

The 23rd Annual Subsistence Memorial Gathering Workshop

A Partnership between Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council, Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and Alaska Sea Grant

March 27, 2025 | Anchorage, Alaska



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
REGIONAL CITIZENS' ADVISORY COUNCIL



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Executive Summary

This brief report summarizes the planning, execution, and outcomes of the 23rd annual Subsistence Memorial Gathering Workshop held in Anchorage, Alaska, on March 27, 2025. The workshop was a partnership between the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council (PWSRCAC), Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and Alaska Sea Grant. The goals of the workshop were to bring together residents of the Chugach and Exxon Valdez oil spill region to share stories, discuss concerns about past and future environmental impacts, and generate interest in locally supported research.

Over 100 people attended the event from throughout the Chugach region. Scientists and practitioners were invited to share updates on current local projects in two separate panel sessions, followed by hour-long facilitated roundtable discussions and idea generating. Three common themes emerged from group discussions, these included (1) a strong desire for researchers to start with community priorities, and incorporate local knowledge of the ecosystem and ongoing changes into project development, (2) emphasis on the importance of communicating science in everyday terms, and valuing community outreach and engagement, and (3) the value of engaging youth and building community trust through time to build lasting and trustworthy relationships.

From the perspective of PWSRCAC, a key goal of the workshop was to identify social science data needs and projects that fit within our mission and could be supported by the Scientific Advisory Committee in future fiscal years. In line with that goal, there was interest in how we could improve our communication to better interact with these communities. Several takeaways from this perspective included (1) the importance of co-developing research questions so participants can help shape the direction of scientific work from the beginning, (2) inviting informal observations and providing space for intuitive knowledge to be shared and explored, (3) communicating in ways that are accessible and actionable, underscoring the importance of simplifying language, and (4) that relationship-building and consistent follow-up with communities are essential.

A post-event survey completed by approximately 35% of participants evaluated logistics, format, speakers, and topics relevance to the Chugach region. Responses were generally very positive, with many respondents reporting that the event was a good use of their time to raise awareness of projects in the Chugach region and to engage in roundtable discussions with other residents. Going forward, science projects, including social science, are encouraged to incorporate greater collaboration and partnership with local communities to ensure relevance within the region.

Introduction

The Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council (PWSRCAC) partnered with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) and Alaska Sea Grant (ASG) to host a workshop for community and Tribal members of the Exxon Valdez oil spill region during the 23rd annual Subsistence Memorial Gathering. The workshop was held on March 27, 2025, at Changepoint Church in Anchorage, Alaska.

The Subsistence Memorial Gathering is hosted annually by CRRC around the anniversary of the Exxon Valdez oil spill to acknowledge the resilience and traditions of the region and its people in the wake of the tragic spill that profoundly impacted communities and ecosystems.

The theme of the 2025 Gathering was Chugach Quliyanguarpet – “Our Story.” The event was comprised of a daylong workshop with guest speaker panels and roundtable participant discussions from 9 a.m. – 4 p.m., including a catered lunch. Expo booths allowed partners, including PWSRCAC, Prince William Sound College, Chugach Heritage Foundation (Chugach Alaska Corporation), Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies, Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Alaska SeaLife Center, Prince William Sound Stewardship Foundation, and ASG to share updates about their regional projects. Vendor booths and a silent auction to benefit CRRC and support future Gatherings featured local artists, and Tribal members had the opportunity to receive Traditional tattoos.



Workshop origin and purpose

The harm that emerged from the Exxon Valdez oil spill impacted the social fabric of communities as much as it did the integrity of the environment. As such, PWSRCAC's Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) recognizes the need and value of investigating and

providing input on the social and economic consequences of oil related accidents (Goal 5 of the PWSRCAC Environmental Monitoring Program). In addition, requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and PWSRCAC's contract with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company include broad representation of communities and interests in the region, facilitating partnerships with local citizens, and participating in the selection of research and development in the region.

PWSRCAC and ASG facilitated the annual Gathering this year at the request of CRRC. The workshop was designed to provide a space for community and Tribal members from the Exxon Valdez oil spill region to share stories, deliberate, and learn from one another. A key goal of the workshop was to identify social science data needs and projects that fit within the PWSRCAC mission and could be supported by SAC in future fiscal years. This workshop was an opportunity to hear directly from community members about lingering impacts from the spill that are affecting community ability to address current challenges; to discuss potential impacts and concerns about a future spill event; and to generate interest in locally supported research within the region, with an aim to aid the development of future projects and planning.

Workshop planning

Workshop planning was a combined effort from staff members of PWSRCAC, CRRC, and ASG. During discussions that took place in fall 2024, the team recognized the collaborative opportunity to co-host a workshop at the Subsistence Memorial Gathering. Bi-weekly planning meetings commenced in January 2025, facilitated by CRRC. Over the course of two months, the planning team agreed upon the scope and purpose of the workshop, developed an agenda, and identified guest speakers to invite.

PWSRCAC invited its Board members, Tribal member entity contacts, SAC members, Information and Education Committee members, and staff to attend the event. CRRC invited members of their Board along with Tribal and community members from throughout the Chugach region. A Save the Date card was distributed widely by partners on websites and social media.

Workshop agenda and guest speakers

The workshop consisted of morning and afternoon sessions. These sessions included panels of researchers or practitioners working in the Exxon Valdez oil spill region, followed by roundtable discussions among participants. The panels were designed to introduce or

update participants with information about existing projects in the region to then spur discussion and feedback. Panelists were asked to consider the following questions:

1. Briefly, what kind of research is happening in your current monitoring program or project that could affect communities?
2. Do you have a mechanism for communicating your work to communities?
3. Are there elements missing from your current programs?
4. What are the things you are doing to promote resilience along our coasts and in our communities?

To begin, a morning prayer was provided by Elder Rhoda Moonin from Nanwalek, accompanied by her niece Sonya Ash-Selanoff from Valdez. A brief overview of workshop goals was provided by Davin Holen from SAC and ASG, followed by an introduction to PWSRCAC and the workshop purpose by Danielle Verna. Davin Holen also presented on the National Science Foundation funded program, Alaska EPSCoR, as there were several presenters throughout the day, as well as CRRC staff in attendance, who are researchers on this project. Participants were invited to sit and talk with others from outside their communities to foster creative discussion and knowledge sharing. Importantly, ample time was provided for informal mingling and gathering throughout the day.

Panel 1 members discussed ongoing science projects in the Exxon Valdez oil spill region. This included short presentations from Dr. Morgan Powers of Fjord & Fish Sciences, Dr. Nathan Wolf of the Fisheries, Aquatic Science, and Technology Laboratory at Alaska Pacific University, Stephen Payton of the Seldovia Village Tribe, and Donna Robertson Aderhold of the Prince William Sound Science Center. A brief question and answer period followed.

After a break, participants joined roundtable discussions and were provided with the following questions to spur conversation. Facilitators and notetakers were present at each table to capture themes, ideas, and potential action items.



1. How could the outcomes of the research programs discussed be better integrated in your community?
2. Are there other research questions or monitoring needs that could benefit your community that were not presented?

The afternoon session was similar to the morning with a shift in focus from biological to social science in the Exxon Valdez oil spill region.

Panel 2 members discussed ongoing social and community projects. This included short presentations from Dr. Jessica Glass of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Andie Wall of the Kodiak Area Native Association, Raven Cunningham of CRRRC, and Syverine Bentz of the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Participants in the afternoon roundtable discussions were encouraged to consider the following questions. Again, facilitators and notetakers were present at each table to capture themes, ideas, and potential action items.

1. Tell a story to the group of changes in your region.
2. What are ways we could promote better community well-being through resilience and adaptation in your region?
3. What questions would you have that could be addressed through a social science research project in your region?



Workshop Agenda



Chugach Regional Resources Commission
**23RD ANNUAL SUBSISTENCE
 MEMORIAL GATHERING**
 Quliyanguarpet - Our Story



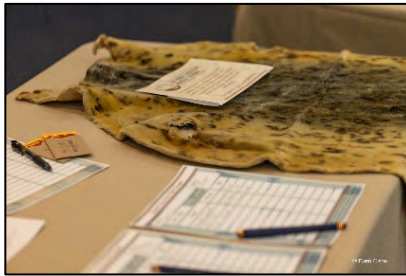
Sea Grant
ALASKA

March 27th, Changepoint in Anchorage - 6689 Changepoint Drive

09 : 00 AM	Welcome - Morning Prayer	Denali Room
09 : 10 AM	Intro to PWSRCAC & Workshop Purpose	Denali Room
Join us to provide input on the changes that have occurred in your community and share ideas on future projects that could be supported by PWSRCAC and other partners in collaboration communities in the region. This workshop is an opportunity to foster relationship building and collaborative research, and is designed around discussions, listening, and storytelling.		
09 : 30 AM	Panel I: Science in the EVOS Region	Denali Room
10:20 AM	Summary	
10:30 AM	Break	
11:00 AM	Small Group Discussions - Reflect on the first panel and discuss with others - Share your thoughts with the larger group	
12:00 PM	LUNCH - Provided	Community Space
01 : 30 PM	Panel II: Social Science in the EVOS Region	Denali Room
02 : 20 PM	Summary	
02 : 30 PM	Break	
03 : 00 PM	Small Group Discussions	
04 : 00 PM	Closing	Denali Room
04 : 15 PM	Booths - Artists - Silent Auction	Community Space
05 : 00 PM	Quyana	

Thank you for coming to the 23rd Annual Subsistence Memorial Gathering!

Throughout the day, attendees had the opportunity to visit expo and vendor booths, as well as participate in the silent auction.



Participation

A total of 109 participants signed in at the workshop and others dropped by the event space throughout the day. All seven Tribal communities in the Chugach region were represented: Chenega, Tatitlek, Valdez, Eyak (Cordova), Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Qutekcak Native Tribe (Seward).

PWSRCAC representatives attending the event included: Board members Michael Vigil, representing the Chenega Corporation and Chenega IRA Council, Melvin Malchoff, representing the Port Graham Corporation, and Ben Cutrell, representing the Chugach Alaska Corporation; SAC member Davin Holen (co-facilitator); and staff members Danielle Verna (co-facilitator), Maia Draper-Reich (booth and outreach), Amanda Johnson (notetaker), Sadie Blancaflor (notetaker), Jaina Willahan (notetaker), Suparat Prasannet (notetaker), and Linda Swiss.



Outcomes and findings

During two hour-long group discussions, participants identified recurring themes to improve and enhance science in the region. Participants consistently linked scientific questions to real-time changes they observed in their environment. Personal stories reflected a deep desire for science that is locally relevant and responsive to community priorities. In addition, participants expressed a clear desire for more effective, inclusive, and culturally aware communication between scientists and communities. Many emphasized that science outreach should not be an afterthought or limited to dense reports and academic presentations. Instead, communities want information that is timely, relatable, and clearly connected to their lived experiences.

Rather than approaching science from a technical or academic angle, participants framed research needs through personal experiences, such as poor fishing, decreasing species abundance, shifting seasons, and declining food sources. In regards to changing climate conditions, people described rivers drying up, moose and berry populations declining, and harvest seasons becoming harder to predict. Marine species were also frequently mentioned. Participants expressed interest in research on clams, herring, salmon, and plankton populations, and in understanding how they interact across the food web. There was concern about sea otter impacts and the legacy of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. These observations prompted requests for research on temperature changes, species migration, marine habitat health, and how these shifts affect subsistence harvests.

Many participants emphasized the importance of resilience and adaptation, particularly in the face of environmental unpredictability and reduced access to traditional foods. Several groups talked about how younger generations were losing knowledge about subsistence practices and cultural ties. Participants suggested that educational programs, including school-based activities, summer jobs, and mentorship from Elders, could play a role in reversing this trend. People also expressed concern about food security and species reliance. Some noted that communities now depend on fewer species for their diet, making them more vulnerable to disruptions. Research questions arose around which species are most at risk, how harvest patterns have changed over time, and whether communities could regain access to lost foods. Participants called for vulnerability assessments to better understand local risks and to guide future adaptation strategies.

The concept of co-developing research questions was especially important. Participants didn't want to be just sources of knowledge. Instead, they wanted to help shape the direction of scientific work from the beginning. Multiple people noted that some residents may recognize that something is different in their environment but don't know how to ask questions in scientific terms, suggesting that researchers could help by inviting informal observations and providing space for intuitive knowledge to be shared and explored. There were also practical ideas around capacity building, such as training local people in data collection, species identification, or scientific sampling. While some noted barriers like limited staffing or equipment, others pointed to internship programs and tribal grant roles as promising models. The goal, participants said, is not just to answer scientific questions, but to build up the community's ability to ask and pursue their own questions.

There were also calls to expand the scope of research to social and policy systems that shape access to resources. Many expressed frustrations with permitting processes, loss of local ownership of permits and boats, and inconsistent rules between state and federal agencies. Blood quantum policies were discussed, noting how they affected both identity

and access to rights. These comments suggested a need for social science questions focused on governance, equity, and the consequences of exclusion.

Several participants pointed out that even the most important research loses value if the findings are not communicated in ways that are accessible and actionable, underscoring the importance of simplifying language. Participants stressed the need to move away from jargon and toward plain language storytelling, dialogue-based formats, and face-to-face relationships. Creative outreach efforts were seen as promising ways to deepen engagement. Examples provided included developing a museum exhibit to make science interactive and co-developing short documentaries with communities to tell science stories visually. Facebook and local radio were named as particularly effective for reaching people in rural communities. Visual tools like infographics also helped make complex ideas more accessible. In contrast, university websites or data portals were seen as geared more toward researchers than local users. Some participants raised concerns about basic internet access, noting that digital outreach assumes infrastructure is in place that not all communities can routinely access.

Participants noted that communities often aren't aware of what has already been studied and need better communication about completed or ongoing research before they can suggest what comes next. Several attendees emphasized that relationship-building and consistent follow-up with communities are essential. Participants shared examples of how promises to return to the community after initial engagement were broken due to lack of funding or institutional follow-through. These broken connections left lasting barriers. Some participants raised the idea that communication needs to be built into grants from the start. This includes funding for travel, translation, education, and building relationships with trusted institutions like schools, Tribal councils, and youth programs. One participant noted that "trust is earned," and many agreed that returning regularly and listening first are key to long-term collaboration.

Education was repeatedly highlighted as a promising way to bridge generational and cultural gaps. Children were described as "natural messengers" who bring information home to parents. Some participants described efforts to embed science topics into classrooms through lesson plans, hands-on demonstrations, or local cleanup events that double as educational outreach.

Finally, emotional and cultural connections were acknowledged as part of successful communication. Food was named as a powerful tool for bringing people together. Youth and Elders were often highlighted as bridges for both traditional knowledge and new approaches. Participants described intergenerational learning where Elders teach subsistence and youth teach technology. These interactions build trust as the foundation for a long-term scientific relationship.

Common Themes

- ✓ **Start with community priorities and incorporate local knowledge.** Projects work best when shaped by local needs, not external agendas. Stories of shifting seasons, wildlife loss, and uncertain harvests were shared in every session.
- ✓ **Communication is important.** Participants repeatedly called for scientists to explain research in everyday terms and follow through with sharing results. Grants should include support for outreach and engagement.
- ✓ **Engage youth and build trust through time.** Involving young people helps reach families and preserves cultural knowledge. Communities value researchers who return and build relationships over time.



Post event survey

Following the workshop, a post event survey was administered via Qualtrics. The survey sought to evaluate the logistics of the event, the format of the workshop including roundtable discussions, the speakers and panels, and the relevance of the topics on social

and natural sciences in the Chugach region. The findings from the evaluation can be found in Appendix A. Of the 109 participants in the workshop, 38 people responded to the survey (35%). Overall, 70% of respondents strongly agreed that the workshop raised their awareness of both natural and social sciences in the region. An even higher percentage (76%) strongly agreed that the workshop was a good use of their time and that the presentations given were relevant to learning about the social and natural sciences being conducted in the Chugach region. Some of the comments about the presentations included one respondent who said that they appreciated the diverse backgrounds of the speakers and that the speakers did a good job presenting. However, it was noted by one respondent that “the social science panel didn’t have any social science, just projects that involved people. That was a disappointing mislabel, it would have been nice to hear about social science work.” This speaks to the lack of social science in the region and the need for greater emphasis on actual social science research, not just collaborative natural science projects.

The format of the roundtables was found to be very useful or extremely useful by 86% of respondents. The comments provided spoke to how nice it was to hear from everyone about their ideas. One respondent said, “it was very enjoyable to hear perspectives directly from elders in the community,” and another said, “I appreciate the willingness of the elders to talk with all of us.” However, some respondents noted that the organization of the roundtables could be improved. Structured group discussions led by social scientists could elicit better results from group discussions like those at the workshop.

Overall, there were many positive comments about the workshop. Most of the comments related to how much participants enjoyed learning and talking with one another. This included appreciating “spending time to connect,” “time to connect with people who [are] from the Chugach in a way that felt meaningful,” and one powerful statement, “It was very empowering as a young [N]ative woman to feel heard and understood in a way I had never experienced. I felt such a deep connection with the speakers.”

Ideas and format suggestions for the next Gathering vary greatly and are included in Appendix A.

Next steps

Based on the roundtable discussions and the post event evaluation, it is evident that a great deal of science occurs in the Chugach region and that this science provides valuable information on the impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on communities and regional

resilience. Discussions by participants in the roundtable demonstrated that there is a considerable capacity to carry out science that focuses on the environment and species important for the subsistence way of life.

In terms of topics for social science research, based on the continuity of change occurring in the environment of the region – both due to the impacts of the spill and the rapid changes in the environment that are occurring due to warming ocean temperatures, ocean acidification, harmful algae blooms, and other natural phenomenon that are the result of increasing global temperature – there is a need to conduct more research on how this change is impacting culture and the way of life in the Chugach region. As noted above, traditional foods bring communities together in meaningful ways and are a way to engage the next generation. Youth and Elders were often highlighted as bridges for both traditional knowledge and new approaches. Social science research projects should include aspects of intergenerational learning.

Methods for social science research projects, and any science project in general, should include greater collaboration and partnership with local community members to ensure the science questions are relevant to issues in the region. As noted above, participants across sessions consistently linked scientific questions to real-time changes they observed in their environment. Rather than approaching science from a technical perspective, they framed research needs through personal experience: empty fishing spots, vanishing species, shifting seasons, and disappearing food sources. These stories reflect a deep desire for science that is locally relevant and responsive to community priorities. In addition, research questions could be posed to understand community perceptions on which resources are most at risk, how harvest patterns have changed over time, and whether communities could regain access to lost foods that are a direct result of the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Going forward, PWSRCAC and regional partners are encouraged to engage communities in co-producing lines of inquiry, collecting data, and communicating study outcomes. This approach promises to be of mutual benefit to residents and researchers in the Chugach region by strengthening the scope and cultural relevance of scientific projects. Furthermore, opportunities to gather and share thoughts promote mutual understanding and foster valuable collaboration potential. Facilitative events, such as this workshop, are recommended for the Chugach region in years ahead.

Quyana to everyone who gathered to share thoughts and insights at the 2025 Subsistence Memorial Gathering. You made this event a success!

Photo Credit

Cover: Bjorn Olson, CRRC

Page 4: Amanda Johnson, PWSRCAC

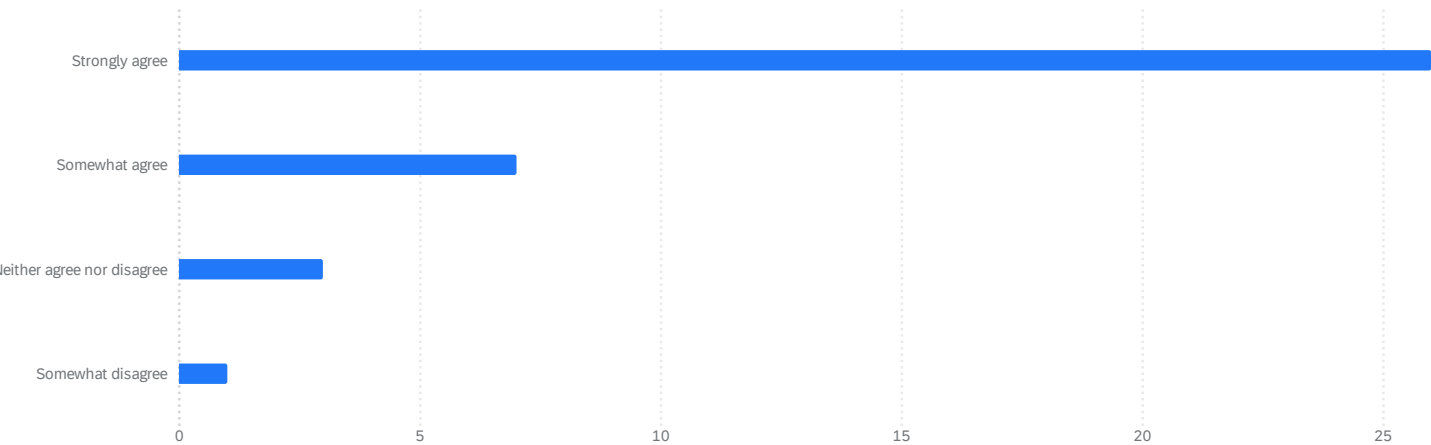
Page 5: Bjorn Olson, CRRC

Page 7: all photos – Bjorn Olson, CRRC

Page 10: Bjorn Olson, CRRC

Appendix A – Post event survey results

This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region. 37 ⓘ



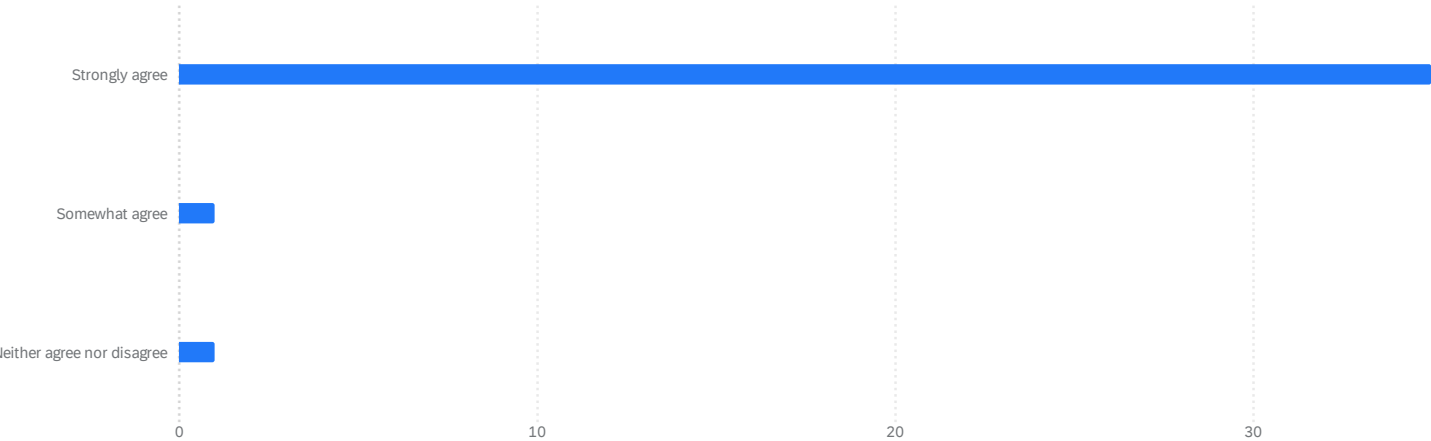
This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region. 37 ⓘ

Q1 - This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region.	Count	Count
Strongly agree	70%	26
Somewhat agree	19%	7
Neither agree nor disagree	8%	3
Somewhat disagree	3%	1

This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region. 38 ⓘ

Average (Q1 - This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region.)	1.43
Minimum (Q1 - This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region.)	1.00
Maximum (Q1 - This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region.)	4.00
Standard Deviation (Q1 - This workshop helped to raise my awareness of the importance of both social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region.)	0.75
Count	38

The venue worked well for the workshop. 37 ⓘ



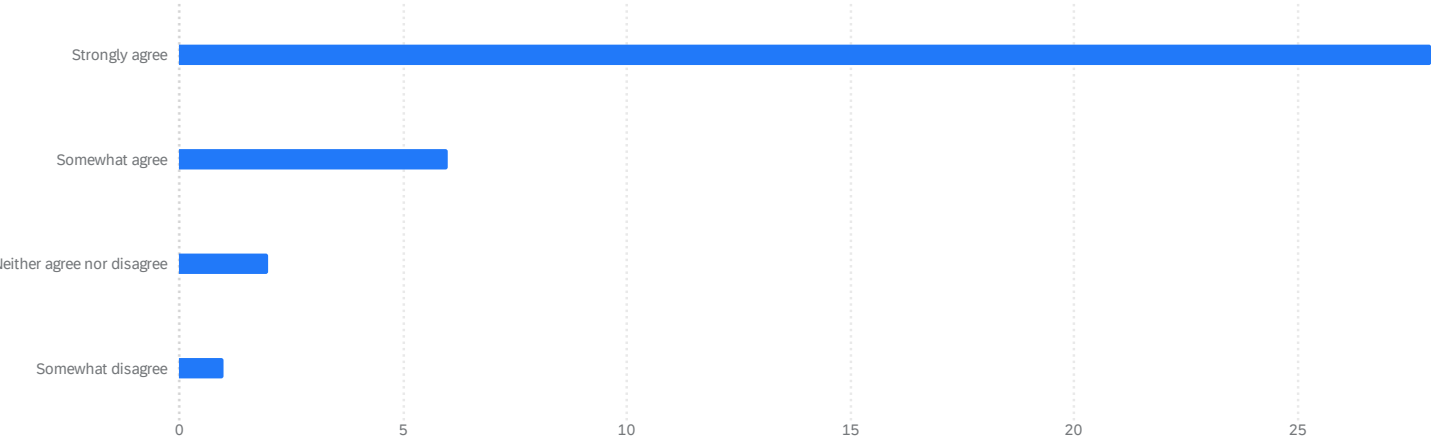
The venue worked well for the workshop. 37 ⓘ

Q2 - The venue worked well for the workshop.	Count	Count
Strongly agree	95%	35
Somewhat agree	3%	1
Neither agree nor disagree	3%	1

The venue worked well for the workshop. 38 ⓘ

Average (Q2 - The venue worked well for the workshop.)	1.08
Minimum (Q2 - The venue worked well for the workshop.)	1.00
Maximum (Q2 - The venue worked well for the workshop.)	3.00
Standard Deviation (Q2 - The venue worked well for the workshop.)	0.36
Count	38

This workshop was a good use of my time. 37 ⓘ

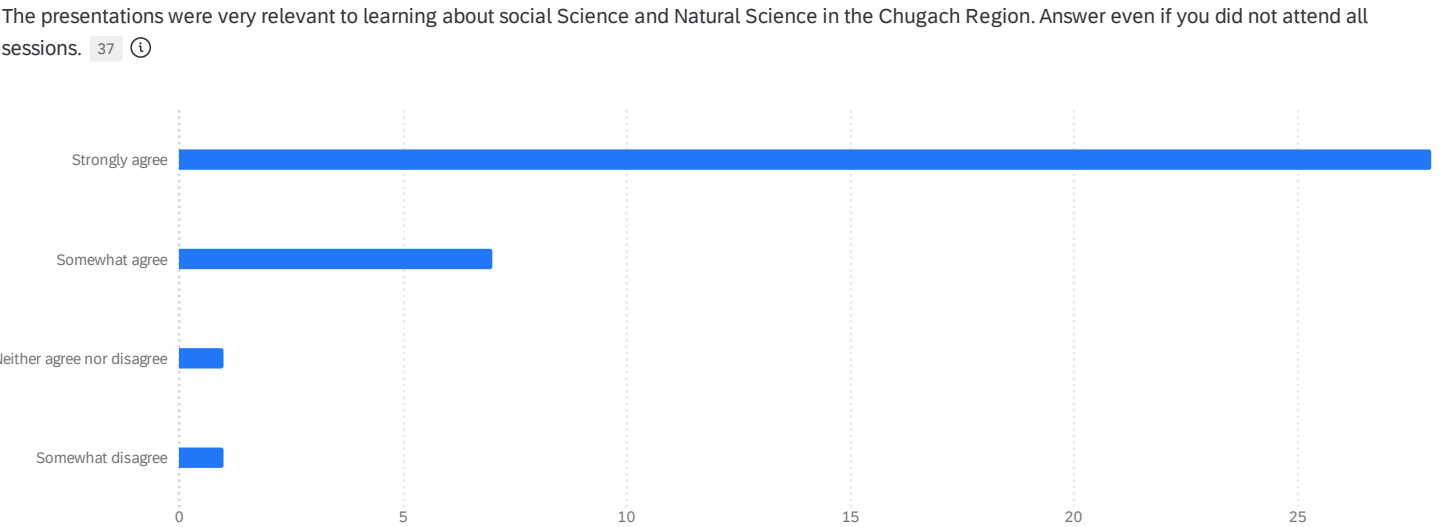


This workshop was a good use of my time. 37 ⓘ

Q3 - This workshop was a good use of my time.	Count	Count
Strongly agree	76%	28
Somewhat agree	16%	6
Neither agree nor disagree	5%	2
Somewhat disagree	3%	1

This workshop was a good use of my time. 38 ⓘ

Average (Q3 - This workshop was a good use of my time.)	1.35
Minimum (Q3 - This workshop was a good use of my time.)	1.00
Maximum (Q3 - This workshop was a good use of my time.)	4.00
Standard Deviation (Q3 - This workshop was a good use of my time.)	0.71
Count	38



The presentations were very relevant to learning about social Science and Natural Science in the Chugach Region. Answer even if you did not attend all sessions. 37 ⓘ

Q4 - The presentations were very relevant to learning about social Science and Natural Science in the Chugach Region. Answer even if you did not attend all sessions.	Count	Count
Strongly agree	76%	28
Somewhat agree	19%	7
Neither agree nor disagree	3%	1
Somewhat disagree	3%	1

The presentations were very relevant to learning about social Science and Natural Science in the Chugach Region. Answer even if you did not attend all sessions. 38 ⓘ

Average (Q4 - The presentations were very relevant to learning about social Science and Natural Science in the Chugach Region. Answer even if you did not attend all sessions.)	1.32
Minimum (Q4 - The presentations were very relevant to learning about social Science and Natural Science in the Chugach Region. Answer even if you did not attend all sessions.)	1.00
Maximum (Q4 - The presentations were very relevant to learning about social Science and Natural Science in the Chugach Region. Answer even if you did not attend all sessions.)	4.00
Standard Deviation (Q4 - The presentations were very relevant to learning about social Science and Natural Science in the Chugach Region. Answer even if you did not attend all sessions.)	0.66
Count	38

Are there individual presentations or speakers you would like to comment on? This helps inform planning future events. 38 ⓘ

Are there individual presentations or speakers you would like to comment on...

It was a good one

Everyone

Both panels were great. I enjoyed the presentations on herring in the first panel. The second panel was a great group and brought up important social science topics and participation by indigenous groups.

No

The speakers spoke well, encouraging words

I appreciated the diverse backgrounds of the speakers.

They were all good

Are there individual presentations or speakers you would like to comment on...

The speaker had a great talk. I must commend

I really enjoyed learning about indigenous knowledge with Dehrich Schmidt-Chya and learning about how to properly work with tribes.

Scientists need to be reminded (including me) to make their presentations understandable for the non-scientist. Clear, simple graphics with concise points.

I must say everyone did a great job.. Thanks to everyone

I appreciated the table discussions

All the speakers are so good

No

UAA Guest Speaker

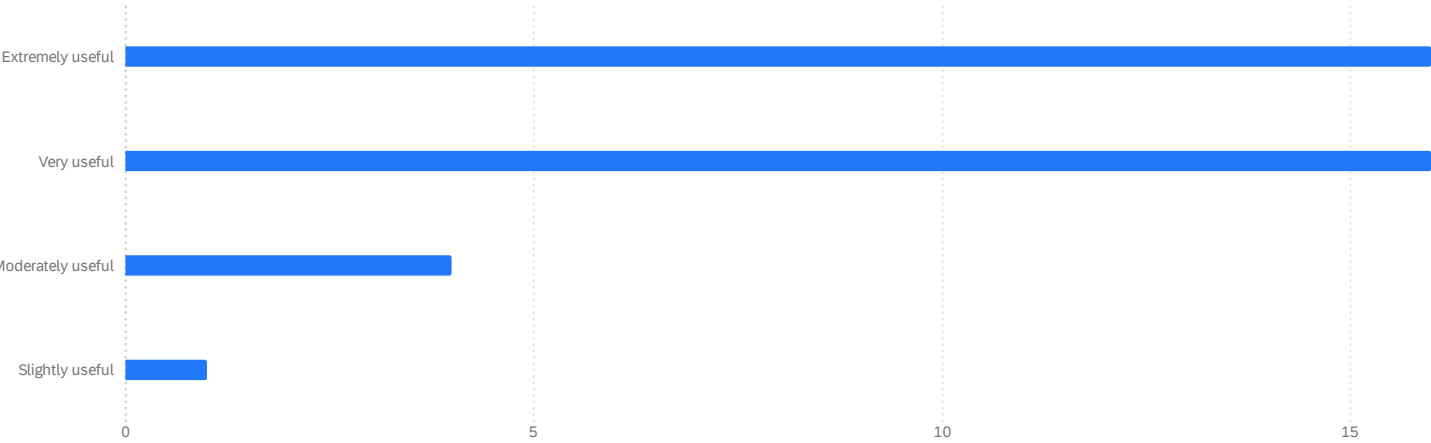
Every individual did well

All the speakers were amazing! i loved all the information and table talks

NIL

The social science panel didn't have any social science, just projects that involved people. That was a disappointing mislabel, it would have been nice to hear about social science work happening in the Chugach Region.

The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations. 37 ⓘ



The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations. 37 ⓘ

Q5 - The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations.	Count	Count
Extremely useful	43%	16
Very useful	43%	16
Moderately useful	11%	4
Slightly useful	3%	1

The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations. 38 ⓘ

Average (Q5 - The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations.)	1.73
Minimum (Q5 - The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations.)	1.00
Maximum (Q5 - The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations.)	4.00
Standard Deviation (Q5 - The roundtable discussions were useful in generating new ideas based on the presentations.)	0.76
Count	38

Do you have any comments about the roundtable discussion? 38 ⓘ

Do you have any comments about the roundtable discussion?

Great idea

Designated facilitators may have been helpful. Notetakers were excellent.

Very helpful and sometimes we didn't have enough time to get all the information out of people's mouths

Great talks from everyone

hearing different peoples perspectives on the subjects.

The roundtable discussion was awesome

No

I like the ability to hear and receive input.

Will like to see more of ideas

they were a nice opportunity to discuss our projects together

I found the roundtable discussions very useful. It was a great tool to collaborate on issues with a mix of people from different fields.

Keep doing them

I wish more people would have participated in the discussions and that more different communities had been represented at each of the tables.

Do you have any comments about the roundtable discussion?

I appreciated the note takers recording the wonderful comments & stories.

The table discussion is very great because is good to have a group or gathering chat.

It was very enjoyable to hear perspectives directly from elders of the community.

I loved the roundtable discussion, sharing idea, and different perspectives help out a lot.

I appreciated the willingness of the elders to talk with all of us. I was a complete stranger to them and they were very friendly.

The round table discussion helps alot

The talks were impactful

No

Definitely love to hear from everybody and different places.

The round table discussion is helpful

Very informational, loved being apart of the groups and being able to get to know more contacts for my own work

The roundtable discussions were very insightful

The dialogue with community members was fantastic. The facilitators could have been more organized and engaging.

I think more mixing between groups would be helpful. I got to know 2 groups pretty well but there were a lot of people I still didn't get a chance to meet.

What did you like most about the workshop? 38 ⓘ

What did you like most about the workshop?

The idea

What did you like most about the workshop?

Round table discussion

Very nice

The time to speak with others.

Everything about the workshop is perfect

The workshop exposed me to the importance of social and natural science to life in the Chugach Region.

It was run smoothly. The Agenda was on time.

The Idea

Conversations with new people.

I found the roundtable discussions, and the discussion prompts the most meaningful from the event.

Everything

Sharing information and meeting new people

Tlme to connect with people who from the Chugach in way that felt meaningful.

I must say. It is indeed a good one

The time in between sessions when you could engage with individual organizations, artists and community members.

It was very empowering as a young native woman to feel heard and understood in a way I had never experienced. I felt such a deep connection with the speakers.

The roundtable discussions

All of it was great, a nice balance between science being conducted in the area and social science expectations of learning what the communities want to have completed for the next projects.

The space, decorations and location

What did you like most about the workshop?

spending time connecting

Good decoration

Having scientists learn how they can better serve the Alaska Native Community

It's well organized

The panel discussions and the divirsity of the panelist

Loved the set up, nice and open can see and hear everyone who was talking and a nice place to take a break and look at all the beautiful art work.

I like a successful workshop

that there was a good amount of time to mingle, exchange views and network between the main events too!

Interactions between visitors, elders and staff

seeing the adults and kids gather together in conversations. meeting up with those i havent seen in a while or just seeing people in general

A lot of things said during the workshop were very relatable

Having so many community members in one place.

I loved meeting with community members and the art vendors!

Is there a topic you would like the planning committee to consider for next year's gathering? 38 ⓘ

Is there a topic you would like the planning committee to consider for next...

How to grow better yearly

Data sovereignty

What brought up the idea

N/A

Is there a topic you would like the planning committee to consider for next...

No

Our local resources or lack of resources and brain storming sessions.

Workshop Development

Resilience

The science discussions were great for the analytical minded attendees, consider adding a segment for the intuitive minded folks. Topics such as impacts of current state subsistence on communities, every day steps communities can take to help in the revitalization of subsistence resources, and/or discussion on how to put the research we have into action.

Village life

Can the speaker eliting us more on successful workshops

I was expecting there to be more information about Alaska Native culture and more representation from tribal community members. It felt more like an extension of AMSS with a focus on scientist who were making communities a priority. I felt like the presentation, while very interesting and the work is exciting, was more from the sceintists perspective. Would love to hear more from community representatives and their perspective.

I think it would be really helpful to take time to discuss amongst each table after each presentation. I found that sometimes we did that anyway but not always. I felt like I had absorbed so much information and I needed to reflect verbally.

Employment opportunities for the community members living in the villages

Wetland resources and management. :)

How to have a successful workshop

incorporating traditional knowledge into teacher trainings/new employee trainings at non-indigenous led organizations - basically CANP - so maybe more outreach or capacity for that :)

What to consider when getting a workshop

I was confused on the topics disscussed as the title of the conference "ANNUAL SUBSISTENCE MEMORIAL GATHERING" and website did not reflect what actually transpired.

No