



1. Call to Order: at 5:32pm by Chief GN.

2. Roll Call:

Chevak Traditional Council

- Gabriel Nanok, 1st Chief (**Chief GN**) Charlotte Nayagak, Member (**CN**)
- Esther Friday, 2nd Chief (**EF**) Liana Pingayak, Member (**LP**)
- Marsha Nanok, Secretary (**MN**) John Pingayak, Elder/Advisor (**JP**)

JP enters at 5:39pm. CN enters at 5:52pm (*via telephonic*).

City of Chevak

- Skye-Michael Chayalkun, Mayor (**SC**) Leonard Ayuluk, Member (**LA**)
- Phillip Paniyak, Vice Mayor (**PP**) Andrew Charles, Member (**AC**)
- Cynthia Slats, Secretary (**CS1**) Anthony Boyscout, Member (**AB**)
- Clinton Slats, Member (**CS2**)

Chevak Company Corporation

- William Friday, Corporate Manager (**WF**) Leo Moses Jr, Member (**LM**)

3. Establishment of Quorum:

Established- Chevak Traditional Council with 5 members present including 1 elder/advisor
 Established- City of Chevak with 7 members
 Chevak Company Corporation with 1 member

Also present is: Gavin Atchak (**GA**), Acting Tribal Administrator
 Shelly Wade (**SW**), Agnewbeck
 Curtis Fincher (**CF**), Agnewbeck
 Richard Tuluk (**RT**), City of Chevak (*via telephonic*)
 Members of the Community

4. Approval of Agenda: EF moved to approve the agenda. Seconded by SC, so approved.

5. Purpose of Special Meeting:

- a. **Disaster Recovery:** Introductions by SW and CF. Agnewbeck Consulting, on behalf of the State of Alaska, is conducting community and household assessments to identify unmet needs resulting from Typhoon Murbach (2022) and Typhoon Halong (2025) using Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding from HUD. Approximately \$32 million is available to be distributed across 50+ impacted communities, requiring prioritization of the most critical needs.

Key Findings

1. Infrastructure Failure (Highest Priority)

Chevak’s most urgent need is the failure of water and sewer infrastructure, driven by permafrost degradation and storm damage. Systems are sinking, freezing, and failing, creating ongoing public health risks. Road systems, shoreline areas, and the tank farm access road have also significantly deteriorated.



2. Housing Instability and Loss

Many homes have become structurally unsafe due to tundra saturation and shifting foundations. Some homes are no longer habitable, and conditions continue to worsen following subsequent storms. Housing repair and stabilization remains a top priority alongside infrastructure.

3. Electrical System Crisis

Severe and ongoing issues with the community's electrical system have resulted in frequent outages, failing lines, and unsafe conditions. Power disruptions are directly contributing to frozen water and sewer lines and increasing fire risk due to compromised wiring. This remains a critical, unresolved issue requiring immediate attention and long-term mitigation planning.

4. Subsistence and Cultural Impacts

The storm caused widespread destruction of fish racks, camps, and subsistence infrastructure, which are essential for survival—not recreational use. Saltwater intrusion has also damaged tundra, reducing the availability of key subsistence resources such as salmonberries and cloudberries.

5. Gaps in Initial Relief Efforts

Many residents were unable to access earlier disaster assistance due to a confusing and poorly communicated application process. Funding that was received often did not fully cover losses, leaving significant unmet household and community needs.

6. Public Safety and Capacity Limitations

The community faces ongoing risks from abandoned and unsafe buildings, limited heavy equipment, and a shortage of qualified electricians. These capacity gaps hinder timely recovery and increase long-term vulnerability.

Ongoing Efforts

The Tribe and City are actively coordinating recovery efforts, including housing repairs, marine debris removal, and infrastructure planning. Partnerships with organizations such as Engineers Without Borders and various federal and state agencies are supporting assessment and repair work; however, available resources remain insufficient to meet the scale of need.

Data and Assessment Needs

Local housing assessments have been completed and are being digitized, but additional house-to-house surveys are recommended to capture remaining unmet needs—particularly for households that were missed or underrepresented in earlier efforts. Improved coordination among agencies is critical to avoid duplication and ensure efficient use of data.

Next Steps and Regional Coordination

Regional planning meetings scheduled for March 31 and April 1 in Bethel will determine funding priorities and allocation strategies. Travel support is available for



community representatives. These meetings are essential to ensure Chevak's needs are accurately represented and prioritized.

Conclusion

While the available CDBG-DR funding provides an important opportunity, it is insufficient to address the full extent of damage. Chevak's recovery depends on strategic prioritization of water and sewer systems, housing stabilization, and electrical infrastructure, along with continued advocacy for additional funding and coordinated long-term solutions.

6. **Adjournment:** EF moved to adjourn at 7:04pm. Seconded by SC, so adjourned.

Certification

Handwritten signature of Gabriel Nanok in black ink.

Gabriel Nanok, 1st Chief

Handwritten signature of Marsha Nanok in black ink.

Marsha Nanok, Secretary