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April 2011

Aleutian wave

HAGINAA KIDUL • HELPING TO GROW

Shipping Pollution in the Alaska Arctic

by Steve Sumida and Bruce Wright

With climate change reducing Arctic ice, Aleut and Pribilof people will find themselves living at the crossroads of two shipping lanes - the Great Circle route to Asia and the fabled Northwest Passage. It also means that those of us living in the Bering Sea region will be increasingly exposed to unprecedented levels of virtually unregulated emissions.

Ships in this region are allowed to use high sulfur fuels with 45,000 ppm sulfur - a much higher level than those set in most US waters of 10,000 ppm sulfur content for the majority of bulk fuel blends.

So Alaskan waters are once again the battleground for resolving hydrocarbon pollution. In 1989 the Exxon Valdez spilled crude oil that spread for hundreds of miles in the pristine waters along Alaska's coast. Our understanding at the time discounted oil as little more than a semi-noxious pollutant and a killer of birds. But oil toxicity research funded by the multi-million dollar settlement from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council changed that almost benevolent view of oil pollution. We now know it is thousands of times more toxic than realized. Marine species have continued to be effected long after that catastrophic spill, evidenced mostly by salmon not returning to spawning streams. Many other birds and mammals were also harmed or killed.

The pollution caused by burning high sulfur fuels can have the same toxic effects.

Large container ships, tankers, bulk carriers, cruise ships and Lakers are significant contributors to air pollution in many of our nation's cities and ports. There are two types of engines used on large ships: main propulsion and auxiliary engines. The main propulsion engines on most large ships are "Category 3" marine engines with displacement greater than 30 liters per cylinder, which can stand over three stories tall and run the length of two school buses. Auxiliary engines on large ships typically range in size from small portable generators to locomotive-size engines.

Studies by the Environmental Protection Agency determined that emissions from large marine vessels burning bunker fuel within 200 miles of the U.S. west coast shore can result in serious impacts to human and environmental health as well as permanent environmental degradation as far inland as the Grand Canyon. As a result, the United States negotiated an international law preventing emissions from this fuel anywhere within 200 miles of the U.S. coast - except for the regions from the Alaska Peninsula, through the Aleutians and Pribilof Islands, western Alaska and along the Arctic coast. These regions remain exposed and unprotected to bunker fuel burning up to 45,000 parts per million sulfur content and unprecedented levels of virtually unregulated emissions. This at a time when the EPA requires all fuel for small marine vessels, highway, and non-road diesel engines including locomotives to be limited to 15 ppm sulfur content.

Story continues on page 3

Plant Reports

Atka Pride Seafoods

2010 was the first year of operations following the major plant renovation that took place between 2008 and 2010. Celebrating the preseason and the reopening of APS, a BBQ was held in May of last year attended by community members and staff. APS's operating season went smoothly, although longer than usual due to fishing difficulties caused by weather. While major repairs were being made to the APS dock last season, offloading and transport from the Atka city dock to the plant proved to be highly successful; our thanks and appreciation to the city. APS managers Larisa and Jimmy Prokopueff attended the Boston Seafood Show along with Shore Side Operations Manager Ken Smith and Shore Side Operation Specialist Kevin Gramson in mid-March. The Boston show assists the Shoreside Division of APS and BPS in the continual creation of a cutting edge production team. APS will begin hiring processors in April and the 2011 production season begins on May 1st.

APS 2010 Production Highlights:

310,967 lbs. halibut H&G.

38,239 lbs. skin on/off of halibut fillets.

121,947 lbs. sablefish.



Bering Pacific Seafoods

2010 marked the third year of operations for BPS. Improvements to power generation and refrigeration systems during the previous offseason proved to be a success and BPS operations are showing continual improvement on a yearly basis. A test program of value added production showed a reasonable amount of success last season and the program is being taken into consideration for the 2011 production season. BPS, along with APS, will be looking to purchase higher quantities of halibut and sablefish during the 2011 season. Bering Pacific Seafoods will open this year on June 7th.

BPS 2010 Production Highlights:

485,811 lbs. of salmon processed.

242,962 lbs. processed in July.

15,000 lbs. of value added Sockeye fillets.



Work at APS and BPS this summer!

Hiring for Atka Pride Seafoods will begin in April and in May for Bering Pacific Seafoods. Local residents of Atka and False Pass as well as other regional community members are encouraged to apply. If you are interested in working as a processor in one of these great locations this summer, please contact APICDA Human Resources at (888) 927-5273. See page 11.



Shipping Pollution in the Alaska Arctic

continued...

The EPA does not have any emissions monitoring stations in the Aleutian region. But the number of vessels moving through Unimak Pass is large and increasing, so we can't begin to know the exposure level to people living and working in the Bering Sea region.

We do know increased shipping activity and lack of emission controls over sulfur will contribute to the serious problem of ocean acidification and nutrient enrichment in the North Pacific Ocean through significant increases of nitrogen and sulfur deposits.

By 2020, international shipping is expected to account for 10 to more than 25 per cent of total annual sulfur deposition along the entire Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific coastal areas of the U.S. The impact of these deposits will extend inland for hundreds of kilometers. This means International shipping will contribute to total annual sulfur deposition not only along all U.S. coastal areas, but throughout the entire U.S. land mass, impacting sensitive terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the vast interior and heartland regions.

Researchers with a U.S. Forest Service study conducted in Southeast Alaska found evidence of sulfur emissions impacting lichen communities.

The authors concluded that the main source of sulfur and nitrogen found in the lichens is likely the burning of fossil fuels by cruise ships. Lichen are an important food source for caribou and there is a probability that large vessel emissions are damaging lichens and impacting the southern Alaska peninsula caribou herd which is an important food source to local subsistence-based cultures. This herd has been decreasing in size, has poor calf survival and low pregnancy rates which has resulted in the current ban on caribou hunting in this region. One can only imagine the effects these emissions are having on the dwindling Bering Sea fishing stocks.

Steve Sumida
Director of Programs, Pribilof Aleuts, Inc.
Bruce Wright
Senior Scientist
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association,
Anchorage
brucew@apiai.org

Nature Conservancy

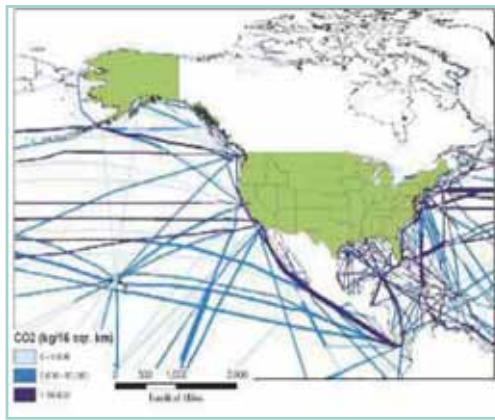
Nature Conservancy

On November 16 - 17, 2010, Everett Anderson represented APICDA at an event entitled, "Fisheries Management in an Ecosystem Context: An exchange between the Humboldt Current and the Eastern Bering Sea" held by the Nature Conservancy in Seattle, WA.

Everette Anderson presenting the CDQ overview for APICDA



The purpose of the event was to discuss the opportunities and challenges of adopting ecosystem based management principles into large scale fisheries. While on opposite hemispheres and possessing unique ecosystems, the Humboldt Current (anchovy/sardine fisheries) and Eastern Bering Sea share the distinction of hosting the world's largest scale fisheries. These fisheries are



facing similar issues including the use of quota systems, monitoring, certification, and optimizing profits while providing biomass for top predators and other species. Investigation and understanding the challenges and opportunities for adopting ecosystem based management principles in large scale Pacific pelagic fisheries were explored. The meeting focused on exchanging information regarding:

- Management approaches taken in the anchoveta and Eastern Bering Sea Pollock fisheries that attempt to optimize profits in the fishery and biomass in the sea for top predators and other species.
- How the needs of local communities and artisanal fishermen can be integrated into the management framework of large industrial fisheries.
- The key components and collaborative approaches needed to design and implement effective

monitoring systems in large industrial fisheries.



Chilean delegates discussing anchovy fishery issues

CDQ & IFQ : Sablefish

CDQ and IFQ Sablefish Harvest totals for CY2010

BS/AI CDQ Sablefish

BS CDQ: 125,332 round pounds

Total Harvested: 124,946 round

CDQ SECTOR: harvested 76%

OA BS Industry wide: harvested 46%

AI CDQ: 112,000 round pounds

(increased 6,937)

Total Harvested: 111,599 round

CDQ SECTOR: harvested 91%

OA AI Industry wide: harvested 58%

BS/AI IFQ Sablefish

BS IFQ: 104,682 round pounds

Total Harvested: (23%) 24,228 round

Remaining: (77%) 80,454 round pounds

IFQ BS Industry wide: harvested 43%

AI IFQ: 91,777 round pounds

Total harvested: (99.3%) 91,213 round

Remaining: (0.7%) 564 round pounds
will carry over to 2011

IFQ AI Industry wide: harvested 52%

CG/WG IFQ Sablefish

WG IFQ: 33,842 round pounds

Harvested: (99%) 33,402 round

Remaining: (1%) 440 round pounds

IFQ WG Industry wide: harvested 95%

CG IFQ: 31,878 round pounds

Harvested: (104%) 33,056 round

Remaining: 1178 will be deducted
from next year

IFQ CG Industry wide: harvested 100%

SE/WY IFQ Sablefish

SE IFQ: 8,022 round pounds

Harvested: (100%) 8,021 round

IFQ SE Industry wide: harvested 99%

WY IFQ: 4,752 round pounds

Harvested: (100%) 4,752 round

IFQ WY Industry wide: harvested 100%

Area 4 CDQ and IFQ Halibut Harvest totals for CY2010

Area 4B CDQ Halibut:

432,000 net pounds

Harvested: (93%) 400,677 net pounds

Area 4B IFQ Halibut:

Harvested 7,733 pounds

Area 4C CDQ Halibut:

121,875 net pounds

Harvested: (99%) 120,873 net pounds

Area 4D IFQ Halibut:

53,576 net pounds

Harvested: 22,371 net pounds

Tourism



Ugludax Lodge, LLC

When APICDA first started marketing reindeer hunts in the Aleutians, it was admittedly a small and limited operation. Initially, we offered a few guided hunts on Umnak Island out of the Ugludax Lodge in Nikolski. After enjoying a moderate level of success, APICDA management knew that Nikolski could provide world class reindeer hunts to a much larger group of hunters - If marketed properly.

Our marketing opportunity came in 2009, when Tourism Division management formed a partnership with world renowned big game hunter Jim Shockey. Since partnering with Jim Shockey's hunting adventures in 2009, the Tourism Division has been able to turn both Atka and Umnak into world class reindeer hunting destinations. Currently, both locations are booked through 2013!

On a yearly basis, we now offer 7 day hunts, 16 in Umnak and another 10 in Atka. We have enjoyed a high level of success in both locations due in part to excellent marketing by Shockey's team but also due to the hard work of the local community residents, team members, and tourism management. To further sales and promote tourism in our region by increasing name recognition through networking, APICDA attended hunting and fishing trade shows in Dallas, Reno, Miami, and Long Beach in early 2011.

In the future, we hope to expand our hunting and halibut fishing operations in Atka to the level that we operate on Umnak. One of the goals in the expansion of the Atka operation is to build a cabin that would house hunting and fishing clients during their stay. Presently, APICDA has secured local housing for clients.

For questions, pricing, and scheduling please contact us at (888)430-8329 or visit our website at www.aleutianadventures.com.

Umnak Island Tourism Highlights for 2010:

- The Ugludax Lodge in Nikolski welcomed seven fishermen and fourteen reindeer hunting clients in 2010.
- Ugludax is a fully equipped hunting lodge with cedar finished bedrooms, private decks, panoramic views of the island, and home cooked meals.
- A new tent camp was constructed on Umnak which serves as a field site for hunters. The tent camp will eventually be upgraded to a modest cabin.
- Film was shot for episodes of *Jim Shockey Adventures* on Umnak and Atka during hunts with Barbara Crown, Eva Shockey, and Shockey Adventures VP of sales and marketing Dan Goodenow. The shows will air on the Outdoor Channel this year.
- Editor Barbara Crown wrote about her Umnak reindeer hunting experience in the November 2010 edition of the Hunting Report. To read about the hunts in a condensed online version please see:
http://www.huntingreport.com/temp_Adventure_In_The_Aleutian_Islands_Alaska_10_28_2010.cfm

To read more about the lodge and hunts please see:
<http://www.nikolskiadventures.com/>



Aleutian Adventures Highlights for 2010:

Nelson Lagoon:

The Sapsuk River tent camp was completed last season. The Steelhead Camp received major upgrades, including a cook tent, bathhouse, outhouse, and interconnecting decks between tents. The camps welcomed twenty-nine fishermen and five duck hunters.

The 2011 fishing and hunting seasons in Nelson Lagoon are well on their way to being successful as well. Presently, there are ten fisherman and eight duck hunters booked.

Atka

There were four reindeer hunters to visit Atka in 2010, among them Barbara Crown from *The Hunt Report*. An episode of *Jim Shockey Adventures* was also filmed on Atka and will be aired on the Outdoor Channel this year. For more information about Aleutian Adventures, Nelson Lagoon, and Atka please visit our website <http://www.aleutianadventures.com/index.html>

A SHORT HISTORY OF ST. GEORGE

The St. George Community's relationship with the federal government began with the purchase of Alaska from Russia. The Aleut residents of St. George were slaves/wards of the U.S. government as their labor was required for the commercial fur seal industry. As such, residents were not allowed to leave the Island by the US Government for medical, educational or other needs the residents deemed necessary without government permission. Aleut residents employed in the fur seal industry did not earn a daily wage for their work but instead were given staples that were allotted to them on a weekly basis depending on family size. Residents that defied the US Government and left the Island were not allowed back to the community and lost their jobs and homes.

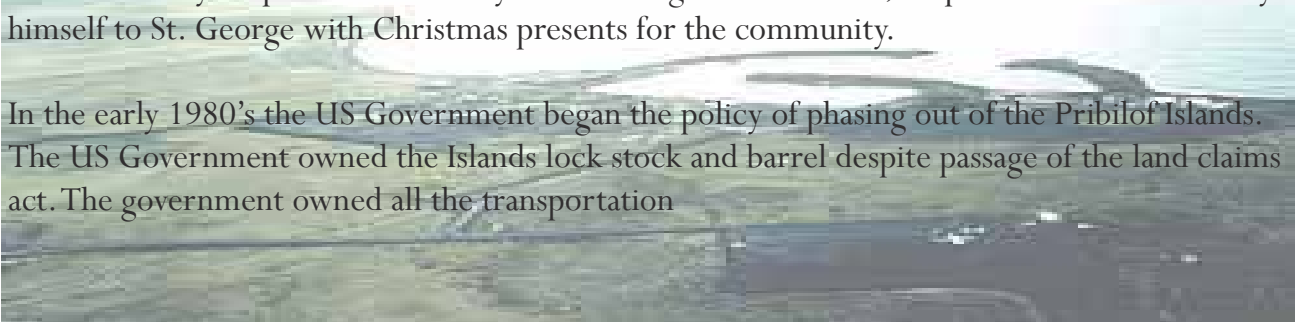
In the early 1960's the US Government initiated a policy to terminate the community of St. George, wanting instead to consolidate both St. George and St. Paul into one community. Residents of St. George were offered jobs and housing in St. Paul if they agreed to move from St. George. Many families did move, although many more protested and refused to move. The homes of the families that did move were bulldozed and burned to the ground to reinforce the US Government policy at the time.

Then State of Alaska Representative Carl Moses flew to St. Paul to campaign and visit his constituents. The US Government representative at the time met the plane and refused to allow Carl Moses to leave the plane stating these residents were not State of Alaska voters. Carl Moses was forced to leave and he started a protest that was heard in the halls of Washington DC and elsewhere. Howard Rock, the Publisher of the Tundra Times, published an article in his newspaper describing the plight of the Aleuts in the Pribilof Islands. Immediately, Congressional hearings were held by then US Senate "Bob" Bartlett that led to the Fur Seal Act of 1966. Thereafter, residents were allowed to vote, earned a civil service wage with benefits and more importantly not forced off St. George Island.

The ensuing years to 1983 were not much better. Commercial Fur Sealing was ended in St. George in 1972 and the tree huggers started in earnest with their attempts to stop the commercial harvest altogether. The only mode of transportation off St. George was by ship four times a year and the US mail was dropped out of Coast Guard planes

In 1968 St. George residents built a small airstrip on their own time without compensation or federal funding. But, the first plane did not arrive until January, 1971 when a US Navy plane (an albatross) was in St. Paul during Russian Orthodox Christmas with US Senator Ted Stevens. When the navy co-pilot refused to fly to St. George from St. Paul, co-pilot Ted Stevens flew by himself to St. George with Christmas presents for the community.

In the early 1980's the US Government began the policy of phasing out of the Pribilof Islands. The US Government owned the Islands lock stock and barrel despite passage of the land claims act. The government owned all the transportation





infrastructure, the homes, and public utilities. All of this was slated for transfer to the Islanders. St. George prepared for the phase out by incorporating a City Government on September 13, 1983 and on October 28, 1983 the US Government ceased to operate in the Pribilof Islands.

As part of the termination of government control on the islands, a Memorandum of Understanding between the federal government, the state of Alaska and the communities of St. George and St. Paul was signed that recognized the special needs for infrastructure on the islands. This recognition acknowledged that transition to a non-fur seal economy required access to fishery resources, which could only occur if safe harbors were constructed in both communities.

Planning for the St. George harbor project started in 1982. Site investigation, geotechnical and bathometric data were collected and analyzed and presented to the City in 1983-1984. In 1984 the City of St. George authorized bidding on the project and subsequently awarded a contract for construction in September of 1984. The contractor was unable to accomplish the terms of the contract in 1986. The City of St. George, thru force account, purchased the contractor's construction equipment and mined armor rock in 1986 and 1987, constructing the three North, South and Inner breakwaters.

In 1988 two docks were constructed along with a mooring dolphin by force account.

In 1989 the City issued General Obligation Bonds of \$3 million (after the State refused to fund the project despite signing a MOU with the Feds and local entities recognizing the special needs under the federal phase out in 1983) to match the Corps \$4 million under the Section 104 dredging program. The Corp awarded a contract in 1989 for dredging of the St. George harbor. The dredging project was substantially completed in late summer of 1990. The contractor failed to dredge to design depths in the entrance channel leaving high spots of -18.8 feet. That failure allowed the Corp to maintain that the Corp had no legal responsibility for maintenance dredging. The contractor subsequently sued the Corp for cost overruns on the project. In Federal Court the Contractor prevailed with an award of \$1.2 million by the judge -- the irony is the City owes the Corp for the claim award.

Since completion of dredging in 1990, opilio and bairdi crab processing occurred in the St. George Harbor from 1990-2001. In 2004 a major storm event damaged the South Breakwater Arm and deposited sand in the entrance channel. The harbor had limited function and vessels could not utilize the harbor for crab processing under the newly implemented crab rationalization program. The City of St. George declared a disaster and the harbor was included in the federal disaster DR-1571. FEMA funding was applied for and FEMA made available to the City \$8 million to repair the damage. The South Breakwater was repaired with approximately 15K cyds of armor rock placed in 2006 and the entrance channel was dredged this spring with 12K cyds of sand removed from the channel. And they lived happily ever after.....

2011 APICDA Scholarships

Congratulations, 2011 Spring Higher Education Scholarship Recipients!
A total of \$54,594 was awarded in scholarships to the following students for the spring semester. APICDA is very proud to give these awards and to assist you in earning your education.

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Community</u>
Sarah Bereskin	University of Alaska Anchorage	Akutan
Theresa Bindley	Wenatchee Community College	Unalaska
Kelsey Clark	Brigham Young University	Unalaska
Chase Guitard	Lake Washington Technical College	Unalaska
Jake Herring	University of Oregon	Unalaska
John Honan	George Fox University	Unalaska
Susan Honan	George Fox University	Unalaska
Michelle Kashevarof	Mat-Su College	St. George
Evangelina Kenezuroff	University of Alaska Anchorage	False Pass
Chantae Kochuten	University of Alaska Anchorage	False Pass
Nadine Kochuten	University of Alaska Anchorage	False Pass
Renee Kochuten	University of Alaska Anchorage	False Pass
Alicia LaPlant	Central Washington University	Unalaska
Brittany Larson	Rocky Mountain College, Montana	Unalaska
Delores Gregory	University of Alaska Fairbanks	Unalaska
Okalena Lekanoff-Gregory	University of Alaska Fairbanks	Unalaska
Tracy Lekanof	University of Alaska Anchorage	St. George
Derrick Magnusen	Seattle University	Unalaska
Jblynn Magpantay	Gonzaga University	Unalaska
Samantha Mierzejek	University of Alaska Anchorage	St. George
Carlene Moller	Northwest University	Unalaska
Anna Myrgorod	American University, Washington DC	Unalaska
Perfina Pletnikoff	University of Jyvaskyla, Finland	St. George
Jack Pound	Seattle University	Unalaska
Christopher Price	Alaska Pacific University	Unalaska
Nikita Robinson	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska
Aidee Rodriguez	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska
Julie Rowland	University of Alaska Fairbanks	Unalaska
Kimberly Rowland	University of Alaska Fairbanks	Unalaska
Candace Schaack	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska
Katie Shae	University of Idaho	Nelson Lagoon
Danelle Shellikoff	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska
Evan Teranda	Bellevue College, Washington	False Pass
Doanh Tran	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska
Tina Tran	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska
Patrick Trinidad	Pacific Lutheran University, Washington	Unalaska
Anfesia Tutiakoff	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska
Hallidie Wilt	University of Alaska Anchorage	Unalaska

2011 Spring GPA Scholarship Recipients

Students earning a GPA of 3.5 or greater
who received an additional \$500 scholarship.

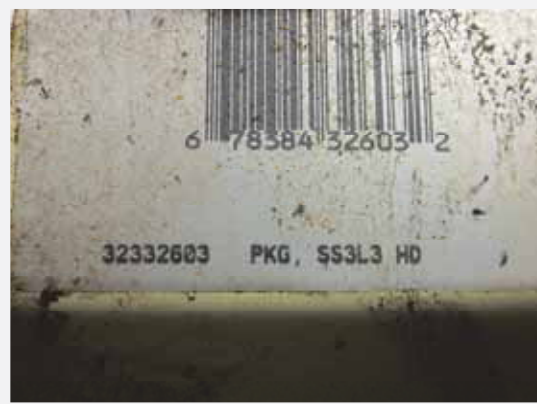
John Honan
Evangelina Kenezuroff
Chantae Kochuten
Aidee Rodriguez
Julie Rowland
Anfesia Tutiakoff

Construction



Various APICDA facilities will undergo energy efficiency audits this year beginning with Bering Pacific Seafoods. The energy audits will establish an energy consumption baseline which will allow APICDA to pursue grants for renewable energy projects. A generator waste heat recovery system to reduce fuel consumption will also be installed at BPS.

The first construction crew of the season headed out to False Pass in March to begin preseason improvements. Improvements will include expanding the size of the blast freezers to allow for an increase in production capacity; enhancements to the cold storage area; a reinforced ice bin and installing an ice chute. In addition to improvements in the main plant, the BPS multi-purpose building will have new work and storage areas added. The 80'x 50' structure is currently undivided and separate rooms for a machine shop, welding area, carpentry shop, and tourism storage will be partitioned out.



Preseason improvements to Atka Pride Seafoods have also begun including improvements to the blast freezers and upgrades to the processing line.

Human Resources



-Steven Kashevarof, Assistant to the General Manager of Shoreside Operations

Steven was hired in October of 2010 and will be working with the GM of Shoreside Ops, Ken Smith, in the Anchorage office and in-region.



-Kevin Gramson, Shore Side Operations Specialist

Kevin became a permanent employee in October of 2010 after having worked as an invaluable productions consultant for APICDA for three years; he will work in production and sales.



-Alvin Mercurief, Port Engineer

Alvin joined the APICDA team in January of 2011 as the new Port Engineer for APICDA Vessels and will be working in Anchorage, Homer, and in-region.

To read more please see: http://www.apicda.com/staff_members.html

Bon Voyage Joe!



Joe Kyle resigned as APICDA's Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer in early January. Joe has been with APICDA since its formation in 1992. He played an invaluable role in making APICDA what it is today. We will miss Joe, and wish he and his wife Lisa the very best in the future.

Rob Smith has been named as the new Chief Financial Officer. Rob has been APICDA's controller for the past fifteen years. We are confident Rob will do an excellent job in his new position.





Welcome aboard Don!

We are pleased to announce that Don Beeson has been hired as the Chief Operating Officer for APICDA Joint Ventures, Inc. Don worked for Icicle Seafoods for 21 years in a variety of positions including plant manager for Icicle's Homer facility and manager of Icicle's Arctic, Yukon and Kuskokwim operations. For the past ten years Don has been the project manager for a company constructing multiple housing developments. We had a number

of very good applicants. Don had the right mix of skills and experience for this particular job. As COO, Don will oversee and manage seafood harvesting/processing and construction/maintenance operations. Don started at APICDA's Anchorage office April 11th.

Congratulations Desiree!

Desiree Merculief of St. George, daughter of Chris and Sally Merculief, was named the 2011 Fur Rondy Queen. See:

http://www.adn.com/2011/02/16/1707124/fur-rondy-2011.html#id=1707122&view=large_view

Welcome Katie Johnson!

Katie joined the APICDA team this March as Nelson Lagoon's newest Community Liaison Officer.

She may be reached at nelsonlagoonclo@apicda.com. For more information about APICDA CLO's please visit our website at <http://www.apicda.com/clos.html>

Human Resources



APS and BPS Processors Job Announcement!

Atka Pride Seafoods, Inc. is currently accepting applications for seafood processors for their halibut and sablefish processing plant in Atka, AK.

Rate of Pay: \$ 9.00 per hour

Start Date: May 1, 2011

A 90 day employment agreement is required for the season. Transportation to and from the job site is provided with a completed agreement. Room and board is also provided. For more information or to submit an application, please contact:

Human Resources Laura or Becky 1-888-927-4232

Bering Pacific Seafoods is accepting applications for seafood processors for their salmon fish plant in False Pass, AK

Rate of Pay: \$ 9.00 per hour

Start Date: June 1, 2011

A 90 day employment agreement is required for the season. Transportation to and from the job site is provided with a completed agreement. Room and board is also provided. For more information or to submit an application, please contact:

Human Resources Laura or Becky 1-888-927-4232



Job Opening Announcement!

Aleutian Adventures

www.aleutianadventures.com

www.nikolskiadventures.com

For more information or to submit an application, please contact Human resources via email at ldelgado@apicda.com



CAMP COOK

This position is located in Nelson Lagoon, Alaska and will cook for 4-6 salmon sport fish clients and crew at the remote river camp site. Trips are approximately 3 days long at the camp site and 1-2 days in town preparing for the next trip. Applicants must have 2 years previous cooking experience, valid Alaska Food Worker Card, excellent time management skills, willing to work in remote locations, excellent customer service skill, motivated, organized and a self-starter.

Duties include:

- ☐ Preparing a hot breakfast, bag lunch and hot dinner each night at the camp.
- ☐ A menu guide will be provided for this position.
- ☐ Prepping food for camp while in town
- ☐ Assisting guides in preparing gear and food for trips to camp
- ☐ Being part of the team that ensures clients enjoy their stay with Aleutian Adventures!

Position Begins mid-June until mid -September.

Rate of Pay is: \$2,500 per month DOE plus tips

Transportation to and from work site and lodging is provided.



LODGE COOK

This position is located at The Ugludax Lodge on Umnak Island in the village of Nikolski. This position is responsible for cooking for 6-8 hunting clients and crew.

Applicants must have 2 years previous cooking experience with menu planning,

valid Alaska Food Worker Card, excellent time management skills, willing to work in

remote locations, excellent customer service skill, motivated, organized and a self-starter.

Duties include:

- ☐ Menu planning and ordering food
- ☐ Cooking three family style meals a day for 6-8 people
- ☐ Baking and preparing appetizers for clients
- ☐ Housekeeping duties for the lodge
- ☐ Being part of the team that ensures clients enjoy their stay with AleutianAdventures!

Position Begins mid –September through November 1st.

Rate of Pay is: \$3,000 per month plus tips

Transportation to and from work site and lodging is provided.





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