)¹. About 15.6% of all residents had incomes below the poverty level. Saint Mary's is served by barge and aircraft. The state-owned 6,008' long by 150' wide gravel runway with 1,520' long by 60' wide crosswind strip provides year-round access. The airfield is capable of receiving large jet aircraft. A 22-mile road links St. Mary's to Andraefsky, Pitka's Point, and Mountain Village. They are not maintained during winter months but are used by snowmachines. The Andraefsky River provides the only deep-water dock in the area.

Mountain Village; a.k.a. Asa'carsarmiut

Current Population: 835

Location and Climate

Mountain Village is on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 20 miles west of St. Mary's and 470 miles northwest of Anchorage. It is at the foot of the 500' Azachorok Mountain, the first mountain encountered by those traveling up the Yukon. The area encompasses 4.3 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. The climate is continental with maritime influences. Temperatures range from -44 to 80 °F. Annual precipitation averages 16 inches, with snowfall of 44 inches. High winds and low visibility are common during winter. The Lower Yukon is ice-free from mid-June to October.

History, Culture, and Demographics

Mountain Village was a summer fish camp until the opening of a general store in 1908. This prompted residents of Liberty Landing and Johnny's Place to immigrate. A Covenant Church missionary school was also built in that same year. A post office was established in 1923, followed by a salmon saltery in 1956 and a cannery in 1964. All three have since ceased operating. The city government was incorporated in 1967. Mountain Village became a regional education center in 1976 when it was selected as headquarters for the Lower Yukon School District. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Asa'carsarmiut Tribe. It is a Yup'ik Eskimo community with traditional subsistence practices. Commercial fishing and fish processing provide income. The sale and importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

According to Census 2010, there were 211 housing units in the community and 184 were occupied. Its population was 91.9 percent American Indian or Alaska Native; 4.2 percent white; 0.7 percent Asian; 3.2 percent of the local residents had multi-racial backgrounds. Additionally, 0.4 percent of the population was of Hispanic descent.

Facilities, Utilities, Schools, and Health Care

Water is derived from a well and is treated. Mountain Village operates a piped water and sewer system that serves 200 households and facilities. A landfill is available. Electricity is provided by AVEC. There is one school located in the community, attended by 242 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include George Waskey Memorial Clinic (Mountain Village). Emergency Services have limited highway river and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide.

Economy and Transportation

Mountain Village has a seasonal economy based on fishing and subsistence. In 2010, 76 residents held commercial fishing permits. There are a few full-time positions with the city, school district, federal government, and Native corporation. Subsistence foods are relied upon, including salmon, moose, and waterfowl. Some residents trap for additional income.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 249 residents as employed. The public sector employed 28.9% of all workers. The local unemployment rate was 19.7%. The percentage of workers not in labor force was 35.3%. The ACS surveys established that average median household income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$47,604 (MOE +/- \$10,906)¹. The per capita income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$12,645 (MOE +/- \$2,213)¹. About 23.5% of all residents had incomes below the poverty level.

A summer road links Mountain Village to Pitka's Point, Andreafsky, and St. Mary's. The community is accessible by riverboat or barge. A state-owned 3,500' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip is available, and floatplanes land on the Yukon River. In the winter, passengers, cargo, and mail are flown in by plane. Snowmachines and skiffs are used for local transportation.

Galena (guh-LEE-nuh); a.k.a. Louden

Current Population: 564

Location and Climate

Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 72 kilometers east of Nulato and 435 air kilometers west of Fairbanks. It lies northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. Galena is located in the Nulato Recording District. The area encompasses 46.3 sq. km. of land and 15.8 sq. km. of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. The average daily high temperature during July is in the low 20s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from -12 to -20C. Sustained temperatures of -40 are common during winter. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -53 to 33. Annual precipitation averages 32.3 cm., with 152 cm. of snowfall. The river is ice-free from June through mid-October.

History & Culture

The area's Koyukon Athabascans had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. In the summer, many families would float on rafts to the Yukon to fish for salmon. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Galena was established in 1918 near an old Athabaskan fish camp called Henry's Point. It became a supply and transshipment point for nearby lead ore mines. In 1920, Athabascans living 22.5 km. upriver at Louden began moving to Galena to sell wood to steamboats and to work hauling freight for the mines. A school was established in the mid-1920s, and a post office opened in 1932. The Galena Air Field was constructed in World War II. In 1945, the community suffered a major flood. During the 1950s, military facilities at the Galena and Campion Air Force Stations and airport and road developments sparked growth in the community. Due to another severe flood in 1971, a new community site was developed at Alexander Lake, about 2.4 km. east of the original townsite. City offices, the health clinic, schools, a washeteria, a store, and more than 150 homes were constructed at "New Town," and a city government was formed. The Air Force Station was closed in 1993, and the facilities are currently being used by the Galena School District as a boarding school. The base facilities are maintained under contract by the Chugach Development Corporation.

The population is mixed Athabaskan and non-Native, and traditional festivals attract visitors from other river villages. The establishment of the Galena and Campion Air Force Bases in the 1950s brought growth and change to Galena. Many of Galena's residents were originally from Louden or are descendants of Louden inhabitants. Subsistence food sources include salmon, whitefish, moose, and berries.

Economy

Galena serves as the transportation, government, and commercial center for the western Interior. Federal, state, city, school, and village government jobs dominate, but Galena has many other jobs in air transportation and retail businesses. In 2009, 14 residents held commercial fishing permits. Other seasonal employment, such as construction work and BLM firefighting, provide some income. The Illinois Creek gold mine, 80 km. southwest of Galena, closed in 2005.

Facilities & Transportation

Water is derived from wells and is treated. Twenty-eight residences and the school are connected to a piped water and sewer system. 110 households use a flush/haul system. 20 households use honeybuckets, and others have individual septic tanks. Refuse collection and a landfill are provided by the city. The city began operating the landfill, located on the former Campion AFS grounds, in 1997. There is a 757,082 liter reservoir and a community leach field.

Galena serves as a regional transport center for surrounding villages. The state-owned Edward G. Pitka, Sr., Airport provides the only year-round access. There is a paved, lighted 2,209 meter long by 46 meter wide runway and a 2,786' long by 80' wide gravel strip adjacent to the main runway. The rivers allow access by cargo barges from mid-May through mid-October. Pickups, cars, snowmachines, skiffs, and ATVs are used for local travel. During winter, the frozen rivers are used for travel to Ruby, Koyukuk, Kaltag, and Nulato. A winter trail is available to Huslia.

Koyukuk (KOY-yuh-kuck)

Current Population: 105

Location & Climate

Koyukuk is located on the Yukon River near the mouth of the Koyukuk River, 48 kilometers west of Galena and 467 air kilometers west of Fairbanks. It lies adjacent to the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge and the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. Koyukuk is located in the Nulato Recording District. The area encompasses 16 sq. km. of land and 0.26 sq. km. of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. The average daily high temperature during July is in the low 20s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from -12 to -20C. Sustained temperatures of -40 are common during winter. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -53 to 33. Annual precipitation averages 33 cm., with 152 cm. of snowfall annually. The river is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.

History & Culture

The Koyukon Athabascans traditionally had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Friendships and trading between the Koyukon and Inupiat Eskimos of the Kobuk area occurred for generations. A Russian trading post was established at nearby Nulato in 1838. A smallpox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the Koyukon in 1839. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon around 1867, and Koyukuk became the site of a telegraph station. A trading post opened around 1880, just before the gold rush of 1884-85. The population of Koyukuk at this time was approximately 150. Missionary activity was intense along the Yukon, and a Roman Catholic mission and school opened downriver in Nulato in 1887. A post office operated from 1898 to 1900. Steamboats on the Yukon, which supplied gold prospectors, peaked in 1900 with 46 boats in operation. A measles epidemic and food shortages during 1900 tragically reduced the Native population by one-third. Gold seekers left the Yukon after 1906, but other mining activity, such as the Galena lead mines, began operating in 1919. The first school was constructed in 1939. After the school was built, families began to live at Koyukuk year-round. The city was incorporated in 1973. The community has experienced severe flooding from both the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers, and residents want to relocate.

Residents are primarily Koyukon Athabascans with a subsistence lifestyle.

Economy

There are few full-time jobs in the community; the city, tribe, clinic, school, and store provide the only year-round employment. BLM firefighting, construction work, and other seasonal jobs often conflict with subsistence opportunities. Trapping and beadwork supplement incomes. Subsistence foods include salmon, whitefish, moose, waterfowl, and berries.

Facilities

The city provides treated well water at the washeteria. Households are not plumbed, and residents use honeybuckets. The school and washeteria use city water, with sewage disposal into a lagoon. Seven households are on the flush/haul system. The unpermitted landfill is available.

Transportation

The state-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide lighted gravel runway provides year-round transportation. The river is heavily traveled when ice-free, from mid-May through mid-October. Cargo is delivered by barge about four times each summer. Numerous local trails and winter trails to Chance and Nulato are used by residents. Snowmachines, ATVs, and riverboats are used for local transportation.

Kaltag (KAL-tag)

Current Population: 205

Location and Climate

Kaltag is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 75 miles west of Galena and 335 miles west of Fairbanks. It is situated on a 35-foot bluff at the base of the Nulato Hills, west of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The area encompasses 23.3 sq. miles of land and 4.1 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. The average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s °F; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10 to below 0 °F. Sustained temperatures of -40 °F are common during winter. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -55 to 90 °F. Annual precipitation is 16 inches, with 74 inches of snowfall annually. The river is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.

History, Culture, and Demographics

Kaltag is located in Koyukon Athabaskan territory and was used as a cemetery for surrounding villages. It was located on an old portage trail that led east through the mountains to Unalakleet. The Athabascans had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. The village was named by Russians for the Yukons called Kaltaga. A smallpox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the Koyukon in 1839. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon around 1867. Missionary activity was intense along the Yukon, and a Roman Catholic mission and school opened upriver in Nulato in 1887. The number of steamboats on the Yukon, which supplied gold prospectors, peaked in 1900 with 46 in operation. During 1900, food shortages and a measles epidemic struck down one-third of the Native population. Kaltag was established shortly thereafter, when survivors from three nearby seasonal villages moved to the area to regroup. A post office opened in 1903 but closed in 1904. Gold seekers left the mid-Yukon after 1906, but other mining activity, such as the Galena lead mines, began operating in 1919. As a downriver village on a major transportation route, Kaltag witnessed rapid economic change. The post office reopened in 1909 and operated until 1920. Kaltag's first school opened in 1925. The post office reopened again in 1933. The old cemetery, which was located on Front Street, caved into the river around 1937. A watering point, airport, and clinic were constructed during the 1960s. The city government was incorporated in 1969.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Village of Kaltag. Kaltag's residents are Koyukon Athabascans. The Stick Dance Festival draws visitors from many neighboring villages. This one-week festival of potlatches is sponsored by relatives of the recently deceased, in appreciation of those who helped during their time of mourning.

According to Census 2010, there were 87 housing units in the community and 70 were occupied. Its population was 91.6 percent American Indian or Alaska Native; 5.8 percent white; 2.6 percent of the local residents had multi-racial backgrounds.

Facilities, Utilities, Schools, and Health Care

Piped water and sewer has existed since 1982 in Kaltag. A circulating water and gravity sewage system is used. Water is derived from a well and is treated. Electricity is provided by AVEC. There is one school located in the community, attended by 28 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Kaltag Clinic. Emergency Services include river and air access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers and a health aide. Auxiliary health care is provided by Kaltag Rescue.

Economy and Transportation

Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, waterfowl, and berries are harvested. Most cash jobs are with the tribe, school, local government, BLM firefighting, and commercial fishing. In 2010, 9 residents held commercial fishing permits.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 41 residents as employed. The public sector employed 29.3% of all workers. The local unemployment rate was 59.4%. The percentage of workers not in labor force was 27.3%. The ACS surveys established that average median household income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$21,667 (MOE +/- \$13,590). The per capita income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$13,632 (MOE +/- \$3,548). About 32.7% of all residents had incomes below the poverty level.

The state-owned 3,986' long by 100' wide lighted gravel airstrip provides Kaltag with year-round air service. Barges typically deliver heavy cargo three times a year. Snowmachines, ATVs, and riverboats are used for local transportation. The frozen river, local trails, and the 90-mile Old Mail Trail to Unalakleet are used during the winter for woodcutting and trap lines.

YUKON RIVER EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Finding its meaning...

Exchange –

Pronunciation: iks-'chAnj, 'eks-"

Function: *noun*

Usage: *often attributive*, as in 'educational exchange'

Etymology: Middle English *exchaunge*, from Middle French *eschange*, from *eschangier* to exchange, from (assumed) Vulgar Latin *excambiare*, from Latin *ex-* + *cambiare* to exchange

Definition: the act of giving or taking one thing in return for another

The purpose of this trip is to explore, experience, and understand regional and cultural differences regarding fisheries issues. By observing, listening, showing, and asking you will gain experience...AND give knowledge. Not only will you benefit from this exchange, but your host community will as well.

When talking to host communities regarding salmon fisheries issues, have prepared in your mind a few simple answers to the following questions:

- 1) Who are you?
- 2) Where are you from?
- 3) What do you do?
- 4) Why are you here?
- 5) How do you harvest and process salmon?
- 6) Why are salmon important to you?

It is important to remember that not only will host community members be asking questions of you, but you will be asking questions of them. You will have the opportunity to meet with fishers, Elders, management personnel, First Nation representatives, researchers, and youth. While talking with host community members, please keep in mind a list of questions covering topics that interest you, possibly including:

- 1) What are your hobbies?
- 2) Where do you fish?
- 3) What is the history of fishing/subsistence in your community?
- 4) How do you put away your fish?
- 5) How do you think the fishery should be managed?
- 6) What are your needs? Are they being met?

This list could go on and on, so just bear in mind that you want to take full advantage of your time on the exchange. Don't be afraid to speak up and don't hesitate to ask questions. There are no right or wrong answers... only the **opportunity to learn from one another, to communicate, to build understanding and relationships, to make friends, and to exchange information!**

Yukon River Salmon Agreement (YRSA)

Overview

An official treaty-like agreement between the U.S. and Canada to ensure the future for the Yukon River salmon fishery through harvest sharing, research and habitat protection.

- 16 years of negotiations
- An annex to the Pacific Salmon Treaty
- Implemented by management entities in 2001
- Received official recognition December 4, 2002
- Refers mainly to king and chum salmon

Important Components

Yukon River Panel:

A body made up of local fishers and agencies, formed by the governments of the U.S. and Canada to implement the YRSA and to make recommendations to U.S. and Canadian management entities concerning the conservation and management of Canadian-origin salmon.

- Make recommendations to management entities
- Set and adjust escapement objectives
- Develop and implement research and management programs
- Manage the R&E Fund

JTC - Joint Technical Committee:

An international advisory committee comprised of representatives from the U.S. and Canada, from both state and federal agencies, and local and regional organizations charged with various tasks related to stock assessment and management.

- Report run outlooks and proposed in-season management strategies to the YR Panel
- Evaluate status of salmon stocks
- Examine management regimes and recommend improvements
- Technically review and evaluate proposals submitted to the R&E Fund

R&E Fund – Restoration and Enhancement Fund:

A fund whereby U.S. sponsored appropriations are used to support research, conservation, and enhancement of Canadian-origin salmon stocks, to include stewardship development of salmon habitat and to maintain viable salmon fisheries within Canada.

- Programs and projects shall be consistent with the protection of existing wild salmon stocks and the habitats upon which they depend

The Agreement: What it means for fishers

Escapement Objectives: The number of adult salmon allowed to avoid harvest in all fisheries to ensure a sufficient number salmon reach spawning grounds each year to sustain future harvest

Harvest Shares: The proportionate sharing of harvestable salmon between the U.S. and Canada to allow for the rebuilding of salmon stocks through sufficient spawning escapements

Rebuilding Stocks: A program to restore escapement goals to levels specified in the YRSA by taking into account the relative health of the brood years

APPENDIX E

Answers to Questions from Debriefing, Evaluation Form, and Individual Evaluations

Debrief Questions & Answers Not Covered in Evaluation

Briefly, what did you get out of this journey? How has your perspective of the Yukon River salmon fishery changed?

- Stan: Rebuilding stocks is his number one priority. He has been largely out of the fish 'ring' for a while but he is going to step back in again. He sees a big need for education. He also realizes that there is adequate habitat in Canada, we just need to put fish there.
- Roberta: The perception of the villages was that they were really poor and had no food if there weren't kings. The reality is that there are other fish species (chum, whitefish, sheefish). Also they saw that there is lots of employment and people are more educated on the king run than she thought.
- Emmie: Similar to Roberta. The teleconferences skew the reality. There are other things to eat. She also learned that when the first pulse is shut down, it does not mean that everything up to and including the first pulse is closed. She thought there would be no fishing on any fish. She also saw lots of waste in the processing. She sees a need to step up education and to step up presence and campaign at Board of Fisheries.
- Dennis: Majority of hard fishers still fishing hard.
- Tod and Dennis agreed with all of the above, as well.

If the exchange came to your community, what would you most like to share?

- Emmie – Ha Kus Teyea celebration, July 28, 2013. Tligkit gathering, salmon ceremony. Also show the plane bringing salmon from the Taku; she thinks that would be a powerful statement.
- Roberta: First Fish in July.
- Stan: A special sharing ceremony.

What was the most impactful conversation you had on the trip?

- Kaltag changed the tone of the trip. Before that they felt comfortable and had diplomatic conversation.
- They were surprised at how many people said to shut the whole fishery down.
- Stan was happy about talking with Gilbert Huntington and his contribution to the discussions in Galena and at previous meetings. It was good to reconnect with him again.

What else would you have liked to have done or seen?

- Dennis: He wanted more conversations with locals that got to the meat of the issue. He thought that when the conversations got more down to the issues people stopped talking. He wished for more structured conversation. He thought that as a group they should identify information gaps at the beginning of the trip and try to address them along the way. He wanted the group to try to make more of an impact. Also he would have liked to go to the coast.
- Roberta: She wished the trip was more structured so there was not so much lag time, but also wished for more time to discuss issues with people.

Feedback/Evaluation Form - *Educational Exchange Program 2012*

Please read the questions below and rate your experience according to the following rating system:
5 – Excellent, 4 – Good, 3 – Okay, 2 – Needs Improvement, 1 – Poor

Please give detailed comments as your input will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to make improvements in the future.

1. Was the trip itinerary described to you clearly? 5 4 3 2 1

2. How would you rate your experience in:

Fairbanks	5 4 3 2 1
St. Mary's	5 4 3 2 1
Pilot Station Sonar	5 4 3 2 1
Mountain Village	5 4 3 2 1
Galena/Bishop Mountain Camp	5 4 3 2 1
Koyukuk	5 4 3 2 1
Kaltag	5 4 3 2 1

Comments:

3.(a) What worked well in each community visited?

(b) What did not work well in each community visited?

4. How would you rate the structure (informal vs. formal) of the program? 5 4 3 2 1

Comments:

5. How would you rate the performance of the YR DFA coordinator on the trip? 5 4 3 2 1

Comments:

6. What could be improved to make the program better for next year?

Comments:

7. How well did the program meet your learning objectives and expectations? 5 4 3 2 1

8. What would be your overall rating of the educational exchange? 5 4 3 2 1

9. What was your favorite day and why?

10. What surprised you the most?

11. How will you use and share what you have learned through this program?

12. Other comments or suggestions?

13. Please provide any suggestions for other ways to deepen understanding amongst different user groups on the Yukon River and/or to spread knowledge of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

Feedback/Evaluation Form - Educational Exchange Program 2012

Please read the questions below and rate your experience according to the following rating system:

5 - Excellent, 4 - Good, 3 - Okay, 2 - Needs Improvement, 1 - Poor

Please give detailed comments as your input will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to make improvements in the future.

1. Was the trip itinerary described to you clearly? (5) 4 3 2 1

2. How would you rate your experience in:

Fairbanks					
St. Mary's	(5)	4	3	2	1
Pilot Station Sonar	(5)	4	3	2	1
Mountain Village	5	4	3	2	(1)
Galena/Bishop Mountain Camp	(5)	4	3	2	1
Koyukuk	5	4	(3)	2	1
Kaltag	5	4	3	(2)	1
Uvalaco	(5)	4	3	2	1

Comments:

Koyukuk - The people were very pleasant, not prepared for guests as other events came up.

Kaltag - Some people were somewhat aggressive, we weren't comfortable, the Firehall was not cleaned & ready for us. Richard was good though, he was friendly.

3.(a) What worked well in each community visited?

We were all very flexible when we needed to change the schedule. We got along great had fun at all times. Bill Alstrom & Fred Hunting were great hostice & took care of us with care, and excellence.

(b) What did not work well in each community visited?

Kaltag people were aggressive, it was sort of scary.

4. How would you rate the structure (informal vs. formal) of the program? (5) 4 3 2 1

Comments: Great, wouldn't change the structure. Although host communities really need to step up to the host. Nevertheless, she enjoyed everything about the trip.

5. How would you rate the performance of the YRDFA staff/coordinator on the trip? (5) 4 3 2 1

Comments: Paige was excellent, friendly, open, humorous, patience!

6. What could be improved to make the program better for next year?

Comments: maybe include 1 young person. maybe more discussions on the salmonor education programs

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907.272.3142 (fax)

7. How well did the program meet your learning objectives and expectations?

⑤ 4 3 2 1

It met my expectations, I'm more hands on in terms of importance of King & Red Chum are to different communities, similar culture affects as my people, more people are educated on conservation.

8. What would be your overall rating of the educational exchange?

⑤ 4 3 2 1

Excellent and it should continue.

9. What was your favorite day and why?

~~Going to the Sonar and checking out the Test Fisheries Drift netting and Potlach at St. Mary's that day.~~

Going to the Sonar and checking out the Test Fisheries Drift netting and Potlach at St. Mary's that day. Very positive.

10. What surprised you the most?

many people ~~would~~ to shut the fishery down.

11. How will you use and share what you have learned through this program?

DVD by Dennis & slide show reception sometime early winter, plus tell people about this.

12. Other comments or suggestions?

Please recommend mosquito ~~mats~~ for the trip. Also include info on the

13. Please provide any suggestions for other ways to deepen understanding amongst different user groups on the Yukon River and/or to spread knowledge of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

Host participants need to really understand their role, more communication and confirmation, no participants can focus on learning the fishery & issues.

Feedback/Evaluation Form - Educational Exchange Program 2012

Please read the questions below and rate your experience according to the following rating system:

5 - Excellent, 4 - Good, 3 - Okay, 2 - Needs Improvement, 1 - Poor

Please give detailed comments as your input will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to make improvements in the future.

1. Was the trip itinerary described to you clearly? 5 ④ 3 2 1
2. How would you rate your experience in:
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fairbanks | 5 | ④ | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| St. Mary's | ⑤ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Pilot Station Sonar | 5 | ④ | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mountain Village - omit (bad weather) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Galena/Bishop Mountain Camp | 5 | ④ | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Koyukuk | 5 | 4 | ③ | 2 | 1 |
| Kaltag | 5 | 4 | ③ | 2 | 1 |

Comments:

3.(a) What worked well in each community visited?
Having someone from the community

(b) What did not work well in each community visited?

4. How would you rate the structure (informal vs. formal) of the program? 5 4 ③ 2 1
 Comments: *It was good to have somebody from the community*

5. How would you rate the performance of the YRDFA staff/coordinator on the trip? 5 ④ 3 2 1
 Comments: *She was very resourceful, especially the reps from the community*

6. What could be improved to make the program better for next year?
 Comments: *maybe start from the Galena and go down river.*

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7. How well did the program meet your learning objectives and expectations?

⑤ 4 3 2 1

Was very very informative. I really would like to host them when they come through Teslin, or show them how ~~over~~ fish camp.

8. What would be your overall rating of the educational exchange?

⑤ 4 3 2 1

Very good. We should bring youth ~~to~~ with us so they can grow up with the lasting thoughts and have a lifetime to share their trip and experience, with the community.

9. What was your favorite day and why?

It all was great, but the one day or evening that stands out. Was the potluck dinner in St. Manica with the dancers & drummers.

10. What surprised you the most?

How bad the numbers of salmon run is. And how many people said just shut the damn thing down totally.

11. How will you use and share what you have learned through this program?

I would give my community a report, I would share my thoughts with who ever would listen. I would tell my family and kids

12. Other comments or suggestions?

I would really suggest that we bring some youth (15 to 25) to plant the seed in the youth for the future coming, so they can start learning what we are up against

13. Please provide any suggestions for other ways to deepen understanding amongst different user groups on the Yukon River and/or to spread knowledge of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

Go to the high schools. ~~and share~~ and share the work. Start hammering the Russians, Chinese, & Japanese.

Feedback/Evaluation Form - Educational Exchange Program 2012

Please read the questions below and rate your experience according to the following rating system:

5 - Excellent, 4 - Good, 3 - Okay, 2 - Needs Improvement, 1 - Poor

Please give detailed comments as your input will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to make improvements in the future.

1. Was the trip itinerary described to you clearly? 5 (4) 3 2 1
2. How would you rate your experience in:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| Fairbanks | 5 | (4) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| St. Mary's | (5) | (4) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Pilot Station Sonar | 5 | (4) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mountain Village | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Galena/Bishop Mountain Camp | 5 | (4) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Koyukuk | 5 | 4 | (3) | 2 | 1 |
| Kaltag | 5 | (4) | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Comments:

Most Villages are fishing for food at this point in the run of Kings
The hospitality was great in Alaska.

- 3.(a) What worked well in each community visited? Having leaders with the community & community leaders works really well for a good effective visit

(b) What did not work well in each community visited?

Nil

4. How would you rate the structure (informal vs. formal) of the program? 5 (4) 3 2 1

Comments:

5. How would you rate the performance of the YRDFA staff/coordinator on the trip? (5) 4 3 2 1

Comments:

6. What could be improved to make the program better for next year?

Comments: Two younger people or youth on the tour would be great

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907.272.3142 (fax)

7. How well did the program meet your learning objectives and expectations?

5 (4) 3 2 1

The fish handling ~~was~~ and cutting was superb.

8. What would be your overall rating of the educational exchange?

5 (4) 3 2 1

9. What was your favorite day and why?

Drift netting with Fred - Dancin' with the U.P.I.C. ~~was~~ at St. Mary was the ~~most~~ favorite. The fishermen were supporting the idea of shutting the opening for King's salmon.

10. What surprised you the most?

There's a lot of fishermen suggestions to shut down the boats

11. How will you use and share what you have learned through this program?

The experience I had on this tour is very useful in managing the ~~best~~ salmon.

12. Other comments or suggestions?

Keep the exchange going. It only can get better.
(education on salmon stock)

13. Please provide any suggestions for other ways to deepen understanding amongst different user groups on the Yukon River and/or to spread knowledge of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

~~Both~~ Both U.S. Canada can make decision to conserve the Chinook ~~at~~ salmon stock. Put more fish on the spawning grounds in Canada. Live boxes on spawning ground to collect stages.

Feedback/Evaluation Form - Educational Exchange Program 2012

Please read the questions below and rate your experience according to the following rating system:

5 - Excellent, 4 - Good, 3 - Okay, 2 - Needs Improvement, 1 - Poor

Please give detailed comments as your input will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to make improvements in the future.

1. Was the trip itinerary described to you clearly? 5 4 3 2 1
2. How would you rate your experience in:
- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----------------------|
| Fairbanks | | | | | |
| St. Mary's | | | | | |
| Pilot Station Sonar | | | | | |
| Mountain Village <i>didn't go there</i> | | | | | 5 4 3 2 1 |
| Galena/Bishop Mountain Camp | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Koyukuk | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Kaltag | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Comments:

All places were really good. Bill + Hilda were amazing hosts there home was very welcoming + they catered to us, and just all around excellent stay. The Bar was set. Bill + Hilda's should be last stop. Fred from Galena is a great guy, he was always fun + kept us going and laughing.

3.(a) What worked well in each community visited?

The hosts in each community were generous and full of information, and made me feel comfortable.

(b) What did not work well in each community visited?

With the exception of St. Mary's I would of ~~been~~ liked option of sleeping in a tent especially @ Bishop Mountain Camp.

4. How would you rate the structure (informal vs. formal) of the program? 5 4 3 2 1

Comments: It was mainly informal ~~and~~ and because fishing was not really happening there was ~~not~~ time to do other stuff which I think opened doors for good discussion as a group + w/ hosts

5. How would you rate the performance of the YRDFA staff/coordinator on the trip? 5 4 3 2 1

Comments: ~~(Bill)~~ It was fun and they were relaxed + able to communicate with group. Paige was good she had good sense of humor and was able get along w/ all of us and put up with our smart ass Canadian attitude.

6. What could be improved to make the program better for next year?

Comments: Go to Bill + Hilda's last. So relaxed there even in the rain.

for next year come to Canada and come in time for the Hla Kusteyea celebration 2013 → July 28~~th~~ - 30. I think but

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definitely July 28th national

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Tlingitda

7. How well did the program meet your learning objectives and expectations?

5 (4) 3 2 1

~~#~~ I learned a lot and seen the different communities and different perspectives about the fishery. At beginning I thought all were concerned about fishery + sharing resource. and then ~~we~~ had a negative experience @ Kaltag.

8. What would be your overall rating of the educational exchange?

5 4 3 2 1

I had excellent experience learned a lot and completely enjoyed the group. And glad we where all able to get along.

9. What was your favorite day and why?

Sunday ~~at~~ @ St Mary's and the dancing. and ~~with~~ drifting with Fred was really fun.

10. What surprised you the most?

The dinner in St. Mary's the amount of people that came out the dancing that happened for hours.

11. How will you use and share what you have learned through this program?

I will use this information on a daily mgmt @ my work and in my home community.

12. Other comments or suggestions?

13. Please provide any suggestions for other ways to deepen understanding amongst different user groups on the Yukon River and/or to spread knowledge of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

We can discuss this when you get back because I am now exhausted and don't wanna think anymore

Feedback/Evaluation Form - Educational Exchange Program 2012

Please read the questions below and rate your experience according to the following rating system:

5 - Excellent, 4 - Good, 3 - Okay, 2 - Needs Improvement, 1 - Poor

Please give detailed comments as your input will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to make improvements in the future.

1. Was the trip itinerary described to you clearly?

5 4 3 2 1

2. How would you rate your experience in:

Fairbanks

5 4 3 2 1

St. Mary's

5 4 3 2 1

Pilot Station Sonar

5 4 3 2 1

Mountain Village *Wla*

5 4 3 2 1

Galena/Bishop Mountain Camp

5 4 3 2 1

Koyukuk

5 4 3 2 1

Kaltag

5 4 3 2 1

Comments:

St. Mary's and the Yupik culture was incredible. seeing the fishing and active fish camps in Nulato and Kaltag were great. ~~Nulato was a nice surprise~~ Nulato was a nice surprise.

3.(a) What worked well in each community visited?

Having someone reputable with us to add credibility (Bill, Fred). Visiting fish camps or people putting up fish.

(b) What did not work well in each community visited?

Logistics and accommodations in some communities were tough. Paige and our hosts did a great job making things happen in each "sleepy" community.

4. How would you rate the structure (informal vs. formal) of the program?

5 4 3 2 1

Comments:

just a touch too informal. would have been good to have a couple of directed discussions around the fishery.

5. How would you rate the performance of the YRDFA staff/coordinator on the trip?

5 4 3 2 1

Comments:

Paige was excellent and provided great technical insight (biology) on the fishery and regions. She was a great, positive influence.

6. What could be improved to make the program better for next year?

Comments:

Accommodations were tough in Koyukuk and Bishop Rock. It was a great learning experience but I probably was not prepared enough for that.

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907.272.3142 (fax)

7. How well did the program meet your learning objectives and expectations?

5 4 3 2 1

I learned in one week what it would have taken me three years to learn.

8. What would be your overall rating of the educational exchange?

5 4 3 2 1

Excellent

9. What was your favorite day and why?

Pulling a net with Fred on a drift and getting a King.

10. What surprised you the most?

① how many said "shut the damn thing down".
② that many Atk communities have many other species to fish (i.e. mouse).
③ Nulato. It was a dynamic little community with Paul as a guide. Great friendly fish cutting experience.

11. How will you use and share what you have learned through this program?

Video, photos, presentations. Educate our committee.

12. Other comments or suggestions?

Bring a ton of bug dope, bug jackets, foams...~

13. Please provide any suggestions for other ways to deepen understanding amongst different user groups on the Yukon River and/or to spread knowledge of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

- not sure how you do this but would be good to facilitate discussion about Canadian and US mgmt. Try to talk strategy on how we can work together