

Native Village of Koyuk
P.O. Box 30
Koyuk, Alaska 99753
Phone: (907)-963-3651/Fax: (907)-963-2353



LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2012-2017

Top 10 Overall Community Development
Projects

- 1) Housing
- 2) Sanitation Facilities Improvement
- 3) Ambulance for the Clinic
- 4) Build a New Head Start School.
- 5) Youth/Cultural Center
- 6) Roads
- 7) Search and Rescue
- 8) Tribal Court
- 9) Law Enforcement (VPSO)
- 10) Developing Natural Resources

Prepared For:

The Community of Koyuk and
The Bering Strait Development Council

Facilitated By:

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January 25th, 2012



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JOINT ENTITIES RESOLUTION

Native Village of Koyuk

City of Koyuk

Koyuk Native Corporation

JOINT RESOLUTION # _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF KOYUK ADOPTING THE 2012-2017
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LEDP) APPLICABLE FROM

_____ (*starting date*) to _____ (*expiration date*)

WHEREAS, the Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council is the federally recognized governing body of the tribal members of Koyuk, Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, the Koyuk City Council is the municipal governing body of Koyuk, Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, the Koyuk Native Corporation is the village corporation established under ANCSA; and,

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council, City Council, and Corporation Board are to serve the people, community, and businesses of the tribe by promoting economic opportunities that improve the economic, social, and environmental quality of life; and,

WHEREAS, the Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council, City Council, and Corporation Board are responsible for the planning and implementation of economic development activities for the tribe in Koyuk; and,

WHEREAS, the Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council, City Council, and Corporation Board are responsible for the development and implementation of a community economic development strategy to guide the economic growth of the village in order to help increase local employment opportunities, foster a more stable and diversified economy, and improve the quality of life for residents, while maintaining the cultural heritage of the community; and,

WHEREAS, the Local Economic Development Plan provides the factual data support necessary to qualify for assistance in funding local projects; and,

WHEREAS, the Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council in a Joint Meeting with the City of Koyuk and the Koyuk Native Corporation, with assistance from Kawerak Community Planning and Development Program staff, has updated its five-year Local Economic Development Plan that states the community's values, goals, objectives, and strategy necessary for guiding future growth and economic development of the village; and,

WHEREAS, the 2012-2017 economic development priorities (10) listed in this Local Economic Development Plan were developed, reviewed, and approved by the community during a joint public meeting held on January 25, 2012; and,

1.0 Introduction and Purpose of the 2012 – 2017 Local Economic Development Plan

Koyuk is located at the mouth of the Koyuk River, at the northeastern end of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 90 air miles northeast of Nome. It lies at approximately 64.931940° North Latitude and -161.15694° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T006S, R012W, Kateel River Meridian.) Koyuk is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 4.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water.

Koyuk has a sub arctic climate with a maritime influence. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 62; winter temperatures average -8 to 8. Annual precipitation is 19 inches, including 40 inches of snowfall. Extremes from -49 to 87 have been recorded. Norton Bay is usually ice-free from May to October.

Regular air services are available out of Unalakleet and Nome. A 3,000-foot gravel runway, owned by Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, is located north of the Community. The runway is maintained year round.

The site of "Iyatayet" on Cape Denbigh to the south has traces of early man that are 6,000 to 8,000 years old. The villagers were historically nomadic. Lt. Zagoskin of the Russian Navy noted



Salmon has been a staple food in the region for thousands of years.



Annie Hogendorn & Emily Adams, Koyuk Residents & Future Community Leaders. Next to them is a wall lined with notes from the Community Planning Meeting. January, 2012

the village of "Kuyukhuk-miut" here in 1842-44. A Western Union Telegraph expedition in 1865 found the village of "Konyukmute." Around 1900, the present town site began to be populated, where supplies could easily be lightered to shore. Two boom towns grew up in the Koyuk region around 1914: Dime Landing and Haycock. The "Norton Bay Station," 40 miles upriver, was established to supply miners and residents in 1915. In addition to gold, coal was mined a mile upriver to supply steam ships and for export to Nome. The first school began in the church in 1915; the U.S. government built a school in

Koyuk in 1928. The City was incorporated in 1970.

Koyuk is a traditional Unalit and Malemiut Eskimo village that speaks a dialect of Inupiat Eskimo. Residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle. The Koyuk economy is based on subsistence, supplemented by limited part-time jobs. The main sources of meat are fish, reindeer, seal, beluga whale and moose.

The LEDP is a critical step in the on-going development of the tribe and its efforts to improve community conditions and the well being of its members. It is structured to:

- Provide the community with a complete inventory of existing demographics, races, social conditions and services, economic conditions and activities, public services provided, and public and private facilities;
- Equip the community with the basic informational tools of local planning that accurately show land status and ownership as well as traditional resources and subsistence areas;
- Provide a section setting forth policies, goals, and standards for the community relative to each major component of the plan.
- Provide implementation strategies for development priorities; including land use, public facilities and services, capital improvements, economic development and community governance;
- Place emphasis on the crucial development issues; economic and resource development, land use planning and needs of the community with regards to infrastructure, and priority capital improvement projects;
- Involve key decision makers to assist in the identification of common goals and direction to achieve those goals.



Community Planning Meeting Participants.

Top, left to right: Anthoni Kimoktoak, Darrell Kimoktoak, Roger Nassuk, Sr., Morris D. Nassuk, Lane T. Douglas, Dean Kimoktoak, Travis Dewey, Darin D. Douglas. Bottom, left to right: Merlin Henry, Laura Nassuk, Lucille Charles, Sophie Tocktoo, Ruby Nassuk, Maggie Otton, Gabriel Dewey.

2.0 Planning Process and Public Involvement

2.1 Planning History and Accomplishments in Koyuk

The Community of Koyuk developed its Local Economic Development Plan (LEPD) with the assistance of Kawerak's Community Planning and Development Program (CPD). LEPDs analyze local conditions, identify problems and opportunities, and develop goals, strategies and outcomes to address community issues, on-going development, and future development. Koyuk's last LEDP was completed in 2005. The Koyuk IRA Council and the City of Koyuk regularly updated the priorities of the community and the Tribe. Below are some of the major accomplishments toward these goals since 2005.

Energy – Wind and solar feasibility studies

Communications – Repeater relay station; Cell phones; Internet

Cultural – Some recording of Elder knowledge

Economy – Commercial fisheries

Educational – More job training

Power and Bulk Fuel – Oil delivery to some homes

Environment – Dust control; IGAP recycling program

Health – Dust control

Housing – Four new houses

Employment opportunities – Job training

Natural Resources – Gravel development; Gravel haul for teacher duplex

Public Facilities – Started funded boat ramp

Public Safety – Upgraded channel markers; Dust control

Transportation – Airport extension plan; Airport improvement; Upgraded channel markers; Road improvements; Dust control

Waste Management – IGAP recycling program; Landfill improvements; Grant written for new 10 yd dump truck for Koyuk IRA Council

2.2 Planning Committee & Staff Description

The Koyuk IRA Council held a meeting in January, 2012 and decided to update the Local Economic Development Plan for the community. With assistance from Kawerak's Community Planning and Development Program staff, public planning workshops were held and a draft was written and presented to the public and joint councils for review. The plan with the approved priorities was adopted and approved on October 9th, 2014.

2.3 Method for Plan Development and Components

The planning organizations in Koyuk sought a strategic planning process based upon:

- Technology of Participation (ToP) methods developed by *the Institute of Cultural Affairs*
- Denali Commission, United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development
- Alaska Humanities Forum *Community Strategic Plan Guide and Form*

These methods are proven effective in encouraging full participation from diverse groups and are best applied within community-based settings. This process was implemented among the participant's by first brainstorming ideas individually, then sharing ideas through small group discussions, and finishing with review among all participants confirming new resolves and decisions. The following foundational values or ground rules were applied during planning sessions:

- Participation: each person brings a different insight, perspective and knowledge that formulates the larger picture
- Respect: respect and honor each person's views and ideas, empower each other
- Teamwork: each person works with everyone else in their role to accomplish the goals of the community
- Creativity: giving permission for the dialogue between the rational (mind) and intuitive (heart) perspectives, keep our eyes open, new ways of thinking
- Action: moving economic development towards local responsibility and accountability

The planning process was made up of three parts. Each component helped provide a comprehensive planning approach.

- LEDP Vision, Values and Goals - Developed the direction for the community's social and economic development with an overall vision, guiding community values, and development goals.
- Implementation Strategies - Created planning steps that the community can take in the coming 5 years to begin the actions and movement toward the vision and development goals.
- Funding and Land Use - Identified potential funding and community investments to implement development goals. Identified potential sites for selection of projects requiring land.

- Recommended application of community values during implementation of development activities.

It is expected that the Local Economic Development Planning document should include:

- Community profile and assessment data
- Community vision, value statement and goals
- Updated community priorities for community and economic development
- Top priority implementation strategies for guidance in community development projects

2.4 Comprehensive Development Status

As a second-class city in the unorganized borough, the City of Koyuk has optional powers under the state law for planning, platting, and land use regulation within municipal boundaries. The City of Koyuk has assumed some of these powers. As the federally recognized governing body of the tribal members of Koyuk, Alaska, the Native Village of Koyuk Tribal Council shares some of these responsibilities and powers.

A Community and Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), a regional economic development plan, was updated for the Bering Strait Region communities in 2009 by the Bering Straits Development Council. The next full update is scheduled for 2015. This document can be found at: <http://www.kawerak.org/servicedivisions/csd/cpd/index.html>

Koyuk published an LEDP in May, 2004. Many of the priorities in it turned into successful development projects that were completed.

The Approved 2012-2017 Priorities are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Housing | 6. Roads |
| 2. Sanitation Facilities Improvement | 7. Search and Rescue |
| 3. Ambulance for the Clinic | 8. Tribal Court |
| 4. Build a New Head Start School | 9. Law Enforcement (VPSO) |
| 5. Youth/Cultural Center | 10. Developing Natural Resources |

3.0 Community Descriptions

3.1 Location

Koyuk is located at the mouth of the Koyuk River, at the northeastern end of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 90 air miles northeast of Nome. It lies at approximately 64.931940° North Latitude and -161.15694° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T006S, R012W, Kateel River Meridian.) Koyuk is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 4.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water.



Koyuk has a sub arctic climate with a maritime influence. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 62; winter temperatures average -8 to 8. Annual precipitation is 19 inches, including 40 inches of snowfall. Extremes from -49 to 87 have been recorded. Norton Bay is usually ice-free from May to October.

Regular air services are available out of Unalakleet and Nome. A 3,000-foot gravel runway, owned by Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, is located north of the Community. The runway is maintained year round.

Koyuk is very windy with winds from the north and northeast dominating at an average velocity of 15 knots. The community has expressed interest in using the wind as a power generation source. A one year feasibility study is currently underway.

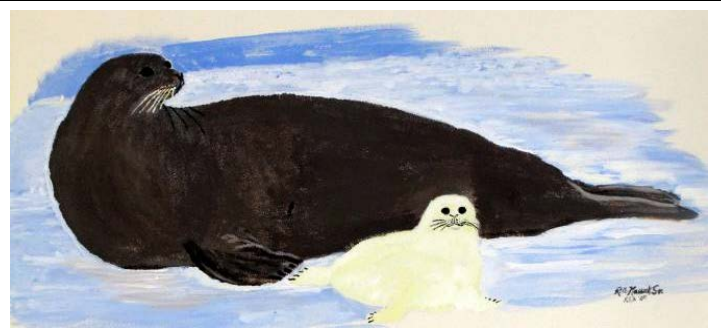
The 2004 and 2005 big fall storms, which caused damage to many villages along the Seward



Peninsula and Norton Sound coastlines, flooded parts of Koyuk as well. Both storms flooded King Creek Road along the coastline, and eroded the embankment beyond the road. The storms threatened the fuel tank header, where fuel is offloaded at the beach, and all development along the beach. Most of the fish racks and boats were swept away.

3.2 History and Culture

The site of "Iyatayet" on Cape Denbigh to the south has traces of early man that are 6,000 to 8,000 years old. People lived on Tom-cods and may have used the little pearl-like ear-bones for beads. The villagers were historically nomadic. Lt. Zagoskin of the Russian Navy noted the village of "Kuynkhak-miut" here in 1842-44. A Western Union Telegraph expedition in 1865 found the village of "Konyukmute." Around 1900, the present town site began to be populated, where supplies could easily be lightered to shore. Two boom towns grew up in the Koyuk region around 1914: Dime Landing and Haycock. The "Norton Bay Station," 40 miles upriver, was established to supply miners and residents in 1915. In addition to gold, coal was mined a mile upriver to supply steam ships and for export to Nome. The first school began in the church in 1915; the U.S. government built a school in Koyuk in 1928. The City was incorporated in 1970.



**Seals are harvested for their fur, meat, and oil.
Painting By R.A. Nassuk, Sr., 2005**

Koyuk is a traditional Unalit and Malemiut Eskimo village that speaks a dialect of Inupiat Eskimo. Residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle.

The community used to have an IRA marshall who patrolled the village before 9 p.m. to make sure children obeyed curfew. He carried a whip in the 1940s and '50s. There was no marshall by the 1960s.



Koyuk hunters, 1930s.

The IRA Council used to hold Tribal Court. Children who went to Court were warned that the Council would send for a marshall to discipline them if necessary. Adults were taken to court in Nome. Bootleggers were transported to Nome-court by dog-sled.

Young couples were discussed by their families and the IRA Council. They were encouraged to marry and given a wedding date. The community would help them build a cabin.

In the 1920s, many Koyuk residents owned reindeer. The

reindeer were allowed to graze the open range. Once they left with the migrating caribou during winter. Future reindeer herds will be corralled in winter and only allowed on the open range in summer.

Alcohol-related violence resulted in Koyuk becoming a dry village in the 1980s. There has been less violence in Koyuk since then.

3.3 Government, Corporations, and Service Providers

3.3.1 Koyuk IRA Council

Native Village of Koyuk

Merlin Henry, President

P.O. Box 30

Koyuk, Alaska 99753

Phone: 907-963-3651

Fax: 907-963-2353

The IRA's #1 role is caring for the community's overall welfare. One of its responsibilities is to make sure that the Koyuk Native Store is prospering. The Store, a member of the Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association (ANICA), makes a monthly financial report to make sure its money and inventory are good. The success of the store is important to the whole tribe. There is concern over the uncertain future of the by-pass mail system because it saves the community a lot of money on bulk freight.

The IRA is like a family service that makes sure the community is doing well. The IRA Council



Merlin Henry by the entrance to the Koyuk Native Store

works closely with Kawerak, Inc., the regional non-profit Native organization, making sure Kawerak's Family Services Division visits families who need help concerns do not escalate into major problems. The Council has a Village Based Counselor (VBC) from Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC) at the Clinic. If someone needs to leave Koyuk to receive treatment (to prevent suicide, for example), the IRA, the VBC, and the VBC's supervisor ensure that it happens. When there is trouble, like death in a family, the IRA makes sure the VBC visits to help.

The IRA owns the Koyuk Native Store, the IRA Building (where P.O. is also located – the old P.O. burned down in the 1950s or 1960s), the pool hall (currently vacant), and the clinic.

The Housing Authority has to make agreements with the IRA, the Native Corporation, and the City before building anything in Koyuk. The IRA is involved in deciding where to bury people in the cemetery. It administers the food bank, located in the IRA building, and it used to operate the pool hall and a saw mill. The Council would like to establish a youth center in the community.



Koyuk Native Store warehouse (Merlin Henry stands by the door.)

At least four seats are maintained every election in order to maintain a majority of the IRA Council.

Native Village of Koyuk Council-2012

Merlin Henry, President (1 yr, 2014)
Lola Hannon, Vice President (2 yr, 2016)
Frank Kavairlook Sr., Treasurer (1 yr, 2012)
Grace Morris, Secretary (2 yr, 2014)
Maggie Otton, Member (2 yr, 2014)
Morris Nassuk, Member (1 yr, 2012)
Travis Dewey, Member (1 yr, 2013)

The Council reorganizes by nominating and voting on President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer at its annual IRA meeting each December.

Other Native Village of Koyuk Staff - 2012

Agnes Anasogak, Tribal Coordinator
Agnes Anasogak, Tribal Council Bookkeeper
Leo Charles, Tribal Family Coordinator
Freida Moon-Kimoktoak, IGAP Project Coordinator
Wayne Nassuk, IGAP Project Assistant
Arno Nassuk, Maintenance
Flora Charles, Janitor
Merlin Henry, Reindeer Herder
Agnes Anasogak, Payroll assistant

3.3.2 City of Koyuk

The City of Koyuk was incorporated as a second-class city within the unorganized borough in 1970. City owned/operated services include Village Police & Safety Officer (VPSO), washeteria, landfill management, and water/sewer service. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned.

General Municipal Information:

Year of Incorporation:	1970
Manager or "Strong Mayor" Form of Government:	Mayor
Regular Election Held:	1st Tuesday in November
Assembly/Council Meets:	Second Monday
Sales Tax:	2%
Property Tax:	None
Special Taxes:	None

Municipal Contact Information:

Address:	City of Koyuk P.O. Box 53029 Koyuk, AK 99753
Phone and fax:	907-963-3441 ph 907-963-3442 fax
E-mail:	cityofkoyuk@hughes.net

Koyuk Planning Organizations

Native Village of Koyuk
Koyuk Native Corporation
City of Koyuk

Elected/Appointed Officials

Mayor (term as mayor ends):	The Honorable Darin Douglas, Sr. (2014)
City Council (term ends):	Ruby Nassuk (2012) Gabriel Dewey (2013) Sophie Tocktoo (2014) Dean Kimoktoak (2013) Darin Douglas (2014) Anthoni Kimoktoak (2014) Lucille Charles (2012) Darin Douglas, Sr. (2014)

BSSD Regional School Board

Aaron Iworrigan
Jane Kava
Zoe Ivanoff
Joe Murray
Albert Washington, President
Aurora Johnson
Melvin Otton
Jeanette Iya
Cliff Weyiouanna
Jenny Lee
Luther Komongseak

Municipal Employees

<u>Administrative/City Clerk:</u>	Tracey Kimoktoak
<u>Public Works:</u>	Christine M. Nassuk (Temporary)
<u>City/Borough Police (VPO):</u>	Malcolm Henry
<u>Fire Chief:</u>	<i>Pending</i>
<u>Water Plant Operator:</u>	Steve Hogendorn
<u>Alternate:</u>	Thomas Tocktoo

State of Alaska Services & Facilities:

Alaska State Troopers
P.O. Box 1050, Nome, AK 99762
1-800-443-2835 or 907-624-3073
<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/>

Alaska State Department of Fish and Game 907-624-3921

Alaska State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
907-624-3261, <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/>

US Government:

-Post Office 907-963-2433
-BLM 907-624-3396
-National Weather Service 907-624-3561
-Federal Aviation Administration 907-624-3121
-Search and Rescue-U.S. Coast Guard
1-800-478-5555
<http://www.uscg.mil/D17/>

3.3.3 Koyuk Native Corporation

The Corporation's businesses include fuel, fuel delivery, propane, motor products, and a convenience store. It is researching selling wood and gravel to bring employment to the community. The gravel needs to be tested to find out how much it is worth. Equipment is needed for crushing and transporting the gravel.

Auditors, a lawyer, the Bering Straits Native Corporation, and the BIA assist the Koyuk Native Corporation with business planning. Corporation members are planning to attend a small-business workshop in Anchorage to enhance local business-development skills. The Corporation does not currently work with Kawerak on business planning.



The Koyuk Native Corporation Building contains the Corporation Office, Store, and a rental apartment. The tank in front provides compressed air for vehicles.

The Corporation is interested in multiple avenues of business development. For example, Koyuk is an Iditarod checkpoint and things are needed for Iditarod enthusiasts and tourists to do. Some obtain snow machine rides from locals. E-Commerce is something the Corporation wants to explore. Corporate Board members feel a cultural center is needed in Koyuk.

The Corporation has an emergency spill response plan.

The Corporation owns the Corporation Building, a tank farm, and a D9 Backhoe/Dozer (in need of repair).

Koyuk Native Corporation Board-2012

President: Ruth Otton

Treasurer: Derrell Timoktoak

Vice President: Beverly Taxac

Secretary: Rebecca Anasogak

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month and has an annual meeting each January.

6 Month Goals:

Debit/Credit machines

Purchase power tools to rent

Storage Vans

Hot food/fountain machines/bakery/espresso

Grant Writer

Business training/planning

1 Year Goals:

Wildlife-viewing & sport-fishing (pike, etc.)

Grant writer

Hot deli foods/Fountain machines

5 Year Goals:

Rock crusher

Saw mill

Power tool rentals

3.3.4 Regional Corporations

Koyuk is served by several regional corporations, which are located in Nome or Anchorage:

- Regional non-profit: Kawerak, Inc.
- Regional for-profit: Bering Straits Native Corporation
- Regional CDQ organization: Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation
- Regional Health Corporation: Norton Sound Health Corporation
- Regional Housing Authority: Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority
- Energy cooperative: Alaska Village Energy Cooperative (AVEC)

Local and Regional Government Contacts

<p>Native Village of Koyuk P.O. Box 30 Koyuk, AK 99753 Phone: 907-963-3651 Fax: 907-963-2353</p>	<p>Kawerak, Incorporated P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5231, Fax: 907-443-4452 E-Mail: webmaster@kawerak.org http://www.kawerak.org Tribal Coordinator 907-963-3651 Head Start 907-963-3032 ICWA Phone – 907-963-2215 ICWA Fax – 907-963-2300</p>
<p>City of Koyuk P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753 907-963-3441, Fax: 907-963-3242 E-mail cityofkoyuk@ak.net Utilities (cable TV) 907-963-3441 Water/Sewer/Landfill: 907-963-2456 City Clerk 907-963-3441 Jail: 907-963-3541 Fire Dept/Search&Rescue: 907-963-3441 Washeteria: 907-963-3441/963-2431</p>	<p>Norton Sound Health Corporation P.O. Box 966, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-3311, Fax: 907-443-3139 http://nortonsoundhealth.org/ Koyuk Clinic Phone: 907-963-3311 Fax: 907-963-3610 Tribal Travel - 907-963-2410 Village Based Counseling - 907-963-2462</p>
<p>Koyuk Native Corporation P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753 Email: koyuk_nc@hughes.net Office 907-963-2424 Fax: 907-963-3552</p>	<p>Bering Straits Native Corp. and Bering Strait Development Corp. P.O. Box 1008, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5252, Fax: 907-443-2985 http://www.beringstraits.com/</p>
<p>Alaska Village Energy Cooperative 4831 Eagle St. Anchorage, Alaska, 99503 (907) 561-1818</p>	<p>Bering Straits Regional Housing Auth. P.O. Box 995 Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5256, Fax: 907-443-8652</p>
<p>Bering Straits School District P.O. Box 225, Unalakleet, AK 99684 907-624-3611 http://www.bssd.org Koyuk Elementary Ph: 907-963-3031 Koyuk HS Ph: 907-963-3021 Koyuk HS PO Box 53009</p>	<p>Norton Sound Economic Dev. Corp. 420 L Street, Suite 310 Anchorage, AK 99501 1-800-650-2248 or 907-274-2248 Fax: 907-274-2249 http://www.nsedc.com</p>

3.3.5 Other Product or Service Providers

<p>GCI, Cable P.O. Box 274, Nome, AK 99762 1-800-800-4800 residential 1-800-800-7754 business http://www.gci.net</p>	<p>TelAlaska, P.O. Box 293, Nome, 907-443-0078 or 907-563-2003, 1-800-478- 7055 or 1-888-797-5200 long distance</p>
<p>AT&T Alascom 505 East Bluff Drive Anchorage, AK 99501-1100 1-800-252-7266 http://www.attalacom.com/</p>	<p>US Post Office Koyuk, AK 99753 907-963-2433</p>
<p>Starband 1-800-4STARBAND Stargate Alaska – Kenneth Hughes Box 586m Teller, AK 99778 907-642-3682, or 443-5130 nanuaq@StarBand.net</p>	<p>Dish Network http://www.dishnetwork.com/ 1-888-284-7116 current customers 1-888-825-2557 new customers</p>
<p>Alaska Regional Utilities Cooperative (ARUC) 1901 Bragaw St Ste 200 Anchorage, AK 99508 1-800-560-8637 jpnichols@anrhc.org</p>	<p>Arctic Transportation Services P.O. Box 790, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5482 http://ats.texrus.com/index.jsp</p>
<p>US Dept. FAA, AWOS 907-963-4000</p>	<p>University of Alaska Fairbanks – Northwest Campus, Pouch 400, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-8400 http://www.nwc.uaf.edu/</p>
<p>Hageland Aviation P.O. Box 1490 Nome, Alaska 99762 907-443-7595 907-443-7456 Pilot House 907-963-3061 Koyuk</p>	<p>Koyuk City Airport Manager, Wally Otton 907-963-3391</p>
<p>Bering Air P.O. Box 1650, Nome, AK 99762 1-800-478-5422 http://www.beringair.com/</p>	<p>West Coast Aviation Services, Inc. P.O. Box 248, Unalakleet, AK 99684 907-624-3048</p>
<p>Everts Air Cargo 6111 Lockheed Ave Anchorage, AK 99709 (907) 243-0009 (866) 242-0009 http://www.evertsair.com/index.php</p>	<p>Northern Air Cargo 3900 Old International Airport Road Anchorage, AK 99502 (800) 727-2141 (Anchorage Office) Nome: Ryan Air (907) 443-5035 (907) 443-3157 (fax)</p>

<p>Alaska Airlines P.O. Box 68900 Seattle, WA 98168 (800) 252-7522 http://www.alaskaair.com/</p>	<p>Olson Air P.O. Box 142 Nome, Alaska 99762 907-443-5017</p>
<p>Ryan Air PO Box 127 Unalakleet, AK 99684 (907) 624-3200 (907) 624-3326 (fax)</p>	<p>Era Alaska 1-800-478-5125 (Nome) Anchorage Administrative Offices 4700 Old International Airport Rd. Anchorage, AK 99502 907-266-4422 Fax: 907-266-8348</p>
<p>Northland Services Marine Transportation 21 West 2nd St., Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5738 Corporate Office 4025 Delridge Way SW Suite 100 Seattle, WA 98106 1-800-426-3113 Postal Address: PO Box 24527 Seattle, WA 98124 Remit to Address; PO Box 749661 Los Angeles, CA 90074-9661 http://northlandservicesinc.com/Default.aspx</p>	<p>Seattle Action Services Corporate Office Seattle Action Services LLC 271 Shine Road Port Ludlow, WA 96365 Office # - 1(360) 437 - 2827 Toll Free - 888 - TUG-TO-AK (888-884-8625)</p>
<p>Alaska Logistics PO Box 3512, Seattle, WA 98124 1-866-585-3281</p>	<p>Crowley Marine Services, Inc. P.O. Box 700, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-2484 http://www.crowley.com/fuel-sales-distribution/Nome.asp</p>
<p>KICY AM-850 and 100.3 FM 408 West D Street P.O. Box 820 Nome, AK 99762 Phone Toll-Free: 1-800-478-5429 Phone: 907-443-2213 Fax: 907-443-2344 http://www.kicy.org/</p>	<p>KNSA Radio AM-930 P.O. Box , Unalakleet, AK 99684 907-624-3101</p>
<p>KNOM Radio Mission AM-780 and 96.1 FM PO Box 988 Nome, AK 99762 (907) 443-5221 (800) 478-5666 http://www.knom.org/index.html</p>	

3.4 Community Infrastructure

3.4.1 Housing

Koyuk’s housing is currently inadequate for its needs. The Alaska Housing Assessment defines overcrowding as less than 300 square feet per person in a home. Many multi-generational extended families living in homes make overcrowding common in Koyuk.

The Village Purchase Homebuyer Program leases new housing on a lease-to-own basis over a 20 year period. Purchase cost is based on a sliding fee scale depending on a buyer’s income. Eligibility is dependent on credit and criminal background checks.

People with a history of being evicted or convicted have a hard time finding housing which only adds to the pressure of the situation. Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority (BSRHA) does credit and criminal background checks on everyone who applies to the Village Purchase Homebuyer Program. People with certain convictions can be disqualified for life or for years depending on the offense. These regulations are in accordance with the Federal Housing Act and enforced by HUD. In some cases, people who seek and complete rehabilitation through Behavioral Health Services can be granted special consideration. But it does not guarantee that the Housing Authority can relax its regulations.

Constraints to new housing development include material & labor costs, land availability, and the short building season.

Housing Characteristics:

Total Housing Units:	99
Occupied Housing (Households):	89
Vacant Housing:	10
Vacant Due to Seasonal Use:	3
Owner-Occupied Housing:	36
Median Value Owned Homes (2011):	\$99,700
Renter-Occupied Housing:	53
Median Gross Rent Paid (2009):	\$525
Avg. Household Size:	3.73
Family Households:	63
Non-Family Households:	26
Pop. Living in Households:	332

Plumbing/Kitchen/Phones/Heating:

Percent of Households That

Lack Complete Plumbing (lack sink, bath/shower or flush toilet): 50.7%

Lack a Complete Kitchen (lack stove, fridge or running water): 50.1%

Heat Using Electricity: 1%

Heat Using Fuel Oil, Kerosene: 80%

Heat Using Wood: 14%

Heat Using Other Fuel: 1%

Use No Fuel: 0%



Koyuk Malemute School & Playground

3.4.2 Schools

The Bering Strait School District (BSSD) operates schools in 15 villages in the Bering Strait region. The regional student population is 99% Alaska Native. In 2009 the expense per student annually was \$25,792. Teachers report for duty around mid-August and work a 192-day contract. This includes 180 teaching days, 5 paid holidays and 7 teacher work days. School is usually out by the last week in May, depending on local calendar variations for vacation time and other calendar adjustments.

Built in 2003, the Koyuk Malemute School offers preschool through the 12th grade all located in the 13 classroom building. In 2010, there were 99 students enrolled in P – 12 schools in Koyuk with a total of 13 teachers, 2 cooks, and many other helpers. School hours are 8:50 am to 3:30 pm Monday through Friday (Excluding holidays). The office is open 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

Other facilities for the children of Koyuk are the school library, gymnasium, daycare, outside playground with basketball courts, and Youth Center. Students behave and perform especially well when the school topics and activities interest them.



Merlin Henry built this sled as a gift for a relative.

The main school in Koyuk is working with IGAP (a regional recycling & backhaul program) on a student outreach program.

The current principle has expressed interest in creating a “Ropes” course with a zip-line and other features for students to develop physical and team-building skills.

Many youth are interested in crafts and sleds are one of the most useful tools in and around Koyuk. Youth sled building is a potential future class.

Currently, the shop teacher is teaching a kayak building class. Students will use the traditional Norton Sound Kayak design. They will gather the traditional materials from the natural environment as much as possible. The frame will be covered with walrus or seal skin.

Koyuk’s school has more students going to Nome to learn trade skills at Northwestern Alaska Career and Technical Center (NACTEC) than any other school in the district. Efforts are being made to increase trade skills and industrial arts in school curriculum to prepare students for jobs available in rural Alaska. Programs include carpentry, plumbing, construction, and other life skills. Students are made aware of opportunities and how to seek them.

Students participate in cross-country running, volleyball, cheerleading, wrestling, basketball,



Shop teacher, Doug Coulter, demonstrates how pieces of an original Norton Sound Kayak frame fit together. The student watching is Cole Leonard.

Native Youth Olympics (NYO). The school anticipates skiing, biathlons, gun-safety, and shooting programs in the near future.

“Malemute Mentors” are students that organize programs and younger students to work with the community in multiple ways. Some examples are pep-rallies, Veterans’ Day activities, dances, Halloween, and carnivals. They also support students with issues they may be facing at home.

The Malemute CORRE (Culture of Respect and Responsibility for Everyone) Court is a new student-run program funded by Highland Tech. Students are sent to it when they cross the line of respect or responsibility. Students help each other with problems and serve each other consequences. The school hopes it will be a success.



A new Head Start school building is high on the list of Top Priorities in Koyuk’s LEDP.

The principle helped make a documentary about Koyuk. The film tells some of the history of Koyuk. It highlights life in Koyuk through stories and interviews with locals.

The principle wants to expand the school’s facilities. New additions would include recreation center elements like a weight room for strength training, more storage room, and more space for shop classes.

Koyuk has a Head Start program serving children age three to five. It provides students with an educational foundation that helps them succeed later on.

Young parents need mentors and community support in order to help children succeed. Rural families face tremendous challenges beyond their control. If a family vehicle will not start in sub-zero temperatures, students have to walk or find another way to school. There is a family advocacy program that tries to help students get to school. It may be safer to keep small children home sometimes.

During extended absences, Head Start provides students with in-home visits and homework packets to help them keep pace.

The Head Start teacher, invents dances with the children. The students will perform the dances, including the ice-fishing dance they created. The children all know their Eskimo names.

Distance learning programs are available through the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The library has computers available so members of the community have a way to take online courses.

School District

District Name:	Bering Straits Schools
Operated By:	REAA
Total Number of Schools:	15
Total Number of Teachers:	179
Total Number of Students:	1,868
Student/Teacher Ratio:	10.3
Dropout Rate (7-12 Grade):	6.50%
Percent Native Students:	99.00%
Expenditures Per ADM (FY 2010):	\$25,869

3.4.3 Water and Sewer

Top Water & Sewer Priorities for 2012-2017

- New Water Plant/Washeteria w/bigger water tank
- Raise manholes above street level

A piped water and sewer system serving 51 households was recently completed for the west side of town. The east loop system and school are now connected as well. Almost all of Koyuk's homes are connected. But some older homes are not hooked up because they were built with 2"x4" framing and lack sufficient insulation to keep pipes from freezing. Those not connected haul water from the faucet provided inside the water plant. They also haul their own "honeybuckets" to the honeybucket pit at the landfill.

Water is derived from one 90' deep well right inside the water plant and two 15-20' deep wells about half a mile north of town. It is stored in a 212,000 gallon tank beside the plant. During a recent freeze, the tank's vent closed up causing a suction effect that weakened the top. As a result, the tank can now only hold 188,000 gallons. Freezing is not a problem in the pipes unless the water main breaks and water stops moving through. When that happens, a heated high pressure hose system is used to fix the problem. One pressure hose is used for water and another one is used for sewer.

Water is treated with a disinfectant called Hypochlorite Hydrated Mixture (HCH). The water plant operator has the training required for administering flouride in the community's water system. Flouride is not currently used.

Funds have been requested to construct a new water plant (with a bigger tank) and washeteria. To remain qualified for funding through granting agencies like the State of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), the plant operator renews his water and sewer industry Certification every two years. The renewal process entails him leaving town for 32-40 hours of training in Nome, Anchorage, or Fairbanks.



The main beam of the Water Plant is rotting, collapsing, and being held together by supports on both sides and below.



Walls of Water Plant are splitting from floor to ceiling.

One reason a new water plant is needed is that the well inside the plant tends to overflow and has eroded the foundation underneath the building. Consequently, each end of the structure sags while the center holds its position. The walls are splitting and the main support beam has to be held in place by 4"x6"s underneath and 2"x12"s on each side. The walls have to be cut where the pipes go thru to keep the pumps from bending, stretching, and burning out. They have already been replaced four times in the last two years at the cost of about \$2,500 each. The building inspector said, if it was up to him, he would have the plant condemned.

Most of the upgrades needed are required for waste-water management. The manholes off to the side of the streets are sinking below street-level. But they are supposed to be elevated above street-level so runoff water and debris does not flow into them. The pipes are cracked and leaking; every spring, when the ice melts, gravel & sand infiltrates and plugs them. The manholes were supposed to be leveled to or above the road-level when the streets were repaved. Runoff clogs the pipes with debris and floods the manholes, requiring pumps to run 24/7 and burnout.

The 5,900,000 gallon lined wastewater lagoon is located ¼ mile northwest of the community and was constructed in 1996. The liner is a 30 mil polyester based membrane with oil resistant and low temperature coatings manufactured by Seaman, product name – 8228 Orlta.

The existing lagoon system has a fence surrounding the lagoon, but 100 feet has been damaged near the landfill access road. The lagoon liner has multiple bulges due to gas build up from underneath the liner. These types of gas bubbles have been observed in sewage lagoons in other communities. The bubbles are believed to be the result of decaying organic materials in the solids. Currently the gas buildup has only reduced the lagoon capacity by approximately 5%.

Some holes were identified in the lining in the summer of 2009. Residents have also stated that people have been spotted shooting the liner. Liner leaks are a concern in this area as soils are fine grained and easily eroded by flowing water. The lagoon slopes appeared to be structurally stable and no erosion was noted. The bottom of the lagoon was designed with a 2% slope to the discharge pipe located on the south end of the lagoon. Minor sludge buildup was noted where the force main enters the lagoon and the vacuum trailer is dumped. The remainder of the lagoon did not have any excessive sludge build up.

The east wind causes a smell from the lagoon so no one wants to move into the new subdivision nearby. The drainage valve needs replacement to function properly. Any leakage is a general sanitation problem.

The lagoon is discharged at a flow rate of approximately 500 to 600 gallons a minute through a 6” HDPE pipe to a 6” HDPE header. The discharge header distributes wastewater evenly over the tundra in an existing natural drainage basin. Wastewater flows approximately 300 feet before flowing into the Koyuk River. A recent repair was made to the drain line; however, the piping system was not reburied after the repair was completed. The lagoon is drained once a year. The City of Koyuk does not have a sludge removal plan for the sewage lagoon.

Water Distribution,

Source & Treatment Systems

Water System Operator:	City
Washeteria Operator:	City
Piped Water System:	Yes
Central Watering Point (Haul):	Yes
Multiple Watering Points:	No
Water Truck (Delivery):	No
Individual Wells:	No
Surface Water Source:	Yes
DEC Water Permit Number:	340167
Water Is Filtered:	Yes
Water Is Chlorinated:	Yes

Sewage Collection Systems:

Sewer System Operator:	City
Piped Sewer System:	Yes
Honeybucket Haul:	No
Honeybucket Pits:	Yes
Individual Septic Tanks:	No
Community Septic Tank:	No
Sewage Pumper:	No
Sewage Lagoon:	Yes
Sewage Lift Station:	No
Outhouses:	Yes

3.4.4 Landfill

The City of Koyuk has a garbage pick-up service. Refuse is hauled to the landfill half a mile west of town twice a week. The community landfill is 2.5 acres and was constructed in 1992. The landfill appeared to be approximately 75% - 85% full with an anticipated life expectancy of another 3 to 5 years under proper operating procedures. A honey-bucket dump site is located approximately 150 feet west of the main landfill area. The landfill has been unable to operate fully due to lack of heavy equipment to move material within the landfill site. There is not a full-time landfill operator. Temporary hires operate equipment when needed.



The Tribally Operated Indian General Assistant Program (IGAP) was created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It backhauls & recycles solid & hazardous waste & pollution, samples water from different sources in & around Koyuk for quality, advocates & provides clean air awareness & education, and enhances community preparedness for responding to man-made or natural disasters resulting in oil discharges or hazardous substance releases.

Koyuk's IGAP Coordinator and Assistant are Frida Kimoktoak and Wayne Nassuk.

Refuse/Landfill System

- Refuse Collector: City
- Landfill Operator: City
- DEC Landfill Permit: No
- Type of Landfill: Class 3

Top Landfill Priorities

- A recycling center
- New landfill with a w/a smart-ash burner
- Clean lakes east of town

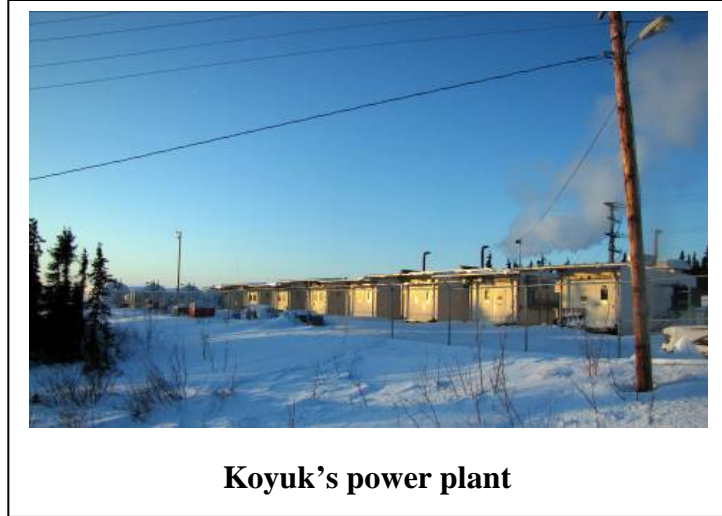
3.4.5 Electricity

AVEC and the community of Koyuk are actively seeking alternative sources of electricity generation. AVEC is in the process of getting MET towers up and doing a one year wind power feasibility study this year. Solar panels will also go up to test for feasibility this year.

Koyuk obtains its electricity through diesel powered generation at a power plant within the village. AVEC orders

and purchases 90-110,000 gallons of diesel per year. Everyone who is a member of the community is a member of AVEC. Power Cost Equalization (PCE) is a State program that helps reduce cost. Used oil from power plant engines is mixed with diesel in a blender and recycled for fuel.

Maintenance is performed regularly and as needed in the case of storm damage. The plant is seven years old and is running well. Oil and filters are changed regularly. The rest pretty much takes care of itself. Transporting a technician to Koyuk to repair downed lines could take as long as two weeks due to weather and the remoteness of the community. Within the village, power is carried through overhead lines, while telephone, water, and sewer are below ground.



Electric Utility Name:	AVEC
Utility Operator:	REA Co-op
Power Source:	Diesel
FY 2010 Rate:	53.7 cents
Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Subsidy:	Yes
FY 2010 Total kWh Generated:	1,324,557 kWh
FY 2010 Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Rate:	32.09 cents/kWh (For consumption up to 500 kWh monthly)
FY 2010 Average Effective Residential Rate:	21.57 cents/kWh

(The most current PCE report can be found at www.akenergyauthority.org)

3.4.6 Fuel

AVEC orders and purchases its own diesel for electric generation for the community. The power plant uses 90-110,000 gallons every year. The community buys its electricity from AVEC. The City purchases and provides 15,000 gallons of heater fuel #1 for its properties. It heats the city building, library, public safety building, water plant, VPSO housing, a rental house, and a garage. This is separate from AVEC. The cost of heater fuel for Koyuk in 2011 was \$6.50 per gallon. The cost of gasoline was \$6.13 per gallon. The average cost in the region's villages was \$6.08 per gallon, about an 11% increase over 2010 (\$5.50/gal). Some Koyuk homes use wood-burning stoves. Firewood is available because there are trees surrounding Koyuk. Some locals harvest beach logs for firewood in the summer.



Fuel Tanks Currently in Use

OWNER	CAPACITY (in gallons)
Bering Straits Schools	65,500
AVEC	71,250
Koyuk Native Corporation	98,800
City	27,000
AK DOT/Airport	3,000

3.4.7 Existing Transportation Systems

Land

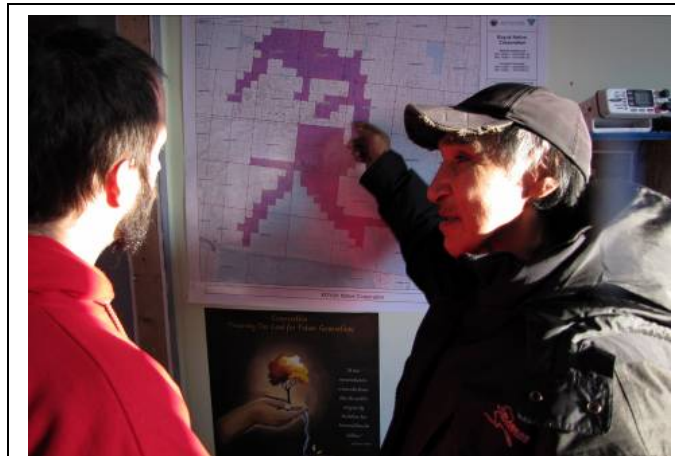
The paved roads within City Limits belong to the City of Koyuk. They require maintenance. Dust control is a major health issue. Carefully placed road culverts keep the spring run-off from washing the roads away when the snow & ice melts. The ADOT&PF own the roadway that leads to the airport. The whole town, particularly the east side, needs improved lighting because the streets are not very visible at night. The City pays for new lights and AVEC does the installation.



Setting up tripods to mark travel routes

Transportation is primarily by 4-wheeler in the summer and snow machine in the winter. Lining trails with Geo-Mat would keep them level and designate routes for 4-wheeler use. Traffic circulation in the community involves trips to the airport, stores, post office, school, beach, landfill, cemetery, and health clinic. The majority of these trips are less than half a mile.

Outside of town there are unimproved roads and trails that provide access to subsistence areas, cabins, hot springs, and the neighboring villages of Shaktoolik, Buckland, and Elim. Travel outside of town is risky in all seasons due to weather conditions and the need for route markers. There are approximately 366.4 miles of existing and proposed roads within Koyuk's inventory boundary. Traditional unimproved subsistence routes were established by the Tribe long before it settled its current site.



Merlin Henry shows Bryant Hammond the full extent of the territory allotted to Koyuk, particularly the areas where his reindeer graze.



Koyuk Airport

Air

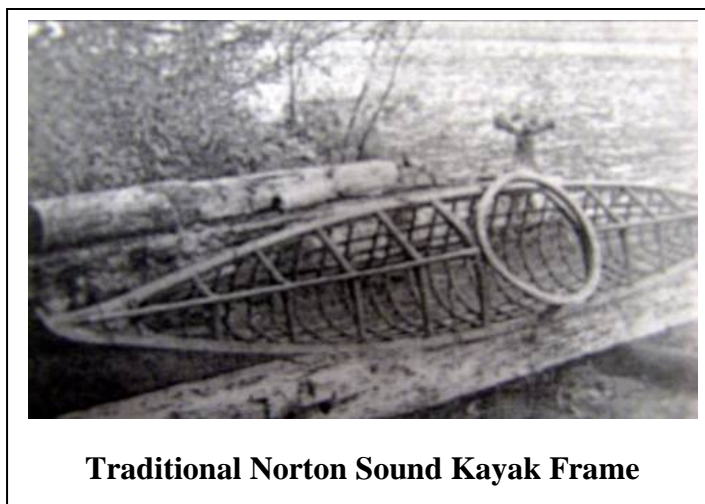
Koyuk has a State-owned 3,000' by 60' gravel runway. Regular flight service from Nome and Unalakleet is available year-round. Aircraft is the only mode of transportation to Koyuk that can be used throughout the year. The community is discussing extending the runway.

Sea

Barges deliver a majority of the community's bulk cargo during the summer months. Construction materials for village projects, fuel, and annual supplies arrive by barge.

In the summer, boats provide transportation to neighboring villages, lightering services, and access to hunting & harvesting resources. There is no small boat launch in Koyuk so people launch & land all along the shore but mostly on the east end and by the Koyuk Native Store.

There is no dock in the village. Currently, barges land on the beach to unload and get stuck when the tide goes out. Supplies are lightered approximately ½ a mile to shore to avoid getting stuck. The community has plans to create a barge-landing at 6 Mile Point, west of town, and a road to it. The landing would double as a small boat launch. The road to it would provide access to hunting in that area which is currently inaccessible by boat during the critical time when ice is breaking up, flowing down the river, and certain harvests are abundant there.



Traditional Norton Sound Kayak Frame

3.4.8 Communications

Mukluk Telephone Co./TelAlaska provides in-state telephone service while AT&T Alascom, GCI, and Mukluk provide long distance service. About 90% of the residents have cell phones.

Unlimited local cell phone service costs about \$40 per month; it is \$1 with “Lifeline,” an income-based service plan. GCI (www.gci.net) provides the majority of Internet service in the village with about 30% of homes having in-house access to the Internet.



The Koyuk Post Office is located in the multi-purpose IRA building. There is one employee and the hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The City Library provides computer and internet use to the public. Additional forms of communication in the village include VHF and satellite phone. Public announcements are made with VHF; most residents have VHF radios. Search and Rescue uses satellite phones. Satellite phones are used by some residents when they go out in the country.

KICY and KNOM radio stations are only received 20 miles south/southeast of town at campsites. A repeater tower needs to be installed for them to be received inside Koyuk City limits.

Communications:

In-State Phone:	Mukluk Telephone Co./TelAlaska
Long-Distance:	AT&T Alascom; GCI; Mukluk Telephone
Internet Service Provider:	GCI (www.gci.net)
TV Stations:	Dish Network (1-800-333-DISH); also see below.
Radio Stations:	KICY; KNOM; KOTZ; KNSA; KDLG
Cable Provider:	Koyuk Utilities (cable TV provider)
Teleconferencing:	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
Postal Mail:	United State Post Office (907-963-2433); UPS (ground) delivered through Ryan Air agent; FEDEX delivered through USPS
Deliveries:	Hand Carry through Bering Air (most popular), Hageland, and Era; Bypass (large quantities)

3.4.9 Health Care

Koyuk's clinic has five staff members: three health aides, one CTC (secretary, patient travel, filing, scheduling, patient registration), and one Village Based Counselor (VBC).

The VBC works closely with the community making sure that people get the support they need including home-visits and out-of-town treatment when necessary.

The VBC also organizes Family Nights for holidays, Christmas, Valentine's Day, Halloween, etc. They are held at the City or IRA Buildings and include fun children's activities like tie-dying shirts and making cards.

Every year, Koyuk receives services from visiting optometrists, audiologists, and dentists.

Physician's Assistants (PAs) are consulted over the phone about how to treat patients. They also visit a few times a year. Patients are flown to Anchorage for surgery and chronic care check-ups. The clinic could use more health aides because they can feel overworked by their duties. They receive both appreciation and criticism from the people they serve and a lot is expected of them.

Top Clinic Priorities

The clinic's main priority is a patient transport vehicle and a heated garage to keep it in. Currently, a staff member's personal 4-wheeler is being used for patient transport because the clinic's 4-wheeler is not working.

Koyuk Clinic

Phone: 907-963-3311 or 907-963-2410 (CTC)

Owner: City of Koyuk

Facility Status: Health Aides – Norma Kavairlook, Jessie Anasogak, 907-963-3311

Alternative Health Care: Visiting PAs, Dentists, Optometrists, Audiologists

Health Comments: Emergency Services have coastal, air, and floatplane access.

Emergency service is provided by a health aide.

Operated by: Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC)

P.O. Box 966

Nome, AK 99762

907-443-3311

www.nortonsoundhealth.org



Koyuk Clinic. A health aide's personal 4-wheeler is currently the Village ambulance.

3.4.10 Municipal Buildings and Municipal Heavy Equipment

The City of Koyuk owns the City Building, Library, two old clinic buildings, washeteria, old school gym, two garages (used for storage), a 960 loader, a small bulldozer, and a dump truck. All heavy equipment is available for rent.



Koyuk City Building

Top City Equipment Priorities

- Remove/cleanup two old fuel tanks.
- Cleanup old AVEC power-plant/transformers (carcinogenic pollutants).
- Repair heavy equipment.
- Acquire new heavy equipment.

3.4.11 Tribal Buildings

Koyuk IRA owns the Native Store, pool hall (currently out of use), clinic, and IRA Building (Post Office and Food Bank are located here).



The IRA Building – USPS, SAR, IGAP, and Food Bank are all administered here.

3.4.12 Public Safety

Koyuk does not currently have official law enforcement. Without a VPSO, the response to deaths has been slow. Waiting a couple days for outside authorities to investigate increases the grief experienced by families. VPSOs have come and gone due to the considerable stress of the position. Outsiders who take the job face the challenges of cultural differences and living in a remote isolated environment with extreme weather. Locals are reluctant to apply for a job that entails enforcing regulations on friends and family.

Koyuk has a volunteer Search and Rescue (SAR) program led by Roger Nassuk, Jr. and Leo Charles. Roger and Leo coordinate with State Troopers and maintain snow machines & other equipment. Their primary objective is saving people from extended exposure to the elements. More volunteers are needed. One challenge is the use of personal equipment and gas for rescues; sometimes people have to wait two weeks to be reimbursed for their costs. New equipment, including a boat and a snow machine, are expected from NSEDC this year.

Koyuk also has a volunteer fire department. Sign-up sheets are being updated to find out who is available if needed.

3.4.13 Libraries and Museums, Cultural Buildings, and Social Events & Programs

Koyuk's Public Library hours are:

- Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. & 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- Wednesday 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- Friday 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. & 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Audrey Hadley is the librarian. OWL internet service (funded by Broadband USA, Bill & Melinda Gates, AK State Library, & Rasmussen Foundation) is available public use, including adult continuing education. Women's KC Club has their sewing nights there (Mondays 7-9 p.m.). Adults and children use the library for reading, computers, crafts (when materials are available through the library grant), and an auction sale before Christmas.

Library Priorities:

- A new library on the east end of town would provide better access for more people.
- Flooring – The rug was removed but not replaced. The City is waiting to level the building first. Children play on the floor and get all dusty.
- Audrey wants a bean-bag area where kids can read.
- There are four computers for public use but one needs a new keyboard and mouse. People can plug their laptops into the net for free.
- The hot water heater needs to be replaced so the toilet will not freeze.
- The electrical system needs to be repaired so the bathroom heater will not trip the system.
- The front door needs a knob. A latch and padlock are being used.
- Library grant provides books, supplies, and librarian salary. The assistance of a grant-writer could help apply for additional funding possibilities, like the grant that provides \$250,000 for language preservation, etc.



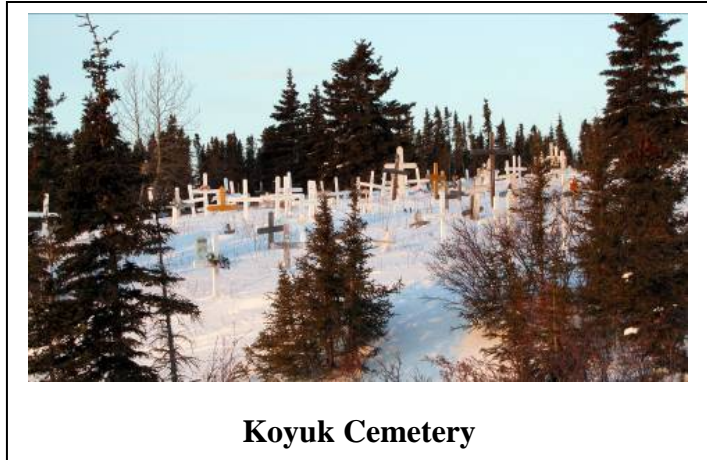
Koyuk Library. Annie Hogendorn and Emily Adams are regulars here.

3.4.14 Cemeteries and Graves

Koyuk Cemetary is located on 4th Street Rd, phone: 907-333-5165. The IRA Council is involved in deciding where to bury the deceased.

3.4.15 Public buildings, lands, churches, parks, camps, and recreational areas

The entire land, water, and beach area is important for hunting and harvesting the plants and animals that grow there. The Koyuk Covenant Church is an integral place of fellowship in the community.

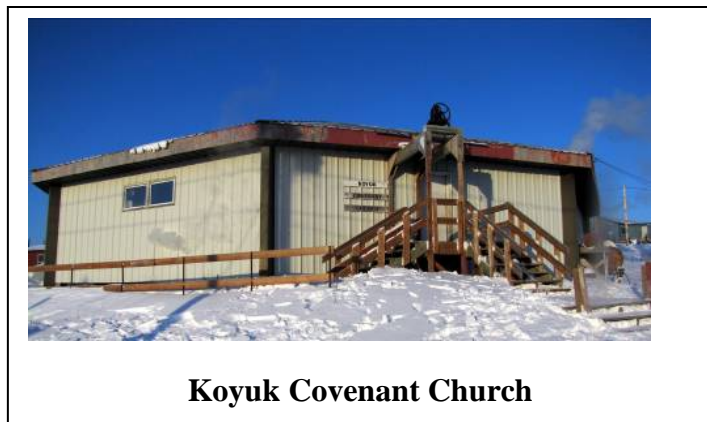


4.0 Population and Growth Trends

4.1 Koyuk Census Data

The following population data is from the 2010 U.S. Census.

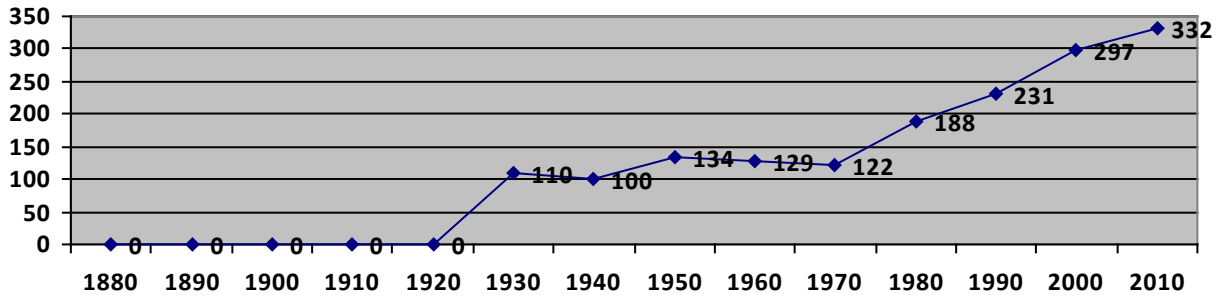
Additional detail is available from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Census and Geographic Information Network and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder.



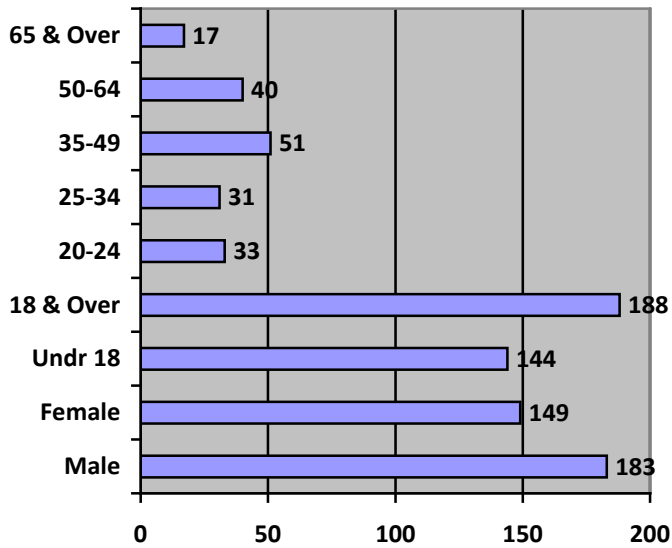
Population by Race:

Population in 2010:	332
White:	12 (3.6%)
Alaska Native or Amer. Indian:	295 (88.9%)
Black:	0
Asian:	1 (0.3%)
Hawaiian Native:	0
Other Race:	0
Two or More Races:	24 (7.2%)
Native (or combination):	319 (96.10%)

Koyuk Census History



Population by Sex & Age



Roger Nassuk, Sr. with his mother in Koyuk in approximately 1930.

4.2 Employment and the Economy

The Koyuk economy is based on subsistence lifestyle supplemented mainly by limited part-time and full-time jobs. Norton Sound Health Corporation, the Bering Strait School District, and Kawerak, Inc. are the major employers of the village. Retail and transportation services also provide income throughout the year, while construction, mining, and commercial fishing provide seasonal employment. There is a small amount of commercial fishing, which is primarily for herring.

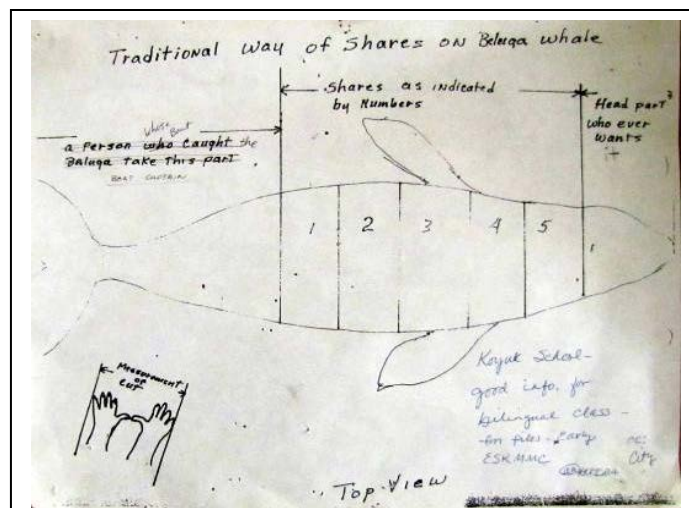
Thirteen residents hold commercial fishing permits. Some income is derived from reindeer herding. Local businesses include the Koyuk Native Corporation (business office, store, and apartments), Koyuk Native Store, Corrine's Video, and Gabe's Store.



Some locals sell handcrafts in the Native Store to supplement their incomes.

Residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Important staple foods include beluga whale, seal, moose, reindeer, crab, salmon, and other fish. Eggs and berries are also gathered and seal oil is used for storing greens, roots, and meat as well as being a nutritional staple in the Native diet.

Many residents sell artwork crafted from the subsistence resources. Ivory tusks and teeth are used by the local artists who carve the ivory into figurines, sculptures, tools, and jewelry. Seal, wolf, lynx, and wolverine skins are used to make hats, mittens, parkas, and slippers.



Koyuk's traditional economic system was based on sharing.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 69¹ residents as employed. The public sector employed 33.3%¹ of all workers. The local unemployment rate was 33.0%¹. The percentage of workers not in labor force was 46.1%¹. The ACS surveys established that average median household income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$25,714 (MOE +/- \$4,404)¹. The per capita income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$8,212 (MOE +/- \$2,249)¹. About 57.6%¹ of all residents had incomes below the poverty level.

¹ All ACS statistics are published with their respective margin of error (MOE). Some of the statistics here are calculated from the original ACS data. The MOE was unable to be carried through the calculations.

Employment

	Estimate	Percent
Population 16 years and over	209	63%
Residents Employed	155	46.7%
Female workers	81	24.4%
Male workers	74	22.3%
Age 45+	54	16.3%
Age 50+	41	12.3%
Total Wages	\$2,499,386	

Income

Estimated Per Capita Income (2009):	\$9,461
Estimated Median Household Income (2009):	\$29,781
Percent Below Poverty (2009):	51.9%

Business Licenses in Koyuk

The following records reflect current business licenses on file with the Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing, Business Licensing Section. These licenses may not represent actual business activity. For more information on a specific business, use Commerce's Business License Search website.

<u>License Number</u>	<u>Business Name</u>	<u>Business Owner</u>
923923	Corinne's Videos	Corinne
904831	East End Store	Bob Hannon
34219	Koyuk Native Corporation	Koyuk Native Corporation
292266	Koyuk Native Store	Koyuk IRA
307202	W H Otton Enterprise	

Community Capital Projects in Koyuk, AK

The following table was acquired from Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development’s Capital Projects Database showing funding, status, and lead agency of capital projects relating to infrastructure, public facilities, and publicly owned equipment where costs totaled \$10,000 or more.

(For more information on a specific project, contact the Lead Agency.)

Agency	Year	Status	Description/Comments	Stage	Cost	Schedule	Contractor
HUD	2009	Funded	Indian Housing Block Grant - Comments: NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds	Contract	\$116,633		Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority
HUD	2008	Funded	Indian Housing Block Grant - Comments: NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds	Design	\$104,046		Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority
HUD	2007	Funded	Indian Housing Block Grant - Comments: NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds	Construction	\$120,436		Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority
Denali	2007	Funded	Community Streets Reconstruction - Comments: The project consists of improvements to local streets in Koyuk to improve safety and reduce dust. The project construction zone includes the entire 2.87-mile street system within the village, including access to the school, post office, health clinic, residential areas and other community infrastructure. The project will improve the road to Class 6 local road standards through roadbed shaping.	Project Close-out Complete	\$5,541,060		Kawerak, Inc.

5.0 Environmental Scan

5.1 Soils and Topography

Koyuk is bound to the east and north by the Koyuk River in a region of low hills which have an elevation range from 400 ft to 800 ft. The hills are primarily underlain by moderately to high metamorphosed Paleozoic sedimentary rocks consisting of calcareous schist and limestone. Regionally, the bedrock beds strike to the north with near vertical dips. Three main types of unconsolidated materials mantle the bedrock hills and occupy the broad lowlands of the Koyuk River valley to the east. These materials become thinner with increasing elevation. They consist primarily of deep deposits of floodplain and marine sediments near sea level and thin deposits of silty colluviums at higher elevations. Alluvial materials consisting chiefly of sands and gravels occupy the King Creek floodplain.

The Koyuk region has not been glaciated and lies within the northern margin of the zone of discontinuous permafrost and permafrost is widespread. Permafrost is generally 100 ft to 200 feet thick on the southern Seward Peninsula although unfrozen zones are present under perennial streams. Based on well records interpreted by HDR (1991), permafrost is estimated to be 75 to 100 ft thick near the village. Permafrost is expected to be deeper on north-facing slopes than on southern slopes which receive more solar radiation.

Soils at Koyuk consist of a thin organic mat with alluvial silts overlaying a mixture of silts and clays. The north (upland) half of the community lies on a gravel and clay ridge. Bedrock is often found at shallow depths with occasional outcropping at the surface. Soils studied in the area demonstrate that Koyuk is largely underlain with continuous permafrost at a depth of 18 to 24 inches, and even deeper in lower parts of the community.

South and southeast of Koyuk, the land is low, marshy tundra covered with hummocks, numerous small lakes, and sloughs. The lower Koyuk river valley northeast of the community is also very swampy and poorly drained. In all of these areas, vegetation is limited to the grass and low bushes typical of wet tundra. North and northwest of Koyuk, the land rises quickly, with a corresponding change in soils and vegetation. The soil is dryer and supports upland spruce and hardwoods.

5.2 Vegetation

The vegetation on the hills around Koyuk consists of moderately dense stands of black spruce, which can reach heights of more than 40 ft. The flatter areas typically are covered with thick mat tundra vegetation with sedges, lichen, and low bushes.

Vegetation on the Seward Peninsula is principally tundra, with alpine dryas-lichen tundra and barrens at high elevations and moist sedge-tussock tundra at lower elevations. Patches of low-growing ericaceous and willow-birch shrubs occur on better-drained areas. Vegetation follows similar patterns consisting primarily of moist (mesic) tundra. Dwarf birch, low willows, blueberry, crowberry, bearberry, Labrador tea, cottongrass, and sedges

are common. Other grasses, forbs, mosses and lichens make up the vegetative communities of the region. Occasional patches of alders and shrub willow grow in sheltered areas.

Local residents harvest a variety of plant species from the land including berries, greens, herbs, mushrooms, roots, and wild onions.

5.3 Climate

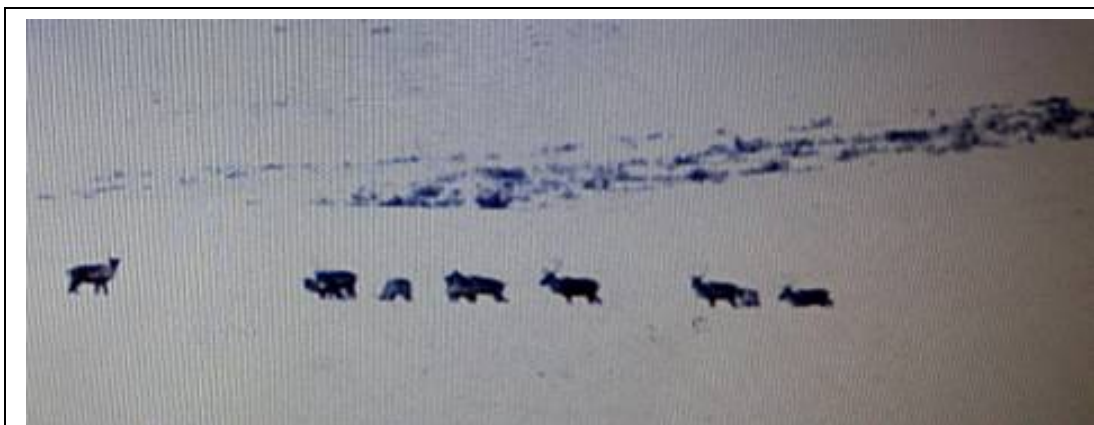
Koyuk has a sub arctic climate with a maritime influence. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 62; winter temperatures average -8 to 8. Annual precipitation is 19 inches, including 40 inches of snowfall. Extremes from -49 to 87 have been recorded. Norton Bay is usually ice-free from May to October. Koyuk is very windy with winds from the north and northeast dominating at an average velocity of 15 knots. The community has expressed interest in using the wind as a power generation source.

The 2004 and 2005 big fall storms, which caused damage to many villages along the Seward Peninsula and Norton Sound coastlines, flooded parts of Koyuk as well. Both storms flooded King Creek Road along the coastline, and eroded the embankment beyond the road. The storms threatened the fuel tank header, where fuel is offloaded at the beach, and all development along the beach. Most of the fish racks and boats were swept away.

5.4 Wildlife

Major wildlife on land in the area includes moose, caribou, and domesticated reindeer. Sea mammals include harbor and bearded seals, walrus, and belugas. Over the past several decades seal numbers have declined.

Migratory birds are numerous. During springtime, migratory birds stop over on their way further north. Snow geese, migrating north to Wrangell Island, are especially valued by residents. Endangered species that pass through the area are emperor geese, whose numbers local residents claim are slowly increasing. One threatened species common to the area is the speckled belly goose. Local salmon runs include pinks, chums, and kings.



Reindeer near Koyuk

5.5 Historic Preservation

There are no Scenic Rivers or Registered Historic Sites in Koyuk.

5.6 Seismic, Flood, and Wetland Information

Koyuk has a low risk of seismic activity and there is no record of damage in Koyuk from earthquakes or tsunamis. Residents report that wind storms during the fall generally cause the most damage. The 2004 and 2005 big fall storms, which caused damage to many villages along the Seward Peninsula and Norton Sound coastlines, flooded parts of Koyuk as well. Both storms flooded King Creek Road along the coastline, and eroded the embankment beyond the road. The storms threatened the fuel tank header, where fuel is offloaded at the beach, and all development along the beach. Most of the fish racks and boats were swept away.



The November 2011 storm surge pushed ice up the along the entire shoreline.

A baseline erosion assessment was performed for the Community of Koyuk in 2007 by the USACE. The paper indicates the riverbank erosion along the Koyuk River and coastal erosion along the Norton Bay shoreline is due to storm surges, high tides, wind and waves. The community is subject to coastal flooding and likely associated erosion about every 10 years, primarily due to wind-driven waves.

According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Koyuk has a high flood hazard. Flooding has occurred in 1913, 1917, 1945, 1963, 1966, 1974, and 1993. Flooding is a



The November 2012 storm pushed shore-ice up to 20-30 feet from the Koyuk Native store.

result of coast storms and increased water levels due to the influence of the Koyuk River. The flooding elevation is approximately 14 to 15 feet above Mean Lower Low Water. Most of the dwellings and other structures are outside of the 100-year floodplain but serious damage to local fishing boats has occurred during storm surges. The USACE website indicates that the community does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The 1913 coastal storm was the major flood event. There is still the driftwood high water mark in areas away from town. The 1963 coastal storm was the

highest in local memory. A cabin near the intersection of First Avenue and Tamarack Street had one foot of water on the first floor during this storm. The November 1974 coastal storm had 50-knot winds and 14 ft waves. A water elevation of 14 to 15 ft MLLW is said to flood the waterfront and three houses at the SE side of the community. Large wind setup occurs due to the shallow depth of Norton Bay. Actual water levels will also be higher than predicted tides due to the influence of the Koyuk River.

Alaska's wetlands occupy 43.3 % of its 403,247,700 acres. This contrasts to the contiguous US where they occupy only 5.2 % of the land surface. Wetlands in Alaska include: bogs, fens, wet and moist tundra, ponds, forests, mud flats, fresh and salt marshes. Most regions in Alaska have a land surface with extensive areas of wetlands. Expanses of moist and wet tundra underlain by permafrost occur in the northern and western regions. Some of the Nation's most extensive complexes of salt marshes and mud flats occur along the coasts of the Bering Sea.

5.7 Land Status

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Land Status Koyuk Native Corporation

12(a) Land Entitlement:	96,120 acres (see note 1)
12(b) Land Entitlement:	0 acres (see note 2)
14(c)(3) Status:	No activity (see note 3)
14(c)(3) Agreement Signed:	No
14(c)(3) Comments:	Land outside of townsite needs to be identified
Map of Boundaries done:	No
Plat Number:	
Recording District:	
Municipal Land Trust:	No
Authorized Village Entity Type:	n/a (see note 4)

Notes:

1. ANCSA 12(a) land entitlement to village corporation from federal government
2. ANCSA 12(b) land reallocated to village corporation from Regional Native Corporation
3. Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), village corporations must re-convey certain land to the local city government or the state in trust to provide for community use and expansion
4. Recognized village group which represents the views of residents on municipal trust land acquisition and management in accordance with AS 44.44.755(b) and 3 AAC 190.110-150.

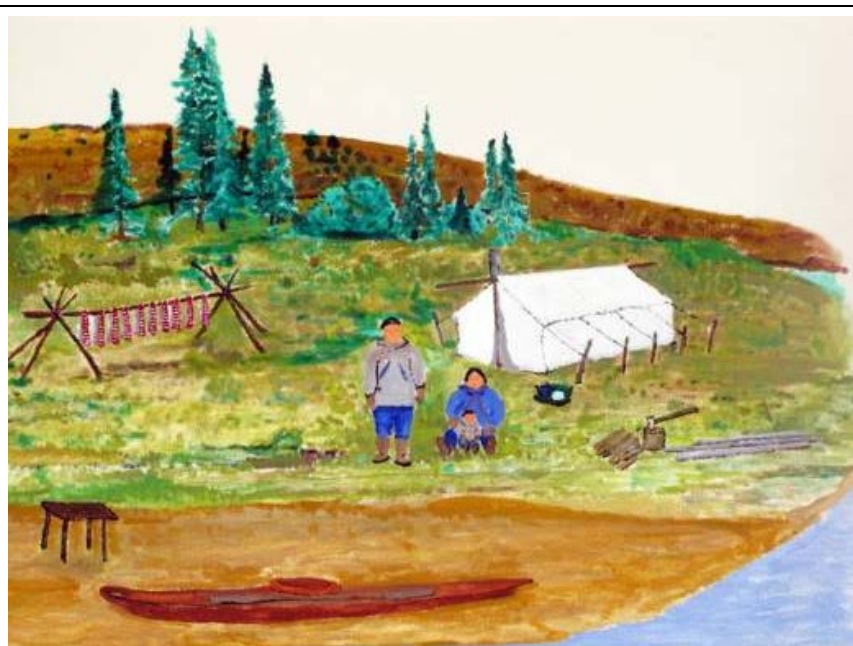
5.8 Designated Land Status and Management Issues

Koyuk is included in the Bering Strait Coastal Resource Service Area. Development in Koyuk may be subject to the Bering Strait Coastal Management Plan developed in 1989. The plan specifically aims to mitigate development project impacts on subsistence resources and their use.

The Armory Building site is contaminated by old oil spills and possibly other hazardous materials because it was used for the storage of military supplies.

5.9 Land Use Potential

Within Koyuk, there is not much land available for further development. If the airport were moved, more land would be open for development. West of town is the landfill where people do not want to build or live because of odors, etc. East of town the ground is soft and steep. The east side of town would be suitable for development if a seawall were built along Koyuk because the ground would dry up where it is currently flooded. Even farther east of town is Corporation land that could be developed if the 14 (c) process were completed for it. That would require paying someone qualified to do the surveying and no local has the training for it. Soil tests are also necessary to avoid another situation where new construction is built on soft ground and then the foundations shift dramatically. Hiring an engineer from a soil lab like R&M, WH Pacific, or Dowl/NANA out of Anchorage can cost up to \$5,000 per unit. If the work were done for a batch of units during one trip, the cost could be divided to as little as \$2,000 per unit.



**From Koyuk School mural-painting
by
R.A. Nassuk, Sr., 2005**

6.0 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT analysis)

6.1 Development Opportunities, Trends, and Strengths

What are development opportunities, current trends in Koyuk, and community strengths and assets that will help us as we plan and complete projects in our community?

Strengths (from inside):

- Clean air
- Friends from next villages go hunt here (ground)
- H.E. available
- Water and sewer available
- Cohesiveness
- Proper training for employees
- Christian get togethers
- Subsistence
- Elder knowledge
- Pulling together
- Recycling
- Federally recognized tribe
- Local talent
- Reindeer might come
- Transportation/land use
- Mail service
- Positive involvement
- Freedom to vote
- Family structure
- Iron Dog and Iditarod Checkpoint
- Elders' wisdom and knowledge
- Strong voices
- Dry community
- Proud
- Cultural practices being practiced
- Building the church
- Leadership
- Adaptive
- Sharing
- Hiring locals for work
- Funding sources
- New school with full staff

Opportunities (from outside):

- Quickbooks
- \$ into community
- Get more involved people opens opportunities
- Tourism
- Economic development and safety plan and regulations
- State troopers
- Online courses
- New technology
- Funding
- Education
- Jobs
- Federal funding
- New blood
- Medical training and assistance
- Technological advancement
- Funding available
- Cost of food cheaper

6.2 Development Barriers, Threats, and Areas of Concern

What are development barriers, hazards, or areas of concern that we need to consider as we begin development projects?

Weaknesses (from inside):

- Lack of Jobs
- non-use of quality workforce
- Individualization
- Lack of Quality Health Care
- Don't have term limits
- Loss of Native Language
- Welfare Dependent
- Lack of "locals" being employed by outsiders
- Poker/Gambling
- No HoneyBucket Haul Service
- High Turnover in Law Enforcement
- Erosion
- fewer volunteers
- Young People not taking advantage of trainings
- Cost of goods & services going up
- Lack of Written Organizational Understanding.
- No Verification of Credentials
- Illegal Drug/Alcohol Trade
- dysfunctional Family Structure
- Respect
- Bad Communication
- Lack of Housing to meet demand
- Lack of Youth Activities

Threats (from outside):

- Big Game
- Wars on terrorism
- Fluctuating Gas/oil Prices and Weak Economy
- More outside interference in subsistence matters
- Outsiders assume they know what is "good" for us and tell us what to do.
- Knowledge of community resources (example: don't develop on sacred or subsistence sites)
- More competition on game hunting & fishing - poverty
- Bureaucratic red tape
- Projects based on assumptions
- Natural Resources and environmental and cultural tradition
- Illegal Drug Trade
- Drug/Alcohol Dealers
- Natural Hazards: Fire, Earthquake, Floods
- Big Storms
- Interference w/migratory routes of land, sea, and air (birds, mammals, etc.)
- Unknown sicknesses in mammals
- Pollution from sea & air
- lack of timely dialog

7.0 Koyuk's Vision, Goals, and Values

7.1 Koyuk's Vision Statement

The community of Koyuk implements the wisdom and knowledge of Elders to teach our traditional way of life respecting the land, sea, and animals. We support quality educators and education and strive to seek employment opportunities through economic development for all generations while keeping healthy families and homes.

7.2 Koyuk's Development Goals

Goal 1: We will improve our infrastructures to meet the demands of growth and needs in the community.

Areas of Focus (Project Ideas):

- We will construct adequate housing for our village
- Planning and zoning
- Housing sub-division
- More street lights
- New and roads improvement
- Access roads to 6 mile point and moose hunting areas
- Agree we can disagree and still move on
- Water and sewer for new subdivision
- New washeteria building
- New water treatment plan
- Upgrade water and sewer system
- Increased employment opportunities
- Economic condition to improve to achieve community wellness
- We will begin a small engine shop
- We will build a new headstart school
- Build a bigger church
- New furnace for the church
- Training for new council members
- Build a bigger dog hotel
- Start a veterinary program
- Build a shelter / safe home
- Fix freezer for commercial fisheries
- New library for East Enders
- Bus / cab for students to go to school
- Elder housing
- Elder van
- Clean lakes east of town
- New city building
- New landfill with a burner (burnbox) w/ a smartash burner
- Incinerator
- More playground equipment @ school
- Cover playground w/finer sand/material
- Recycling center
- Airport terminal
- Boat storage for winter
- Storage units
- Airport fencing
- Hotel / guesthouse bed and breakfast business
- Coffee shop
- Fitness center / swimming pool
- Restaurant (in heritage center?)
- Gift shop (in heritage center?)
- Heated shop
- Fence around graveyard

Goal 2: We will look into natural resource/alternative energy opportunities to lower the cost of living.

Areas of Focus (Project Ideas):

- Gravel
- Sawmill
- Alternative energy sources
- Lower cost of living expenses
- Developing natural resources
- Wind turbines
- Solar panels
- Hydro-electric feasibility study @ Mukluk-Geothermal

Goal 3: We will minimize destruction and health risks.

Areas of Focus (Project Ideas):

- New airport
- Relocation of airport
- Seawall
- Evacuation route / plan
- Erosion control
- Construct small trails for 4 wheelers so they don't go everywhere
- Upgrade road culverts
- Airport dust control

Goal 4: We will secure long-term law enforcement to ensure the safety of our community.

Areas of Focus (Project Ideas):

- Need local law enforcement
- Emergency planning services
- 1000 yard rifle range
- Getting a full fire department that is always ready
- Regular potlucks for law enforcement to show support

Goal 5: We will continue our traditional lifestyle.

Areas of Focus (Project Ideas):

- Cultural center
- Culture and tradition
- We will construct a heritage center
- Preserving cultural identity
- Men's house (heated multi-purpose building)
- Reintroduce traditional games
- Hunting
- Eskimo dancing / get our own drums
- Hunter education (safety education)
- Secure funding for youth camp
- Document (w/films) traditional lifestyle
- “Inupiaq Days” (Language classes)
- Apply for grant to take video conference language classes thru UAF
- Request Eskimo dancing before school lets out
- More parent involvement in teaching children traditional lifestyle
- Potlucks

Goal 6: We will continue to support our youth.

Areas of Focus (Project Ideas):

- Operating teen center
- Open pool hall for our kids
- Get youth more involved in community planning / government
- Life skills / planned parenting (Programs)
- Employment skills
- Help applying for college
- Scholarships
- Apprenticeships
- Inform youth and parents where help is available
- Encourage 3 – 6 years in the Military
- JROTC
- Boys and Girls Club
- Boy / Girl Scouts
- Mandatory Tobacco prevention programs / education
- Summer Youth Employment
- Enforce Curfew Laws
- Teen Social Events - Dances (in Gym? In IRA?)

Goal 7: We will have high quality health care.

Areas of Focus (Project Ideas):

- Local doctor
- We will purchase an ambulance for our clinic
- Better health care (more dental visits & more health aids)
- Health aide training
- Senior health care (Respite care)
- Quicker air ambulance service
- Suicide prevention
- Substance / alcohol abuse education
- Upgrade morgue (Relocate)
- Community health education (Health fair)
- Stress (patient) confidentiality to health aides (Follow “patient’s First” motto)

7.3 Koyuk Community Values and Development

7.3.1 Koyuk Values

Traditional Lifestyle

- Camping
- Traditional subsistence lifestyle
- Family and friendly people, traditional values
- Traditional lifestyle
- Location and proximity to local resources (fish, game etc)
- My home: most beautiful in the world; friendly people
- Healthy lifestyle and traditions, learned from family and teach these to my family
- Continue living off land air and sea
- Traditional council: info on federal land KNC fuel, protecting corps land and issues, City: local laws
- Trees, plants, animals, sea mammals, and insects
- Subsistence traditional foods
- Away from city lifestyle
- Ensure that future generations have the same opportunities
- Would like to maintain traditional lifestyle without too much government interference
- Because I love traditional values
- What do you like about your community? Having Eskimo food
- Maintaining traditional values
- Maintain hunting fishing gathering camping listening to elders, as opposed to watching them

Community lifestyle

- Education
- Law enforcement local employment and more jobs
- Safe and healthy community
- Community lifestyle
- Proud of our village working together
- Safety / looking out for each other
- What makes you most proud? Koyuk High School
- Ability to adapt to changes
- 70% government subsidies
- education, complete both high school and college
- employment: without training you can't get a job
- live in community since childhood enjoying outdoors

Partial historical values

- Home
- Born and raised here
- I stay in my community because: no one knows me better than I know myself
- Because someone said: you might fall off a cliff if Koyuk was built in 6 mile point
- Why do I stay here: It's just always been home
- Location location location
- Location / food

Family Values

- Family
- Family oriented
- This community makes me proud because: we have no law enforcement visible
- People / family
- Teach / show my children values, morals taught to me by my parents
- Good family style relations

- Compliments from others that don't live here
- Family heritage
- Keeping our village together
- #2 We live off the land, air, and sea. I don't recognize the word "subsistence" we had no say so in defining our way of life it was given to us by another ethnic group
- Caring

7.3.2 Applying Values to Community Development

When we develop and plan important projects or programs, what are the things we must remember? We should:

- We should consider the advantages and the disadvantages and a timeline.
- We should consider the economic and social impacts (feasibility study).
- Follow local (immediate to Koyuk) Hire.
- We should take the values and consider development.
- WE should consider the people it's going to impact.
- WE should practice noise discipline and know where it applies.
- We should consider generations to come when making our decision.
- WE should be aware of climate changes and consider natural hazards.
- We should ensure that developers have a safety mechanism to protect our natural environment.
- We shouldn't put a value on our land, sea, and animals.
- Follow proper protocol of entities (eg following Corp land use policy).
- Don't come and enforce anything on us.
- Cultural sensitivity
- Listen to local knowledge.
- WE should have good follow-thru and check up and encourage employees to get work done.
- We should consider how a project will impact our environment, society, economy, and cumulative impacts (eg coal development).
- We should train our new council members.
- We should consider how it will affect our lifestyle.
- We should ensure there is always a scoping process.
- We should ensure the tables are Real big so we can participate in development.
- We should be vocal, ask questions.
- Organizations coming in should always respect the community that they are coming to.
- Make sure when you put your totem pole up you ask us even before you dig a hole.
- Get approval of development from the community.
- Make sure our Air, Water, and land are protected.
- Always notify the entities of projected development.

8.0 Development Priorities and Implementation

There were 10 priorities identified by the Koyuk Planning Committee and approved by the City of Koyuk, the Koyuk Native Corporation, and the Native Village of Koyuk in order to improve the economic development for the community. In order to provide a thorough understanding of each project, the following information is given for each priority:

Project Description

-Background
-Project Needs and Benefits
-Potential Constraints to Project
Development

Project Implementation

-Plan of Action
-Organizations Responsible and Contact
Information
-Funding Possibilities

Jointly Approved Top 10 Priorities for the Community of Koyuk 2012 - 2016

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Housing | 6. Roads |
| 2. New water treatment plant | 7. Search and rescue |
| 3. Ambulance for the clinic | 8. Tribal court |
| 4. Build a new Head Start school. | 9. Law enforcement (VPSO) |
| 5. Youth / cultural center | 10. Developing natural resources |

8.1 PRIORITY # 1 - Housing

8.1.1 Housing - Project Description

Background

Koyuk needs more homes to meet the needs of its current and growing population. The community used to help people build log cabins so they could start families. Young families have children but do not have jobs or enough money to acquire homes. Many of the current homes are not large enough for the family size, are not adequately insulated to minimize the cost of heating, or have mold/safety issues.

The Bering Straits Housing Authority currently owns 35 homes in Koyuk and only two are unoccupied. There are four applications on file for new construction and one for renovation.

All rentals are low-income based. Rent varies from about \$100-\$200 per month depending on income. The renter eventually owns the home, but it might take as long as 35 years.

Acquiring housing is challenging for middle-income people. They make too much money to qualify for low-cost housing programs. But they do not make enough money to purchase housing on their own.

In addition to funding, land is needed for new construction. If the airport were relocated, its current location would be suitable for a new subdivision.

Project Needs and Benefits

The rate of new home construction needs to increase in order to meet the needs of Koyuk's growing population. If more housing units were available to the tribe, more families and elders would remain in the community and contribute to the culture.

There is a need for the education and preparation necessary to take advantage of existing programs for acquiring new housing.

Building new housing will:

- Alleviate over-crowding of households with multi-generational extended families. The Alaska Housing Assessment defines overcrowding as less than 300 square feet per person in a home.
- Projects will provide locals, especially youth, with on-the-job training (OJT).
- Generate jobs and income from the construction of new homes and the renovation of existing housing
- Small businesses might be started in some homes to create and supplement incomes.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

There is a limited amount of land available for development within city limits. West of town is the landfill and sewage lagoon. People do not want to live or build there because of the smells and pollution-challenges. East of town, the land is sloping and the soil is soft causing foundations to shift too much. Corporation land beyond that is more suitable for development but needs to be allotted through the 14 (c). A qualified local is needed to do the work or else an outsider has to be paid to do it. A seawall is needed along the shoreline to keep land on east end of town dry so it can be developed.

Funding for housing projects is decreasing while construction costs are rising. Material costs in the Bering Straits Region have increased an average of 10-15% every year over the last decade. Ten years ago residential construction cost about \$375 per square foot. Now the cost is \$500-\$550 per square foot and sometimes as high as \$600 per square foot.

Potential costs include: materials, shipping, liabilities, insurance, labor, management, plumbing, water, sewer, codes, roads, permitting, fuel, electricity, training, land-lot, turn-over, time-line, administrative, soil tests (up to \$5,000 per site for engineer to travel to Village), surveys, costs of 14 (c) process

Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority (BSRHA) does credit and criminal background checks on everyone who applies to the Village Purchase Homebuyer Program. People with certain convictions can be disqualified for life or for years depending on the offense. These regulations are in accordance with the Federal Housing Act and enforced by HUD. In some cases, people who seek and complete rehabilitation through Behavioral Health Services can be granted special consideration. But it does not guarantee that the Housing Authority will relax its regulations.

8.1.2 Housing - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Create a village planning committee consisting of five to seven key people from major entities in the Village (IRA, Corporation, City, School, Clinic, Utilities, etc.). Meet quarterly to discuss housing issues. The committee can arrange to have a representative from the Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority (BSRHA) present at each meeting to address the plan of action step-by-step as it develops.
- Conduct a local survey to determine the housing needs and number of units needed.
- Look into proven and affordable alternative methods and designs for construction and renovation.
- Incorporate traditional local input into planning and designing.
- Clearly define administrative duties.
- Develop a local skilled overseer/project manager.
- Contact BSRHA to arrange Housing Authority representation at village planning committee meetings.
- Outsource duties to outside administrator, if necessary while developing a local skilled overseer/manager.
- Hold joint meetings with the city, corporation, utilities, etc. to plan where to build.

- Select potential sites for the new homes and look into easement and environmental issues as well as access issues to utilities.
- Test soil to make sure it is not too soft.
- File paperwork with the City for making the new lots.
- Write management and maintenance policies for the potential rental units. Develop application forms and lease agreement forms.
- A grant-writer will establish & cultivate relationships with existing and potential project partners and secure funding & other forms of project assistance.
- Submit grant applications.
 - Kawerak's Regional Grant Specialist, (907-443-4254) may be able to assist in identifying possible funding sources.
- The Tribe can apply for the ICDBG grant or they can look into the leveraging options listed below:
 - Title VI options – The Tribe may borrow against future block grant allocations.
 - Partnering – There are USDA programs for low interest loans to build houses for eligible families.
 - Section 184 – There is a program where the Tribe can use a commercial bank to obtain funds for new housing.
- Get locals trained and certified for construction work. Provide as much on-the-job (OJT) training as possible.
- Clear & ready lots, build foundations, and get gravel.
- Continue to work with the Tribe, city, corporation, and private owners to expand all housing opportunities in the community. City, IRA, and Corporation should meet two times each month initially for as long as necessary to decide what should happen next. Add to agenda for tri-council meetings.
- Continue to seek funding to assist community members in renovations.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753
4. Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority, PO Box 995, Nome, AK 99762
5. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 222 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99513-7504, <http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en.html>

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

– Colleen Bickford, Alaska Field Office Director,
 Phone (907)-677-9830, (877)-302-9800, 907-677-9800, Cell (907)-223-1126,
 Fax (907)-677-9805,
 Email: colleen_bickford@hud.gov,
 Anchorage Field Office, 3000 C Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99503
www.Hud.gov

-Indian Community Development Block Grants (ICDBG)

- Wants to see matching funds
- Application may be available in October and will include due date.
- Maximum grant award: \$600,000
- Key Contact: Elaine Hammes, Grants Management Specialist, (907)-677-9884
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/grants/icdbg.cfm>

-Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority

<http://bsrha.org/>

-Rasmuson Foundation

- Tier 1 (\$25,000 or less), 60-90 day approval, Jeff Baird, Program Associate, 907-297-2831, jbaird@rasmuson.org or Aleesha Towns-Bain, Senior Program Associate, 907-297-2875, atowns-bain@rasmuson.org
- Tier 2 (over \$25,000), Approval by Board in June and December meetings annually, Sammye Pokryfki, Senior Program Officer, 907-297-2881, spokryfki@rasmuson.org
<http://www.rasmuson.org/>

-M. J. Murdock Trust

- No application deadline
- Average grant amounts \$100,000 - \$200,000
- Typically not interested in granting funds less than \$50,000
<http://www.murdock-trust.org/>

-Private Foundations and Local Donations

-State of Alaska Legislature

- Request assistance for a capital project.
- Representative Neal Foster
- Senator Donald Olson
w3.legis.state.ak.us/index.php

-United States Legislature

- Request assistance for a capital project.
- Senator Mark Begich: <http://begich.senate.gov/public/>
- Senator Lisa Murkowski: <http://murkowski.senate.gov/public/>

-United States House of Representatives

- Request assistance for a capital project.
- Representative Don Young: <http://donyoung.house.gov/>

-Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)

- Teacher/senior/public safety housing programs, Mark Romick, Director of Planning, 907-330-8274

-Provides grants to Regional Housing Authority and Rural Cap for free (income-based) weatherization, etc.

-AHFC has other programs too.

<http://www.ahfc.state.ak.us/home/index.cfm>

-USDA Rural Development Housing and Community Facilities Program

-No grant application deadline

-Multiple programs

-Contact: James Nordland, State Director, 907-761-7707, james.nordlund@ak.usda.gov

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

-USDA Rural Housing Preservation Grants

-Max award: \$50,000

-Application Deadline: June 25, 2012

-Contact: James Nordland, State Director, 907-761-7707, james.nordlund@ak.usda.gov

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HAD-HPG_Grants.html

-State Farm Company Grants Program

-Applications deadline for 2013 grants: May 31st, 2012

-Programs for government entities and 501(C)(3)

-Minimum Grant Amount: \$5,000

-Maximum Grant Amount: Based on community population

-Regional contact: Carolyn Fujioka, (808)-951-1160

<http://www.statefarm.com/aboutus/community/grants/company/company.asp>

-Housing Assistance Council

-Occasionally has grants

-Currently has loans for new construction and renovation projects up to \$750 for unit construction per project (Unit could mean a subdivision with multiple structures.)

-Primary Contact: Dierdra Pressley, (202)-842-8600 ext. 154, hac@ruralhome.org

<http://www.ruralhome.org/>

-The Hearst Foundations

-No application deadline

-\$50,000 grant minimum

-The Foundation works with 501(C)(3)s that have at least \$1million budget

-Primary contact: Mr. Paul Dinovitz, (415)-908-4500, hearst.sf@hearstfdn.org

<http://hearstfdn.org/>

-American Seafoods Corporate Giving Program

-Grant deadlines: Approximately January 15, April 15, and November 15, annually

-Grant amounts: Usually under \$5,000

-Primary contact: Ms. Kimberly Lynch, (206)-256-2659

<http://www.americanseafoods.com/>

8.2 PRIORITY # 2 – Sanitation Facilities Improvement

8.2.1 New Water Treatment Plant - Project Description

Background

This priority includes a number of sub-projects which together comprise sanitation improvement:

[AK23790-1001](#) KOYUK - New Water Treatment Plant

[AK23790-1002](#) KOYUK - WST Upgrades

[AK23790-1101](#) KOYUK - Water Source Improvements

[AK23790-2001](#) KOYUK - Sewer Collection Imp.

[AK23790-2101](#) KOYUK - Lagoon Improvements

[AK23790-9001](#) KOYUK - New Solid Waste Site



The walls in the Water Plant are splitting wide from floor to ceiling.

Koyuk's Sanitation Facilities Improvement project is in the final design and construction phase. The Sanitation Facilities Improvement Plan (SFIP) documents exactly what is needed and

includes alternative designs for accomplishing it. Koyuk is seeking funding to proceed with construction.

The existing water treatment plant is old, outdated, inadequate, unsanitary, and dangerous. The paint is falling off. Run-off from it is draining onto home-sites.

The building is collapsing. The plant has been shut down in the past. The wooden frame is rotting. The main ridge beam is falling apart.

The water tank is old. Its roof blows off. It only holds 188,000 gallons of its original 212,000 gallon capacity.

The shower and laundry facilities in the washateria have been closed off to the public because the building is a hazard.



Sagging walls are cut to alleviate the pressure on the pipes in the water & sewer plant.

The water pumps need constant repair. The pumps have been replaced four times in the last two years. One reason is over-use. Each pump costs about \$2500 to replace. The well-house overflows when the pump malfunctions. The overflow runs under the building eroding the ground under the foundation causing each side of the structure to sag. The walls are cracking and the pipes bend under the pressure causing the pumps to burn out. Holes are cut in the walls under the pipes to alleviate some of the pressure.

Some man-holes are sunken beneath the level of the City streets instead of being at or above the street levels. Runoff goes right into them so the pumps have to run 24/7 and burn out. The runoff includes lots of dirt, sand, and gravel which gets into the cracks in the old plumbing system and clogs the pipes causing further problems with operation and maintenance. The spring runoff brings tons of material with it.

The community's sewage lagoon and landfill have reached capacity.

Project Needs and Benefits

The community needs public laundry and shower facilities. The water plant and washateria building itself is in danger of collapsing. Pump replacement is frequent and costly. The water tank has insufficient holding capacity. Koyuk needs adequate sewage and solid waste management systems. Water sources need to be dependable.

The new water treatment plant will include a washateria, sauna, and back-up generator all in the same building. The new plant will be safe because it will not collapse. The water tank will hold an adequate supply. Laundry and shower facilities will be available to the public. New pumps will not burn out and need replacement. The community will have adequate waste management systems.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Resources are needed to move forward with the project. A grants calendar is needed that tells generally when to apply for them and when their application deadlines are. Project costs include:

- Engineering fees
- Materials/shipping
- Labor

Federal and State resources have declined. There is a priority ranking system that determines the order in which projects are done in the villages. Koyuk's project may not be high enough on the list to be completed this year.

8.2.2 Sanitation Facilities Improvement - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

Collaborate with RUBA, ANTHC, & NSHC to secure funding for sanitation facility improvement in the following phases:

- Refer to Koyuk Alaska Sanitation Facilities Improvement Plan (SFIP), December 2009, and RUBA status report, Ak Department of Commerce for detailed activity descriptions, budgets, etc.,

Phase 1: 1001: Construct new water treatment plant and washateria next to old before demolishing old,

Study 1101: new water resource

1002: Insulate water storage tank roof.

Phase 2: 1101 construct new water source

1101 Improve well access trail + transmission line upgrades.

2001 residential water and wastewater services.

Phase 3: 2001: Improve lift station and wastewater collection system,

2101 Remove and replace lagoon lines.

- Secure funding for final design and construction
- Construct and commission facilities
- Operate and Maintain Facilities

-ICDBG & CDBG want to see match \$ for a high score. Find out if NSEDC will provide that match. Make sure NSEDC is fully aware of SFIP. They need to know that the new plant is a “shovel-ready” project that does not need to be engineered from scratch. Match \$ might go toward VSW or IHS.

-The City of Koyuk can submit an application for a Rural Development (RD) direct grant. ANTHC can assist with the application.

-Approach AVEC about piping “waste” heat from electric plant to water plant and using water plant as a thermal dump load for excess energy if wind turbines are installed. NSEDC Community Energy Fund might assist with this.

-Find out how other villages are getting similar things done.

-With funds from Kawerak’s Grant Writer Assistance program, hire a grant writer to identify alternative funding sources and submit an application for construction funds.

-Make needs known.

-Describe needs in writing; distribute description to Kawerak & decision makers.

-Hire a lobbyist to assist in securing funds through State of Alaska.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-State of Alaska Legislature

-Request assistance for a capital project

-Representative Neal Foster

-Senator Donald Olson

<http://senate.legis.state.ak.us/>

-State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Dev.

<http://www.dced.state.ak.us/>

-Norton Sound Health Corporation - Office of Environmental Health

-Kevin Zweifel, Director, 907-443-3294, kzweifel@nshcorp.org

<http://www.nortonsoundhealth.org/>

-Alaska Native Health Consortium (ANTHC)

-Primary Contact: Brad Blackstone, leading project in Koyuk, (907)-729-4082, bblackstone@anthc.org

<http://www.anthc.org>

-State of Alaska – Department of Water - Village Safe Water (VSW)

Manager: Greg magee, 907-269-7613

dec.alaska.gov/water/vsw/

-CDBG - Department of Commerce, Community, & Economic Development

-Requires matching funds of 25% to receive highest scoring

-\$850,000 maximum annual grant amount per community

-Deadline: 1st Friday in December by 4:30 p.m.

-Application materials usually available in early September and workshops in fall

-Grant Administrator: Janet Davis (907)-451-2746

<http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/grt/blockgrants.htm>

-ICDBG

-Wants to see matching funds

-Application may be out in October and will include due date.

-Maximum Grant award: \$600,000

-Key contact: Elaine Hammes, Grants management Specialist, 907-677-9884

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/grants/icdbg.cfm>

-Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDCC)

-Outside Entity Funding (OEF) for priority projects is \$60,000 per year per village

-Grant application deadline: January 15, 2013

-Primary Contact: Paul Ivanoff III, (800)-385-3190, paul@nsedc.com

-Rasmuson Foundation

-Tier 1 (\$25,000 or less), 60-90 day approval, Jeff Baird, Program Associate, 907-297-2831, jbaird@rasmuson.org or Aleesha Towns-Bain, Senior Program Associate, 907-297-2875, atowns-bain@rasmuson.org

-Tier 2 (over \$25,000), Approval by Board in June and December meetings annually, Sammie Pokryfki, Senior Program Officer, 907-297-2881, spokryfki@rasmuson.org
www.rasmuson.org

-USDA Rural Development Housing and Community Facilities Program

-No grant application deadline

-Multiple programs

-Contact: James Nordland, State Director, 907-761-7707, james.nordlund@ak.usda.gov
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

-Indian Health Service (IHS) Division of Sanitation Facilities Construction (DSFC)

-Alaska Division Director, Steve Bolan, 907-729-3711, steven.bolan@ihs.gov
<http://www.ihs.gov/dsfc/index.cfm?module=home>

-Private Foundations and Local Donations

8.3 PRIORITY # 3 – Ambulance for the Clinic

8.3.1 Ambulance for the Clinic - Project Description

Background

Koyuk's ambulance is currently the personal 4-Wheeler belonging to one of the Clinic's Health Aides. It does not protect patients from the elements. Patients have to be transported from the clinic on the east side of Koyuk to the airport to get medevaced. A traditional ambulance is needed for transporting badly injured patients in emergencies.

Project Needs and Benefits

An ambulance which protects patients from the elements and a heated garage for storing it will be necessary. A driver with a valid driver's license and emergency personnel will be needed to operate the ambulance. Equipment will be needed to clear snow from the roads so the ambulance will be able to drive. The ambulance and its inventory of supplies will require maintenance. The ambulance service will result in patients being protected from the elements. It will be sanitary, helping reduce infection rates.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Acquiring and maintaining the ambulance and its personnel will require initial and ongoing funding for fuel, repairs, wages, parts, training, etc. The required funding has not been secured and locals will need training to operate an ambulance. Vandalism and the effects of the elements on the ambulance could be problems. A heated garage only used for the ambulance will have initial and maintenance costs.

8.3.2 Ambulance for the Clinic - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Substantiate the need. Compile information about how many patients need ambulance service. The IRA gets a report of the number of patients transported at every monthly meeting.
- Estimate costs and get freight quotes.
- Establish and maintain open & honest communication with the people planning ambulance service implementation. Louis Murphy is the current contact at EMS.
- Establish maintenance plan. A heated garage dedicated to ambulance storage and maintenance is necessary. It cannot be used for other business (ie. Freight pickup, logging, etc.).
- Hire an EMS Tech Certified driver.
- Personnel must maintain accurate inventory of contents/supplies needed for ambulance use.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753
4. Norton Sound Health Corporation, Nome, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC) - EMS Program

-Key Contact: Louis Murphy, 907-443-3255, lmurphy@nshcorp.org

-USDA Rural Development

-Contact: James Nordland, State Director, 907-761-7707, james.nordlund@ak.usda.gov
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

-Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDCC)

-Outside Entity Funding (OEF) for priority projects is \$60,000 per year per village

-Grant application deadline: January 15, 2013

-Primary Contact: Paul Ivanoff III, (800)-385-3190, paul@nsedcc.com

-Rasmuson Foundation

-Tier 1 (\$25,000 or less), 60-90 day approval, Jeff Baird, Program Associate, 907-297-2831, jbaird@rasmuson.org or Aleesha Towns-Bain, Senior Program Associate, 907-297-2875, atowns-bain@rasmuson.org

-Tier 2 (over \$25,000), Approval by Board in June and December meetings annually, Sammie Pokryfki, Senior Program Officer, 907-297-2881, spokryfki@rasmuson.org
www.rasmuson.org

-M. J. Murdock Trust

-No application deadline

-Average grant amounts \$100,000 - \$200,000

-Typically not interested in granting funds less than \$50,000

<http://www.murdock-trust.org/>

-State of Alaska Legislature

-Involve legislators in requesting assistance

-Representative Neal Foster

-Senator Donald Olson

<http://senate.legis.state.ak.us/>

-Private Foundations and Local Donations

8.4 PRIORITY # 4 – Build a New Head Start School.

8.4.1 Build a New Head Start School. - Project Description

Background

The existing Head Start (HS) School Building is old, small, and inadequate for office space and the growing number of students. The 17' x 42' space inside the 40' x 60' building provides enough room for a maximum of 20 students, allowing the required 35 square feet per child. There is only one bathroom for the 20 students and the three staff members. The number of students is increasing and there is a waiting list.

The doors are drafty and snow comes in when they are shut. The building is not heated enough. The windows do not open.

The building is located next to the old AVEC power plant which presents chemical and structural environmental hazards dangerous to children's health. The area smells like fuel and is carcinogenic because the Armory was previously used to store military equipment and there were leaks & spills. The construction materials of the building itself may be outdated. Hazards like asbestos and lead paint may be present.

The State of Alaska National Guard owns the building, rents it to Head Start for \$1 per year, and gets priority use of it if it needs it. One day, the National Guard landed on the shore of Koyuk and went to the building to occupy it not realizing that it was a pre-school.

Students must cross the street in all weather to go to lunch at the main school. Traffic is a danger. There is not a kitchen in the Head Start building so preparing meals there is not an option.

There is not a fence around the outdoor play area. There is the potential for children to wander off, for dogs to wander in, etc.

The old Koyuk School gets vandalized every summer and is not maintained so it is not an option.

Head Start was going to move into Koyuk's new main school building across the street but the decision was not authorized.

Project Needs

HeadStart students, staff, and parents need a school that is the size required by regulation. They need multiple restrooms, a cooking area, a fenced in outdoor play area, and ground that is not contaminated by old oil spills & other hazards.

Project Benefits

By moving HeadStart to a better location, students and staff will be safer and healthier. There will be enough square footage to meet building codes for a preschool and there will be more than one restroom. The children will have a safe outdoor play area surrounded by a fence. Using the IRA building temporarily will meet some of these needs.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Large projects require collaboration and match funds. There is need for a local planner and construction planning experience. Kawerak, IRA, or BSSD might not authorize the plan. Negotiating a new rent contract between HS and the IRA could be a challenge. Initial and ongoing costs of establishing and maintaining a new HS location might delay progress. Consultants will have to be paid. Land zoning issues for a new building might be a problem.

8.4.2 New Head Start - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

Short Term (Use IRA building temporarily.)

Create a contract with IRA and HeadStart to use IRA building as temporary HS location.
Move HS from Armory to IRA building.

Long Term (New Building)

- Secure resources for the construction of a new HeadStart building.
- Determine location for the new building.
- Hire contractor to build the new structure.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. **Native Village of Koyuk**, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. **City of Koyuk**, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. **Koyuk Native Corporation**, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753
4. **Kawerak, Inc.**, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

State of Alaska > Department of Public Safety > Fire and Life Safety, (David Aiden, Plan Reviewer), 907-451-5200

-USDA Rural Development

-Contact: James Nordland, State Director, 907-761-7707, james.nordlund@ak.usda.gov
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

-CDBG - Department of Commerce, Community, & Economic Development

-Requires matching funds of 25% to receive highest scoring
-\$850,000 maximum annual grant amount per community
-Deadline: 1st Friday in December by 4:30 p.m.
-Application materials usually available in early September and workshops in fall
-Grant Administrator: Janet Davis (907)-451-2746
<http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/grt/blockgrants.htm>

ICDBG

- Wants to see matching funds
- Application may be out in October and will include due date.
- Maximum Grant award: \$600,000
- Key contact: Elaine Hammes, Grants management Specialist, 907-677-9884
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/grants/icdbg.cfm>

State of Alaska Legislature – Appropriations

- Request assistance for a capital project
- Representative Neal Foster
- Senator Donald Olson
<http://senate.legis.state.ak.us/>

M. J. Murdock Trust

- No application deadline
- Average grant amounts \$100,000 - \$200,000
- Typically not interested in granting funds less than \$50,000
<http://www.murdock-trust.org/>

Rasmuson Foundation

- Might furnish interior of completed building but will not build new structure
- Tier 1 (\$25,000 or less), 60-90 day approval, Jeff Baird, Program Associate, 907-297-2831, jbaird@rasmuson.org or Aleesha Towns-Bain, Senior Program Associate, 907-297-2875, atowns-bain@rasmuson.org
- Tier 2 (over \$25,000), Approval by Board in June and December meetings annually, Sammye Pokryfki, Senior Program Officer, 907-297-2881, spokryfki@rasmuson.org
www.rasmuson.org

Denali Commission

- For inquiries about funding energy projects, call Jodi Fondy, 907-271-3011.
- For inquiries about funding transportation projects, call Adison , 907-271-1640
<http://www.denali.gov>

Private Foundations and Local Donations

www.parentsasteachers.org

www.bestbeginningsalaska.org

8.5 PRIORITY # 5 -Youth/Cultural Center

8.5.1 Youth/Cultural Center - Project Description

Background

Traditionally, the people of Koyuk had a gathering place for teaching, learning, and sharing among youth, adults, and elders. Koyuk's residents bead, carve, sew, skin, hunt, prepare & store food, sing, dance, drum, tell stories, speak & teach the Inupiaq language, make kayaks & sleds, repair motors, run businesses, care for & heal the sick & wounded, counsel the suffering, and lead & govern the community. Currently, there is no place for gathering to teach these life-skills in Koyuk. Youth do not have a gathering place other than the school & gym. The IRA building is incomplete and the school has limited hours. Other buildings are too small or already obligated. An Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) was done for this project by grant writer, Noel Weemes, to use old high school building (4300 square feet), but how to maintain operation costs was an obstacle.

Project Needs and Benefits

Koyuk needs a self-sustaining center to continue its tradition of sharing and teaching what it has to offer with its youth and its visitors. It will be a "qasgi" – a cultural heritage learning center where local traditions are preserved. It will be equipped with temperature control for storage, preservation, and display of artifacts. Youth need to identify with their culture, be proud of it, and feel like they are part-owners of what is theirs. Visitors should be able to see what local culture & identity is.

The community needs a small-engine repair shop, an e-commerce center, carving facilities, and a location for selling locally-made crafts. The Youth/Cultural Center will provide these facilities.

The well-being of Koyuk's youth and the continuity of the teachings & wisdom of its Elder's will be significantly enhanced enabling strong current & future leadership in the community. The example will help serve similar efforts and needs elsewhere in the Bering Straits Region.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Resources for FDA certifications, paying AVEC for setting things up (solar panels, etc.), acquiring land, new construction & or renovation, and program maintenance (fuel, labor, materials, etc.) must be acquired and developed. Funding sources are limited, competitive, or only focus on certain demographic groups or themes. Few funding sources will finance facilities or activities for extended periods of time so the programs of any tribe must constantly seek funding from a variety of sources and be creative in how programs are designed and implemented.

8.5.2 Youth/Cultural Center - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Form a Koyuk Youth/Cultural Center Opportunity Planning Board and develop a plan for activities that do not require much funding and that can make the programs & facilities self-sustaining by generating revenue.
- Develop an official purpose or mission statement for the Youth/Cultural Center.
- Develop policies that will guide the facility's staff, use, and maintenance.
- Develop a community survey or committee brainstormed list of activities, supplies, and equipment needs.
- Advertise the center and invite volunteers to contribute time and materials.
- Coordinate with volunteers, other tribes, and organizations to have joint activities.
- Prioritize a list of activities which require outside funding. Use Kawerak's grant writer assistance program to hire a grant writer to explore funding sources, seek matching funds from the community, and apply for funds for various cultural activities.
- Develop a preliminary plan on possible sites for the building, the size, cost, and possible funding sources & partners.
- Include Koyuk's Elders in building design process.
- Incorporate alternative energy technology like solar paneling to reduce operating costs.
- Use energy & resource-efficient technology like composting toilets, wood or local-coal burning heat/outdoor steam "closed loop" system, solar panels, and waste heat piped from the power plant & washateria to reduce operation costs and set precedence for more of Koyuk's future community development strategies.
- Use Kawerak's grant writer assistance program to hire a grant writer to explore funding sources, seek matching funds from the community, and apply for funds for the various planning and construction stages of the project.
- Plan any necessary site preparation, gravel, and backfill. Explore easement & environmental issues and access to utilities.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-Revenue Generated by the Center

- Youth-run snack shop/restaurant
- Lodging for Koyuk's guests
- Sales of dry-fish and seal-oil (Federal regulations must be met.)
- Fees for use of carving facilities
- Online & onsite sales of youth/local crafts. Revenue can be split between artist and overhead costs.
- Ecotourism (kayaking, etc.)
- Gaming profits
- Revenue from making & selling fertilizers to gardeners
- Rent from ICWA (if ICWA activities are on the site)

-Like Funds from Koyuk's Governing Entities

-Elders/children/teens/volunteers

-Private Foundations and Local Donations

-Indian Community Development Block Grants (ICDBG)

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/grants/icdbg.cfm>

-Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC)

-Small Business Initiative Grant

-Community Benefits Fund

<http://www.nsedc.com>

-CDBG - Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

<http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/grt/blockgrants.htm>

-Kawerak – After School Funds

-Phone: (907) 443-9073 or 1-(866) 283-2273

-Rasmuson Foundation

<http://www.rasmuson.org/>

-National Park Service Historic Preservation

www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tribal

-Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC)

<http://nortonsoundhealth.org/>

-NSHC Camp Department Nome Community Fund

-Phone: (907) 443-3480

-US Dept. of Health and Human Services, Administration for Native Americans (ANA)

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ana/>

-Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority

<http://bsrha.org/>

-M. J. Murdock Trust

<http://www.murdock-trust.org/>

-Americorps/BIRCH

<http://www.ruralcap.com/cod/BIRCH/index.cfm>

-Boys and Girls Club

<http://www.bgcalaska.org/>

-UAF- Northwest Campus-Cooperative Extension Program
<http://www.nwc.uaf.edu>

-Partner programs (AEWC, NSHC, BSSD, clubs, church)

-Annie E. Casey Foundation
<http://www.aecf.org>

-Stephen and Mary Birch Foundation
-Phone: 888-372-6303

-Kalliopeia Foundation
<http://www.kalliopeia.org/>

-CACFP - USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program
www.fns.usda.gov/fns
<http://www.eed.state.ak.us/tls/cns/>

-Alaska Summit Enterprise, Inc.
<http://www.anaalaska.org>

-The Foster Foundation
<http://www.thefosterfoundation.org>

-The Hearst Foundations
<http://hearstfdn.org/>

-Johnson O'Malley Funds
-Phone: 907-443-4256

-The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority
<http://www.mhtrust.org>

-Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration
<http://www.samhsa.gov>

-ACF Assets for Independence Demonstration Program
-Phone: (206) 615-3660

-Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development
<http://www.7genfund.org/>

-George H. and Jane A. Mifflin Memorial Fund
-Phone: 617-622-2355

-The Allstate Foundation

<http://www.allstate.com/foundation.aspx>

-Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development

<http://www.7genfund.org/>

-Indian Land Tenure Foundation

<http://www.iltf.org/>

-Alaska Children's Trust

<http://www.alaskachildrenstrust.org/>

-The NRA Foundation: State Fund Grants

<http://www.nrafoundation.org/grants/statefund.asp>

-First National Bank Alaska Corporate Giving Program

<http://www.fnbalaska.com/235.cfm>

-Agrium Community Investment Program

http://www.agrium.com/sustainability/community_investment.jsp

-Draper Richards Kaplan Foundation

<http://www.draperrichards.org/>

-The N7 Fund

<http://niken7.com/n7-fund/>

-National 4-H Council Grant Programs

<http://4-h.org/grants.html>

-Dr. Scholl Foundation

<http://www.drschollfoundation.com/>

-National Geographic Society: Conservation Trust

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/field/grants-programs/conservation-trust/>

-Dale and Edna Walsh Foundation

<http://www.dewfoundation.org/>

-National Geographic Expeditions Council

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/council/index.html>

-Carolyn Foundation

<http://www.carolynfoundation.org/>

-MillerCoors Corporate Contributions Program

<http://www.greatbeergreatresponsibility.com/SocialResponsibility/Communities.aspx>

-Charlotte Martin Foundation

<http://www.charlottesmartin.org/>

-MDU Resources Foundation

<http://www.mdu.com/corporateresponsibility/foundation/>

-Wildhorse Foundation

<http://www.wildhorseresort.com/footer/foundation.html>

-Max and Victoria Dreyfus Foundation

-Phone: 202-337-3300

-The Paul G. Allen Family Foundation

<http://www.pgafamilyfoundation.org/>

-Blockbuster Inc. Corporate Giving Program

<http://www.blockbuster.com/corporate/communityRelations>

-May and Stanley Smith Charitable Trust

<http://www.adminitrustllc.com/foundations/mssct.htm>

-Wells Fargo Charitable Contributions Program

<http://www.wellsfargo.com/about/charitable/index.jhtml>

-Boeing Company Corporate Contributions Program

http://www.boeing.com/companyoffices/aboutus/community/np_seek_sup.html

-Bering Straits Foundation

<http://www.beringstraits.com/northriver/wb/pages/foundation.php>

-The Ambrose Monell Foundation

<http://www.monellvetlesen.org/>

-Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative Corporate Contribution Program

<http://www.astac.net/>

-Lannan Foundation

<http://www.lannan.org>

-Surdna Foundation

<http://www.surdna.org/>

8.6 PRIORITY # 6 - Roads

8.6.1 Roads - Project Description

Background

Community members need road access to subsistence areas, wood, loading ramps (for barges, skiffs, etc.), new sub-divisions (for housing development), etc. Dust-control, pot-holes, improvements, and erosion-control are also issues.

Project Needs and Benefits

There is not a road to the critical subsistence resources accessible from 6 Mile Point. A road to the area will enable hunting in spring when ice is breaking up and flowing down river prohibiting boat use there. A landing will be installed there so freight can be loaded and unloaded without barges getting stuck onshore or lightering supplies from ½ mile offshore. The road will make getting the supplies to and from town manageable.

Vehicles cannot get to the gravel source that Koyuk plans to develop to enhance the local economy. A road to it will allow material to be transported for barging to neighboring communities. The gravel will be used for new housing foundations, roadwork, and the seawall which will line the shore and protect the town from storm-flooding.

There are no roads to future housing development sites. They will be installed prior to new construction so building materials can be transported where needed. They will be maintained after construction for residential use.

The roads within City limits get very dusty if not maintained. The situation is a health hazard for residents. Measures will be taken to control the dust so people do not have to breathe it. Maintaining paved roads in City limits will also provide a surface for youth and to roller-skate on. Some professionals would commute on Rollerblades instead of spending money on fuel for 4-wheelers.

Roads are easily eroded if water-flow is not diverted with culverts. The current system is strategically designed for efficiency.

Problems with it need to be fixed as soon as they are recognized so they do not increase or interrupt village life any more than necessary.

The community does not have an evacuation route to safety in case of natural disaster like a tsunami or fire. A route needs to be designed, installed, and maintained to ensure that all residents have an organized means of escape in an emergency.



Snowmachines and sleds are the primary form of transportation in Koyuk during winter.

Trails need to be marked for greater safety during summer & winter travel They need to be lined with geo-matting so 4-wheelers can be used on designated paths instead of going everywhere, tearing up the vegetation, increasing erosion, and adding to the current dust problem. Trails are used for student activities, hunting, harvesting, recreation, Search & Rescue, etc.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

The process to assist tribes with road development is costly and time consuming. Construction costs have risen and funding has been reduced to transportation programs. Construction seasons are very short. Further, the Kawerak Transportation Program serves nineteen tribes in the region, all of which have transportation needs just as serious as Koyuk. DOT prioritizes road projects based on State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) scores which take about 40 factors into consideration.

8.6.2 Roads - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Add roads to next tri-council meeting agenda.
- Inventory more Indian Reservation Roads (IRR).
- Review STIP score on website and research ways to raise it.
- Document impacts of roadwork on community well-being to influence STIP score.
- Provide match to DOT (at least 10%).
- Provide gravel and equipment for DOT projects in Koyuk and Elsewhere.
- Document roads at high dust, traffic-accident, wash-out times, and other hazards due to road conditions.
- Have someone local do dust control instead of Kawerak sending in equipment & personnel.
- Keep communication lines open with the Kawerak Transportation Program and inform the tribal members of all planned road improvement projects.
- Determine who owns all of the land for the potential road projects and begin meetings to solve the land issues for the future road project.
- Work with agencies to prioritize future road project ideas to be written into the Long Range Transportation Planning (LRTP) documents, so they can be recommended and approved.
- Monitor gravel sources for the projects based on projected gravel needs for all community projects. Work to develop new gravel sources as needed.
- Use Kawerak's grant writer assistance program to hire a grant writer to explore funding sources, seek matching funds and apply for project funds.
- Acquire and repair heavy equipment for road maintenance, etc.
- Enlist local and regional volunteers and donations for trail staking projects.
- Write policies that identify how the community will mark and maintain the trails and roads.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753
4. Kawerak's Transportation Dept., Denise Michels, Program Director, 907-443-4251, dmichels@kawerak.org

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-State of Alaska – Department of Transportation (DOT)

STIP score info is on this website:

<http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdplng/cip/stip/index.shtml>

-Alaska State Parks: Recreational Trails Program

<http://www.alaskastatetrails.org/>

-Alaska Department of Natural Resources: Snowmobile Trails Grants Program

<http://www.alaskastatetrails.org/>

-Bureau of Land Management

<http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/fo/ado/afo.html>

-Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (Trails)

<http://www.nsedc.com>

-National Park Service Historic Preservation

www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tribal

-US Dept. of Health & Human Services

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ana/>

-Indian Reservation Roads (IRR)

-Snow removal, guard rails, etc.

<http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/irr/>

-Private Foundations and Local Donations

8.7 PRIORITY #7 – Search and Rescue

8.7.1 Search and Rescue - Project Description

Background

SAR saves people from exposure to the elements and limits their time in them. It reduces the number of incidents through training and trip reports. Tri-council is in support of Koyuk's Search & Rescue (SAR) program. Koyuk sponsored basketball fundraiser in support of SAR. SAR is staffed entirely by volunteers. There are two primary volunteers. They perform SAR operations, coordinate with State Troopers, and maintain equipment for the program. Rescues usually take place in dangerous winter weather when the odds of getting lost are increased.

The SAR snow-machine is used only for searches. Proper preparation for making repairs requires equipment SAR does not have. More vehicles are needed for SAR because personal vehicles are being used performing rescue operations. The State refunds if personal funds are used for gas & other supplies or repairs are needed. Sometimes it takes weeks to get reimbursed.

State Search & Rescue requires 24 hours before responding. Travelers are reluctant to use trip plans that let rescuers know who, when, where, and how long they plan to travel. There is no consequence to people who get rescued even though the cost is significant.

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC) grant money has been available and used since 2003 or 2004. NSEDC is supplying SAR with a boat, a Honda outboard, and another snow-machine in 2012. The new equipment will be reserved for searches only. People who want to use an SAR snow-machine to recover their own equipment can, but they have to use their own funds.

Project Needs and Benefits

SAR requires more support and response gear to operate optimally. It needs more volunteers, training (1st Aid, CPR, report-writing & documenting), repair tools, boats, motors, snow-machines, sleds, GPS, communication tools, 1st Aid, sleeping bags, hover-craft, wet-suits, jet-skis, night-vision/infrared, underwater cameras, etc. to improve rescue results and reduce the risk for searchers. Fewer rescuers will get lost and frost-bitten in bad winter weather.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

People are reluctant to volunteer their equipment and services without prompt reimbursement for gas and repair costs. The likelihood of searchers getting lost and injured also adds to their reluctance.

SAR has not secured all necessary resources for the program's development. Koyuk does not have a full time grant writer.

8.7.2 Search and Rescue - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Develop a list and research all of the new equipment and vehicle needs of the police, fire, and search and rescue teams. Develop a resource list and prices including freight.
- Use Kawerak's Grant Writer Assistance program or hire a grant writer to apply for assistance to acquire all the equipment and training SAR needs.
- Recruit volunteers and get them trained.
- SAR will try to attend regional training opportunities as they are able and collaborate with other communities on emergency issues that come up.
- Consult other villages to explore possible solutions.
- Establish a procedure for reimbursement of costs including those incurred during coordinated rescue efforts between villages.
- Propose regulating consequences for bootleggers who put people's lives at risk and have to be rescued.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753
4. Search & Rescue, P.O. Box 53129, Koyuk, AK 99753

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) – grant
<http://www.justice.gov/tribal/apply.html>

-Emerson Charitable Trust

<http://www.emerson.com/en-US/about/corporate-citizenship/community-involvement/Pages/charitable-giving.aspx>

-The Paul G. Allen Family Foundation

<http://www.pgafamilyfoundation.org/>

-Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse – HDER

<https://hder.oro.doe.gov/Account/RegistrationIntro.aspx>

-Agrium Community Investment Program

http://www.agrium.com/sustainability/community_investment.jsp

-Alaska Department of Natural Resources: Snowmobile Trails Grants Program

<http://www.alaskastatetrails.org/>

-Alaska State Parks: Recreational Trails Program

<http://www.alaskastatetrails.org/>

-Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC)
www.nsedc.com

-Local Fundraisers

-CDBG - Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community Advocacy
<http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/grt/blockgrants.htm>

-Rasmuson Foundation
rasmusonfdn@rasmuson.org

-Denali Commission
<http://www.denali.gov>

-Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
-Phone: 800-621-FEMA (3362)

-State of Alaska Legislature Appropriations
-Senate: <http://senate.legis.state.ak.us/>
-Senator Donny Olson: <http://senate.legis.state.ak.us/ols.php>

-State of Alaska House of Representatives: <http://house.legis.state.ak.us/>
-Representative Neil Foster

-United States Legislature Appropriations Senators: <http://house.legis.state.ak.us/fos.php>
-Mark Begish: <http://begish.senate.gov/public/>
-Lisa Murkowski: <http://murkowski.senate.gov/public/>

-United States House of Representatives: <http://www.house.gov/>
-Don Young: <http://donyoung.house.gov/>

-First National Bank Alaska Corporate Giving Program
-Applications are reviewed monthly and should be submitted at least two months before the funds are needed.
-Key Contact: David Haynes, dhaynes@fnbalaska.com, 907-777-3451
<http://www.fnbalaska.com/235.cfm>

8.8 PRIORITY # 8 – Tribal Court

8.8.1 Tribal Court - Project Description

Background

Tribal Court has authority over local cases and endeavors to correct the behavior of offenders as much as possible. It was started because the Tribe was going to become self-governing. Koyuk's Tribal Court has been mostly inactive for four or five years. It is usually used for custody cases and leans toward IRA Council making decisions to prohibit tribal members from coming around. Kawerak gave training to elders on Tribal Court. Three to five might be a good number of court members.

Project Needs and Benefits

Elders need to be able to:

- Share stories of how that was done traditionally.
- Get a clear understanding of who owns property whenever ownership is in question.
- Require people to pay fines as punishment.
- Determine what kinds of cases Tribal Court can handle.
- Self-govern/self-determine.
- Have a record of accountability so they can look back and see why cases went the way they did.
- Get more training and clarification as needed.

Resources are needed for a new Tribal Courthouse, record-keeping, administration, stipend to the Court & the Judge for each case handled.

The State will recognize IRA Tribal Court laws. Tribal Court decisions will be honored & respected as much as State/Federal Court decisions. Tribal Court will correct the behavior of offenders as much as possible and reduce the rate and severity of crime in Koyuk.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

- Kawerak gave training to Elders on Tribal Court, but it may not have been accepted by other Tribal members.
- State Office of Child Services (OCS) and Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) may dismiss Tribal decisions as "Tribal opinion."
- The State has been slow to recognize Tribal Court laws and is reluctant to officially recognize the tribal authority of Tribal Courts.
- Costs:
 - New Tribal Courthouse
 - Record-keeping
 - Administration
 - Stipend to Court & judge for each case handled

8.8.2 Tribal Court - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Hold IRA or tri-council meetings to discuss and decide how to proceed with Tribal Court.
- Establish ordinances or Tribal laws or adopt somebody else's.
- Determine what authority Tribal Court will have.
- Establish index of enforceable Tribal laws, ordinances, violations, punishments, etc.
- Establish funding. Use Kawerak's Grant Writer Assistance program to hire a grant writer to explore funding sources, seek matching funds, and apply for project funds.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) – Grant

<http://www.justice.gov/tribal/apply.html>

-FY 2012 Tribal Youth Field-Initiated Research & Evaluation Programs – Grant

-Phone: 1-877-927-5657

JIC@telesishq.com

-Innovations in American Government Award

www.innovationsaward.harvard.edu

8.9 PRIORITY # 9 – Law Enforcement (VPSO)

8.9.1 Law Enforcement (VPSO) - Project Description

Background

Koyuk currently has no official law enforcement. Response to death is slow. People die and are left for a couple days before authorities come to investigate. The delay causes more grief for family of the deceased.

Retaining a VPSO is a challenge. The job is stressful for VPSOs and their families. The children of people who get arrested sometimes harass the VPSOs' children. It is difficult for a local to be a VPSO in their own community. One goal is acquiring a VPSO. Another is retaining a VPSO.

Some locals question the effectiveness of the VPSO program and would like to explore other options.

Project Needs and Benefits

Koyuk needs authorities to respond to deaths, crime, etc. in a timely manner. It would result in less grief among family of the deceased and possibly reduce crime rates.

Koyuk needs laws to be enforced on anybody & everybody equally regardless of status or relationship to authorities, officials, etc. The community would feel that justice is being served and have more respect for the officer.

The City Council needs to stand up for the VPSO because the VPSO answers to the City Council. Kawerak needs to form a support group for VPSO families. The Village needs to support a VPSO who does the job properly. Support from the community may help the VPSO stay despite the natural difficulty of the job.

People need to be living examples of the standards they create for the community in writing, etc.

Koyuk will become a safer village with reduced rates of crime and grief.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

-There is little support for the person in the position. A VPSO from Koyuk who enforces law on anybody & everybody will lose the job and have long term social/economic consequences. Cultural differences between locals and outsiders present challenges for a VPSO. Laws VPSOs learn and enforce may be contradictory to Tribal law. Housing is secure for VPSO while others are in need; the situation may add to resentment.

-Applicants cannot have criminal records.

- VPSO candidates often get recruited into Troopers.

- Costs: relocation expenses, VPSO's 4-wheeler & gas, cell-phone, housing, office, holding cell, storage, snow-machine & gas, supplies

-Harsh weather

8.9.2 Law Enforcement (VPSO) - Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- The Tribe will continue to work with Kawerak to obtain a VPSO for the community of Koyuk.
- When a contract is signed, the community will find ways to support the new VPSO.
- Provide VPSO with relocation funds, 4-wheeler, cell-phone, housing, office, holding cell, storage, snow-machine, gas, supplies

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

1. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
2. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
3. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753
4. Kawerak, Inc. PO Box 948, Nome, AK 99762, 907-443-5231

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

-Kawerak VPSO Program

- Key Contacts: Gina Appolloni, VPSO Director, gappolloni@kawerak.org, 907-443-4252
Tim Pehle, Regional VPSO, vps.pehle@kawerak.org, 907-443-4259

-State of Alaska

8.10 PRIORITY # 10 – Developing Natural Resources

8.10.1 Developing Natural Resources - Project Description

Background

The community is interested in opportunities to develop and enhance its resources for sustainable subsistence and commercial value. Its natural resources include the plants & animals of the land, sea, & air, the beauty of the environment, and the minerals in the earth. Value-added production of resources may increase the community's revenue through entrepreneurial and employment opportunities.

Tourism is an opportunity to generate business for Koyuk. Ecotourism like kayaking, bicycling, and camping is popular. Some visitors want to hunt in the area. Others like to prospect for gold and other minerals.

A one year study is underway in Koyuk to see if wind turbines are a feasible way for the community to generate electricity. AVEC is leading the project. Solar feasibility is also being explored this year.

Koyuk is taking steps to develop its gravel source as a business and for use in local projects like new housing, roads, and a seawall. Prospecting may prove that gold can be profitably mined on and offshore.

Project Needs and Benefits

Koyuk needs jobs and means of lowering the cost of living. Development of Koyuk's natural resources has the potential to enhance both. Businesses can create jobs through new products & services and alternative energy production can lower the cost of living.

Koyuk needs to be less dependent on fossil fuel because the costs are prohibitive. Alternative energy production has the potential to reduce energy costs. But it can also ensure that Koyuk has power whether or not conventional fuel is available.

Koyuk's Native Corporation needs equipment, operator-certification, and additional business-management training for gravel business to be profitable. The success of the business will increase revenue for the share-holders and provide income for its employees.

The community needs long-term strategies for sustainable development. Alternative energy production is a key factor in sustainability. Careful management of renewable resources like plants and animals ensures that they will not be over-harvested. They will be available for future generations. Responsible waste management will continue to keep Koyuk beautiful and safe.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

- Koyuk's Native Corporation may need additional management training specifically for the gravel business.
- Land use permits have to be acquired from Koyuk's Native Corporation, the State, and the Federal Government.
- Wetland issues
- There are not any buyers lined up to purchase Koyuk's gravel. Bering Straits Native Corporation (BSNC) would be competition for gravel business.
- Equipment has to be acquired for projects like gravel development.
- Equipment operators have to be trained and certified.
- Local mechanics are not qualified to maintain equipment for use in gravel development.
- There is no access road to get gravel to barge for delivery
- Costs:
 - Equipment purchase & maintenance
 - training
 - loss of Corporation land scenery & hill
 - marketing
 - loss of subsistence resources
 - labor
 - lawyer
 - administration
 - feasibility studies
 - Regional Corporation's share of gravel revenue
 - drinking water source pollution/loss from dust & honeybuckets left on Koyuk land by previous contractors

8.10.2 Developing Natural Resources - Project Implementation

Plan of Action for Businesses Including Gravel Production

- Form Planning Committee to discuss steps at regular meetings.
- Study feasibility.
- Establish guidelines in proper uses of habitat, vegetation, etc. to ensure that activity does not harm them.
- Corporation needs to sign permit when it deems that activity is in alignment with established guidelines.
- Get Federal and State permits.
- Find funding available to address things named – like jumpstart gravel, mining, business, gold, etc. A grant writer may be able to research startup funding possibilities.
- Purchase equipment from GSA.
- Utilize the rock-crusher part that was left on Koyuk land by previous contractors.
- Certify youth to operate equipment and maintain businesses.
- Acquire operation, maintenance, and management training needed for business.
- Sell the gravel – Bethel always needs it and it is needed for building the road to Nome.
- Monitor all activities to make sure that local, State, and Federal regulations are followed, the people involved are safe, and the impact on the environment is minimized.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

5. Native Village of Koyuk, P.O. Box 30, Koyuk, AK 99753
6. City of Koyuk, P.O. Box 53029, Koyuk, AK 99753
7. Koyuk Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53050, Koyuk, AK 99753

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

Funding Possibilities for Alternative Energy Projects*

*Ask Kawerak's Energy Development Specialist, Walter Rose, for information & technical support for the many ongoing opportunities available in this development area.

Phone: 907-443-4366

Email: wrose@kawerak.org

Training Organizations and Partners

-Nome Beltz high School <http://www.nomeschools.com/>

-UAF Northwest Campus <http://www.nwc.uaf.edu/>

-WIA Program <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/wia/>

-AVTEC <http://avtec.labor.state.ak.us/>

-Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation –

420 L Street, Suite 310, Anchorage, AK 99501, 1-800-650-2248, Fax 1-907-274-2249,
<http://www.nsedc.com>

-U.S. Job Corps <http://jobcorps.dol.gov/>

-America's Job Bank <http://www.ajb.org/employer/>

-Americorp/VISTA Program http://www.ruralcap.com/cod/AmeriCorps_vista/

-Alaska's Job Bank (ALEXsys) <http://alexsys.labor.state.ak.us/>

-NSHC – Health Aid training <http://www.nortonsoundhealth.org/>

-Kawerak's Education, Employment, and Training Division - 907-443-4367

-Kawerak's Vocational Rehabilitation Program -907-443-4362

-Kawerak's Vocational Training Assistance Program

<http://www.kawerak.org/servicedivisions/eet/vta/index.html>

Other Funding Possibilities for Training

-Federal Pell Grants

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/fpg/index.html>

-Indian Health Services Scholarships

Michael Jerue or Krista Hepworth at 1-800-684-8361

mjerue@anthc.org

<http://www.ihs.com>

-Health Resources and Services Administration Grants

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/nursing/scholarship/> or call 1-877-464-4772

Some Scholarship Programs Available to Koyuk Students

-Telalaska

-GCI

-Kawerak Direct Employment Program

-Kawerak Higher Education Program

-Bering Straits Native Corporation

-NSEDC

-Alaska State Employee

-Wells Fargo

-NSHC

The following Scholarships are available through UAF

-Charles and Hortense Lewis Fund

-Mike Saclamana Northwest Campus Scholarship

-Bon V. and Bernice Davis Scholarship

-Horning Memorial Scholarship

9.0 Review and Update Process

Joint entities are encouraged to review & update the priorities annually at tri-council meetings and add addendums to this plan as needed.



10.0 Maps

Current map of the community is available through Kawerak's Community Planning and Development program or Kawerak Transportation.

Native Village of Koyuk



1. Sewage Lagoon
2. Tank Farm
3. AVEC Power Plant
4. Library
5. Cemetery
6. City Office Building
7. Post Office/IRA Office
8. Koyuk Native Corporation
9. Koyuk Native Store
10. Covenant Church
11. Water Treatment Plant, Tanks, Washeteria
12. Koyuk School
13. Health Clinic
14. Corrine's Video
15. Airport Hangar
16. Airport



11.0 Public Participation

Public Planning Meeting

The community of Koyuk completed the LEDP process in January, 2012, through a three-day planning session identifying development goals and priorities in line with the community values, strengths and needs. Participant attendance numbered from 17-21 with an average daily attendance of 19 community members. Members of the Tribal Council, City Council and Staff, Native Corporation Board, Youth Leaders, and the general public were present at each meeting, showing diverse input from the community on future paths of development.

Participants, January 23, 2012

- Merlin Henry, Native Village of Koyuk
- Gabriel Dewey, City
- Sophie Tocktoo, City Council
- Laura Nassuk, Koyuk Corporation
- Darrell Kimoktoak, Koyuk Corp.
- Darin D. Douglas, City
- Dean Kimoktoak, City Council
- Lucille Charles, City of Koyuk
- Ruby Nassuk, City
- Travis Dewey, NVK
- Maggie Otton, NVK
- Anthoni Kimoktoak, Sr., City Council
- Morris W. Nassuk, KNC, NVK
- Wayne Nassuk, NVK, IGAP
- Lane T. Douglas, Corp. Shareholder
- Beverly Leonard-Taxac, Koyuk Native Corporation
- Agnes Anasogak, Koyuk IRA
- Viola Kimoktoak, Community Member
- Roger Nassuk, Sr.

Participants, January 24, 2012

- Gabriel Dewey, City
- Darin D Douglas, City
- Merlin Henry, IRA
- Morris D Nassuk
- Maggie Otton, NVK
- Travis Dewey, NVK
- Lane Douglas, NVK
- Darrell Kimoktoak, City
- Laura Nassuk
- Dean Kimoktoak
- Lucille Charles, City of Koyuk
- Wayne Nassuk
- Fannie Nassuk
- Anthony Kimoktoak, Sr., City
- Sophie Tocktoo, City
- Bert Thiemeyer
- Ruby Nassuk, City
- Beverly Leonard-Taxac
- Nathan Charles
- Roger Nassuk, Sr.
- Karen Nassuk

Participants, January 25, 2012

- Lane T Douglas, Corp Shareholder
- Darrell Kimoktoak, Corporation
- Laura J. Nassuk, Corporation
- Lucille Charles, City Council
- Karen Nassuk, KNC
- Beverly Leonard-Taxac, Koyuk Native Corporation
- Sophie Tocktoo, City Council
- Darin D Douglas, City
- Gabriel Dewey, City
- Dean Kimoktoak, City Council
- Merlin Henry, Native Village of Koyuk
- Morris D Nassuk, Native Village of Koyuk
- Anthoni Kimoktoak, City Council
- Maggie Otton, Native Village of Koyuk
- Travis Dewey, Native Village of Koyuk
- Lola Hannon, Native Village of Koyuk
- Fannie Nassuk, Community Member

Joint Entities Meeting Review of Draft

Following the completion of the public planning meetings in January, 2012, the Tribal Council, the City of Koyuk, and the Native Corporation Board agreed to hold a joint meeting to review the draft LEDP, edit if necessary, and adopt the plan by resolution.

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Koyuk Local Economic Development Plan 2005-2010: <http://www.kawerak.org/ledps/koyuk.pdf>

Koyuk Long Range Transportation Plan, Available online at:
<http://www.kawerak.org/servicedivisions/csd/trans/LRTP/KoyukLRTP.pdf>

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U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010. Available online at
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United States Census 2010, available online at:
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**Prepared for the Community of Koyuk and The Bering Strait Development Council
by
The Koyuk Planning Organizations and Kawerak Community Planning and Development**

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