

SHAKTOOLIK LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2013-2018



Top Priority Projects

1. Emergency Road
2. Bulk Fuel Storage Facility/Power Plant
3. New Water Storage Tank
4. Multi-purpose Facility
5. Heavy Equipment Garage
6. Dust Control & Snow Fencing
7. New Clinic
8. Shaktoolik Boat Harbor
9. Fish-processing Plant/Buying Station
10. Early Childhood Education (ECE)

Prepared For:

The Community of Shaktoolik and
The Bering Strait Development Council

Facilitated By:

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April 4th and 5th, 2013



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JOINT ENTITIES RESOLUTION

Native Village of Shaktoolik

City of Shaktoolik

Shaktoolik Native Corporation

JOINT RESOLUTION # _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK ADOPTING THE 2013-2018 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LEDP) APPLICABLE FROM July 17, 2013 to July 17, 2018.

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the Native Village of Shaktoolik 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 LEDP provides the factual data support necessary to qualify for assistance in funding local projects; and,

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

WHEREAS, the 2013-2018 economic development priorities listed in this LEDP were developed, reviewed, and approved by the community during a joint public meeting held on April 4th and 5th, 2013; and,

WHEREAS, we ask all public, private, and non-profit entities serving our community to recognize and use this plan; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Native Village of Shaktoolik Traditional Council, City Council, and Corporation Board approves and adopts the five-year Shaktoolik LEDP 2013-2018 and priorities for the tribe in Shaktoolik, applicable between July 17, 2013 and July 17, 2018.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the economic development priorities listed below for the Native Village of Shaktoolik as reviewed, updated, re-prioritized, and approved on April 4th and 5th, 2013 are:

1. Emergency Road
2. Bulk Fuel Storage Facility/Power Plant
3. New Water Storage Tank
4. Multi-purpose Facility
5. Heavy Equipment Garage
6. Dust Control & Snow Fencing
7. New Clinic
8. Shaktoolik Boat Harbor
9. Fish-processing Plant/Buying Station
10. Early Childhood Education (ECE)

CERTIFICATION: I certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted at a convened meeting of the Native Village of Shaktoolik Traditional Council, the City of Shaktoolik, and the Shaktoolik Native Corporation.

President, Native Village of Shaktoolik

Date

Secretary

Date

Mayor, City of Shaktoolik

Date

Secretary

Date

President, Shaktoolik Native Corporation

Date

Secretary

Date

1.0 Purpose of the 2013-2018 Local Economic Development Plan (LEDP)

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. This plan 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 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.

2.0 Planning Process and Public Involvement

2.1 Planning History and Accomplishments in Shaktoolik

The Kawerak Community Planning and Development Program (CPD) worked with the Community of Shaktoolik in developing its 2006-2011 LEPD. LEPDs analyze local conditions, identify problems and opportunities, and develop goals, strategies and outcomes to address community issues, on-going development, and future development. Below are some of the major accomplishments toward these goals since Shaktoolik's LEDP Top Priority Projects were updated in 2006.

- Multi-use Building
 - Received \$150,000 from Alaska Climate Change and hired contractor - an estimated \$9.6 million is needed for construction.
 - Registered with Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) for FY 2014 for potential funding
 - City of Shaktoolik incorporated project into the school – under construction at time of this LEDP drafting
- Emergency Road/Gravel Site Upgrade
 - Project identified in IRR & Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)
- Erosion Control
 - Scheduled to vegetate shoreline at demonstration site with natural rye to test effectiveness against erosion
 - Monitoring effects of beach-wood to reduce erosion
 - Mayor plans to move gravel back along shoreline
 - Wave mapping done by United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)
 - Storm monitoring by USACE
- Bulk Fuel Tank Farm

- Denali Commission approved project
 - Got as far as concept/design
- Site control established
- Acquired three AVEC tanks from Koyuk, replacing one which was condemned
- Established Coast Guard approved header
- Logs buried at site, making berm to protect tanks
- Water System Upgrade
 - Washeteria Upgrades
 - Dryers, washers, pumps, showers, bathrooms
 - Spring/Fall electrical pump installed
 - Treats water
 - 86 gallons/minute
 - Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) Energy Audit
 - Collaboration with Village Safe Water (VSW) and Denali Commission
 - City office, old clinic, and washeteria
 - Acquired materials for re-insulating water tank
 - New diesel water pump
- Community Roads Upgrade
 - 246 miles of roads/trails, including emergency road, added to IRR program and LRTP
 - 25' access trail for Iditarod
 - Old dog-team trail got easement through corporation and state lands
 - \$146,000 grant for drainage improvements
 - Dumptruck and grader identified for purchase
- Shaktoolik Boat Harbor
 - Research done – permit still needed
 - Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDCC) putting \$140,000 fishermen's support building at proposed site
 - Ice machine and Fisheries Research & Development (FR&D) equipment will go there.
- Land Expansion & Site Control
 - Survey was done because a lot that was supposed to exist did not.
 - All land selected by the Corporation in 1934 Allotment was challenged.
 - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) determined eminent domain.
 - Corporation will be handing over lots to City under 14(c)3.
 - City will receive titles to lands around lots (down by the river and roads, for example).
 - The survey is essentially accomplishing what is in land claims conveyance to municipality.
- Environment/Subsistence/Wildlife Conservation
 - Indian Community General Assistance Program (IGAP) staff hired

- IGAP had 57,000 lbs of scrap metal backhauled and is scheduled for more.
- NSEDC tundra cleanup
 - Barrels, boats, etc.
- Wildlife Conservation Grant
 - Submitted and denied
- New Housing Development
 - Nine new homes were recently built.
 - Rural CAP weatherized some homes in 2012.

2.2 Planning Committee & Staff Description Realizing that changes within the community and some current public service facilities are not adequate to achieve program parity, the City of Shaktoolik, the Shaktoolik IRA Council, and the Shaktoolik Native Corporation decided to update the Top Priorities and 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 on April 4th and 5th, 2013. A draft LEDP was written and presented to the joint councils for review. The plan, with approved priorities, was adopted by joint resolution on July 17, 2014.



LEDP Meeting Participants, April 5th, 2013, at the Annex youth center/cafe:
 Harvey Sookiayak, Edna Savetilik, Carrie Katchatag, Ellen Hunt, Edgar Jackson Sr.,
 Jolene Auliye, Michael Sookiayak Sr., Rhoda Asicksick, Thomas Sagoonick,
 And Eugene Asicksick

2.3 Method for Plan Development and Components

The planning organizations in Shaktoolik used a strategic planning process based upon:

- Technology of Participation methods developed by *the Institute of Culture 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 brainstorming ideas individually, then reviewing 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, values, 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 Shaktoolik has optional powers under the state law for planning, platting, and land use regulation within municipal boundaries. The City of Shaktoolik has assumed some of these powers. As the federally recognized governing body of the tribal members of Shaktoolik, Alaska, the Native Village of Shaktoolik IRA 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 2013. This document can be found at: <http://www.kawerak.org/servicedivisions/csd/cpd/index.html>

Shaktoolik published an LEDP in 2006 and updated its Top Priority Projects list in 2008. Many of the priorities turned into successful development projects that were completed.

The Approved 2013-2018 Top Priorities

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Emergency Road | 6. Dust Control & Snow Fencing |
| 2. Bulk Fuel Storage Facility/Power Plant | 7. New Clinic |
| 3. New Water Storage Tank | 8. Shaktoolik Boat Harbor |
| 4. Multi-purpose Facility | 9. Fish-processing Plant/Buying Station |
| 5. Heavy Equipment Garage | 10. Early Childhood Education (ECE) |



Projects brainstormed and prioritized by Shaktoolik LEDP meeting participants.

3.0 Community Descriptions

3.1 Location

Shaktoolik is a coastal community located on the eastern shore of the Norton Sound, 10 miles ESE of Cape Denbigh and the Reindeer Hills 64°21'N, 161°10'W. The village is situated on a gravel sand spit separated by the Tagoomenik River and the coast of Norton Sound. It is 125 air miles east of Nome and 34 air miles north of Unalakleet.



The Tagoomenik River and the Shaktoolik River converge at the Shaktoolik Bay and empty into the Norton Sound about two miles northwest of the village. The Shaktoolik River extends 60 aerial miles to the northeast, with its headwaters located in the hills that separate the coastal drainage from the Yukon River. The proximity of the community to the ocean and the river provides easy access for boats beaching on shore, a safe harbor in the river, and is just a short jaunt from residential housing to both salt and fresh water.

Shaktoolik is centrally located for the annual herring run. When herring reach the Norton Sound and arrive at Cape Denbigh, just off shore from Shaktoolik, two-thirds split off south to St. Michael and Black Point, while the remaining one-third split off to Isaac's Point and points west. The Shaktoolik River is as productive a source as the Cape Denbigh area, and is heavily utilized.

The ground underlying the village has a good gravel base allowing for sewer and water improvements, a sound base for roads, and thawed ground for good foundations. The immediate landscape surrounding the village is bare of timber. Vegetation consists mainly of tundra covered with willows and shrubs, and marshy areas with lakes and ponds. These "flats" extend to the foothills 15 miles inland. The timbered areas begin about two to three miles from the mouth of the Shaktoolik River, with strands of spruce groves and other deciduous trees extending up to three miles alongside the river. The local people utilize the strands of spruce for wood gathering and other purposes.

To the Northwest of Shaktoolik are Malikfik Bay and the Sineak River drainage. The historically important Denbigh hills and cliffs rise along the west coast of the Denbigh Peninsula, known to the locals as the “Reindeer Hills.” A number of small coves along the north half of the coast of the Reindeer Hills harbor the remains of ancient settlements.

This region is divided into two geographic provinces, the coastal lowlands, and the Nulato Hills. The coastal lowlands, dotted with small tundra lakes, extend from the coast south of the Cape Denbigh Peninsula north to the Koyuk River, covering the peninsula and the northern portion of the western boundary. The Nulato Hills to the east are rounded hills separated by narrow valleys. They rise gently from 1,000 to 2,000 feet and separate the river drainage to the Norton Sound in the west from the Yukon River on the east (AEIDC 1975:53)

3.2 History and Culture

Shaktoolik was the first and southernmost Malimiut settlement on Norton Sound, current area occupied as early as 1839, with history of the people dating back at least 5,000 years in the area. The village was originally located 6 miles up the Shaktoolik River, and moved to the mouth of the River in 1933. This site was prone to severe storms and winds, and the village relocated to a more sheltered location in 1967. The City was incorporated in 1969. The community relocated a final time in 1976 to its present location after the 1974 flood.

Shaktoolik has been known by several names, including Shaktloik, Shaktolik, Shaktolit, Tshakhtog-mut, and Tshakhtog-mut. The village entered into written records for the first time in 1842-44 in reports by Lt. L A. Zagoskin of the Imperial Russian Navy, who recorded it as “Tshakhtog-mut.” Shaktoolik people say the name is Yupik in origin. In literal translation, the name means, “twig piles” or “not clean.” The latter interpretation originates from the existence of beach silt, which is only found on this village site. Another name given to Shaktoolik is “Saniiquq,” meaning, “scattered things,” or “spread out” (Alex Sookiayak)

Aged pottery at a Cape Denbigh village site has been dated at 5,730 years old (Brown, 1974:219). Archaeological and geological investigations conducted by J. Louis Giddings in 1948 at Cape Denbigh, as well as radiocarbon dating of small bits of charcoal off the site known as “Iyatayet” revealed that the first residents, known as the Cape Denbigh Flint People, settled in the area some 4,500 to 5,500 years ago (Giddings, 1967:269). According to the late elder Alex Sookiayak, Nukleet was an ancient village, which is now 8 feet under the ground. Giddings considered the Nukleet people as more recent residents of Iyatayet, whose culture was related to the Western Thule people. Nukleet was among several sites around the Shaktoolik area from which the ancestors of the Shaktoolik people originated.

The Shaktoolik people are descended from two distinct groups of aboriginal people: the Unalit people and the Malemiut people. The dialect of the current population reflects a combination of the speech of the Unalit, who spoke a dialect of Yupik, and the Malemiut,

who spoke a dialect of Inupiat. The Malemiut infiltration into Unalit territory was accomplished first by roving groups who returned yearly or every other year to Kotzebue Sound. Even at its height, it was not a solid taking over territory, but occupation of abandoned sites or settlements along the coast.

Religious influences created a profound spiritual impact on the lives of the Shaktoolik people. Like other Native American communities they visited, missionaries brought their own faith to people whom they viewed as uncivilized and lacking in religion. Many of the missionaries failed to recognize that beliefs among all people in a Supreme Being and spirituality are similar in many respects. The Christian impact on Native cultures in other parts of the nation resulted in the suppression of many ceremonies, dances, beliefs, and traditions. Shaktoolik was no exception.

Education was also a great influence. The late Charles Menadelook, a Native teacher from the village of Wales, taught school from 1928 to 1929. The United States Government downriver from Rabbit Ville established a second school sometime before 1930 (Anderson and Eells 1935:413). The missions and schools created changes to the land and social patterns of traditional lives by bringing scattered settlements together in one location and by requiring daily school attendance at specified times.

Shaktoolik's population today is largely Malimiut-Inuipat Eskimo with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The 2010 population of the community totaled 251 (State Demographer), consisting of 96.2% Alaska Native or part Native. The sale and importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

3.3 Government, Corporations, and Service Providers

3.3.1 Shaktoolik IRA Council

Pursuant to an order, approved May 15, 1939 by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Constitution and Bylaws for the Native Village of Shaktoolik IRA Council was submitted for ratification to the group of Eskimos having a common bond of residents in the village of Shaktoolik, Territory of Alaska, and was on January 27, 1940 duly ratified by a vote of 15 for and 6 against, in an election in which over 30 percent of those entitled to vote cast their ballots, in accordance with section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended by the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 378). An IRA Council composed of a 7-member board was formed as the elected governing body. Under this Act the IRA Council has assumed diverse powers and has the responsibility for the protection of life, property, and the environment of its tribal members.

The Native Village of Shaktoolik IRA Council contracts with various federal, state, and other organizations to administer education, economic, social, and cultural programs. These resources are limited to specified purposes and activities.



The IRA is responsible for Shaktoolik's ANICA store.

Contact Information

Native Village of Shaktoolik

PO Box 100

Shaktoolik, AK 99771

Phone: 907-955-3701

Fax: 907-955-2352

Email: ksagoonick@kawerak.org

Website: <http://www.kawerak.org/tribalHomePages/shaktoolik/index.html>

The terms of the council seats shall be as follows:

Seats A and B: 2 year terms

Seats C and D: 2 year terms

Seats E, F, and G: 2 year terms

Tribal enrollees vote for their council members at annual meeting on April 22nd.

Native Village of Shaktoolik IRA Council – December 20, 2011

President (D): Harvey Sookiayak Sr. (2012)

Vice President (F): Axel Jackson (2013)

Treasurer (A): Agnes Takak (2012)

Secretary (B): Edna Savetilik (2012)

Member (C): Edgar Jackson Sr. (2012)

Member (G): Matilda Hardy (2013)

Member (E): Randall Takak (2013)

Other Native Village of Shaktoolik Staff - 2013

Tribal Coordinator: Karlene Sagoonick

Tribal Family Coordinator: Hannah Sookiayak

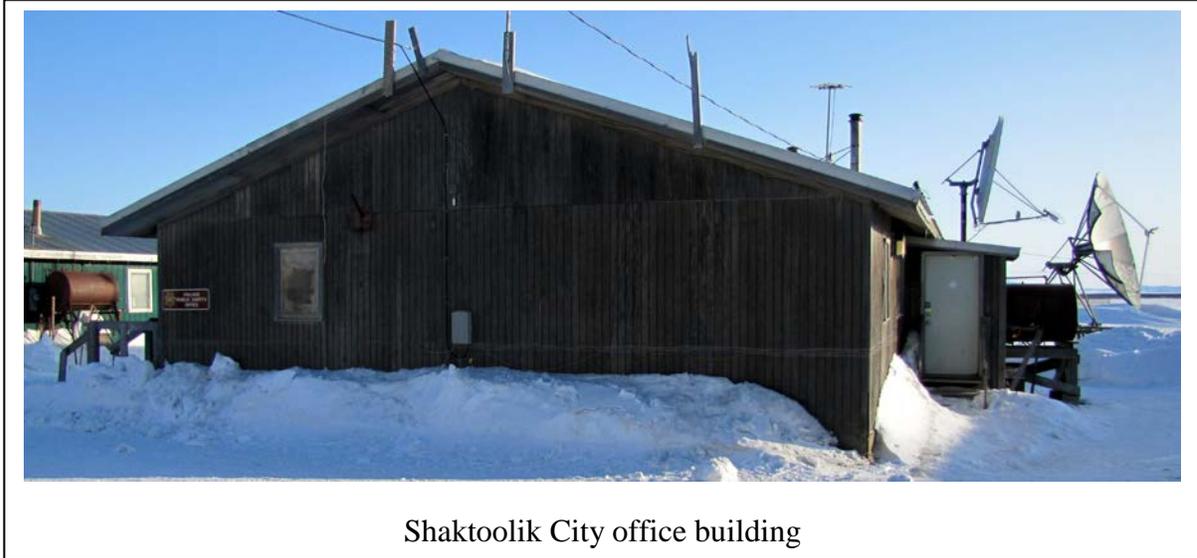
Administrative Assistant: Kerry Katchatag
Grant Writer: Michael Sookiayak Sr.
IGAP Coordinator: Jolene Auyile
IGAP Assistant: Ellen Hunt
Trash Haul: Edgar Jackson
Clinic Janitor: Clarence Katchatag Jr.

IRA Services:

- Alaska Sea Grant Program – Shaktoolik IRA and Community Planning Committee work with the program to mitigate effects and threats of erosion, flooding, tsunamis, etc.
- IGAP – developing solid waste management plan this year
- Cultural Camps
 - Elders & Youth Camp annually in July – participate and learn wild-harvesting and food processing skills, etc.
 - Winter Survival Camp – 70 miles from village - caribou hunt/food processing, etc.
- Yukon River Intertribal Watershed Council – Shaktoolik IRA is signatory on council protecting Yukon River - backhauling millions of pounds of harmful material including lead acid batteries, refrigerators with Freon, etc.
- Collaborating with Alaska Climate Change Impact Program – using Community Planning Grant to develop Emergency Shelter Center project (now called Multi-purpose Facility)
- Community Planning Committee – members of all entities
 - Want to develop long-range 20-50 year plan
 - Priorities currently include Erosion issues, ANA language proposal, and other projects

3.3.2 City of Shaktoolik

The City of Shaktoolik has assumed diverse powers under Alaska Statute Title 29; these include the ability to tax and to administer transportation, police, fire protection, and various other services. The City of Shaktoolik was incorporated in 1969 as a second-class city and imposes a 4% sales tax. There is no borough located in Shaktoolik.



Shaktoolik City office building

Municipal Priority List for 2013:

1. Emergency Response Road
2. Heavy Equipment: Road Grader, Front End Loader, Dump Truck, and Utility Vehicle
3. Public Safety Building
4. Community Consolidated Fuel Tank Farm
5. Year Round Water Source
6. New Water Storage Tank
7. Washeteria Upgrade
8. Gravel Site with Road To & From
9. AVEC Electrical Power Plant
10. Snow Fence/Dust Control

Municipal Services, Facilities, and Utilities:

Piped Water (summer), Watering Points (winter), Piped Sewer, Washeteria, Electric (AVEC), Landfill/Incinerator, Health Clinic, Police, Volunteer Fire, Teen Center, Roads, Building Rental, Equipment Rental

- Washeteria – laundry
- Water & Sewer
- Equipment Rentals
 - Loader Use - \$195.00/Hr
 - Boat Haul - \$40.00/Hr
 - Back Hoe - \$120.00/Hr
 - Tractor - \$120.00/Hr
 - Dump Truck - \$120.00/Hr
 - Welder/Generator - \$40.00/Hr
 - Boat Trailers - \$0.00
- Building Rentals
 - IRA, BSSD, Tel Alaska, GCI
- Sales Tax
- City Clerk: Isabelle Jackson
- VPO: Roy Takak
- Water Plant Operator: Edward Jackson

General Municipal Information:		
Year of Incorporation:	1969	
Manager or "Strong Mayor" Form of Government:	Mayor	
Regular Election Held:	1 st Tuesday in October	
Assembly/Council Meets:	Once a month	
Sales Tax:	4%	
Property Tax:	None	
Special Taxes:	None	
Municipal Contact Information:		
Address:	City of Shaktoolik P.O. Box 10 Shaktoolik, AK 99771	
Phone and fax:	907-955-3441 ph 907-955-3221 fax	
E-mail:	skkcity@arctic.net	

Shaktoolik Planning Organizations:

- Native Village of Shaktoolik IRA
- Shaktoolik Native Corporation
- City of Shaktoolik

Mayor (term as mayor ends): Eugene Asicksick (October, 2013)

City Council (term ends): Edna Savetilik (October, 2015)
 George Sookiayak (October, 2015)
 Agnes Takak (October, 2014)
 Axel Jackson (October, 2014)
 Edgar Jackson Sr. (October, 2014)
 Fred Sagoonick (October, 2013)

School Board (term ends):

Albert Washington (November, 2014)
 Annabelle Cunningham (November, 2014)
 Aurora Johnson (November, 2015)
 Cliff Weyiouanna (November, 2013)
 Jeanette Iya (November, 2014)
 Jenny Lee (November, 2014)
 Joe Murray (November, 2013)
 Melvin Otton (November, 2015)
 Reggie Barr (November, 2015)

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 907-443-5167
 Alaska State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
 907-451-2295, <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/>

US Government

Post Office 907-638-3541
 BLM 907-271-5960
 National Weather Service 907-271-5088/1-800-472-0391
 Federal Aviation Administration 907-271-3771
 Search and Rescue-U.S. Coast Guard
 1-800-478-5555
<http://www.uscg.mil/D17/>

3.3.3 Shaktoolik Native Corporation

On December 18, 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), which provided for the creation of 210 Village Corporations and 13 Regional Corporations as profit-making land-holding corporations. Shaktoolik Native Corporation, with an enrollment of 205 shareholders, was entitled to 115,200 acres of land. Under the terms of ANCSA, the Shaktoolik Native Corporation is entitled to surface estate, while the Bering Straits Native Corporation received rights to the sub-surface estate.



Shaktoolik Native Corporation Store and Office building

Contact Information:

PO Box 46
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3241
Fax: 907-955-3243
Email: fnsago@yahoo.com

Services Provided:

- Store
- The Annex (Youth Center/Café)
- Fuel/propane sales & delivery
- Engine parts sales
- Apartment rental
- Land use for youth whaling camp
- Fuel/Oil storage for other entities



Goals/Priorities:

- Benefit shareholders & residents
- New tank farm
- Maintain & grow businesses
- Protect environment
- Maintain/develop sustainable energy projects

Shishmaref Native Corporation Board (2013)

President:	Teresa Perry
Vice President:	Eugene Asicksick
Treasurer:	Betty Jackson
Secretary:	Carole Sookiayak
Members:	George Sookiayak
	Tonia Sagoonick
	Ellen Hunt

3.3.4 Regional Corporations

Shaktoolik 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 Health Corporation: Norton Sound Health Corporation
- Housing Authority: Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority
- Energy cooperative: Alaska Village Energy Cooperative (AVEC)

Local and Regional Government Contacts

Native Village of Shaktoolik P.O. Box 100 Shaktoolik, AK 99771 Phone: 907-955-3701 Fax: 907-955-2352 Tribal Coordinator: Karlene Sagoonick	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 Head Start 907-649-2525
City of Shaktoolik P.O. Box 10 Shaktoolik, AK 99771 Phone: 907-955-3441 Fax: 907-955-3221 E-mail: skkcit@arctic.net	Norton Sound Health Corporation P.O. Box 966, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-3311, Fax: 907-443-3139 http://nortonsoundhealth.org/ Shaktoolik Health Clinic Phone: 907-955-3311
Shaktoolik Native Corporation P.O. Box 46 Shaktoolik, AK 99771 Office 907-955-3241 Fax: 907-955-3243 fnsago@yahoo.com	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/
Alaska Village Energy Cooperative 4831 Eagle St. Anchorage, Alaska, 99503 (907) 561-1818	Bering Straits Regional Housing Auth. P.O. Box 995 Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5256, Fax: 907-443-8652
Bering Straits School District P.O. Box 225, Unalakleet, AK 99684 907-624-3611 http://www.bssd.org Shaktoolik School Phone: 907-955-3021	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

3.3.5 Other Product or Service Providers

GCI - Internet P.O. Box 274, Nome, AK 99762 1-800-800-4800 residential 1-800-800-7754 business http://www.gci.net	US Post Office 907-955-3691
Mukluk Telephone Company/Tel Alaska 1-800-478-7055 www.telalaska.com	AT&T www.att.com
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC) 4831 Eagle St. Anchorage, Alaska 99503 907-561-1818	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
Bering Air P.O. Box 1650, Nome, AK 99762 1-800-478-5422 http://www.beringair.com/	Ryan Air PO Box 127 Unalakleet, AK 99684 (907) 624-3200 (907) 624-3326 (fax)
University of Alaska Fairbanks – Northwest Campus, Pouch 400, Nome, AK 99762 907-443-8400 http://www.nwc.uaf.edu/	KNOM radio www.knom.org (907) 443-5221 (800) 478-5666
KICY Radio www.kicy.org (907) 443-2213	

3.4 Community Infrastructure

3.4.1 Housing

When the community moved to its present location in 1976, the Bering Straits Housing Authority constructed approximately 30 homes. Ten homes were constructed in 1991. Eight additional homes were built in 1997. Four homes were constructed in 2005. Nine new homes were built since then. Standard lot size is 100 ft. X 100 ft., most residential homes are single family two to four bedroom homes constructed of prefabricated lumber and heated with wood and fuel. BSRHA does an annual study of housing needs.

Shaktoolik’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. Multi-generational extended families living in homes make overcrowding common in Shaktoolik. The extent to which families double up is difficult to measure because not all households apply for assistance or renew paperwork. Thus, the problem might not appear as dire to regional and state agencies as it appears at the local, village level. Convictions or inadequate employment also serve as barriers to assistance and housing construction.

Another result of the housing shortage is that professionals like Physician’s Assistants do not have permanent residence in Shaktoolik.

Most homes in Shaktoolik have some kind of structural problems that need repair. Mold affects older and new homes. Some have issues with flooring, electrical wiring, and water & sewer. Opportunities for weatherizing homes are limited. Rural CAP weatherized some homes in 2012. Some residents make too much income to qualify for weatherization grants, but they do not have enough income to afford weatherization on their own.

BSRHA guarantees repairs during the first year under contract. But home-owners are responsible for costs beyond that. Some residents express concern to have better understanding of regulations required for finance and other options.

The following housing data, unless otherwise noted, is from the 2010 U.S. Census and based on a total population of 251.

Housing Characteristics:	Renter-Occupied Housing: 30
Total Housing Units: 70	Avg. Household Size: 4
Occupied Housing (Households): 64	Family Households: 52
Vacant Housing:6	Non-Family Households: 12
Vacant Due to Seasonal Use: 0	Pop. Living in Households: 251
Owner-Occupied Housing: 34	

3.4.2 Schools

The Shaktoolik School parcel is a lease between the Shaktoolik Native Corporation (Lessor) and the State of Alaska, Department of Education (Lessee), dated April 26, 1984. Infrastructures associated with the school parcel include the main school building, a head-start building, and a shop; play ground and a power plant. The Shaktoolik Corporation has tentatively decided to reconfigure the school lot and convey the land to the City of Shaktoolik pursuant to the terms under ANCSA Section 14 (C) 3; the City will lease or convey the land to the Bering Straits School District.

The Bering Strait School District operates schools in 15 villages in the Bering Strait region. The regional student population is 98% Alaska Native.



Shaktoolik School, under renovation, April, 2013

District Mission Statement:

The mission of the Bering Strait School District is to educate our children to become self-sufficient and responsible citizens through quality programs that express high expectations for all in a safe and supportive learning environment that respects our children's heritage.

District Philosophy:

In accordance with state educational policy, the purpose of education is to help ensure that all students will succeed in their education and work, shape worthwhile and satisfying lives for themselves, exemplify the best values of society and be effective in improving the character and quality of the world around them.

Shaktoolik School Phone: 907-955-3021

In 2012, there were 8 teachers and 83 students enrolled in P – 12 in Shaktoolik School.

The School is being renovated as of the writing of this LEDP draft. New additions include a multi-purpose room, bleachers, and an Early Childhood Education (ECE) classroom.

Shaktoolik has a Head Start ECE program serving children age three to five.



Shaktoolik Head Start Phone: 907-955-3981

Shaktoolik residents have access to distance delivery college courses through UAF via the internet and telephone. Several degree programs can be pursued from remote rural locations. Student success will be improved by the arrival of faster, more reliable, internet service technology being installed in Bering Strait communities.

School District

District Name:	Bering Straits Schools
Operated By:	REAA
Total Number of Schools (FY 2012):	15
Total Number of Teachers (FY 2012):	224
Total Number of Students (FY 2012):	1,869
Student/Teacher Ratio (FY 2012):	10.10
Dropout Rate (7-12 Grade) (FY 2010):	5.50%
Percent Native Students (FY 2012):	99.00%
Expenditures Per ADM (FY 2011):	\$29,641

3.4.3 Water and Sewer

Water: A piped water and sewage collection system serves most homes with 75% of households possessing complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. The school is connected to City water, and received funding for a sewage treatment system to serve the entire community.

Shaktoolik's ground water is brackish, thus drinking water comes from rivers. The City of Shaktoolik owns and operates a central washeteria/water treatment plant that provides treated water to the community. The community relies on a fill-and-draw system for its water supply.

During the summer months water is pumped from the Tagoomenik River approximately 2 ½ miles to the water treatment plant where it is filtered, chlorinated, fluoridated, and then stored in a 794,000-gallon steel holding tank. A diesel pump was recently installed at the summer water source since electricity is not available there. An electric pump extracts water from the river by the Native Store in the winter. The pipe from the pump-house was recently re-insulated to keep it from freezing.

The system is capable of pumping 120 gallons of water per minute. The winter fill line is a buried pipe 550 feet long, 4 inches wide and is made of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) arctic pipe with electric heat tape. Water is supplied to approximately 61 homes through a circulating system consisting of approximately 7,200 feet of shallow, buried 4 inch arctic HDPE piping. The City charges \$60 for residents and \$70 for commercial water/sewer services.

The location of the dump is a concern as it could harm the water source. Erosion south of the village could allow ocean water from the Norton Sound to breach the Tagoomenik River, contaminating Shaktoolik's water source. Experimental measures are being taken to reduce the likelihood.

The water treatment system was installed in the late 1970's and is part of the new village site's original infrastructure. Water samples are being taken determine upgrades for the system. Water Plant Operator, Edward Jackson, thinks the sand filters may need to be replaced too.

The water tank needs to be replaced. It holds enough water for the community's needs, but it is rusting and wearing out. The city has the materials it needs to insulate the roof of the structure to keep it from freezing.

The washeteria was part of a recent energy audit to determine how to save money on heating and electricity. A project is underway to route excess electricity from Shaktoolik's wind generator's to the Water Plant to help heat the community's water.

Washeteria Phone: 907-955-9931

Service Fees:

- Monthly water & sewer bill: \$60
- Washing Clothes at Washeteria: \$5-\$7 per load
- Showers: \$2
- Drinking water (self haul): free from river or neighbors
- Honey bucket haul fees (self haul): free

Sewage Disposal: Steel septic tanks with vertically perforated aluminum culverts serving as seepage pits are used to facilitate the community’s wastewater disposal. The majority of homes in Shaktoolik are connected to multiple dwelling septic systems, which can handle two to four homes per system. A septic sludge disposal site exists, but is not permitted because it does not meet the Department of Environmental Conservation standards.

Proposed Sanitation Facilities Improvements

The following figures are from the City of Shaktoolik Sanitation Facilities Business Plan Update, April, 2012. The costs of the major components of the existing and proposed Shaktoolik sanitation facilities are:

Existing Infrastructure – Estimated	\$6,000,000
<u>Recommended Improvements</u>	
Water Storage Tank Replacement	\$2,163,000
Upgrade Winter Pump House	\$50,000
Summer/Winter Intake Screens	\$20,000
Replace Summer Raw Water Main	\$1,462,500
Summer Intake Wind Generator	\$140,000
Water Treatment Plant Improvements	\$609,000
Replace WTP Windows	\$35,000
New Septage Pumper Trailer	\$65,000
<u>Septage Disposal Site Fencing</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>
	\$4,575,500
Total	\$10,575,500

Funding for Major Components

The City of Shaktoolik has existing sanitation infrastructure that is proposed to be upgraded by the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Village Safe Water Program. Village Safe Water will work with the City of Shaktoolik to obtain funding for future system upgrades through the State of Alaska, U.S. Rural Development Administration and other funding sources.



Shaktoolik Water Plant, Washeteria, and Water Storage Tank

Ultimately, the Shaktoolik sanitation system will require major capital replacement. Given a system design life of 30 years, it would be necessary to accumulate sufficient funds to replace the Shaktoolik system, on average, at the end of 30 years.

Water Distribution, Source & Treatment Systems:

Water System Operator: City

Washeteria Operator: City

Piped Water System: Yes

Central Watering Point (Haul): No

DEC Water Permit Number: AK2340442

Sewage Collection Systems:

Sewer System Operator: City

Piped Sewer System: Yes

Honeybucket Haul: No

Honeybucket Pits: Yes

3.4.4 Landfill

A landfill owned and operated by the City of Shaktoolik does not meet State standards; FAA regulations require landfills be at least 5,000 feet away from airports. The new site selected for the landfill is approximately 1-½ miles to the southeast of the community. The community is currently in the process of relocating the existing landfill.

Shaktoolik's IGAP program hauls, recycles, and backhauls the community's garbage, hazardous materials, and unwanted broken equipment & scrap metal. They provide trash haul service, dispose of hazardous items like batteries and old refrigerators with Freon. E-waste, like computers, TVs, microwaves, cell phones, printers, and other electronics are also shipped out of Shaktoolik for proper disposal.



Shaktoolik's IGAP program and staff encourage residents to safely dispose of hazards.

In the summer of 2012, Shaktoolik's IGAP shipped 57,000 lbs. of scrap out of Shaktoolik by barge. There will be more in 2013 because of renovation construction at the school. The program recycles aluminum cans and plastic bottles. Residents are entered in prize drawings for every bag they bring for recycling.

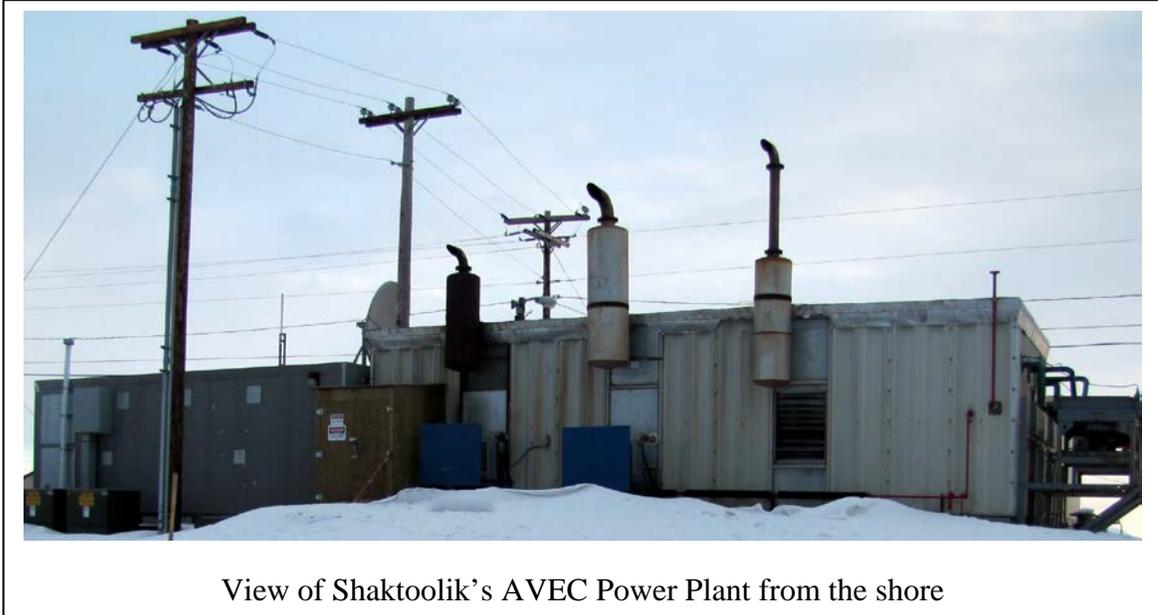
The AVEC power plant has an oil incinerator that burns used oil. Instead of disposing of oil at the dump, where it might seep into the environment, residents are encouraged to bring their used oil to AVEC to be burned.



The Shaktoolik Landfill

3.4.5 Electricity

Shaktoolik's AVEC power plant and tank farm is located along the shore where it is in danger due to the community's erosion problem. Steps are being taken to install a power plant and tank farm near the airport and the wind turbines that provide power to the community.



An energy audit was recently performed on the City office, the old clinic, and the washeteria to determine how to make the facilities more energy-efficient. The project was a partnership between Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), Village Safe Water (VSW), and the Denali Commission.

Power Plant Operator: Paul Bekoalok

Electric Utility Name: Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC)
Utility Operator: AVEC
Power Source: Diesel
Kilowatt Capacity: 632.00
Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Subsidy: Yes
Total kWh Generated: 906900.00
Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Rate: 37.78

3.4.6 Bulk Fuel/Alternative Energy

Individual homes, the school, and businesses rely on oil-burning furnaces and some wood stoves for heat.

Fuel tanks owned by the Shaktoolik Native Corporation, the Native Village of Shaktoolik, the City of Shaktoolik, and the Bering Straits School District are located southeast of the community. Another tank farm owned by Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AVEC) is next to the AVEC power plant.

Currently, all fuel tanks do not meet Coast Guard standards. The liners are worn from age and need to be replaced. Several of the fuel tanks are no longer used because of severe deterioration caused by rust and are leaking. Three AVEC tanks were bought from Koyuk. One condemned tank has been replaced. Coast Guard approved headers and site control have been established. Logs are buried at the sites, making berms to protect the tanks.



Shaktoolik's Two 100 kW wind turbines can provide more than enough electricity for the entire community.



Shaktoolik Native Corporation's wind-turbines Reduce electricity costs by \$1600-\$2000 per month.

The coastal storms of 2003, 2004, 2005, and more recently, washed ashore driftwood, which ended up just a few feet from the AVEC tank farm and the Shaktoolik Native Corporation bulk fuel storage facility. A consolidated bulk fuel storage facility is necessary and must be located away from the oceanfront. The Denali Commission approved the project and a design has been made.

Citgo has provided diesel for heat over the past few years. But an energy/heat assistance program increase would need to be established at the State House level of government.

Two 100 kW wind-turbines supplement the power generated by the diesel power plant. The wind-generated power has decreased the amount of diesel used at the AVEC power plant from 100 gallons/night to 55-77 gallons/night. With enough wind, one of them can provide enough energy for the whole town. Running both simultaneously can be too much. AVEC is designing a system the will route excess electricity to heat the community's water.



Shaktoolik's consolidated tank farm with Native Corporation building in the background are in danger of flooding and damage from debris that washes ashore during major storms.

3.4.7 Existing Transportation Systems

Shaktoolik is primarily accessible by air and sea. A State-owned 4,000-foot gravel Air-strip allows for regular air service from Nome and Unalakleet. Passenger and freight service is provided from Nome, Unalakleet, and surrounding villages by Bering Air and Era Aviation. Freight service is also provided by Ryan air. Summer travel is by 4-wheeler, truck, and boat. Winter travel is by snow-machine and dog team. Cargo is barged to Nome or flown to Unalakleet then lightered to Shaktoolik by smaller barges, fishing tenders, and private craft. The community has no docking facilities but has a natural protective harbor.



Boats, used for summer transportation, are stored onshore during winter.

The airport runway is in functional condition. There is concern over the possibility that the sea-level might rise, erode the ground, and wash the airport away. In a 2009 storm, the sea-level rose, but it did not flood the runway. It would have if it had risen another six inches. If it had flooded, power on the site would have been shut off to avoid electrical fire, but nothing could have been done to prevent other damage.



Snowmachines and 4-wheelers are the most common vehicles in Shaktoolik.

Shaktoolik Airport Manager: Dale Sookiayak

Beach wood is helping prevent flooding at the runway. Without it, the outcome could have been much worse. The southeast corner eroded about 1 ½' by 12'. The State of Alaska's Department of Transportation (DOT) back-filled the area. The wind-sock and lighting piling might collapse due to erosion one day.

Shaktoolik Transportation Goals Include:

The Shaktoolik IRA Council analyzed their future transportation goals and prioritized which projects would benefit the community.

- Construct an emergency road to the Foothills area 13 miles south of the community where there is an endless construction material source.
- Construct snow fencing along community routes to protect routes and reduce maintenance.
- Construct proposed subsistence and economic routes.
- Construct a road to Swallows to serve as a material sources access road, and subsistence access road.
- Rehabilitate 13 miles of Foothills Road.
- Construction and upgrades to marine facilities such as harbors, ports, barge landings, and breakwater structures.
- Construction and upgrades to boat landings.
- Provide route staking, navigational upgrades, and signage to inventory routes to improve safety during winter travel, prevent disorientation, and aid in rescue operations.

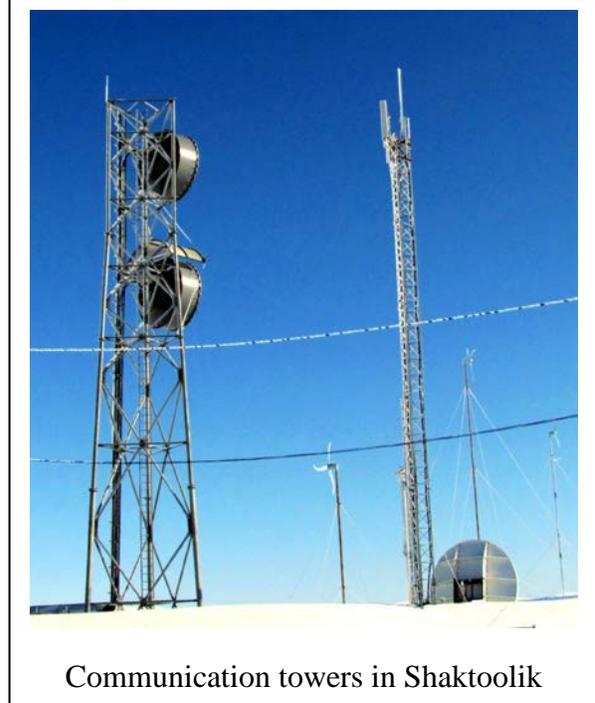
The Shaktoolik IRA Council and the City developed an updated list of inventory roads that the community feels are needed over the next twenty years. These routes are a necessity for connecting communities, allowing residents access to their lands and resources for economic growth, cultural development, subsistence activities, and most of all enhancing public safety.

Development and upgrades to Shaktoolik roads will subsequently increase cultural heritage, improve sustainable economic opportunities, increase employment and self-sufficiency, and encourage collaboration of efforts in various projects and programs. The overall goal is to improve the cultural, economic, and social well-being of the community.

Information was collected from tribal staff, the public, the City, and Council members to assess transportation goals for the community of Shaktoolik. The data was analyzed and is presented in the Shaktoolik Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP).

3.4.8 Communications

Mulkuk Telephone Company/Tel Alaska provides phone service within the state, while multiple entities provide long-distance service. Cell service is provided by GCI and AT&T. GCI is moving forward with microwave tower internet and phone service that would drastically speed up the internet service and expand the area for cell phone service. The plan was scheduled to be operating in the fall of 2012. Many homes use satellite service for television and internet access.



Communication towers in Shaktoolik

Post Office Priorities:

- Delivery truck – currently using 4-wheeler w/cart is overwhelming in winter conditions
- Delivery ramp would make carrying boxes easier in deep snow.
- Regular janitorial service, especially for shoveling snow
- Additional staff and hours to help
- Bathroom repair

Post Master: Nora Paniptchuk

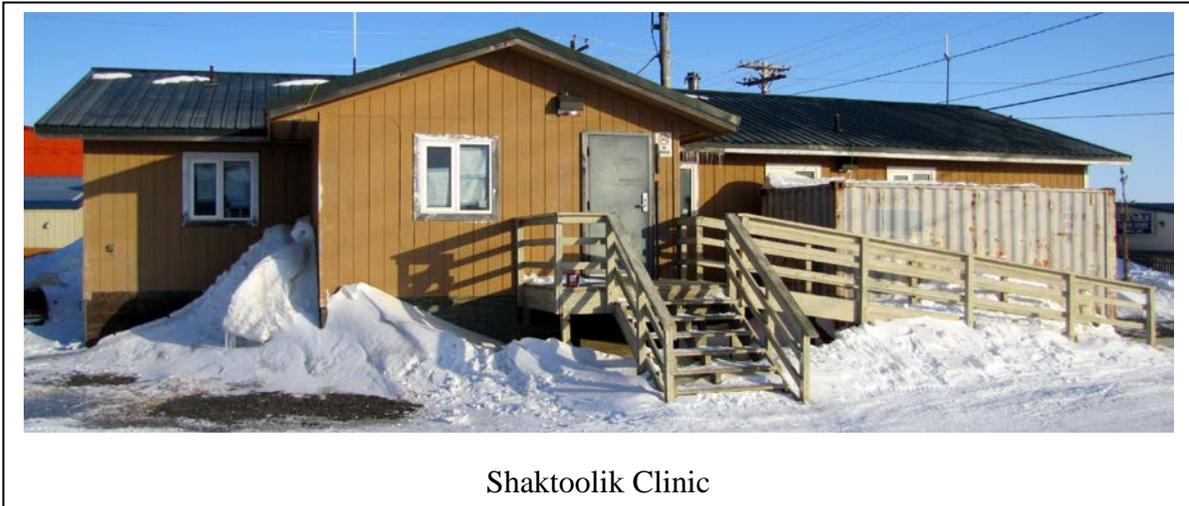
Phone: 907-955-3691

Communications:

In-State Phone:	TelAlaska & GCI
Long-Distance:	TelAlaska & GCI
Internet Service Provider:	GCI
Radio Stations:	KNOM, KICY
Postal Mail:	USPS
Deliveries:	Bering Air, ERA, and Ryan Air

3.4.9 Health Care

The Shaktoolik Health Clinic has a gross floor area of 1,792 sq. ft., has five small office areas, one exam room, and one trauma room. The trauma room is inadequate for any major trauma and lacks adequate clearances for stretcher access. No space has been provided for specialty clinics. Shaktoolik Clinic is a Tier 1 health facility that offers a base level of care to community members and provides a place for itinerant health care professionals to provide expanded services.



Shaktoolik is classified as an isolated village and is found in EMS Region 5A in the Norton Sound Region. The community clinic and health aides provide health care in the village. Phone number for the clinic is (907)-955-3311. Emergency services are provided by the health aides and air access to the Nome and Anchorage hospitals.

An optometrist, visiting Shaktoolik's clinic, commented that many of the region's village clinics are too small for her to work and be out of the way. There is not enough time during her visits to serve all the people that need assistance.

Clinic Priorities:

- New chairs and desks with drawers that work
- A gurney – Trauma patients have been put on the floor because there is no place for them.
- Vehicle for clinic – Health Aides use personal vehicles because the clinic's 4-wheeler needs repair and there is not a mechanic shop in the village.
- Higher clinicians' salaries
- More space for patients and visiting practitioners
- Enough qualified staff to provide stable service to residents in face of frequent staff turnover



Visiting optometry services in Shaktoolik Clinic

Clinic/Hospital Phone Number:	907-955-3311
Operator:	Norton Sound Health Corporation - (907-443-3311) www.nortonsoundhealth.org
Owner:	Shaktoolik IRA
Facility Status:	Community Health Aid Program CHAP site
Health	Emergency Services have boat and air access.
Comments:	Emergency service is provided by a health aide.

3.4.10 Municipal Buildings and Municipal Heavy Equipment

City Buildings:

- City Office
- Water Plant/Washeteria
- IRA Building
- BSSD School
- Tel Alaska Office
- GCI Office

City Equipment:

- Loader
- Boat Haul
- Back Hoe
- Tractor
- Dump Truck
- Welder/Generator
- Boat Trailers

3.4.11 Tribal Buildings & Equipment

IRA Buildings:

- ANICA Native Store
 - **Priorities:**
 - Repairs needed due to ground shifting and walls/ceilings splitting
 - Toilet repair needed – overflows/out of use
- Youth camp 4 or 5 miles up Shaktoolik river
- Clinic building

3.4.12 Public Safety

Law Enforcement

Shaktoolik's police station is in the City office building. There is only one law enforcement officer in Shaktoolik.

- **Village Police Officer (VPO):** Roy Takak

Fire Department

Shaktoolik's volunteer fire department is made up of the same members as the Search and Rescue team.

Search and Rescue (SAR)

Volunteer Members:

- Raymond Hunt
- Axel Jackson
- Sean Moon
- Calvin Paniptchuk
- Jeffrey Paniptchuk
- Clara Mae Sagoonick
- Fred Sagoonick
- Gus Sampson
- Marlin Sookiyak
- Randy Takak

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

Libraries

Shaktoolik's Public Library is temporarily being used as a school building because the BSSD School building is undergoing renovation (2013).



Shaktoolik Library

Social Events and Programs

- Eskimo Dancing
 - Cultural camps to learn traditional skills
 - Survival
 - Fishing, cutting, drying
 - Whaling
 - Seal hunting
 - Carving & Skin-sewing
 - Christmas & Holidays
- Bird hunting
 - Caribou hunting
 - Boating



A fishing boat waits for summer.

3.4.14 Cemeteries and Graves

Shaktoolik's cemetery is located at the northwest end of the village.



Shaktoolik Cemetery

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

- The land and water all around Shaktoolik are used for hunting, harvesting, and camping during all four seasons.

- The community is served by two churches.
- The Annex is a center for youth and general public to socialized, buy snacks, and play games like ping-pong, billiards, foos-ball, and air-hockey.
- The IRA office provides public internet access.

4.0 Population and Growth Trends



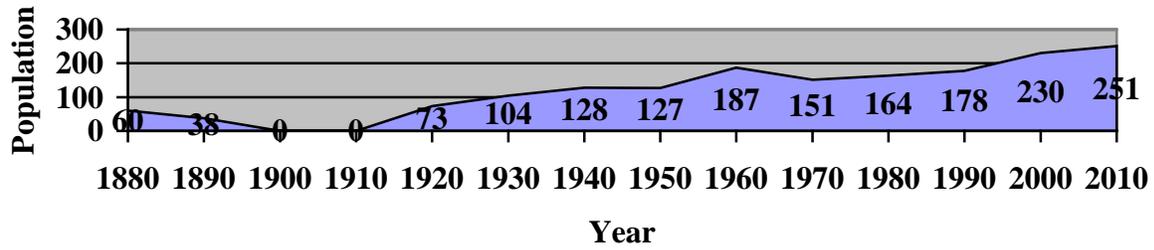
The Annex has a snack-bar and provides a safe environment for youth to socialize and play Games like pool and ping-pong.

4.1 Shaktoolik Census Data

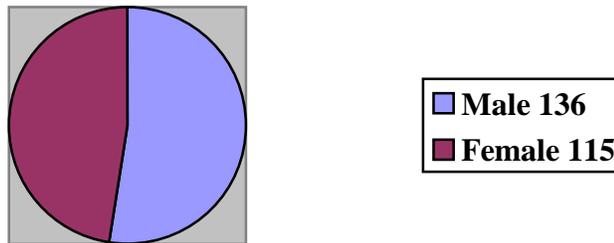
The following population data is from the 2010 U.S. Census, unless otherwise stated. Additional detail is available from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Census and Geographic Information Network and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder.

Population by Race:	
Population in 2010:	251
White:	9 (3.59%)
Alaska Native or Amer. Indian:	241 (96.02%)
Black:	0 (0.00%)
Asian:	0 (0.0%)
Other Race:	0 (0.00%)
Two or More Races:	1 (0.40%)

Census History



Population by Gender



Population by Age	Value
Age 4 and under	39
Age 5 - 9	27
Age 10 - 14	24
Age 15 - 19	18
Age 20 - 24	16
Age 25 - 29	14
Age 30 - 34	18
Age 35 - 39	14
Age 40 - 44	15
Age 45 - 49	18
Age 50 - 54	12
Age 55 - 59	15
Age 60 - 64	7
Age 65 - 69	4
Age 70 - 74	5
Age 75 - 79	1
Age 80 - 84	2
Age 85 and over	2

4.2 Employment and the Economy

The Shaktoolik economy is based on a subsistence economy that is supplemented by part-time wage earnings. The commercial fishing industry is growing and continues to provide a major source of income, with 42 residents holding commercial salmon, herring, halibut, and crab fishing permits. Development of a new fish processing facility is a village priority. Reindeer herding also provided income and meat until the caribou came and took the reindeer with them in their migration.

Residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Important staple foods include seal, walrus, caribou, beluga whale, moose, reindeer, waterfowls, rabbit, fish, and crab. 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, and wolverine skins are used to make hats, mittens, parkas and slippers.

Employment Opportunities:

- IRA/City/Corporation
- BSSD School
- Stores and the Annex
- Kawerak – Tribal Coordinator, ICWA, VBC
- Clinic
- VPSO/VPO

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.

The following Income and Employment data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's **2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates**. Additional detail is available through the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development pages.

Employment:

	Estimate	Percent
In Labor Force	111	60.33 %
Civilian Labor Force	111	100.00 %
Civilian Employed	87	78.38 %
Civilian Unemployed	24	21.62 %
Military Employment	0	0.00 %
Not in Labor Force	73	39.67 %

Employed Workers:

	Estimate	Percent
Private Wage & Salary Workers	43	49.43 %
Government Workers (City, Borough, State, Federal)	41	47.13 %
Self-Employed Workers (in own not incorporated business)	3	3.45 %
Unpaid Family Workers	0	0.00 %

Income:

	Estimate	Margin of Error
Per Capita Income	\$12,803	\$3,004 +/-
Median Household Income	\$26,667	\$6,921 +/-
Median Family Income	\$30,625	\$15,886 +/-

Persons in Poverty:68 (27.76%)

Business Licenses in Shaktoolik

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.

Business Name	License Numbers
SHAKTOOLIK NATIVE STORE	154114
SUNNY POLAR BEAR LANE BED AND BREAKFAST	293752

5.0 Environmental Scan

5.1 Soils and Topography

The ground underlying the village has a good gravel base allowing for sewer and water improvements, a sound base for roads, and thawed ground for good foundations. The immediate landscape surrounding the community is bare of timber. The proximity of the Tagoomenik River to the ocean is in danger of eroding along certain points of the Shaktoolik coastline, which would in effect create an island.

5.2 Vegetation

Vegetation consists mainly of tundra covered with willows and shrubs, and marshy areas with lakes and ponds. These “flats” extend to foothills 15 miles inland. The timbered areas begin about two miles from the mouth of the Shaktoolik River, with strands of spruce groves and other deciduous trees extending up to three miles alongside the river.

Timber resources are most abundant along the Shaktoolik River but do not appear to be abundant enough to justify harvesting and processing on a commercial scale. Most of the local residents depend on the gathering of this timber for home heating and arts and crafts.

This region is divided into two distinct provinces, the coastal lowlands, and the Nulato Hills. The coastal lowlands, dotted with small tundra lakes, extend from the coast south of the Denbigh Peninsula north to the Koyuk River. The Nulato Hills to the east are rounded hills separated by narrow valleys. They rise gently from 1,000 to 2,000 feet and separate the river drainage to the Norton Sound in the west from the Yukon River on the east.

Edible Harvests

Local residents harvest a variety plants and berries from the land:

- Beach Grass
- Beach Peas
- Black Roots
- Blackberry
- Blueberry
- Chunuks
- Cranberry
- Currants
- Dwarf
Fireweed
- Eskimo
Potato
- Fireweed
- Kelp
- Labrador Tea
- Other
- Pink Plumes
- Raspberry
- Rhubarb
- Salmonberry
- Saxifrage
- Seaweed
- Sourdock
- Stinkweed
- Wild Celery
- Wild Chives
- Willow Leaf

5.3 Climate

Shaktoolik has a sub-arctic climate with maritime influence when Norton Sound is ice-free, usually from May to November. The freezing of the sound causes a change to a colder, more continental climate. Winter is cold and relatively dry, with an average of 43 inches of snowfall. Winds from the north and northeast predominate. Winter temperatures average between -4° and 11° Fahrenheit, with an extreme low of -50° Fahrenheit. Summers are cool, with most precipitation occurring in July, August, and September. The average annual precipitation is 14 inches. Summer temperatures average between 47° and 62° Fahrenheit, with a record high of 87° Fahrenheit.

5.4 Wildlife

The strong cultural and social values which sustained the community in the past will continue to be relied upon as a major factor in future development opportunities, and the value of subsistence harvests, exchange and consumption, and cultural preservation will always be a consideration in all aspects of planning for the community's future. Fish and other marine food resources are and always have been the most important source of subsistence food for the people of Shaktoolik. Although there are a variety of different species of fish, subsistence use and consume: Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon and sockeye salmon.

Commercial fishing in the Shaktoolik sub-district began in 1961, after the Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) biologists determined that several salmon species were large enough to sustain the commercial fishing industry as well as subsistence harvesting of the fish. In the 21st century, the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation played a vital role in keeping commercial fishing a viable employment opportunity for the commercial permit holders in the community.

Commercial herring fishing in Shaktoolik has been relatively stable. According to the ADF&G Area Management Biologists, when the herring stock arrive at Cape Denbigh and the Norton Sound, about two-thirds split off south for St. Michael and Black Point, while the remaining one-third split off to Isaac's Point and beyond. Shaktoolik is centrally located and has one of the best locations for herring fishing in the Norton Sound. The Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation is a vital part of the commercial herring fishing industry; they often buy the herring from the commercial fishers in Shaktoolik

Fish and Wildlife species found and harvested in and around Shaktoolik include:

Salmon

- Pink
- Sockeye
- Chinook
- Chum
- Coho

Non-Salmon

- Blackfish
- Burbot
- Capelin
- Clams
- Cod
- Dolly Varden
- Eel
- Flounder
- Grayling
- Halibut
- Herring
- King Crab
- Northern Pike
- Other
- Sculpin
- Sheefish
- Smelt
- Whitefish

Land Mammals

- Caribou
- Moose
- Arctic Fox
- Bear
- Beaver
- Lynx
- Marten
- Musk Ox
- Muskrat
- Other
- Otter
- Rabbit
- Red Fox
- Squirrel
- Wolf
- Wolverine

Marine Mammals

- Bearded Seal
- Beluga
- Bowhead Whale
- Grey Whale

- Minke Whale
- Polar Bear
- Porpoise
- Ribbon Seal
- Ring Seal

- Spotted Seal
- Walrus

Migratory Birds & Eggs

- Artic Tern
- Auklet
- Black Brant
- Black Scoter
- Bristle-thighed Curlew
- Bufflehead
- Cackling Canada goose
- Canvasback
- Common Eider
- Common Loon
- Common Merganser
- Cormorant
- Emperor goose
- Glaucous Gull
- Godwit
- Golden Plover
- Goldeneye

- Green-winged Teal
- Guillemot
- Harlequin
- King Eider
- Kittiwake
- Lesser Canada goose
- Long-tailed duck
- Mallard
- Mew Gull
- Murre
- Northern Pintail
- Northern Shoveler
- Other
- Pacific Loon
- Ptarmigan
- Puffin
- Red-breasted Merganser
- Red-throated Loon
- Sabine's Gull

- Sandhill Crane
- Scaup
- Small shorebird
- Spectacled Eider
- Spruce Grouse
- Steller's Eider
- Surf Scoter
- Tundra Swan
- Unidentified duck
- Whimbrel
- White-fronted goose
- White-winged Scoter
- Wigeon
- Yellow-billed Loon

5.5 Historic Preservation

Shaktoolik has a rich history of settlements. Aged pottery at a Cape Denbigh village site has been dated at 5,730 years old. Archaeological and geological investigations conducted by J. Louis Giddings in 1948 at Cape Denbigh, as well as radiocarbon dating of small bits of charcoal off the site known as “Iyatayet”, revealed that the first residents, known as the Cape Denbigh Flint People, settled into the area some 4,500 to 5,500 years ago.

Shaktoolik has archaeological sites where ruins have been found mapped just northwest of the village near the old and new airports.

5.6 Seismic, Flood, and Wetland Information

Shaktoolik is subject to major coastal flooding and stream overflow and after going without a flood for 29 years, from 1974-2003, has had 5 floods in 9 years in the last decade. . The Army Corps of Engineers reports a high flood hazard potential. Storms frequent in the fall, and coastal erosion still occurring. A community survey has been completed regarding options for addressing future flooding and the Corps has conducted a study that will impact future planning. The results of the study put the 100-year flood level several feet over the highest elevation in the community. This will help guide the process for future mitigation projects including a material source access road that is drastically needed should funding become available.

The location of the community lacks a breakwater barrier to protect the village from the destructive waves when storms hit the community from the south. Coastal erosion from the storms in 2003, 2004, and 2005 warrants concern for community members. Several areas along the coastline used by the people in Shaktoolik are vulnerable to erosion and flooding during the storm season. The beaches have historically been susceptible to damage and erosion from storm conditions, tidal surges, and from the sea ice conditions. Along certain points of the Shaktoolik coastline, the spit of land once used as the airport at the “old site” is now just a few hundred feet from, and eroding into the Tagoomenik River. The next devastating storm can quite possibly erode away this little spit of land that prevents the community of Shaktoolik from becoming an island, which would in effect, cut off the fresh water source for the community.

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

ANCSA Land Entitlement:	
Village Corporation:	Shaktoolik Native Corporation
12(a) Land Entitlement in acres, (see Note 1):	115,200.00
12(b) Land Entitlement in acres (see Note 2):	6080.00

14(c)(3) Status (see Note 3):	Completed
14(c)(3) Agreement Signed:	Yes
Map of Boundaries done:	Yes
Date 1 Plat Filed	6/25/2012
Plat Number of Plat Filed on Date 1	2012-5
Recording District (ANCSA)	Nome
Municipal Land Trust:	No
Appropriate Village Entity (see Note 4):	n/a
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 44.33.755(b) and 3 AAC 190.110 - 150.

5.8 Designated Land Status and Management Issues

Shaktoolik essentially has a pristine environment. The soil past the consolidated tank farm is contaminated where BSSD rented a house; a pipe broke and human waste drained into the ground for an entire winter. BSSD is taking responsibility for cleanup.

5.9 Land Use Potential

The existing land use patterns in Shaktoolik are influenced by a number of factors including past tenure of individual use and occupancy leading to application and eventual ownership by individuals on subsistence land pursuant to the 1906 Native Allotment Act, and land with drawl and selection by the Shaktoolik Native Corporation pursuant to the terms of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The present town site of Shaktoolik is relatively new because the village was rebuilt on this site in 1976. Community leaders worked with various agencies to

construct residential housing, install water and sewer services, a school, and other public facilities.

In addition to internal organization cooperation, the City of Shaktoolik sought planning involvement and assistance from Alaska State funding agencies and planners. Consideration for citing public projects has been coordinated with the knowledge that the Shaktoolik Native Corporation was created for earning profits, thus has a fiduciary responsibility to its shareholders not to waste its assets (i.e. Land). In consideration of the potential for developing capital improvement projects, Shaktoolik Native Corporation's business involvement was always factored into the planning and development.

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

A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis is a tool used by organization to evaluate internal organizational qualities (strengths and weaknesses) in relation to the external environment in which the organization is situated (opportunities and threats). As such, SWOT analyses have been used by organizations and regions to make strategic decisions exploiting natural strengths to maximize the returns on identified opportunities. An effective SWOT analysis focuses on the factors determined to be the most significant in affecting an organization's future.

One way of interpreting a SWOT analysis is to view the internal factors as characteristics that may describe present attributes of the organization in question, while the external factors can be said to represent future events that may affect the organization. Similar to categorizing the factors by internal/external, categorizing as present/future implies a similar amount of organizational control over the internal/present characteristics. The external/future characteristics represent an area in which the organization has less control or advance knowledge.

Strengths (internal/present)

- The ability to work together for a cause
- Perseverance
- The tri-entities are working together and agreeing on the same projects and supporting what's going on.
- The Corporation readily supports City & IRA land-use with letters.
- Shaktoolik is blessed politically because it has two representatives on the BSNC board, one on the AVEC board, and one on the ANICA board.
- Energy efficiency is a priority.
- We have funding to get a dump-truck, training, etc. for the berm project.
- Our Native Corporation owns sub-surface rights.
- We get up to 1200 yard of free gravel for projects through BSNC annually.
- We have identified a future village/gravel source site.
- Our school is being remodeled with a bigger gym, multi-purpose room, emergency center, and a public meeting room. ECE funds might be used to include a pre-school for four-year-olds in the re-model.
- Home fuel delivery helps residents stay warm and benefits shareholders.
- LED streetlights save \$2300/year.
- We have insulation materials and labor funds for making improvements to our water tank.
- Inner harbor
- Our 200 kW-capacity windmills can power the whole community. Shaktoolik only uses 100 kW.
- AVEC is making a \$240,000 system for using excess electricity from our wind-turbines to heat our water.
- Central location and mobile fishing fleet
- Faster internet is about to be installed which will enhance Shaktoolik's educational opportunities.

Weaknesses (internal/present)

- Limited funding
- Not knowing specific opportunities and often finding out about them after their deadlines
 - Missed opportunities not on meeting agendas and not being championed
- People jumping to conclusions
- Limited community involvement
- Really need housing and residents maybe not reapplying with BSRHA
- Really need community building
- Lack of participation in meetings – need door prizes for participation – everyone wants to be paid to attend – not everyone can
- Our old teen center was profitable but the money was miss-managed.
- Shaktoolik is the second most fish-producing village in the region, but it exports everything for processing instead of creating its own value-added products.
- Corporation land that gets developed gets taxed; if taxes are not paid, the land goes to the government.
- Dependency on welfare or drugs

- Disinterest in 9-5 jobs
- NSEDC is non-profit and subsidizes fisheries so fishermen aren't taking steps to get larger more profitable crab and to let the smaller crab go.
- Communication – outside entities aren't aware of the reality of conditions in Shaktoolik like the effects of climate change, etc.
- Some parents smoke dope indoors and children get it 2nd hand.
- No weather warning system for low-lying areas in case of sudden rise in sea level – especially at night
- Limited educational ambition – post secondary

Opportunities (external/future)

- Fishing-related people say a fish-plant would be beneficial for processing salmon, herring, etc. Shaktoolik ships its fish to Unalakleet and its crab to Nome. A processing plant would be more efficient and create jobs in Shaktoolik.
- IGAP takes care of the City-owned landfill. The IRA wrote a grant to build a fence around it.
- Create emergency shelter, meeting hall, and sea wall.
- Turn the ditch into a bike/skateboard park.
- Involve youth more in politics, travel, and other entities.
- Some locals are interested in working on their GEDs. Kawerak needs to hire a GED trainer to help in villages.
- Utilize Kawerak village employees more instead of Kawerak employees from Nome traveling everywhere – village employees don't seem to travel anywhere.
- Advocate/train people to smoke marijuana outside instead of indoors where there are children.
- Looking for federal funds that will help accomplish goals
- NSEDC funding opportunities
- Charge SKW Inc for using the landfill while they renovate the school.
- Make projects using local materials.
- Import more.
- Export less unless products are value-added... Shaktoolik builds fine caskets.
- Get trained and establish a local motor-repair business.
- Equip crab boats to catch bigger crab and release smaller crab so they profit more.
- Faster internet is about to be installed which will enhance Shaktoolik's educational opportunities.

Threats (external/future)

- The biggest threat right now is preserving our water supply. If the shoreline erodes until the ocean breaches the river, it would be necessary to use a different water source that is five miles away.
- The next biggest threat might be lack of protection from storm surges and flooding.
 - The rising sea level is usually invisible because it occurs at night
 - Dangerous to seek safety by boat – safer to have designated shelter.
- Gravity-fed septic tanks can fail and back up right into a home.
- People hesitant to pay electric run water to keep pipes from freezing. The community could run out of water needed.
- If Elders go to receive long-term care-giving in Unalakleet, Shaktoolik will lose needed government money from programs like Medicare, etc.

7.0 Shaktoolik’s Vision, Goals, and Values

7.1 Shaktoolik’s Vision Statement

Utilizing our cultural values and natural resources we shall ensure our future growth and welfare as a community.

7.2 Shaktoolik’s Development Goals and Objectives

To make this vision a reality, Shaktoolik set goals:

1. Ensuring financial stability and employment by building infrastructure for future community growth.
2. Raising our well being and standards of living by expanding community services, education, and culturally appropriate healthy life-styles.
3. Preserving our culture by developing our natural resources while protecting and enhancing our environment.

7.3 Shaktoolik Community Values and Development

7.3.1 Shaktoolik Values

Focus Question: “What are the values we, as a community, feel are important to our way of life?”

- Every Inupiaq is responsible to all other Inupiat for the survival of our cultural spirit, and values and traditions through which it survives. Through our extended family, we retain, teach and live our Inupiaq way. With guidance and support from Elders, we must teach our children

Inupiaq values:

- Knowledge of Language
 - Knowledge of Family Tree
 - Sharing
 - Humility
 - Respect for Others
 - Love for Children
 - Cooperation
 - Hard Work
 - Respect for Elders
 - Respect for Nature
 - Avoid Conflict
 - Family Roles
 - Humor
 - Spirituality
 - Domestic Skills
 - Hunter Success
 - Responsibility to Tribe
- The Inupiat Values work when applied to counseling when people need to change behavior.
 - Family aspect is very tight.
 - Volunteering when someone is in need, especially when someone has passed away – help and support
 - Trying our best to hold traditional values even when they are slipping away
 - Acknowledge everyone.
 - Ask who needs help.

7.3.2 Applying Values to Community Development

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

- Remember our natural ability to adapt.
- Think of the kids and how it affects them.

- Educate our youth to understand what is needed and how they can help.
 - The entities need to find ways to teach students/youth to understand meeting process, what each entity does, and how the entities work together.
 - Have students, Shaktoolik School’s “Peer Helpers,” attend meetings and get out of class to do it.
 - Have school educate students on local government workings.
- A third of our population is students and they have no voice in planning. They have nightmares and suffer after a flood. We need to listen to them and continue to instill our Native values into them. As long as we respect nature and land, it will respect us also.
- Whoever knows how to do environmental/land-permits can be available to make sure we can do things we need done.
- Environment, land, drinking water, and people just need to be safe.

8.0 Project Brainstorm

Focus Question: *What are future community projects and activities that we can develop that will enhance our community, which best build on our identified cultural strengths, community development opportunities and current community assets over the next five years?*

Improved Community Infrastructure

- Improvements on the cemetery
- Community Water Tank Replacement
- Bulk fuel storage facility and power plant
- Clinic
- Preschool

Economic and Safety Improvements

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Energy Efficiency | • Multi-Purpose Facility |
| • Ocean Side Road | • Boat Harbor and Dock and Ramp |

- Seawall
- Dust Control/Snow Fencing
- Bike Trail
- Fire Department Equipment
- USACE Storm Monitoring for Potential Projects
- SAR Boat
- SAR Vehicles
- Subsistence Roads
- Local Processing
- Cannery
- Reindeer Herd
- Ambulance
- Bottled Spring Water

Cultural Preservation and Wellness

- Suicide Prevention
- Language Preservation
- Elders/Youth Camp
- Elders’ Bus
- School Bus

Administrative Control

- Solid Waste Plan/Permitting and Procedures
- Funding for CDL Training?

Community Infrastructure

- More Housing
- Piling Foundation – Homes
- Community Crafts Facility
- City/IRA Building
- Heavy Equipment Garage

9.0 Development Priorities and Implementation

There were 10 priorities identified in the Project Brainstorm by the Shaktoolik Planning Committee and approved by the City of Shaktoolik, the Shaktoolik Native Corporation, and the Native Village of Shaktoolik 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 Priorities for the Community of Shaktoolik 2013 – 2018

1. Emergency Road
2. Bulk Fuel Storage Facility/Power Plant
3. New Water Storage Tank
4. Multi-purpose Facility
5. Heavy Equipment Garage
6. Dust Control & Snow Fencing
7. New Clinic
8. Shaktoolik Boat Harbor
9. Fish-processing Plant/Buying Station
10. Early Childhood Education (ECE)

9.1 PRIORITY #1: *Emergency Road*

Project Description

Background

Shaktoolik experiences severe erosion and is exploring which options might be best for prevention and contingencies. A road with revetment along the shorefront from the landfill to the airport is desired to abate storm-damage and provide a safe route to emergency shelter for all residents.

The location of the community lacks a breakwater barrier to protect the community from the destructive waves when storms hit the community from the South. Shaktoolik experiences riverine and coastal erosion due to its location on a sand and gravel spit bounded by the Tagoomenik River and Norton Sound.

Natural protection has eroded considerably in recent years from storms, leaving

the community vulnerable to further storm damage. Risk includes isolation of the community if a narrow spit that connects Shaktoolik to the mainland becomes eroded, which also would cut the community off from its source of fresh water. The last storm washed ashore a lot of driftwood, which ended up just a few feet from the bulk fuel storage facilities.

The natural barriers that protect the community of Shaktoolik have greatly eroded from the storms of 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, and 2011, leaving the residents vulnerable to future storms. On December 5th, 2011, Governor Parnell declared a disaster emergency for Western Alaska, including the Bering Strait region.

Shaktoolik is one of the Priority Action Communities identified in Alaska Baseline Erosion Assessment (BEA) conducted by the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and completed in 2009. A “Priority Action Community” is one that has reported erosion threatening the viability of the community and/or significant resources are being expended to minimize threats to the community’s viability. The purpose of the BEA is to coordinate, plan, and prioritize appropriate responses to erosion throughout Alaska. Designation as a Priority Action Community by the USACE indicates that Shaktoolik should be considered for immediate action by either initiating an evaluation of potential solutions or continuing with ongoing efforts to manage erosion.

The USACE completed the Shaktoolik Coastal Flooding Analysis in October 2011. That analysis predicted grave consequences to the community from extreme storms. The Corps recommended additional investigations be completed to address safety issues, including design analysis of structural flood control measures (e.g., a revetment for wave protection or relocation of structures, etc.).

The community has completed a Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Evacuation Plan, and Continuity of Operations Plan.

Kawerak is in the process of updating Shaktoolik’s 2007 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) which identifies an evacuation route as the #1 priority.

Needs/Benefits

A road with revetment along the shorefront from the landfill to the airport is desired to abate storm-damage and provide a safe route to emergency shelter for all residents. In the event of a storm with winds greater than the last storm, a reliable emergency-road is a critical need to protect the lives of the community members. The primary benefit of the emergency road is the safety of the community members. The community has no means of accessing higher and safer grounds during floods.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

- The Emergency Road project has to be nominated to the STIP or identified on the needs list and needs to get higher on Kawerak’s Top Priority list.
- Alternative routes are also needed to control dust caused by heavy traffic from general use.
- There is limited funding and there are other projects in queue waiting for design and construction funds.

Project Implementation

Plan of Action

The Department of Transportation (DOT) may engineer and construct the road. By an act of Congress, the community may get the USACE to do it under US 1946 River Protection Act.

1. Permitting
2. Conceptual Planning
3. Design
4. Construction

Traditional Council

Contact the Kawerak Transportation Department to make sure that all roads in the project are on the BIA IRA National Roads Inventory. The project must be on this inventory to get funded by BIA.

Kawerak Contact:

- Denise Michels, Transportation Program Director
907-443-4251, dmichels@kawerak.org
- Steve Ivanoff, Transportation Planner
907-443-4264, sivanoff@kawerak.org

City of Shaktoolik

Submit a project nomination form to DOT&PF to get the project on the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). Kawerak Transportation Program will provide technical assistance. There is no deadline; nominations are accepted year-round. There are three required documents that must accompany the nomination:

1. Supporting resolution
2. A 9% local match
3. Maintenance agreement

If FHWA transportation funds are used as a local match, then the project must be included in the Tribal Transportation Program (TTP) National Roads Inventory

and approved by the Kawerak board as per the Transportation Prioritization Policy as well.

DOT&PF Contact:

- Alexa Greene, Northern Region Area Planner
907-451-2375, alexa.greene@alaska.gov

Project Timeframe

The timeframe will depend on how well the project scores in the Kawerak/FHWA and/or DOT&PF scoring processes.

Local Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

City of Shaktoolik
PO Box 10
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3441
Fax: 907-955-3221
skkcity@arctic.net

Phone: 907-955-3241
Fax: 907-955-3243
fnsago@yahoo.com

Shaktoolik Native Corporation
PO Box 46
Shaktoolik, AK 99771

Native Village of Shaktoolik
PO Box 100
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3701
Fax: 907-2352
ksagoonick@kawerak.org

Other Funding Possibilities and Contact Information

- **Kawerak’s Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.

9.2 PRIORITY #2: Bulk Fuel Storage Facility/Power Plant

Project Description

Background

Recent coastal storms washed ashore driftwood which ended up just a few feet from the AVEC tank farm and power plant threatening the safety of the community. Steps are being taken for AVEC to install a new tank farm and power plant in a safe location near the airport and AVEC’s wind-turbines.

Project Need and Benefits

AVEC’s tank farm and power plant must be located away from the oceanfront to protect them and ensure the safety of the community.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC) cannot proceed with the project until all of the landholders along the route agree to the necessary easements and the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) grants the necessary funds. The 14(c) 3 process needs to be complete; Shaktoolik is currently waiting for the BLM to complete the survey process.



AVEC tank farm in Shaktoolik

Project Implementation

Plan of Action

City of Shaktoolik

1. All of the landholders must be contacted with the intent of getting agreements for the necessary easements.
2. Invite AVEC Representatives to visit Shaktoolik to advise a course of action.
3. Contact the Denali Commission for program and funding updates.
4. Coordinate with DOT to develop a location for the barge to offload fuel.

Organizations responsible:

City of Shaktoolik
PO Box 10
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3441
Fax: 907-955-3221
skkcity@arctic.net

Shaktoolik Native



AVEC power plant in Shaktoolik

Corporation

PO Box 46
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3241
Fax: 907-955-3243
fnsago@yahoo.com

Native Village of Shaktoolik

PO Box 100
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3701
Fax: 907-2352
ksagoonick@kawerak.org

AVEC Contact

Marie Becker: 907-561-7972
4831 Eagle St.
Anchorage, AK 99503
Email: mbecker@avec.org

Denali Commission Contacts:

Kathy Prentki or Rayna Swanson
907-271-1414
Website: www.denali.gov

Other Funding Possibilities and Contact Information

- **Kawerak's Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.
- **Kawerak's Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.
- **State of Alaska House and Senate** – Work with legislators, Donny Olson and Neal Foster to get the project funded through the capital projects bill.

9.3 PRIORITY #3: *New Water Storage Tank*

Project Description

Background

Shaktoolik's 794,000 gallon water tank needs to be replaced because it is rusting and wearing out.

Needs and Benefits

Replacing the water tank will ensure the community's water is stored in a clean container that does not pose any safety threats.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Many of Alaska's villages have inadequate water supply and waste disposal and funding is limited.

Project Implementation

Plan of Action

City of Shaktoolik

1. Set up a meeting with VSW (Village Safe Water) to discuss available options.
2. Call CE2 Engineers to explore options.
3. Submit an application for design and construction funds.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

City of Shaktoolik

PO Box 10
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3441
Fax: 907-955-3221
skkcity@arctic.net

Village Safe Water (VSW):

Greg Magee
Program Manager
(907) 269-7613
greg.magee@alaska.gov

CE2 Engineers Contact: Lloyd Persson, 907-269-7610

Nome DCCED Contact: 907-443-5459

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

- **Kawerak's Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.

- **Kawerak’s Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.
- **State of Alaska House and Senate** – Work with legislators, Donny Olson and Neal Foster to get the project funded through the capital projects bill.

9.4 PRIORITY #4: *Multi-purpose Facility*

Project Description

Background

The facility is conceived to provide shelter for the community during emergencies, principally during storm surges, but also in other extreme weather events. It will also provide non-emergency functions as a Tribal and community asset.

The tribe hired USKH to design the facility. Estimated costs are \$9.6 million. The AHFC application process is complete. Nine potential funding sources have been identified. Alaska Senator Donald Olson was asked to work with the Congressional Delegation to add Shaktoolik to the Continuing Authorities Program so the USACE can work on the project.

Project Needs and Benefits

- Capacity to accommodate up to 280 persons for 2 to 7 days in an emergency situation
- A new multi-purpose building is needed in order to alleviate the existing structural deficiency problems of local organization offices as well as provide the much-needed space for essential community activities and business expansion. Community functions will be consolidated into a single facility that will include a community hall, teen center, elder's center, office space for businesses, the City of Shaktoolik, IRA Council, and Native Corporation. The benefits of having the multiple-use building include:
 - The consolidation of governing entities into one building will help eliminate duplication of services and facilitate closer working relationships and increased coordination of activities.
 - The teen center will not only offer a safe place to the youth of Shaktoolik, but will also increase the efficiency with which services are delivered by being in the same building that houses the organizations that plan and administer youth activities.
 - Quality of life will be enhanced for the residents by providing a place suitable for community events, meetings, and other gatherings. Being in the same building that houses the organizations that plan and administer these activities will also enhance the quality of meetings.
 - Rents from business would help offset monthly operation and maintenances of the building, making it sustainable.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Potential constraints will depend on the content in the business plan. Villages have been denied for funding for multi-purpose facilities because their operations and

maintenance costs were higher than revenues. Complicating this situation is increasing insurance rates, and increasing heating oil costs.

Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Conceptual Planning
- Design
- Construction

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

City of Shaktoolik

PO Box 10
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3441
Fax: 907-955-3221
skkcity@arctic.net

Shaktoolik Native Corporation

PO Box 46
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3241
Fax: 907-955-3243
fnsago@yahoo.com

Native Village of Shaktoolik

PO Box 100
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3701
Fax: 907-955-2352
ksagoonick@kawerak.org

Other Potential Funding Sources and Contact Information

- **Kawerak's Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.
- **Kawerak's Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.

9.5 PRIORITY #5: Heavy Equipment Garage

9.5.1 Project Description

Background

Shaktoolik's machine operators work outside in extreme sub-arctic weather conditions to get equipment going. They need an indoor space to protect them from the elements while they work. The machinery will have a longer life and be more reliable if it is indoors.

A new building was acquired from Nome. Installation is on hold. It needs to be relocated because the pad for it is too small and is on top of an old sewer pit.

NSEDC is funding the project.

There is another shop in use at the airport. It can be powered by Shaktoolik's wind-turbines.

Project Needs and Benefits

A new heavy equipment garage will protect both equipment and operators from the harsh outdoor elements.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

The building needs to be relocated to a bigger pad that is not on top of an old sewer pit. Bolts are needed for the building.

9.5.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Relocate building
- Acquire bolts
- Completion planned for 2013

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

City of Shaktoolik
PO Box 10
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3441
Fax: 907-955-3221
skkcity@arctic.net

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PO Box 46
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3241
Fax: 907-955-3243
fnsago@yahoo.com

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

- **Kawerak’s Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.
- **Kawerak’s Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.

9.6 PRIORITY #6: *Dust Control and Snow Fencing*

9.6.1 Project Description

Background

Dust negatively affects health among Shaktoolik's residents in several ways during summer months. It lingers in the air on calm days. Fine particles cause respiratory problems. Subsistence foods, like salmon hung out to dry, get covered in it.

Kawerak has treated the problem every few years, but more frequent or long-lasting steps are needed. The substance used to keep the dust down is greasy and gets tracked indoors. Its affects are unknown.

Shaktoolik's snow-fencing was destroyed by winds in 2009; future installations will need to be anchored with pilings or posts.

The snow-fencing installed along the riverside of Shaktoolik in the 1990s had



Most of Shaktoolik's snow-fencing was destroyed by winds.

multiple benefits. It prevented snow from piling up on the roads. As a result, less plowing was necessary. Snow-berms did not get high enough for children to climb up and hang on power lines.

Project Needs and Benefits

- Take measures to control dust
 - Protect health of locals.
 - Protect quality of food harvests.
- Install new snow-fencing
 - Reduce amount of plowing required in the street.
 - Prevent children from hanging on the power lines.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

- Shaktoolik does not have equipment for performing dust control maintenance.
- Resources need to be identified for both projects.
- Kawerak’s Transportation Program’s maintenance pass-through funding is only available every few years, not enough to maintain dust-control as often as needed.

9.6.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Consider options for dust control.
 - Acquire equipment and have locals maintain it?
 - Pave road?
- Communicate with other Bering Strait communities about how they have approached these issues.
- Contact Kawerak’s Transportation Program (KTP) about possibilities.
- Write to State of Alaska’s Department of Transportation (DOT) about needs. DOT may take steps to protect approved routes.
- The joint entities work together. Letters of support/concern from all three have greater influence.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

City of Shaktoolik

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 Shaktoolik, AK 99771
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skkcity@arctic.net

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Shaktoolik Native Corporation

PO Box 46
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 Fax: 907-955-3243
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Kawerak Transportation Program

907-443-4395
www.kawerak.org

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

- **Kawerak’s Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.

9.7 PRIORITY #7: New Clinic

9.7.1 Project Description

Background

Shaktoolik's clinic is too small and the trauma room is inadequate for the community's needs.

In 2008-2009, Denali Commission was prepared to fund a new clinic but the project was frozen. The design and conceptual planning were complete. The project was construction ready. Site control was established. The business plan was written and approved by the Denali Commission. The regional agencies were in support of the project.

Shaktoolik spent \$540,000 on the project to date. The community clinic is supposed to be similar to those now in Golovin and White Mountain. It was going to be located where the Annex is now.

Project Needs and Benefits

- A clinic with adequate room for patients, practitioners, and equipment

Potential Constraints to Project Development

The project needs to be approved by all agencies involved before it can proceed.

9.7.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Rewrite the business plan for the new clinic, if necessary.
- Choose site for new clinic.
- Construct building.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

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skkcity@arctic.net

Shaktoolik Native Corporation

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Native Village of Shaktoolik

PO Box 100
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3701
Fax: 907-2352
ksagoonick@kawerak.org

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

- **Denali Commission**
- **ANTHC**
- **Kawerak’s Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.
- **Kawerak’s Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.
- **State of Alaska House and Senate** – Work with legislators, Donny Olson and Neal Foster to get the project funded through the capital projects bill.

9.8 PRIORITY #8: *Shaktoolik Boat Harbor*

Project Description

Background

Shaktoolik residents' skiffs are regularly damaged by being dragged on and off the gravel shoreline. There is no harbor, dock, or boat-ramp in the village. Residents use skiffs for transportation to and from Shaktoolik and other villages in the region and to subsistence camps along the shoreline. The natural harbor is very busy in the summertime. Because of all the boat traffic, the village has experienced conflict between boaters and landowners regarding access to the water.

The community relies heavily on subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering. All of the water bodies in the area provide productive habitat for salmon, a variety of marine fish and mammals, and birds such as ducks and geese. Skiffs are used extensively by residents to access these habitats as well as other areas along the river system for hunting moose, tending reindeer, and berry picking.

There are 60 households and approximately 25 boats in the City of Shaktoolik, most of these are skiffs used for subsistence activities. When the boats are not in use they are generally pulled up along the gravel shoreline in front of the community. They are frequently damaged due to the repeated stress of being dragged across the gravel shoreline. Damages are most prevalent when landing and launching in adverse weather conditions. Vessel damage associated with hauling the boats out along the shoreline includes popped rivets, split aluminum welds, cracked fiberglass, and damaged propellers.

Project Need and Benefits

Develop small boat harbor, dock, and boat-ramp facilities in order to provide protected moorage for boats operating out of Shaktoolik. The current navigational conditions cause operational inefficiencies. Protected moorage would decrease delays and damages to vessels.

Increase Commercial Fishing Benefits.

An increase in commercial fishing benefits will likely occur if there is protected moorage at Shaktoolik. In the past there has not been a steady commercial fishery for herring. The area around Shaktoolik is not a limited entry fishery so fishermen apply for a permit only when there is a market for the fish in the area.

Increase Subsistence Benefits

With protected moorage, subsistence hunters and fishers will have better access in leaving and arriving at Shaktoolik. Based on an article entitled "Natural Resources Policy, Unforgiving Geographies, and Persistent Property in Alaska Native Villages" published in Natural Resources Journal in 1998, the average for 100 Alaska communities was 250 pounds per capita. The 250 pounds per person was the low estimate for harvest. The journal states that the per capita harvesting of subsistence foods was 610 pounds per

year for the arctic and the northwest villages in Alaska, which was used as the high estimate for the benefits. Increase in subsistence harvest could be 10 to 20 percent if a boat harbor is in Shaktoolik. The increase would translate into an in additional harvest of 25 to 122 pounds per capita per year. The economic value to households of the additional harvest is estimated at \$4 to \$7 per pound.

Increase Life of Skiffs

The life of a skiff in the Shaktoolik area will increase because the skiffs will not have to be pulled up onto a gravel beach in order to navigate the surf zone. If the skiffs can moor in calm water, hull damage will be significantly reduced. The damage to the skiff props would decrease if there were a protected harbor. Propellers are damaged when coming into shore and hitting bottom because of wave action or misjudging the depth along the beach. The average life of a skiff is approximately five years. This average life would be increased to an estimated 10 years if protected moorage were available.

Federal Interest

According to the Corps of Engineers, there is federal interest in a feasibility study of navigation improvements at Shaktoolik, given the existing and anticipated future conditions. Benefits to the nation would include increased commercial fishing and subsistence benefits, reduced vessel damages, and a secondary benefit of reduced flood damage cost.

Project Cost

Construction and dredge equipment is available in Nome, which would minimize the cost of mobilization and demobilization. Shallow dredging depths and low-level berms would also work to minimize the project cost. According to the Corps of Engineers, the estimated project cost is \$800,000, which includes the cost of design, construction supervision and administration, and interest during construction. Annual maintenance costs are expected to be approximately \$5,000.

Project Description

A small boat harbor would consist of a dredged channel from deep water into the harbor. A 500-foot long by 50-foot wide basin would be excavated for the harbor. The basin would have a bottom elevation of -4 feet. The haul out area would accommodate 30 boats in the 16 to 30-foot range.

Project Implementation

Plan of Action

Small boat harbor projects are conducted in four phases by the Corps:

Phase 1. Reconnaissance Phase

The Corps will need to perform a federally funded reconnaissance study of a proposed boat harbor in Shaktoolik and determine if there is federal interest in proceeding with a feasibility study of navigation improvements at Shaktoolik.

Phase 2. Feasibility Study

The next step is for the City of Shaktoolik to enter this phase. According to the Corps, the purpose of the Feasibility Study is to:

- a. Evaluate alternatives for the small boat harbor
- b. Determine project costs and benefits
- c. Determine if there is a plan that has feasible engineering, is environmentally acceptable, and can be economically justified

Phase 3. Pre-construction, Engineering, and Design

This phase usually lasts one year and is cost shared 75% federal and 25% local.

Phase 4. Construction

This phase usually lasts one to three years. The phase is cost shared depending on the water depths of the project. It is usually 80% federal and 20% local.

City of Shaktoolik

Step 1

The City is the usual designated Local Sponsor of this project and the Tribal Government provides supporting letters and resolutions. Begin the process of developing a Feasibility Study Agreement with the Corps. The estimated cost of the feasibility phase is \$600,000 that requires a 50% cost share (\$300,000) from Shaktoolik. Entering into this agreement with the Corps may require numerous communications and follow-ups for informational purposes during this process.

Step 2

Contact the State Harbor Engineer in order for Shaktoolik to be placed on the annual appropriations list for legislative funding requests. The state most likely will not fund 100% of the matching fund requirement. Shaktoolik will have a better chance of getting an appropriation if they can come up with half of their matching fund requirement before making the funding request.

Contact: Michael Lukshin, Statewide Ports and Harbors Engineer (DOT&PF), 907-465-3979

City of Shaktoolik and IRA Council

Step 1

Begin developing grants and contacting agencies for the 50-50-match. Both Councils need to coordinate efforts in searching for and acquiring both federal and state funding required for the 50% match.

Step 2

NSEDC has participated in small boat harbor studies and projects related to fisheries. Both Councils should coordinate in submitting a proposal to NSEDC for funding. Proposals are reviewed by the NSEDC Board biannually at their April and October quarterly meetings. Complete proposal packages include:

1. Letter of request
2. Scope of work and budget
3. Matching funds
4. Provide documentation on:
 - a) fisheries related project
 - b) service, activity, or project
 - c) whether it will be NSEDC or community run
 - d) community support
 - e) long-term sustainability
5. Activity timeline

NSEDC Contact: Paul Ivanoff, Community Benefit Director
907-274-2248

Other Potential Funding Sources (for matching funds)

- **USDA grants**
- **Denali Commission**
- **Kawerak Transportation Program**
- **Kawerak's Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.
- **Kawerak's Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.
- **State of Alaska House and Senate** – Work with legislators, Donny Olson and Neal Foster to get the project funded through the capital projects bill.

Potential Constraints to Project Development

1. The search for the 50-50 matching fund requirement amount (\$300,000) will rigorously have to be acquired from several non-federal funding sources (BIA transportation funds, USDA grants, and some EPA funds are OK, and/or by congressional direction).

2. According to the Corps, the biggest hurdle in the feasibility study is economic justification since the Corps criteria are slanted towards developed areas.

Project Timeframe

The feasibility study usually last three to four years

Corps Contact:

Julie Anderson

U.S. Army engineer District, Alaska

CEPOA-PM-C (Anderson)

P.O. Box 6898 Elmendorf AFB, AK. 99506-6898

907-753-5685 phone

907-753-5526 fax

9.9 PRIORITY #9: *Fish Processing Plant/Buying Station*

9.9.1 Project Description

Background

Shaktoolik's fishing fleet is one of the top two fish-catchers in the region but it has to export all its fish to Nome or Unalakleet for processing. A processing facility operating in Shaktoolik would provide more local jobs and add value to the community's products.

Shaktoolik had a fish-processing barge and plant that sunk. There is a plant in the village right now that is inoperable due to the cost of ice-production.

Shaktoolik is exploring its options for bringing its existing plant to life or acquiring a new one. A new facility would likely be located closer to the utilities and workforce.

Project Needs and Benefits

- Provide local employment
- Value added to fish-products and other harvests would provide more revenue for the community.
- Process reindeer and fish
- Crafts-facility

Potential Constraints to Project Development

Shaktoolik now has a plant that is inoperable due to the cost of ice-production. An EDA grant or other form of funding might be needed to bring the plant to life.

There is concern that the discharge from the plant might negatively impact the Stellar Eider Duck population. The Endangered Species Act could be a political barrier.

9.9.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Explore options other communities, like Elim, are using to get fish-buying stations installed.
- Find out if the presence of the Stellar Eider Duck presents a barrier due to the Endangered Species Act.
- Explore funding possibilities including EDA grants and programs through NSEDC.
- Determine best location for a processing plant.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

City of Shaktoolik
PO Box 10
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3441
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skkcity@arctic.net

Phone: 907-955-3241
Fax: 907-955-3243
fnsago@yahoo.com

Shaktoolik Native Corporation
PO Box 46
Shaktoolik, AK 99771

Native Village of Shaktoolik
PO Box 100
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
Phone: 907-955-3701
Fax: 907-2352
ksagoonick@kawerak.org

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

- **EDA**
- **NSEDC**
- **Kawerak’s Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.
- **Kawerak’s Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.
- **State of Alaska House and Senate** – Work with legislators, Donny Olson and Neal Foster to get the project funded through the capital projects bill.

9.10 PRIORITY #10: *Early Childhood Education (ECE)*

9.10.1 Project Description

Background

Shaktoolik's Head Start pre-school building is not big enough for the number of children that need to attend and ECE program-funding through Kawerak is impossible without certified teachers. Both program and construction funding are needed. Something has to be decided soon for ECE to continue in Shaktoolik.

The building is old and structurally sub-standard compared to new buildings. It is made from two trailers that were combined into one in 1976. Fire would destroy it. It has freezing and heating problems.

The Head Start program is run by Kawerak, Inc. It can teach three-year-old children. But without certified ECE teachers, program funding is impossible through Kawerak and the BSSD school cannot teach children until they are four. Kawerak is moving toward certifying all its teachers.

Kawerak runs Head Start but does not have funding for a new building. The State of Alaska will not fund a project run by Kawerak. \$1.5 million was secured for an ECE attachment to the BSSD school renovation. But that part of the renovation was canceled. Possible ECE location alternatives in consideration are a new stand-alone structure, an attachment to the local BSSD school, and an addition to the planned Multi-Purpose Facility.

Project Needs and Benefits

- Adequate structure
 - Large enough for all students to attend
 - Heat-efficiency
 - Fire-safety
- Program funding
 - Kawerak needs Head Start teachers ECE-certified to qualify for funding.
 - Head Start or alternative ECE pre-school program needed for three year olds

Potential Constraints to Project Development

See Background notes above.

9.10.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- Review project status and discuss possibilities at council and board meetings.
- Discuss alternative approaches and possibilities with other communities facing similar issues.
- Advocate to Legislature.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information

City of Shaktoolik
PO Box 10
Shaktoolik, AK 99771
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Fax: 907-955-3221
skkcity@arctic.net

Phone: 907-955-3241
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PO Box 46
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PO Box 100
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Phone: 907-955-3701
Fax: 907-2352
ksagoonick@kawerak.org

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

- **Kawerak’s Community Planning and Development (CPD)** program has a Regional Grant Specialist that might be able to assist in identifying possible sources of funding. Contact at regspec@kawerak.org or 443-4254.
- **Kawerak’s Community Services Division (CSD)** staff is available for technical assistance during proposal development and willing to review all type of planning documents, regardless of which entity in the village is the lead agency.
- **State of Alaska House and Senate** – Work with legislators, Donny Olson and Neal Foster to get the project funded through the capital projects bill.

10.0 Review and Update Process

The joint entities are encouraged to evaluate, revise, and update Shaktoolik's Top LEDP Priorities at least once annually. New priorities, adopted by joint resolution, will then be attached to the five year LEDP. It is not necessary to redo the entire LEDP just to update the Top Priority Projects list.

11.0 Maps

Current map of Shaktoolik are available through Kawerak's Community Planning and Development program or Kawerak Transportation.

12.0 Public Participation

Public Planning Meetings

Public planning sessions were held on April 4th and 5th, 2013 to assess the community's current assets and needs, and revise the community's Local Economic Development Plan (LEDP). Participants identified development goals and priorities in line with the community's values, strengths, and needs. Participant attendance numbered from 17 to 11 with an average daily attendance of 14 community members. The general public was invited and encouraged to attend the meetings. Members of the Traditional Council, City Council and Staff, Native Corporation Board, and general public were present at each meeting, showing diverse input from the community on future paths of development.

LEDP Meeting Participants, April 4th, 2013:

- Harvey Sookiayak
- Edna Savetilik
- Ellen Hunt
- Paul Bekoalok
- Carrie Katchatag
- Michael Sookiayak, Sr.
- Walter Sookiayak
- Charlotte Sookiayak
- Fred Sagoonick
- Edgar Jackson
- Thomas Sagoonick
- Kristin Paniptuchuk
- Dorothy Bekoalok
- Jolene Auliye
- Eugene Asicksick
- Rhoda Asicksick
- Colleen Rock

LEDP Meeting Participants, April 5th, 2013:

- Edna Savetilik
- Carrie Katchatag
- Ellen Hunt
- Charlotte Sookiayak
- Edgar Jackson, Sr.
- Thomas Sagoonick
- Michael Sookiayak, Sr.
- Jolene Auliye
- Harvey Sookiayak
- Rhoda C. Asicksick
- Eugene Asicksick

Following the completion of the public planning meetings in April, 2013, the Tribal Council, the City Council, and the Native Corporation Board agreed to review the draft LEDP so that edits can be made if necessary, and to adopt the plan by joint resolution.

REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), *Community Profiles*, available online at: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/cf_block.htm

Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities – Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP): <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdplng/cip/stip/index.shtml>

Kawerak and the Bering Strait Development Council, *The Bering Strait Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2009-2013*, Nome, Alaska 2009.

Shaktoolik 2006-2011 Local Economic Development Plan, Available online at: <http://www.kawerak.org/ledps/shaktoolik.pdf>

Shaktoolik Long Range Transportation Plan, Available from Kawerak Transportation Department

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010. Available online at <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/cen/dparea.cfm>

United States Census 2010, available online at: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/popmap/ipmtext.php?fl=02>

US Army Corps of Engineers: <http://www.poa.usace.army.mil/hm/default.htm>

by
**The Shaktoolik Planning Organizations and Kawerak Community Planning and
Development**

Shaktoolik Planning Organizations

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