



NSEDCC news

Winter 2007

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation

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NSEDCC Mission Statement

“NSEDCC will participate in and encourage the clean harvest of all Bering Sea fisheries to promote and provide economic development through education, employment, training and financial assistance to member communities and Western Alaska, while protecting subsistence resources.”

NSEDCC Board Members & Member Communities

- Walter Seetot • *Brevig Mission*
- Mary Menadelook • *Diomedede*
- Charles Saccheus, Sr. • *Elim*
- Gilbert Ungott • *Gambell*
- Dean Peterson • *Golovin*
- Elvina Naranjo • *Koyuk*
- Don Stiles • *Nome*
- Victor Joe • *St. Michael*
- Sam Mokiuyuk • *Savoonga*
- Harvey Sookiayak • *Shaktoolik*
- Wilfred Katcheak • *Stebbins*
- Joe Garnie • *Teller*
- Paul Johnson • *Unalakleet*
- Frank Oxereok • *Wales*
- Dan Harrelson • *White Mountain*

NSEDCC Clean Waters Program

Last summer marked the beginning of NSEDCC’s Clean Waters Program. This program aims to clean the waterways and beaches of Norton Sound by removing debris that may be harmful to area waters. The program was initiated by NSEDCC after board members expressed concern over the number of old nets that were in and around area waters. This program is split into a freshwater debris clean up component and marine debris clean up component. The freshwater component will focus on cleaning Norton Sound Rivers and work to prevent debris from entering the rivers. The marine component will focus on cleaning the Norton Sound coastline and associated ocean

flood plains. Some of the marine debris clean up work will be done in cooperation with the Marine Conservation Alliance Foundation (MCAF).

Last summer’s work assessed several areas and conducted a small scale clean up. Assessments of ocean beaches in the Nome and Unalakleet areas were conducted in July using 4-wheelers. During the NSEDCC Trawl Survey beaches along the eastern coast of St. Lawrence Island, Wales and Tin City were viewed from the R/V Pandalus for signs of marine debris. Aerial assessments of the ocean beach from Unalakleet to Shaktoolik and the associated flood plains were conducted in September 2006. Rivers around Norton Sound have been assessed by boat while out on other projects.

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Old nets removed from along the Kouwegok Slough, September 2006

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NSEDC Clean Waters Program

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In September we signed a small marine debris contract with MCAF to clean beaches and flood plains in the Unalakleet area. The clean up was designed as a pilot project to check timetables for cleaning areas. A crew of six worked for eight days starting on September 25th. Thirty truck loads of debris were removed from ocean beaches and the flood plain north of the Unalakleet River. This included 15 abandoned skiffs and 206 gillnets. The remaining clean up work for the area of Unalakleet is scheduled to be completed next summer.

This upcoming summer will also see a major increase in the clean up effort. The coastlines of Norton Sound and St Lawrence Island are scheduled to be surveyed to identify areas of high debris. The survey will mainly be aerial with the possibility of some ground checks in high debris areas. Besides continuing work in Unalakleet, clean ups are planned for rivers and beaches in the area of White Mountain, Golovin, and Shaktoolik. The primary work will be to remove old nets and other large debris. We are in the process of submitting project plans and signing contracts with MCAF for 2007 marine clean up funding.

Over the next four years NSEDC is planning to conduct clean ups in the areas around all of its member communities. We will work with the liaison in each community to get crews hired to help with the assessment and to conduct the clean up in the area of that community.



A pile of debris generated after one day of cleaning Unalakleet area beaches.



Unalakleet clean up crew members Edward Blatchford, Edward Katchatag and Dean Focia unload a truckload of debris removed from the Unalakleet flood plain, September 2006.



Old nets removed from the flood plain are loaded to be hauled to the Unalakleet Landfill



Boats removed from the flood plain are staged to be hauled to the Unalakleet dump. Boats were moved to the water's edge, filled with debris, then towed to a landing to be hauled to the dump, October 2006.

2006 MIST INCUBATION PROJECT



The 2006 Mist Incubation Project has just been put to bed for the winter. In October, the Fisheries Research and Development staff planted 170,000 chum salmon eggs in the Snake River. Then again in December over 50,000 coho salmon eggs were planted in Anvil Creek. These numbers represent a significant increase in survival from last season when survivals were in the neighborhood of 80%. Survivals to planting were over 90% in 2006. Our greatest improvements were made by paying more attention to temperatures during incubation.

The reader may have noted that the chum were planted three weeks later in 2006 than in previous years. The intent was to closely mimic the incubation schedule of wild fish. The secondary benefit was to cool the eggs to be further from the lethal temperatures we must avoid. In 2005, a power outage during the peak incubation temperatures caused some mortality of chum eggs. Although we had some power outages during 2006, staff was able to cool the warming water using ice frozen for just such a contingency. This temperature issue was the primary reason our

incubators were moved to our new location even before we actually purchased the building. We have made some small renovations to keep the incubation room cool and to allow for emergency power generation on site. These modifications and the prepared ice paid off by allowing the planting of 30,000 more eggs.

We have recently examined our record of the egg takes and compared that to our record of mortality in the incubators. The results are not really unexpected, but tend to reinforce what we knew and perhaps failed to put into practice. Next season we will take more care in selecting our brood stock and conducting a more sterile egg take. We need to be sure of the readiness to spawn of the parent fish. When we encounter fish with apparent infections we can not afford to add them to our incubated stock. Our skill levels are increasing. We hope to make further gains in productivity with better methods during egg takes in future years.

Our greatest frustration this year was the approval and then the disapproval of our egg



Sandra Morgan monitors the water temperature while waiting to plant the coho eggs at the City of Nome / NSEDC Watershed Restoration Site, Anvil Creek, in December, 2006.

planting plan. The Norton Sound Regional Planning Team met in April of 2006 to discuss both the Nome Fishermen's Asso. and NSEDC incubation plans. The full complement of participants was present. The stocking plan for the Norton Sound region was discussed and both groups agreed to work on separate watersheds to avoid conflict and two new locations were added to restock sites that have no returns currently, but likely had in the past. Stocking these sites with low returns had the additional benefit of increasing the detection of cultured fish by minimizing the mixing with wild fish. The detection of cultured fish is done by observing their otoliths (ear bones) under a microscope to look for temperature marks put there during incubation. Both NFA and NSEDC wrote permit applications on the basis of the RPT discussions. Neither permit was granted by the state as approved by the RPT, even though the department was well-represented at the meeting. This meant that we could not expand our program to Aggie Creek (a tributary to the Fish River) and Manila Creek (a tributary to the Solomon River) as we had planned. We were given the option to plant again on the Nome River, but the delay in permitting cost the NSEDC program time and we made the decision to not take eggs from the Nome River chum stock due to the lack of time allowed once the permits were issued. It was unlikely that a full complement of eggs could have been collected from
(continued on page 4)



Charlie Lean, Sandra Morgan, and Simon Kinneen planting Chum eggs in a high water situation in the upper Snake River in October, 2006.

2006 MIST INCUBATION PROJECT



(continued from page 3)

both the Nome and Snake chum stocks. If only a small numbers of eggs were planted then their offspring would be hard to find mixed in the wild return. The evaluation of the return would then be judged poorly. In the interest of receiving a positive finding, it seemed prudent to forgo an egg plant in the Nome River. NFA was incubating fish there and the Snake River had a greater need for enhancement than the Nome.

The Fisheries Research and Development staff continues to work with the intent to plant eggs into situations where there is historic record of sustained higher production or where rearing habitat is estimated to exceed number of eggs spawned in that system. This winter we will put out recording thermometers on likely planting sites and in known spawning sites that could provide brood stock for those planting sites. An example would be: the Aggie creek planting site and Bear Creek or Ophir Creek as a brood stock site. There are several sites where

there is apparent colonization occurring with chinook and chum salmon and other streams where they were known to occur in greater numbers than they do currently. We hope to place some thermometers in sites where success is good and in some sites where former presence is suspected to understand if there is a problem with the viability of those depleted sites. Some examples of depleted sites are: Kwik River fall chum, Pilgrim River chinook, Sinuk River chinook, Unalakleet River chinook, Iron Creek chum, Cripple River chum and Penny River chum. By collecting information on spawning site conditions over the duration of the incubation period we can re-establish runs of salmon using the most natural of all fish culture methods. If we wait to let natural means reintroduce salmon returns many years will pass and nearby natural runs may be declining due to the same factors that caused the decline of the return we hope to restore.



Charlie Lean searches for a spot to plant coho eggs at the City of Nome / NSEDC Watershed Restoration Site, Anvil Creek in December 2006.



Charlie Lean and Reba Lean sort through male coho during the September 2006 Snake River Egg Take.

NORTON SOUND RED KING CRAB



NSEDC has a keen interest in the health of the Norton Sound red king crab stock. In our mission statement it says that we will promote economic development as well as the protection of subsistence resources. A strong, sustainable crab resource is important to both of these aspects, so we will continue to work to learn more about the Norton Sound stock and how it can be best managed.

NSEDC's Fisheries Research and Development Program successfully advocated for an increase in the commercial crab fishing quota (up approximately 100,000 lbs), providing additional fishing for Norton Sound residents in 2006. This advocacy was based on the knowledge that there was a large number of crab "recruiting" into the fishery, meaning young crab that grow to legal size for commercial fishing. Although we met some opposition from a few people who were concerned about subsistence fishing, the data was clear. This is not to say that NSEDC was not and is not concerned about the protection of subsistence fishing, but rather that we are advocating management of crab fishing based on good data, which requires research. The very best protection of subsistence resources will stem from knowledge.

By far, the most important component of research for Norton Sound crab is the trawl survey that is scheduled to occur every three years. This assessment is largely responsible for producing the data upon which management is based. The trawl vessel fishes in set stations spatially separated throughout the Norton Sound to sample the abundance and age structure of crab. After all the tows are completed, the numbers are crunched to provide an abundance estimate for the entire stock that not only shows the abundance of legal-sized males, but also the abundance of younger crab that will be legally-sized in the future.

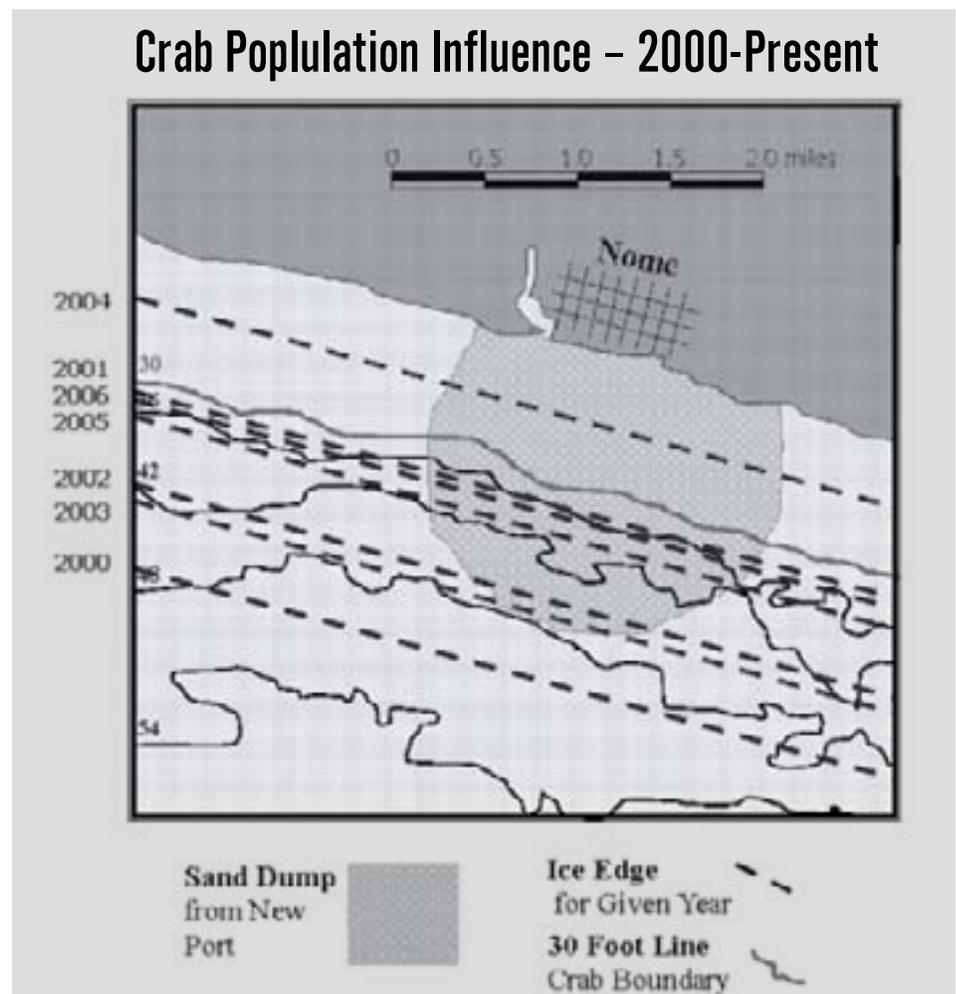
The schedule for surveys called for one to occur in 2005, but ADF&G was not able to secure any bids for vessels to conduct the work. Similarly in 2006, it was not looking good for any vessels signing on to conduct

survey work in the Norton Sound. With the data from the 2002 survey growing quite stale, ADF&G managers had to start treating the fishery with caution as much uncertainty comes with several years of not getting new information on the stock. However, with NSEDC's acquisition of the *R/V Pandalus* from the state the survey did occur in 2006, bringing current information to fishery managers to assess the health of the stock for use in 2007 and 2008.

The data from the 2006 survey shows very healthy stocks of red king crab in the Norton Sound. The abundance of legal-size crab is down very slightly from last year, but is still near record highs over the last two decades. There are also several very strong age classes of young crab that will be coming into the fishery soon, which is a great indication of the overall vitality of the stock. The Norton Sound king crab abundance has been

tracked using trawl estimates conducted roughly every three years since 1976. Beginning in 1982, the trawl estimates were compared to winter sampling by the Fish and Game staff. By 1990 this comparison was refined enough that during the two years when trawl surveys did not occur, fair estimates could be derived from winter sampling. This comparison is becoming less reliable due to shrinking shorefast ice at Nome. The winter testfishing index is used to determine the age composition of the red king crab population, not the relative abundance. Because the crab are highly mobile and the Nome subsistence area is such a small part of the entire Norton Sound it was found early on the testfish index was an unreliable index of abundance. However crab caught in 30 feet or more of water were a good indicator of crab age class composition in the pre-recruit 3 and older crab (the sexually mature crab). (continued on page 6)

Crab Population Influence – 2000-Present



(continued from page 5)

In the last five years, the winter research work has been confounded by unstable ice and the recent work on the port. The map on page 5 is based on Charlie Lean's subsistence fishing locations recorded on a GPS. While the trend is not a steady decline, it does show the ice edge is tending to be closer to the shore over time. The 30-foot depth line is indicated because personal experience and research by the Fish and Game staff found significantly less crab in shallower water. It is thought that spring ice moving along the shore scours the bottom reducing the prey species for crab and it was found there were many underwater fresh water springs or seeps in the nearshore area. King crab will die if exposed to low salinity water and avoid it or health reasons.

On this map, using the stable ice edge lines as the outer limit of subsistence activity and

the 30-foot depth line as the inshore limit, it becomes apparent that in years like 2000, 2002, and 2003 subsistence fishing could be pursued at the ice edge and nearer shore. In years like 2001, 2005 and, 2006, it was only realistic to fish near the ice edge and so effort was forced to spread east and west from Nome. In 2004, winter subsistence crabbing was poor and risky.

The other noteworthy feature on this map is the impacted zone from the recent Nome Port upgrade. During the summer of 2005, a new mouth to the port of Nome was created and the inner harbor was deepened. Much of the spoils from the dredging were placed in front of Nome to replenish the slowly eroding beach. The idea worked as far as reversing erosion. However, a side effect of depositing these spoils, as learned from studying the mining impact from the Bima Gold Dredge, is that the spoils take six years

to fully recolonize with benthic fauna. Observations on the beach, the dumpsite focus and experience from the Bima Gold Dredge mining impact work help determine where the Nome port deposit has spread. It is anticipated that portion of the spoils impact area below 30 feet in depth will also take as long as six years to recover. Areas in shallow water will be graded by ice movement and will be in a constant state of recovery until the depth increases due to erosion or sea ice is kept from moving there.

Some people have expressed surprise at the very encouraging trawl estimate made this summer. Their impressions of crab abundance are often based on their winter subsistence fishing. This data shows that the reduction of shorefast ice has limited the available space for subsistence fishing causing crowding of the preferred area and causing fishers to have to range further for the rate of success they have grown accustomed to.

NSEDC COMMUNITY BENEFITS

NSEDC Board Declares \$100,000 2006 Community Benefit Share

At the 2006 third quarter meetings this past October, the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC) Board of Directors declared a \$100,000 NSEDC Community Benefit Share (CBS) for 2006. This is the largest amount declared in the program's eight year history, and NSEDC feels that it reflects our commitment to prudent financial management and dedication to its communities. Each member community receives an equal distribution and the remittance of the CBS is made to each city government. The decision on how the community will apply the funds is decided through a public process at the municipal level. The CBS is fully funded through NSEDC's investments outside of our allocations, and NSEDC is proud to direct investment returns to this integral part of our efforts to strengthen the economy of the Norton Sound region.

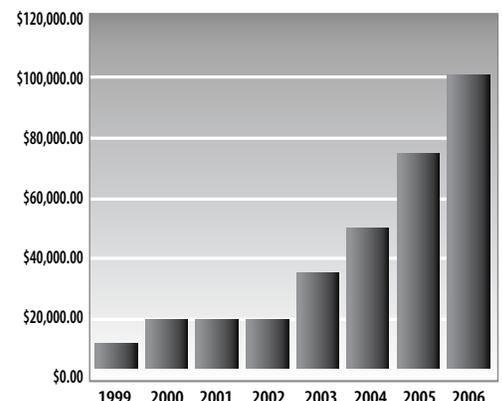
The Community Development Quota (CDQ)

Program has endured scrutinizing oversight throughout its existence. The CBS has incited much debate and concern over its history due to its administration by the communities to which it is directed. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has gone to great lengths in the past to try to ensure some tangible link between the expenditure of these funds and fisheries-related economic development. NSEDC has also attempted to facilitate creative linkages between fisheries-related use and the most pressing needs of the communities, resulting in a variety of outcomes. This past summer, the CDQ Program underwent significant changes in terms of both oversight and funding restrictions. We're happy to report that the focus for use of the CBS funds should now be based solely on what each community sees as its highest priority and best use, not just limited to fishery-related activities.

The NSEDC board and staff have become increasingly aware of the need to ensure accountability of not only how NSEDC funds are spent, but the process by which the use of those funds is selected. Through communication with communities, we've learned that

not all residents are aware of the process used to make these decisions, and as we become more liberal in how this program is regulated with regard to eligible uses, NSEDC will further stress the importance of and state our appreciation of the communities proactive approach to ensuring that all residents in each community are aware of and have the ability to participate in the decision-making process for use of the funds. A sense of ownership by all residents will assist in NSEDC's intent to demonstrate region-wide our commitment to making the Norton Sound a better place to live.

NSEDC COMMUNITY BENEFIT SHARES 1999-2006



NSEDC's Service Learning Project Funds Enhance the Education at Brevig Mission

Article and photos submitted by Brevig School staff

NSEDC provided Brevig Mission School with seed money for the concession stand and money to begin developing a shop. The students have volunteered to help raise money by working in the concession stand. A slushie machine was purchased. Profits have already purchased needed items for sports teams and helped students get driver's licenses. Students have been passing BSSD standards in math, career development, life skills and cultural awareness.

An elder, Henry Olanna, came to assist the students in completing their first sled. At this time, three sleds are in various stages of construction in the shop.

Teacher, Joe Quinn has gone to state welding instruction and has become a CORE instructor. This can result in certification in the beginning stage of construction education and craft skills for our students. Once the students get CORE certified, they are eligible to go to further construction education throughout the state. The students are now taking CORE training and look forward to developing their vocational skills.

Small engine and welding classes are being developed. A wire feed welder was purchased that will allow students to develop welding skills. The students are interested in having the skills that would allow them to build and repair aluminum boats.

Principal Robin Gray states that these vocational and life skills opportunities are of utmost value to her students. The Bering Strait School District is very appreciative for the opportunities that the NSEDC has provided.



William Olanna receives sled building instruction from his elder Henry Olanna.



Teacher, Joe Quinn works with Norton Rock, on the left, and Roger Seetot.



Edna Olanna preparing a pizza during concessions.



Henry Olanna supervises sled building. Students from left to right are Roger Seetot, Carl Crockett, Marc Barr and Marcus Bar.

NSEDC EET 2006 FOURTH QUARTER REPORT



During the fourth quarter of 2006 via phone poll, the NSEDC Scholarship Committee awarded twelve scholarships to Norton Sound residents with a total of \$18,000 with two scholarships returned for \$3,000. Rodney Ahwinona of Nome at AVTEC, Wayne Alvis, Nome at Columbus State Community College, Susan Apassingok, Gambell at Northern Industrial Training, Dan Ivanoff, Unalakleet at AVTEC, Donald Johnson, Unalakleet at Local 302 Operating Engineers, Dennis Katchatag, Shaktoolik at Northern Industrial Training, Jack Omelak, Nome, at UAF/University of Oklahoma, Javier Ponce, Nome at Western Culinary Institute, Timayre Towarak, Unalakleet at UAA, and Melissa Nashoanak, Stebbins, Robin Rock, Brevig Mission, and Thomasina Scott, Nome at the Career Academy were awarded the scholarships. For 2006, the entire NSEDC Scholarship Fund was utilized with \$132,288.50 awarded in the first quarter, \$19,635 in the second quarter, \$170,445.54 in the third quarter, and \$18,000 in the fourth quarter, thereby going \$97,369.04 over the \$260,000 scholarship budget. This was the highest level of scholarship awards from inception to date with \$337,369.04 doled out to our post-sec-

ondary and vocational education students.

Twelve Norton Sound seafood processors went out on the *F/V Pacific Glacier* bringing home \$127,681.47 in crew share wages during the fourth quarter. Ten processors went out on the *F/T Northern Glacier* bringing home \$60,881.32, one resident working on the *F/V Norton Sound* bringing home \$29,880.47, and one resident working on the *F/V Glacier Bay* bringing home \$9,902.55 in crew share wages. This brought the cumulative total of crew share wages from Glacier Fish Company to \$228,325.51 in the fourth quarter of 2006 bringing the cumulative total of crew share wages to \$1,098,905.35 for the year. Since 1992 to 2006, the cumulative total of crew share wages from Glacier Fish Company is \$11,035,985.66 and \$11,087,720.81 from all seafood processing companies.

On November 5-15, 2006, a fisheries safety orientation class was held at AVTEC in Seward with thirteen residents given the opportunity for this training with nine successfully completing the class. Matthew Thomas, Susan Omiak, and Galen Pushruk of Teller, George Koontz of Stebbins, Alice

Anawrok of Unalakleet/Anchorage, Christopher John of Unalakleet, Geoffrey Milligrock of Nome, Johnee Seetot of Brevig Mission, and John Prentice of Koyuk successfully completed the training program, thereby completing all documentation work necessary to work on the high seas processing pollock. The fisheries safety orientation class expense summary reflected \$37,931.47 spent for the class.



NSEDC EMPLOYEE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT



My name is **Virginia Nashalook**. I started working as an intern for Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC) in 1999. Since then, I have been promoted to Accountant and oversee payroll, fishermen payables, revolving loans and large vessel loans.

I have been attending evening classes at the University of Alaska Anchorage for six of my seven years at NSEDC and have participated in NSEDC's Employee Education Assistance Program. In December of 2006 I earned my Bachelor's degree in Accounting and will continue to take classes to work towards a master's degree in business administration.

Recently, my mother Carolyn moved from Unalakleet to Anchorage to live with me and my children. She has been a tremendous help. My youngest daughter Marilyn (4) has a safe and familiar caregiver during the day and Andrea (13) and Jake (6) have a loving grandmother to come home to after school. When I get home at night my kids have already had dinner and I am able to spend more quality time with them. I can't thank my mom enough.

Through education, the patience of my family and assistance from NSEDC, I look forward to the benefits I will be able to provide to my family and the region.



Changes in the NSEDC Board of Directors

At the end of 2006, the NSEDC Board Representatives from the communities of Nome, Elim, Saint Michael, Savoonga, and Teller were up for election. We would like to congratulate Charles Saccheus Sr. (Elim) and Victor Joe (Saint Michael) on their re-election to the Board of Directors, and welcome Sam Mokiyyuk (Savoonga) and Joe Garnie (Teller) as new Directors.

The Board of Directors' Officers include Chairman Dan Harrelson, Vice-Chairman

Dean Peterson, and Sergeant-at-Arms Harvey Sookiyyak.

At-Large NSEDC Board Members Re-Elected

The NSEDC Board of Directors recently re-elected all of the At-Large NSEDC board members. Jack Carpenter and Henry Ivanoff are on the Finance Committee and Janice Dickens and Paul Ivanoff III are on the Scholarship Committee. At-Large members attend and assist the NSEDC committees to which they are assigned.

NSEDC Proposal Policy

Due to the large amounts of requests NSEDC receives, the Board of Directors have amended their proposal policy. Under this amended policy, proposals are reviewed by the Board at their January quarterly meeting. The deadline for submitting a proposal is November 15th annually. For the new proposal criteria and mandatory application form, please contact your communities outreach liaison or contact Janis at NSEDC in Anchorage at 800-650-2248.

NSEDC COMMITTEES & STAFF



Executive Committee

- Dan Harrelson, *Chairman*
- Joe Garnie
- Paul Johnson
- Wilfred Katcheak
- Dean Peterson
- Harvey Sookiyyak

- Paul Johnson
- Mary Menadelook
- Elvina Naranjo
- Charles Saccheus, Sr.
- Harvey Sookiyyak

Finance Committee

- Dan Harrelson, *Chairman*
- Paul Johnson
- Wilfred Katcheak
- Dean Peterson
- Harvey Sookiyyak
- Don Stiles
- Jack Carpenter, *At-Large*
- Henry Ivanoff, *At-Large*

Fisheries Development Committee

- Dan Harrelson
- Joe Garnie
- Wilfred Katcheak
- Sam Mokiyyuk
- Elvina Naranjo
- Dean Peterson
- Charles Saccheus, Sr.
- John Bundy (GFC, LLC)

Scholarship Committee

- Walter Seetot, *Chairman*
- Victor Joe
- Sam Mokiyyuk
- Gilbert Ungott
- Janice Dickens, *At-Large*
- Paul Ivanoff III, *At-Large*

Rules & By-Laws Committee

- Don Stiles, *Chairman*
- Joe Garnie

NSEDC STAFF

Eugene Asicksik
Chief Executive Officer

Daniel Harrelson
President

Janis Ivanoff
Vice President & Community Benefits Director

Chris Cook
Treasurer & Chief Financial Officer

Kathy WHEELAHAN
Community Outreach Coordinator

Katie Peterson
Community Project Coordinator

Fred Eningowuk
Community Development Coordinator

Paul Ivanoff III
Community Development Coordinator

Nina Razina, *Accountant*

Hazel Sagoonick, *Accountant*

Virginia Nashalook, *Accountant*

Pearl Dotomain
Administrative Assistant

Education, Employment and Training

Jerry Ivanoff
Secretary & EET Coordinator

Carol Charles
Administrative Assistant

Norton Sound Fisheries Research & Development

Simon Kinneen
NSFR&D Director

Charlie Lean
Fisheries Biologist

Wes Jones
Fisheries Biologist

Norton Sound Seafood Products

Josh Osborne
NSSP General Manager

Richard Ferry
Facilities Engineer

Crystal Taxac
NSSC Office Manager

William Johnson
Unalakleet Plant Manager

FOR SALE:



T/V Golovin Bay **ROZEMA 1997**

- Length: 38' Beam: 13'6" Draft: 30"
- 22/Gross 18/Net
- In Unalakleet • Twin Cummins
- CTA 8.5 • 560 hp
- \$250,000.00



F/V Echelon built Aluminum Fabricators Twin screw gillnetter sternpicker, Naknek, Aluminum 32' 15'6" 6' Draft, Cummins VT555 270hp, 48" Roller '06 survey value \$50,000.00

F/V Italian Stallion aprox 22-26' Aluminum skiff, no engine. Vessel has been stretched. In Unalakleet, \$1000.00 minimum

For more information contact Virginia@NSEDC.com or Rich@NSEDC.com or call 800-650-2248

**NORTON SOUND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

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