

Shishmaref

Local Economic Development Plan 2004 - 2009

Top Community Development Projects

1. Traditional activities-
Inupiaq language and
youth camp
2. Improve honeybuckets
system and water and
sewer
3. Pure water source and
delivery
4. Vocational training
and scholarships
5. Restaurants
6. Elder/disabled
services and Clinic
Van
7. Housing
8. Keep the island intact
9. Bed and
breakfasts/hotels
10. Landfill/trash haul
11. Road improvements



Submitted to:
**The Native Village of Shishmaref and
the Bering Strait Development Council**

Submitted by:
Kawerak Incorporated

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The Community of Shishmaref and the Bering Strait Development Council

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Participants discuss issues at Shishmaref LEDP meeting

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE OF CONTENTS Shishmaref Local Economic Development Plan</p>

1.0. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Creating Local Economic Development Plans
- 1.2 How were the LEDP's Developed
- 1.3 Planning Methods
- 1.4 Planning Expectations

2.0 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

- 2.1 Location
- 2.2 History
- 2.3 Population
 - 2.3a *Statistics*
 - 2.3b *Languages and People Groups*
- 2.4 Governing Bodies and Organizations
 - 2.4a *Native Village of Shishmaref*
 - 2.4b *City of Shishmaref*
 - 2.4c *Shishmaref Native Corporation*
 - 2.4d *Shishmaref Erosion and Relocation Coalition*
- 2.5 Regional Corporations
- 2.6 Local and Regional Contacts
- 2.7 Facilities
 - 2.7a *Housing*
 - 2.7b *Health Clinic*
 - 2.7c *Shishmaref Schools*
 - 2.7d *Transportation*
 - 2.7e *Utilities*
 - 2.7f *Communications*
 - 2.7g *Water and Sewer*
 - 2.7h *Landfill*

- 2.7i *Fuel Storage*
- 2.7j *Gravel Source*
- 2.7k *Infrastructure Assessment*
- 2.7l *Capital Projects and Grants - RAPIDS*

2.8 Community Organizations and Services

- 2.8a *Friendship Center*
- 2.8 b *Stores*
- 2.8c *Churches*
- 2.8d *Public Safety*
- 2.8e *Accommodations*
- 2.8f *Summary of Important places in Our Community*
- 2.8g *Social, Health, and Cultural Services Assessment*

2.9 Land Status

- 2.9a *ANCSA Land Entitlement Summary*
- 2.9b *14(c)(3) Land Status Summary*

2.10 Environment

- 2.10a *Climate*
- 2.10b *Soils and Topography*
- 2.10c *Erosion Problem*
- 2.10d *Environmental Overview*

3.0 ECONOMY

3.1 Employment Statistics

- 3.1a *Total Employment:*
- 3.1b *Employment by Occupation*
- 3.1c *Employment by Industry*

3.2 Number of Workers by Local Employer

3.3 High School Graduates, College, and Trade School Students

3.4 Local Jobs Available for High School Graduates

3.5 Business Licenses in Shishmaref

3.6 Job Training, Education, and Capacity Building Assessment

3.7 Subsistence

4.0 STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

4.1 Strengths

4.2 Weaknesses

4.3 Opportunities

4.4 Threats

5.0 COMMUNITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND NEEDS

5.1 Health and Culture

5.2 Social Services and Infrastructure

5.3 Job Training, Education, Business, and Economic Development

6.0 COMMUNITY VALUES AND VISION

6.1 Values

6.2 Vision

7.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

7.1 Overall Community Development Priorities

7.2 Infrastructure Priorities

7.3 Social/Health and Cultural Priorities

7.4 Job Training and Education Priorities

7.5 Natural Resources and Economic Development Priorities

7.6 Environmental Priorities

8.0 ACTION PLANS

8.1 Priority #1. Traditional activities-Inupiaq language and youth camp

8.2 Priority #2. Improve honeybuckets system and water and sewer

8.3 Priority #3. Pure water source and delivery

- 8.4 Priority #4. Vocational training and scholarships
- 8.5 Priority #5. Restaurants
- 8.6 Priority #6. Elder services/disabled and Clinic van
- 8.7 Priority #7. Housing
- 8.8 Priority #8. Keep the island intact
- 8.9 Priority #9. Bed and breakfasts/hotels
- 8.10 Priority #10. Landfill and trash haul
- 8.11 Priority #11. Road improvements

Appendix

- A. Participants Sign-in sheets
- B. Session Take Aways
 - What was the most useful or beneficial breakthrough from the planning?*
- C. Plan Sources

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Creating Local Economic Development Plans

Each Local Economic Development Plan (LEDP) analyzes local conditions, identifies problems and opportunities, sets goals, designs strategies to achieve these goals, coordinates activities to implement the strategies, and evaluates accomplishments.

- The mission of each Local Economic Development Plan is to:
- Foster a more stable and diversified economy
- Create and sustain employment opportunities
- Strengthen the skills and qualifications of our workforce
- Improve living conditions throughout the region

The Bering Strait region has one of the highest unemployment and poverty rates in Alaska. Several non-profit, state and federal agencies are currently attempting to alleviate economic distress in the region. By creating Local Economic Development Plans for each community in the Bering Strait region, local governments and entities will possess a tool that identifies community needs and provides development strategies. A LEDP facilitates a consolidated effort to implement economic development strategies that will subsequently decrease unemployment and welfare dependency. Without LEDP's, a duplication of efforts may occur in various projects and programs, and hinder the ability to improve the economic and social well being of each community.

1.2 How the LEDP was Developed

The LEDP process began in 1997 utilizing the US Department of Commerce's "Guide for Area Overall Economic Development Program" and the USDA Rural Development's "A Guide to Strategic Planning for Rural Communities." Both publications emphasized grassroots involvement to assess and maximize local resources, and provided outlines for creating a strategic plan. Kawerak's Community and Economic Development (CED) staff began the process by incorporating previous strategies and studies into the plan, then facilitated planning workshops in 13 communities throughout the region. Representatives from Native corporations, Tribal and city councils, local businesses, and interested residents identified community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, specific projects and action plans associated with economic development. The result was a consolidated record of economic needs and activities for our region. Because local residents developed their own LEDP, these documents realistically represent how each community can improve their economy.

In 2002, Kawerak CED staff applied several aspects of the USDA Rural Development/Denali Commission's Community Strategic Plan Guide and Form" to make the LEDP planning process more comprehensive. LEDP's now consist of 1) Description of the community, 2) Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) update (optional), 3) Community values and visions statement, 4) Community assessments 5) Community priorities, and 5) Action plans for the top 10 priorities.

The Kawerak Community Economic Development utilized ideas from Creating Healthy Communities, by Larry Dickerson, University of Alaska Fairbanks, August 2002. The Kawerak Community Economic Development contracted with Tom Okleasik of Northwest Planning and Grants Development in 2003 to incorporate all the previous efforts and ideas into a workable planning process for this region. After the process was completed Kawerak staff worked with the community of Shishmaref in updating its Local Economic Development Plan (LEDP). LEDP's analyze local conditions; identify problems and opportunities; and develop goals, strategies and outcomes to address community issues.

By creating a LEDP for Shishmaref as a community, local governments (both Tribal and city) and entities (local organizations, ANCSA village corporation and community members) worked to develop a tool to identify collective community needs and strategies. The LEDP process facilitated a consolidated effort to implement development strategies that will subsequently increase cultural heritage, local employment opportunities, decrease dependency, and reduce duplication of efforts in various projects and programs. Overall, the goal is to improve the cultural, economic and social well being of the community.

1.3 Planning Methods

The strategic planning process was based upon (a) the Technology of Participation methods developed by the *Institute of Culture Affairs*, and (b) Denali Commission-USDA-RD-Alaska Humanities Forum *Community Strategic Plan Guide and Form* (May 2001); (c) Creating Healthy Communities, by Larry Dickerson, University of Alaska Fairbanks, August 2002; and (d) Tom Okleasik of Northwest Planning and Grants Development, 2003.

This facilitation process was implemented among participant's first brainstorming ideas individually, then sharing and weaving ideas through group discussions, and finishing with review with the full participants confirming new resolves and decisions.

The planning process followed a three-step workshop series. Each portion built upon the other and provided a comprehensive planning approach taking into account various time frames.



Fred Eningowuk and his son, Andrew, salmon fishing at the Serpentine River

- **Community Development Strategic Vision, Values and Goals**
Developed the direction for the community's strategic development with an overall vision, guiding community values, and development goals.
- **Strategic Action Plans for Community Implementation**
Selected priority projects and created strategic actions the community can take in the coming 5-years to begin the actions and movement upward to its vision and development goals.
- **Funding and Land Use Considerations**
Identified potential funding and community investments to implement development goals. Identified potential sites for selection for projects requiring land. Recommended application of community values during implementation of development activities.

1.4 Planning Expectations

An updated community LEDP document including:



LEDP Planning session.

- Community profiles
- Community assessment data utilizing the Denali Commission/USDA-RD forms
- Community vision and value statements
- Updated community priorities for community and economic development
- Top priority action plans for guidance in community development

2.0 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

2.1 Location

Shishmaref is located on the Seward Peninsula and faces north toward the Chukchi Sea on Sarichef Island. Sarichef Island is a barrier island approximately 2.5 miles long and 0.5 miles wide. Shishmaref is five miles from the mainland, 126 miles north of Nome, 100 miles southwest of Kotzebue, and 20 miles south of the Arctic Circle. It is approximately 550 miles from Anchorage. The area encompasses 2.8 sq. miles of land (this DCED estimate of Shishmaref's land mass is most likely high when considering the continuous erosion that occurs on the Shishmaref shoreline from storms every year) and 4.5 sq. miles of water. The village is surrounded by the 2.6 million-acre Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. The nearest hub communities are Nome and Kotzebue. Nome offers regular service by aircraft to and from the village.

2.2 History

Inupiaq Eskimos settled in Shishmaref for several centuries. The Inupiaq people call the village "Kigiktaq." Excavations by archaeologists, circa 1821, provided evidence of their inhabitation of the area. The name "Shishmaref" came from Lt. Otto Von Kotzebue who in 1861 named the inlet surrounding the village "Shishmarev" after one of his crewmembers. During the gold mining boom at the dawn of the twentieth century, the village was used as a supply center serving the northern region of the Seward Peninsula. Lutheran missionaries Tolef Brevig, Elmer Dahle and Helen Frost brought Christianity to Shishmaref in the early 1900s. The local Post Office was established in 1901. The first school was built in the 1920s and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The first church in Shishmaref was built in 1930 and completed in 1931.

2.3 Population

The 2000 Census recorded a population of 562. In 2003 the village consisted of approximately 591 people (DCED data). In the 1990 US Census, the total population was 456. Slightly more than half of the population is male. Approximately 94.5% of the population is Alaska Native Inupiaq. There are approximately 200 school-aged children and 53 elders (over 55 years of age).

2.3a Statistics

Population by Race:		Population by Gender and Age:	
Population in 2000:	562	Male:	313
White:	30	Female:	249
Alaska Native or Amer. Indian:	524	Median Age:	24.1
Other Race:	0	Pop. Age 18 and over:	332
Two or More Races:	8	Pop. Age 21 and over:	306
Hispanic Origin (Any Race):	3	Pop. Age 62 and over:	38
Percent Native*:	94.50%		
All or Part Alaska Native/Indian:	531		

Source: 2000 DCED Community Database Online

2.3b Languages and People Groups

The majority of the community consists of Inupiaq people. The Inupiaq and English languages are both spoken in the community, with English being the primary language. There are Caucasians, American Indians, Hispanic/Inupiaq blood and Yup'iks. Elders are concerned about the inability of younger generations to speak Inupiaq. Elders stress the need to pass on traditional values, traditional skills, Eskimo dancing, and the subsistence lifestyle to younger generations.

2.4 Governing Bodies and Organizations

Shishmaref's governing entities consists of the Tribal government (IRA), the City government, and the Native corporation. In addition, there are an Erosion and Relocation Coalition, an Elder's Advisory Council, a Youth Council, the Church Congregational Council, and an Advisory Education Committee all of whom exert influence within the village.



Fourth of July events 2004 - girls running race.

Shishmaref is a dry village meaning that the sale and importation of alcohol is illegal. The community of Shishmaref voted to keep the village “dry” under the State of Alaska’s local option law.

2.4a Native Village of Shishmaref

The Native Village of Shishmaref was established in 1936 under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and consists of an IRA president and an IRA council. IRA services include the following:

- Housing Improvement Program
- EPA/environmental program
- Health clinic, the suicide prevention program, and the old clinic
- Kawerak transportation planner and Tribal grant writer
- Tribal public assistance and Tribal family services/ICWA
- Shishmaref Tannery
- Cottage building.

The IRA works closely with Kawerak, Inc., the regional Native non-profit organization. It also owns the community hall and operates the Native Store.

2.4b City of Shishmaref

The City of Shishmaref was incorporated in 1969 and consists of a mayor and a city council. The city works closely with various State agencies. The city clerk manages city operations and is directed by the mayor and city council. The City of Shishmaref operates a water and sewer haul system, solid waste disposal, water delivery service, snow

removal and trash haul. The city also operates a public washeteria with laundry and shower facilities. Shishmaref has a catch basin for rainwater and snowmelt. Water is treated and stored in a tank at the community. The city is in charge of three sewage lagoons and the landfill.

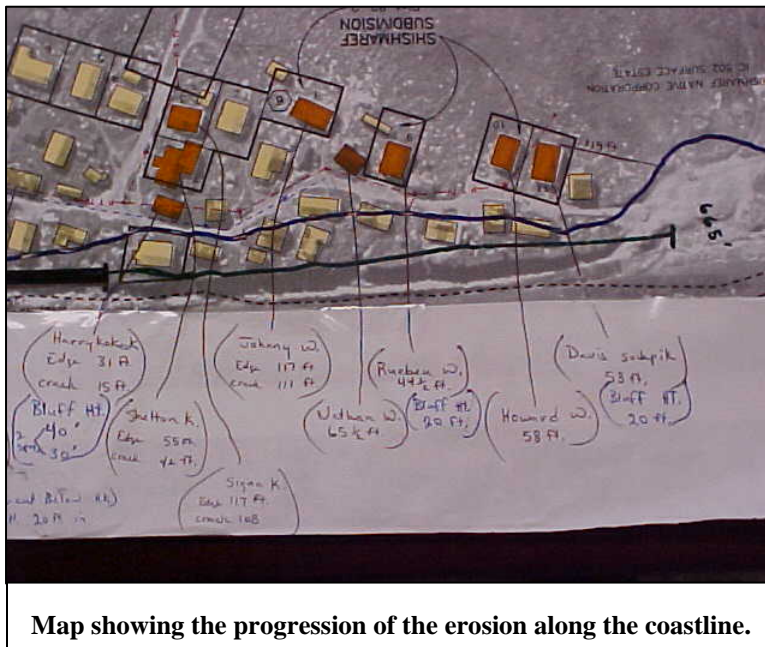
The city owns the city office building, the Friendship Center building, and the former post office building. It runs the local police department that houses the VPSO and VPO. In addition, the city maintains and operates a city garage/fire department that has fire emergency equipment. An apartment is located in the fire hall and is rented out to those needing housing while visiting the village. Bingo and pull-tabs is a fundraising activity that provides some funds for carnivals and holiday events. The city also rents out the city building to various entities, including the Shishmaref Native Corporation, the Shishmaref Dog Musers Association, and the United States Postal Service.

2.4c Shishmaref Native Corporation

The Shishmaref Native Corporation was established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and consists of a president, a board, and shareholders. The Shishmaref Native Corporation owns surface and subsurface rights to the land. It runs the cable TV service, leases a building to the school district, owns the former teen center and the Friendship Center, deals with trespassing, navigable waters, and other land issues.

2.4d Shishmaref Erosion and Relocation Coalition

The Shishmaref Erosion and Relocation Coalition is made up of the Native Village of Shishmaref IRA, City of Shishmaref, and Shishmaref Native Corporation.



Map showing the progression of the erosion along the coastline.

Shishmaref has dealt with a disastrous erosion problem for many years. In 1974 the island was almost completely flooded due to high water and strong wind surges. A seawall was built but has not been adequate to fight the erosion problem. In October 1997 a storm eroded 30 feet of the north shore, making it necessary to relocate 14 houses and the National Guard Armory to a safer area. A new partial seawall was built in 2000 to slow down erosion because the

previous seawall collapsed and sunk into the sand.

Five additional homes were relocated in 2002. Other storms have continued to erode the shoreline, an average of 3 to 5 feet per year on the north shoreline.

The community established the Erosion and Relocation Coalition in 2001 made up of the members of the City of Shishmaref council, IRA council members, and Shishmaref Native Corporation Board of Directors. The community determined that the threat to life and property from reoccurring beachfront erosion required immediate action. On July 10, 2002, the residents of the community of Shishmaref overwhelmingly voted to relocate the community to a safe place on the mainland away from the danger of beach erosion.



Coalition meeting.

One of the critical issues in Shishmaref is the necessity to relocate the village within the next 15-20 years due to continuing erosion of its north shore. A partial seawall has been built in order to buy time, but is not adequate, considering the magnitude of the problem. A related issue is the expanding population of the village and the lack of available space for homes and other facilities on the island.



Pounding waves on the west end.

On October 4, 1997 the community of Shishmaref suffered extensive erosion and losses due to unseasonably warm weather and a major storm event prior to the usual formation of ice in the Chukchi Sea. The continual degradation of the permafrost and extensive erosion threatened a total of 11 homes with a total of 15 people having to be evacuated because of life safety issues.

2.5 Regional Corporations

Shishmaref is also served by several regional corporations, all of which are located in Nome. They include Kawerak Inc. (regional non-profit), Norton Sound Health Corporation (including medevac), Bering Strait Housing Authority, and the Bering Strait Native Corporation (regional for-profit).

2.6 Local and Regional Contacts

SHISHMAREF ORGANIZATIONS	REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
<p>Native Village of Shishmaref P.O. Box 72110 Shishmaref, AK. 99772 Phone: 907-649-3821 Fax: 907-649-2104</p>	<p>Kawerak, Incorporated P.O. Box 948 Nome, AK 99762 Phone: 907-443-5231 Fax: 907-443-4452 E-Mail: webmaster@kawerak.org Web: http://www.kawerak.org</p>
<p>City of Shishmaref P.O. Box 189 Shishmaref, AK. 99772 Phone: 907-649-3781 Fax: 907-649-2131</p>	<p>Norton Sound Health Corporation P.O. Box 966 Nome, AK 99762 Phone: 907-443-3311 Fax: 907-443-3139 E-Mail: cladouhos@nshcorp.org Web: http://nortonsoundhealth.org/</p>
<p>Shishmaref Native Corporation General Delivery Shishmaref, AK. 99772 Phone: 907-649-3751 Fax: 907-649-3731</p>	<p>Bering Straits Housing Auth. P.O. Box 995 Nome, AK 99762 Phone: 907-443-5256 Fax: 907-443-8652</p>
<p>Shishmaref Erosion and Relocation Coalition P.O. Box 72100 Shishmaref, AK. 99772 Phone: 907-649-2289 Fax: 907-649-4461 E-Mail: tony@kawerak.org</p>	<p>Bering Straits Native Corp. P.O. Box 1008 Nome, AK 99762 Phone: 907-443-5252 Fax: 907-443-2985 Web: http://www.beringstraits.com/</p>

2.7 Facilities

2.7a Housing

Some HUD homes have been built in the community and are maintained by the Bering Straits Housing Authority that works closely with the Shishmaref IRA. The IRA runs its own Housing Improvement Program as well.

2.7b Health Clinic

Clinic/Hospital	Katherine Miksrmaq Olanna Health Clinic (649-3311) or clinic 649-2127
Operator:	NSHC
Owner:	IRA council
Facility Status:	A new clinic was not built due to erosion problem

Alternate Health Care: City Volunteer Fire Department/Emergency Services (649-2160)

The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center. Critical health issues include substance abuse and suicide. Major recurring health problems in the community include diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and alcoholism.

2.7c Shishmaref Schools

The school is attended by 173 students (K-12). Head start is operated by Kawerak. Distance delivery-post-secondary education is offered by Northwest Campus-UAF. There is also the Star Schools Program, the Kawerak Adult Basic Education, Employment, and Training Learning Center, the Shishmaref Learning Center, and the Nellie Weyiouanna Library.

2.7d Transportation

Shishmaref's main form of transportation and primary link to the rest of Alaska is by small aircraft. The State of Alaska Department of Transportation maintains a 5,500 foot paved airport runway. Regular passengers, as well as charter and freight services are available from Nome.

Other forms of travel to the mainland include snowmobiles during the winter months and small boats during the summer months. Travel within the village is either on foot, on snowmobiles, or on four-wheel all terrain vehicles. There are a few trucks in the village owned by airline agents, the school, the stores, and private individuals. There are only sand roads in the village. A small portion of the road to the runway is paved. A dirt/gravel road, which was built by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation, leads from the village to the dump and sewage lagoon.

Shishmaref has an excellent natural boat harbor. Around 1900 it became a supply center for gold mining activities to the south. Most people own boats for trips to the mainland.

2.7e Utilities

Electricity is provided by Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC – 21.5 cents per Kilo Watt Hour).

2.7f Communications

	Mukluk Telephone Co./TelAlaska
In-State Phone:	
Long-Distance Phone:	AT&T Alascom; GCI; Mukluk Telephone
Internet Service Provider:	GCI (www.gci.net)
Radio Stations Available:	KOTZ-AM
Cable Provider:	Shishmaref Native Corporation

2.7g Water and Sewer

Water is derived from a catch basin on the East side of the island that collects rainwater and snowmelt. It is treated and stored in a tank for both community and washeteria use. In the winter, drinking water is also obtained from ice chopped from ponds on the mainland located on both the East and West sides of the inlet, five to seven miles from Sarichef Island. Other summer water sources include rainwater collected from the roofs, and hauling water from the Serpentine River.

Shishmaref is undergoing major improvements with the construction of a flush/haul system and household plumbing. Systems in 40 HUD homes have been completed, and approximately 50 homes remain to be served. The new system provides water delivery, but the un-serviced homes continue to haul water. The city hauls honeybuckets and the new flush tanks. The school, clinic, Friendship Center, city hall and fire hall are connected to a sewage lagoon.



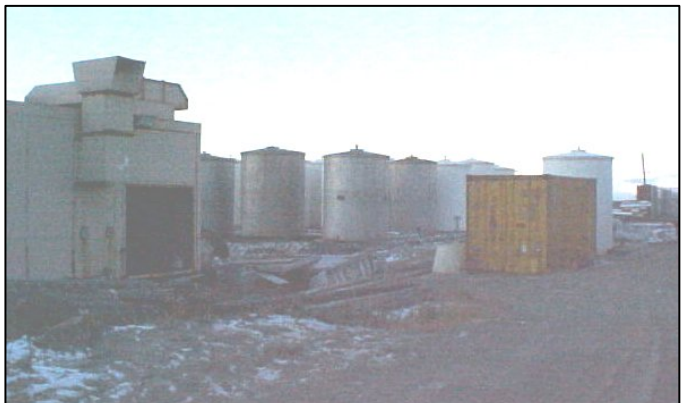
Cutting ice for drinking water at Five Mile Pond

2.7h Landfill

There is one very old landfill on the east side of Sarichef Island, and an old landfill north of the current landfill that is currently being washed out to sea.

2.7i Fuel Storage

Tank Owners	Capacity (gals.)
Bering Straits Schools	54,200
AVEC	122,200
City	87,200
Nayokpuk Trading Post	82,600
IRA Store	130,200
U.S. Fish & Wildlife	3,100
Lutheran Church	6,900
National Guard	9,700
City of Shishmaref Water	8,200



Fuel tanks.

2.7j Gravel Source

Sand is used for fill during the construction of HUD homes construction. A gravel source is located 12 miles west of Shishmaref but the grade is not all that great. There is also a gravel source located on the Ear Mountain that the community may have access to.

2.7k Infrastructure Assessment

Capital Project/ Infrastructure	Do you have it?		What is the condition?			Is there enough?		Do you need it?	
	Yes	No	Good	Average	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	No
Airport	X		X						
Boardwalks		X					X	X	
Bulk fuel storage	X				X		X	X	
Cable TV	X			X			X	X	
Cemeteries and graves	X				X		X	X	
City council building	X				X		X	X	
Community buildings	X			X			X	X	
Community hall	X			X			X	X	
Dock facilities		X					X	X	
Elder housing		X					X	X	
Electric power	X			X			X	X	
Fire station		X					X	X	
Harbor-small boats		X					X	X	
Health clinic	X				X		X	X	
Housing	X				X		X	X	
Internet service	X			X			X	X	
Library	X			X			X	X	
Police office	X						X	X	
Post office	X				X		X	X	
Recreation (parks)		X					X	X	
Roads	X				X		X	X	
Schools	X			X			X	X	
Sewage collection and disposal	X				X		X	X	
Solid waste disposal	X				X		X	X	
Telephone	X			X		X		X	

IRA council building	X				X		X	X	
Washeteria	X				X		X	X	
Water service	X				X		X	X	
Youth center	X				X		X	X	

2.71 Capital Projects and Grants - RAPIDS

(Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System)

Lead Agency	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Project Description	Project Stage	Agency Cost	Total Cost
DCED	2003	Funded	Community Projects & Improvements - Capital Matching	Preliminary	\$36,666	\$38,596
COE	2003	Funded	Bering Strait Storm Damage Reduction	Preliminary	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
DCED	2002	Funded	Capital Projects & Improvements	Preliminary	\$0	\$0
HUD	2002	Funded	Indian Housing Block Grant - NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds	Preliminary	\$383,962	\$383,962
DCED	2001	Funded	Community Facilities and Equipment - Capital Matching	Preliminary	\$26,255	\$27,637
FAA	2001	Funded	Acquire Airport Snow Removal Equipment - Grader	Preliminary	\$187,500	\$200,000
BIA	2000	Funded	Relocation of Community - Numerous agencies involved	Preliminary	\$750,000	\$4,000,000
ANTHC	2002	Funded	Design & Construct New Health Clinic - Denali Comm \$680.0. The scope of this project includes design and planning, site preparation, materials and equipment, construction, and labor.	Design	\$0	\$680,038
BIA	2000	Funded	Erosion Project	Design	\$900,000	\$1,200,000
DCED	2000	Funded	Haul System Upgrade - Capital Matching	Construction	\$25,000	\$25,000

EDA	1999	Funded	Tannery	Construction	\$1,050,000	\$1,250,000
HUD	1999	Funded	Indian Housing Block Grant - NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds	Construction	\$369,970	\$369,970
DCED	1998	Funded	Washeteria Upgrade - Capital Matching. Local priority, from 1997 USDA/RD survey of villages	Construction	\$25,000	\$26,316
DOT&PF	1998	Funded	Landfill Access Road - Construct road to landfill, in conjunction with PHS/ANTHC	Construction	\$55,100	\$610,000
COE	2002	Funded	Bering Strait Water Navigation Improvements/Construction - Feasibility due Jan 2003; Design due Aug 2003	Completed	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
HUD	2000	Funded	Indian Housing Block Grant - NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds	Completed	\$369,970	\$369,970
EED	1999	Funded	Plan Design to Consolidate, Renovate - Ref. EED 99-040	Completed	\$390,649	\$398,621
DOT&PF	1998	Funded	Snow Removal Equipment Building Upgrade	Completed	\$10,625	\$170,000
FAA	1998	Funded	Shishmaref Airport: Rehabilitate SRE Building	Completed	\$170,000	\$181,333
HUD	1998	Funded	Indian Housing Block Grant - NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds	Completed	\$404,060	\$404,060
DCED	1998	Funded	Tannery expansion plan - RDA/USFS Mini-Grant	Completed	\$11,000	\$14,500
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Airport Snow Fence	N/A	\$0	\$80,000
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Airport Snow Removal Equipment - Snowblower w/Attachments	N/A	\$0	\$125,000
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Airport Snow Fence	Preliminary	\$5,000	\$80,000

2.8 Community Organizations and Services

2.8a Friendship Center

The Friendship Center serves as a cultural and community center. Local artisans carve, sew, and sell Native handicrafts such as slippers, earrings, fur hats, parkas, mukluks, ivory carvings, and jewelry. The Friendship Center serves as a meeting place for youth activities. Activities such as story telling by elders, village based counseling, and an Eskimo dance group led by Mary Huntington take place. The building is in poor condition and needs renovations.

2.8b Stores

There are two local stores in Shishmaref that provide general merchandise for residents. A resident privately owns the Nayokpuk General store. The Native Village of Shishmaref IRA operates the Shishmaref Native/ANICA Store.

2.8c Churches

Shishmaref Lutheran Church (907-649-3321)

2.8d Public Safety

- Kawerak VPSO Program (649-3411)
- City VPO Program
- Volunteer Fire Department (City Fire Hall) 907-649-3781 or 907-649-4811
- Shishmaref Search and Rescue- 907-649-2160

2.8e Accommodations

Accommodations in the community include rooms offered by the Nayokpuk General Store (trailer), the school, and the Lutheran Church

2.8f Summary of Important places in Our Community

Place	Importance
1. City of Shishmaref Building	Includes the city office, police department, U.S. Postal Service, Shishmaref Native Corporation, Shishmaref Dog Musher’s Association
2. IRA Community Hall	Used for bingo nights, community meetings, and events.
3. Shishmaref (Katherine M. Olanna Memorial Health Clinic)	Provides local health care and emergency medical services
4. Shishmaref School	Head Start, preschool and K-12 school
5. Shishmaref Native Store	ANICA store, provides general merchandise for local residents
6. Nayokpuk General Store	Provides general merchandise for local residents

7. Airport	Main point of entry and exit
8. Lutheran Church	ICWA, the Village Based Counseling office, and the environmental program are located in the church basement
9. Learning Center	Offices of community education GED/ABE and the youth opportunity program are located here
10. Washeteria	Laundry and shower facilities
11. Friendship Center	Recreation center for children and young adults
12. Old Clinic building	IRA offices
13. Shishmaref National Guard/Armory Building	Used by military personnel
14. Shishmaref Tannery	Economic asset for the community: provides tanning services and markets seal skin slippers

2.8g Social, Health, and Cultural Services Assessment

Resources		Do you have this?		Does this need to be improved?	
Category	Type of program/service	Yes	No	Yes	No
Health	Nutrition		X	X	
	Weight Loss		X	X	
	AIDS prevention		X	X	
	Substance abuse	X		X	
	Family planning		X	X	
Public safety	Police protection	X		X	
	Fire protection	X		X	
	Emergency response		X	X	
	Search and rescue	X		X	
Recreation programs	Small children	X		X	
	Teens	X		X	
	Adults		X	X	
Religion	Religious programs	X			X
Social services	Child-care		X	X	
	Adoption	X			X
	Domestic violence	X		X	
	Seniors		X	X	

	Disability services		X	X	
	Counseling-adults	X		X	
	Counseling-teens	X		X	
	Legal services		X	X	
	Suicide prevention	X		X	
	Public assistance	X		X	
Tribal Gov.	Tribal recognition	X		X	
	ICWA	X			X
	Youth Courts		X	X	
	Tribal Courts	X		X	
Cultural Services	Dog-sledding	X		X	
	Elder's group	X		X	
	Music		X	X	
	Subsistence food preparation	X		X	
	Dance group		X	X	
	Arts and Crafts	X		X	
	Language programs	X		X	
	Cultural Camps		X	X	
	Storytelling	X		X	

2.9 Land Status

The major landowners in the community are the Shishmaref Native Corporation, State of Alaska Department of Transportation, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, the City of Shishmaref, and the Bering Straits School District.

The community has been surveyed, except for 14 (c) 1, 2. The areas that apply to these designations still need to be surveyed by the Shishmaref Native Corporation.

2.9a ANCSA Land Entitlement Summary:

Village corporation:	Shishmaref Native Corporation
12(a) Land Entitlement*:	115,200 acres
12(b) Land Entitlement**:	9,080 acres

2.9b 14(c)(3) Land Status Summary:

14(c)(3) Status***:	In Process
14(c)(3) Comments:	Conflict is holding up process.
14(c)(3) Agreement Signed:	No
14(c)(3) Acres:	0.0
Map of Boundaries done:	Yes
Municipal Land Trust:	No

* Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), villages must reconvey surface estates to the local city government to provide for community use and expansion

2.10 Environment

2.10a Climate

The region experiences a transitional climate between the frozen Arctic and the Continental Interior of Alaska. Summers can be foggy with average temperatures ranging from 47 to 54 degrees F. Winter temperatures range from -12 to 2 degrees F. Average annual precipitation is about 8 inches, including 33 inches of snow. The Chukchi Sea is frozen from mid-November through mid-June.

2.10b Soils and Topography

Sarichef Island is composed of beach sand which is subject to erosion by wind and by wind-driven tides and waves. Subsurface drainage is good in the elevated areas and very poor in the organic-covered lowlands. The organic mat ranges from 1/2 to 3 feet thick, typically thicker in low-lying bogs. Lowlands, usually closed depressions are only 3 to 4 feet above sea level, and are filled with water or ice during most of the year. Sand dunes form local high knolls and are about 15 to 20 feet above sea level.

Sarichef Island is underlain by permafrost, with an active layer ranging from 1 to 5 feet below the surface. Local groundwater perched above the permafrost is found throughout the active layer.

2.10c Erosion

Erosion and flooding are very serious problems in Shishmaref. The Army Corps of Engineers rates flood potential for most of the island as high with wind-driven waves creating the greatest hazard. In 1973, seas rose 10 to 15 feet, the highest level village elders could remember. Most of the village was flooded and many buildings were damaged or destroyed. Erosion was severe, and the community was left even more exposed to any future storms. Some emergency protection structures were constructed and helped to slow erosion during another severe storm in November 1974.

The erosion problem is caused by storm-driven waves beating against the sandy island shore. Sarichef Island's stability is believed to be a function of its underlying permafrost. Changes in the depth of frost, when coupled with onshore storms, can result in rapid localized erosion. *For further details, see section 2.4d, (Shishmaref Erosion and Relocation Coalition).*



Erosion in 2000, has been an ongoing problem.

2.10d Environmental

Overview

Environmental Assets/Needs	Do you have it?		If this is lacking, does your community need it?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Safe Drinking Water		X	X	
Adequate Supply of Water		X	X	
Certified Water Treatment Operation		X	X	
Safe Sewage Disposal and Treatment		X	X	
Permitted Landfill		X	X	
Recycling Program (very limited)	X			
Used Oil Storage Area		X	X	
Lead Acid Battery Collection Area		X	X	
Tank Farms with Secondary Containment		X	X	
Fuel Spill Clean-up Materials	X			
Knowledge of fuel spill areas	X			
Developable Land		X	X	
Fuel Spill Prevention Plan		X	X	
Hazardous Waste Response Team		X	X	
Erosion Control	X			
Contaminated Sites Identified	X			
Health Subsistence Food	X			
Environmental Education Program		X	X	
Healthy Wildlife Populations	X			
Old Military Site Clean-up Plans		X		X
Hazardous Waste Collection Area		X	X	
Protected Watershed Plan		X	X	
Community Environmental Plan	X			
Environmental Impact Statement	X			

3.0 ECONOMY

3.1 Employment Statistics

3.1a Total Employment:

Total Potential Work Force (Age 16+):	359
Total Employment:	173
Civilian Employment:	173
Military Employment:	0
Civilian Unemployed (And Seeking Work):	34
Percent Unemployed:	16.4%
Adults Not in Labor Force (Not Seeking Work):	152

Percent of All age 16+ Unemployed + Not Seeking:	51.8%
Private Wage & Salary Workers:	56
Self-Employed Workers:	0
Government Workers (City, Borough, State, Fed):	117

Source: 2000 DCED Community Database Online

3.1b Employment by Occupation:

Management, Professional & Related:	48
Service:	41
Sales & Office:	28
Farming, Fishing & Forestry:	2
Construction, Extraction & Maintenance:	27
Production, Transportation & Material Moving:	27

Source: 2000 DCED Community Database Online

3.1c Employment by Industry:

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Mining:	3
Construction:	7
Manufacturing:	4
Wholesale Trade:	0
Retail Trade:	11
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities:	15
Information:	0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing:	13
Professional, Scientific, Mgmt, Admin & Waste Mgmt:	2
Education, Health & Social Services:	53
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services:	19

Source: 2000 DCED Community Database Online

3.2 Number of Workers by Local Employer

Employer	Number Employed
City	13 full-time, 75-80 part-time/temp.
Bering Straits School District	17 certified staff, 24 classified staff
IRA	28

Shishmaref Native Corporation	5
Shishmaref Emergency Services	4
Kawerak	6
Norton Sound Health Corporation	7
Shishmaref Dog Musher's Association	1 full time, 25 part time/temporary
Shishmaref Lutheran Church	1
University of Alaska	1
Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority	6
AVEC	1
Bering Air	1
Cape Smythe Air	1
Grant Aviation, Inc.	1
Baker Aviation	1
Arctic Transportation Service	1
Hageland Aviation Services, Inc.	1
United States Postal Service	1

3.3 High School Graduates, College, and Trade School Students in Year 2000

High school graduates	9
Number of these who went to college	1
Number of these who went to trade school	2
Native residents taking college classes in fall semester	12
Native residents taking college classes in 2001 spring semester	8
People at trade school in 2000	5

3.4 Local Jobs Available for High School Graduates

Childcare, store clerk, store manager, store assistant manager, janitor, teacher aide, substitute teacher, substitute aide, washeteria attendant, washeteria maintenance, bingo attendant, pull-tab attendant, VPO, VPSO, water/sewer haul, postmaster, airline agent, AVEC operator, BSRHA maintenance, health aide, clerical (for the IRA, city, Shishmaref

Native Corporation, clinic, Shishmaref Dog Musher’s Association), librarian, tannery worker, tannery manager, University of Alaska Northwest Campus coordinator, erosion coordinator, recreation coordinator, Friendship Center coordinator, child enhancement program coordinator, self-employment in the areas of carving and skin-sewing, seasonal work with BSRHA, seasonal work with the Housing Improvement Program, seasonal work with Park Service, Trail staking, village based counselor, Shishmaref Emergency Services, Kawerak case manager, ICWA case manager, grant writing, etc.

3.5 Business Licenses in Shishmaref

<p>Almo’s Beverage Alene Weyiouanna P.O. Box 72076</p>	<p>Nayokpuk General Store Percy Nayokpuk, P.O. Box 36, 907-649-3191</p>
<p>Bertha Flora Weyiouanna P.O. Box 80</p>	<p>Nayokpuk Services Curtis Nayokpuk P.O. Box 72029 907-649-3651</p>
<p>City of Shishmaref Bingo P.O. Box 83 907-649-2307</p>	<p>Shaun’s Video Shaun Eningowuk P.O. Box 720029</p>
<p>Fluffy’s Jennifer Demir P.O. Box 168</p>	<p>Shishmaref Dog Musher’s Association P.O. Box 131</p>
<p>Herb’s Eskimo Shop Herbert Nayokpuk, P.O. Box 30 907-649-3301</p>	<p>Shishmaref Emergency Services P.O. Box 72147 Shishmaref</p>
<p>Jane Kakoona (moved to Nome) Childcare</p>	<p>Shishmaref Native Corporation P.O. Box 151 907-649-3751</p>
<p>Jesse’s Movie Rentals Richard Kuzuguk, Box 72161</p>	<p>Shishmaref Native Store P.O. Box 72067 907-649-3741</p>
<p>K.D. Sinnok Native Arts & Crafts Dennis Sinnok, P.O. Box 17 907-649-4211</p>	<p>Shishmaref Traditional Industries P.O. Box 72110, 907- 649-3821</p>

Margies Child Care
 Margie Ningealook, Box
 72043

Che Che's Snack Bar
 Roy and Darlene
 Turner,
 907-649-4511

3.6 Job Training, Education, and Capacity Building Assessment

Training/Education/Capacity Building Opportunities		Existing Job in community		Training/Education needed?		Is training available in village?	
Category	Type	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Arts and crafts	Artisans	X		X		X	
City government	City manager		X				
	City clerk	X		X			X
Education	Principal	X		X			X
	Teacher/Teacher aide	X		X		X	
Environment	Environmental specialist	X		X		X	
Fishing	Commercial fisherman		X				
Fish processing	Fish processor		X				
Health	Health aide	X		X			X
	Nurse practitioner		X				
Heavy equipment operation and maintenance	Equipment operator	X		X			X
Mining (including gravel)	Miner		X				
Oil and gas	Driller		X				
Public safety	Village Public Safety Officer	X		X			X
	Emergency Response	X		X			X
	HAZWOPER-hazardous waste training		X	X			X
	Fire-fighter		X	X			X
Small business	Business owner	X		X			X
Transportation	Driver/pilot	X		X			X
Tribal/IRA govt.	Tribal administrator	X		X			X
Utilities/Operators	Water treatment	X		X			X
	Sewage treatment	X		X			X
	Landfill		X	X			X
	Power plant	X		X			X
	Bulk fuel		X	X			X

3.7 Subsistence

The Inupiaq Eskimo's of Shishmaref live a valued fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The



Drying fish.

village location was settled because of the access to the ocean and the mainland for hunting and gathering. Subsistence plays an important economic and cultural role for the community. A large part of the Native subsistence diet consists of sea mammals. Residents rely on seal, fish, walrus, polar bear, rabbit, moose, caribou, reindeer, crab, berries and a variety of greens.

Two reindeer herds are owned locally. However,

very little of the reindeer remain in the herds due to the return of the Western Arctic caribou to the area. Hides are tanned at a local tannery owned by the Shishmaref IRA.

Jobs are limited and residents make and sell arts and crafts. Traditionally made tools and clothes making skills are passed on from generation to generation. Part-time wage earnings supplement subsistence gathering of Native food.

4.0 STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

SWOT identifies community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats brought about through economic and social change. Strengths and weaknesses identify current issues, while opportunities and threats focus on those in the future. Strengths represent positive activities in the community, and are the foundation for community and economic development. Weaknesses on the other hand, are challenges the community needs to overcome, and paves the way toward improvement. Identifying opportunities offers a chance to brainstorm on activities that will benefit their community, and to determine benchmarks for future development. And finally, identifying threats helps community and economic developers prevent or reduce the negative impacts of continued economic and social change. Discussing community values and concerns provides the opportunity to expand an individual's perspective to ideas never considered before. While one individual may identify an issue as a strength or opportunity, another may perceive the same issue as a weakness or threat. When clarifying these differences is conducted in a positive manner, the process can be a healthy experience for a community and spark the

potential for growth.

The organization of SWOT lists and regional priorities are based on seven economic foundations developed by the Committee for Economic Development, an independent research and educational organization of over two hundred business executives and educators. The CED believes the important role for state and local governments is to invest in economic foundations that enable the economy to grow, adapt and compete. These foundations include a capable and motivated workforce; sound physical infrastructure; well-managed natural resources; knowledge and technology; enterprise development; an attractive quality of life; and fiscal management. (Committee for Economic Development 1986) Additional categories included in our analysis to reflect the needs of our communities include geography and climate, and community capacity. Basing our analysis on this framework enable us to determine how we should spend our limited resources in the most cost-effective manner.

4.1 Strengths

School Elder's knowledge Keeping traditions Traditional subsistence areas Children Elder's teaching survival skills Subsistence lifestyle Shishmaref Erosion Coalition Committee Organizations working together for the community Elders and Youth advisory committees Water tank We have more after school/summer activities for children and adults
--

4.2 Weaknesses

Not enough elder/youth involvement Lack of equipment to pick up trash Poor roads-too low and not enough of them Substance abuse Lack of snow-clearing equipment for new housing area Inadequate delivery of services to new housing area Houses are too close together Finding a "new Shishmaref" Water and Sewer Dealing with erosion problem Poor Washeteria
--

4.3 Opportunities

Outlet for expert carvers and skin sewers
 Local college
 Local training for high paying jobs (heavy equipment etc)
 Driver's education
 Relocation is a chance to start over and keep people together

4.4 Threats

Erosion
 Lack of local resources
 Dependency on outside funding sources
 Lack of job opportunities for skilled people for local jobs
 Lack of Training

5.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND NEEDS

The next step in updating Shishmaref's Local Economic Development Plan was to develop goals for the next 5-years. The participants formalized 3 focal goal areas with goal statements focused on various development areas within each goal area. They then defined the objectives and priorities under each of the three goal areas.

5.1 Goal #1 Health and Culture

Integrate local culture and traditions with modern technologies in order to have a balanced, healthy lifestyle.

Objectives

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Fulfill the younger generations hunger for traditional activities and assure a youth camp is established.	Work to accomplish that a culture center is built.	Achieve a higher rate of immunizations, lower rate of cavities, diabetes, heart disease, and cancer.	Assure that at least 2 people are CPR/FA certified.	Assure that water and sewer is in every house.

Needs

Health	Culture
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventative screenings 2. Local emergency services 3. Clinic van 4. Water and sewer 5. Clinic improvements 6. PA housing 7. Healthy lifestyles 8. Health aide – CPR/first aid 9. Recycling, landfill, trash haul 10. Pure water source and delivery 11. Dust control 12. Removal of asphalt, organic materials, and hazardous objects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional activities-boat building, sled making, sewing hat/hats, mukluks, parkas, carving, drumming, life skills/retrieve sea mammals 2. Artifact reclamation 3. Inupiaq language 4. Museum/cultural center 5. Native arts and crafts retention 6. Arts and crafts gallery 7. Natural foods processing

5.2 Goal #2 Social Services and Infrastructure

To provide and sustain adequate public and social services

Objectives

1.	2.	3.	4.
Assure that basic public facilities are in place and utilized.	Work to achieve a decrease in social ills and crime rates.	Healthy families-lower the abuse and neglect rate, higher educational attainment, assure the younger generation is stepping into leadership roles guided by the elders.	Form a culturally sensitive Tribal court.

Needs

Social and Public Services	Public Infrastructure
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recreation-year round center and outdoor recreation 2. Fire hall-local services and training 3. Day care-building and certification 4. Parenting skills support groups 5. Counseling for all ages 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy source 2. Improved airport terminal 3. Improved washeteria 4. Road improvements 5. Government and public buildings 6. Adequate housing/lots

6. Community kitchen-potlucks 7. Local substance abuse program 8. Local Tribal court 9. Food bank-salvation army 10. Local police force-training 11. Gambling anonymous 12. Leadership-keep island intact	7. Heavy equipment 8. Bulk fuel consolidation 9. Improved internet 10. Land use management
---	---

5.3 Goal #3- Job Training, Education, Business, and Economic Development

Develop a trained local workforce to sustain the local economic base.

Objectives

1.	2.	3.
Lower the unemployment rate.	Higher number of trained and certified residents.	Decrease in public assistance.
4.	5.	6.
Increase in small businesses.	Independent local organizations.	Increase in local doctors, teachers, pilots, accountants, lawyers, and other professionals.

Needs

Job Training and Education	Business and Economic Development
1. Training centers 2. Scholarships 3. Vocational training 4. 0-3 Literacy program 5. Airplane mechanics/pilots training 6. Computer technology training 7. Heavy equipment operation training 8. Exchange programs 9. Grant writing training	1. Marketing 2. Accounting/CPA 3. Guiding/nature tours 4. Small business development 5. Beauty salon/barber shop 6. Theatre 7. Restaurants 8. Hotels, B&B's, and apartments 9. AC store, mall 10. Mechanic shop/small engine repair 11. Gas station 12. Bank/ATM 13. Health club/spa 14. Rentals-snow machine, ATVs 15. Taxi service 16. Administrative capacity/management 17. Boat harbor

6.0 COMMUNITY VALUES AND VISION

6.1 Values

Values help understand the collective community beliefs and serve as a foundation to overall development. The community defined its core values and vision for guiding local development by answering the following four questions:

Question #1

What are your favorite things to do in your community?

Group #1

Sew, hunt, visit people, play basketball, sing with choir, biking, riding around, Eskimo dance, go camping, fishing, play games like: manna manna mae, running and chasing, izrigaagauti, and the jail game, watch basketball, beach combing, gather greens, pick berries, potlucks, learning from family, qapsraq, sewing, hunting, listening to elder's stories, helping each other in time of need and when noticed, eat Native foods, consistently, anytime, and frequently, prepare Native foods, dog mushing

Group #2

Parky and mukluk making, carving, subsistence-spring preparation, beach combing, clamming, recreational events, basketball, baseball, dog mushing, Eskimo football, church, gathering, snowgo, Hondas, boat, Argo, trucks, camping, fishing, net/ice, net under ice, picking greens, berry picking, hunting ducks, caribou, moose, musk ox, bears, oogrook, walrus, seals, egg gathering, artifact digging,

Group #3

Carving, babysitting, fishing, eat Native foods, preparing subsistence foods, take long walks, go church, doing things as a community, help elders, sew, go camping, take kids on picnics, boating, watch TV, going on the internet, listen to radio, get ice

Question #2

Where are your favorite places to go?

Group #1

Camping, down the coast, up the coast, Serpentine Hot Springs, crabbing, hunting, ocean, river, mainland, island, visit relatives, birthday parties, go to the washeteria to visit other people, church inspirations, sliding, picking berries, picnics, basketball tournaments, boating, church conferences, dog races

Group #2

Accessibility to all seasonal camping areas, Serpentine Hot Springs, up and down the coast, exploring old sites with old sod houses, community hall, bingo hall, The Friendship Center, spring carnival, going out in the country, going to the hot springs.

Group #3

Bingo, pull-tabs, tickets, family, church, ball games, gym, walking on the beach, subsistence racks, camping at the racks, channels and do fishing, computer labs, stores, library, recreation and gym, parsonage, seal hunting, clamming at channels, visit relatives or friends.

Question #3

What are your favorite reasons you live in Shishmaref?

Group #1

Everything is not so spread out, easy to get around, short walk or drive to the store, bird hunting, family, multiple generations nearby, hunting opportunities, being born and raised here, it is a dry village, we know everyone, kids are safe to play out, comfortable church, close knit community, preschool available for everyone, free medical care, kids can visit, play with no appointments, friendly, generous, good drinking water and ice, no discrimination

Group #2

It's home-people move away and still come home to visit or call, still call it home even if you live elsewhere, relations to surrounding villages like Wales, Teller, Brevig, and Nome, we do NOT live in Nome...we like it here, good location for subsistence, access to ocean and lagoon, people's friendliness, beach, ocean view, holiday activities, Christmas activities, Eskimo games, birthday parties.

Group #3

Family, subsistence, access to ocean and mainland, people are friendly, lagoon for hunting and fishing, raised in Shishmaref, church, participation in community activities; has a good turn out, people help each other, close to hot springs, elders.

Question #4

What is really important, what makes Shishmaref your home?

Group #1

Family, friends, hospitality, friendliness, church, close to ugznuk, fish, walrus, salmon, berries, sura, geese, ducks, water, strong families, good place to hunt for food

Group #2

Elder's knowledge and willingness to teach traditions, children, school-good education, motivated teachers who care, youth who get higher education, stores, feel safe-except for erosion threats, work-not only at jobs but working at subsistence, traditional Eskimo foods, revival of Eskimo dancing, we excel in Native arts, crafts, subsistence foods, seal oil, leadership, importation laws, alcohol and drugs are controlled, family, sharing, family trees, relations, roots, spirituality, Lutheran regional conference, traditions, "shiverce",

Group #3

Family, keeping together, practicing Native values like sharing, preparing Native foods, helping each other, church, school, attending birthday parties, carving, having elders around for advice, daily air service, traditional social activities during holidays, having health clinic, all animals close by Shishmaref, always have work to do, people care for each other in time of need

6.2 Vision

Planning participants broke up into three groups and wrote down thoughts on four questions concerning how they envision their community to be in the near future:

Describe your perfect community, what does it look like, what are its characteristics, and what are your dreams for your community?

Red group

No erosion problems or permafrost, water and sewer that work, full programs at schools that include elders, more bigger facilities, more resources for training and employment, no waste or trash around the community and flies, leadership in the community to do things ourselves, nice houses for everyone, keeping traditional values, hunting equipment, geo-thermal heat.

Good water source and good view, house with lots of space around them, roads with fire hydrants and drainage, paved airport with jet service, restaurants, gift shops, cultural/elder/youth centers, boat harbor with gas pump nearby, hotels, cab taxi service, no roads to Nome, fire department, big garages for all houses, hospital with doctors and nurses, surgery, paved roads within the community, airport terminal, road to hot springs.

Friendly, Eskimo village, subsistence way of life, working together, shops for maintenance. Cleaner healthier lifestyle, self sustaining community, golf courses, swimming pool, bowling alley, sauna fitness center, theatre, full size gym, church and gym with padded seats, full program at the school, no erosion.

Green Group

Spacious homes with running water, washers and dryers, showers and baths, sewer in all homes, safe drinking water readily available, less visible waste, Community gym for all ages, all recreational sports including swimming pool, better roads with drainage and paved, healthy people (physically, mentally, and socially), traditions are kept alive, clean yards, clean community, hospital with all services available, local market for arts and crafts-cutting off the middle man, local service providers year around, no unemployment, no dependency on public assistance, local opportunities for college and vocational education, restaurants, hotels, salons, health spa, separate schools for elementary and high school, community news, newsletter, local justice system, improved law enforcement/public safety, safe home open 24 hours a day, multipurpose building, museum to keep all artifacts in Shishmaref, everyone has a truck, Honda, etc, taxi service, Snowmachine / Honda rental, malls with anchorage prices, harbor, dock with

paved roads, straight flight to Anchorage with Alaska Airlines, full size paved airport (jet service).

Brown Group

Better quality housing, housing fit to withstand the weather, accelerated above average health facilities, resident doctor, eliminate need for medivacs, full hospital, bigger Washeteria, bigger airport, jet service, running water in all homes and all public facilities, more food, cheaper prices, variety of fresh produce available more often, bigger stores, variety of clothes for children and families, more room at public facilities to avoid crowding, museum, local jail, police station, highly trained policemen, recreation center for children, elder care home, film developing center, trash haul service, bigger houses for large families, More jobs, summer tourism-fit to our needs, not overdone, better road drainage in spring, homes are available for young adults, rental housing for visitors, hotel, hospice for cheaper alternative, taxi service for those with no transportation, good communication skills to keep relationships healthy, independent projects not dependent on grants, good leadership, responsible good role models that are effective, better organizations management, local construction company, Honda/snowgo mechanic, youth teen center, bigger tannery with more staff, mall, center for troubled children, restaurants, movie theatre, boat dock, day care, elder care, adequate fire equipment, bigger post office open 24 hours, faster UPS service, church with running water, everyone comfortable, Eskimo dancing, better heating systems,-not smoky, more elder guidance, activities, opportunities, cultural learning centers, place to sell carvings and sewing at retail rates, eye care facility, dental care, bank-ATM, rehabilitation center, qualified approachable counselor, bigger community hall, separate bingo facility so we still have room for other activities, street lights more maintained, elder's recreation center, swimming pool, jacuzzi, sauna, steam, big gym, a second gym for summer programs, weight lifting, other exercise facility, aerobic rooms, beauty salon, certified beautician, veterinarian, storage buildings-general, boat and machine storage, better sewer system, no litter everywhere, good library, vital statistics office, no cigarette butts, job center, training center, campus building, boat and snowmachine rental, cheaper airfares, better gas pumps, space to reduce fire hazards, airport terminal,

7.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

7.1 Overall Community Development Priorities

Participants prioritized eight development projects. Priorities were based on the best utilization of time, best integration of values, and best anticipated community impact.

1. Traditional activities-Inupiaq language and youth camp
2. Improve honeybuckets system and water and sewer
3. Pure water source and delivery
4. Vocational training and scholarships
5. Restaurants
6. Elder/disabled services and Clinic Van
7. Housing

8. Keep the island intact
9. Bed and breakfasts/hotels
10. Landfill/trash haul
11. Road improvements

The community then developed five additional priority lists organized by:

- Infrastructure
- Social/Health and Cultural
- Job Training and Education
- Natural Resources and Economic Development
- Environmental

7.2 Infrastructure Priorities

- 1) Water and Sewer, larger pipes
- 2) Keep the island intact
- 3) Housing – PA, larger lots
- 4) Washeteria improvements and road improvements
- 5) Training Center
- 6) Fire hall, heavy equipment, energy source, processing plant, and day care center

Other Infrastructure Needs

Government buildings, bulk fuel consolidation, adequate dump and city services, improved internet, daily airlines, freezers, suicide prevention, television for information, improve airport terminal, boat harbor, multipurpose building-museum, cultural center, senior center, recreational center, indoor and outdoor, clinic improvements, learning center, bigger boats and motors, more income and better paying jobs, tannery, and better education for people.

7.3 Social/Health and Cultural Priorities

- 1) Traditional Activities – boat building, sled making, hats, mukluks, parkas, sewing, carving, drumming, life skills, retrieve sea mammals
- 2) Clinic van for patient transport
- 3) Traditional Youth camps
- 4) Local substance abuse program
- 5) Boys and Girls Club, year round recreation, local police and fire/emergency services
- 6) Preventative screenings, counseling for all ages, language immersion program

Other Social/Health Needs

Artifact reclamation, Salvation Army/Goodwill, Gambling Anonymous, food bank with Native foods, healthy lifestyles program, parenting support groups, community kitchen for potlucks, Native arts and crafts retention.

7.4 Job Training and Education Priorities

- 1) Inupiaq language
- 2) Vocational training and scholarships
- 3) Elderly/disabled Care
- 4) Administrative capacity/management leadership and the 0-3 literacy program

Other Job Training and Education Needs

Arts and crafts, health aide with CPR/first aid, VPSO and emergency/fire services, child care certification, airplane mechanics and pilots, small engine repair, computer technology needed, parenting skills, heavy equipment operators, life skills, exchange program, grant writing, small business development, marketing, accounting/CPA skills needed.

7.5 Economic Development Priorities

- 1) Hotel, Bed & Breakfasts
- 2) Rentals-snow machines and ATVs
- 3) Apartments, restaurants, and arts and crafts gallery
- 4) Mechanic shop

Other Economic Development Needs

Need for a bank and ATM, health club/spa, taxi, natural food processing (example: jam), beauty salon/barber shop, theatre, AC store/mall, guiding and nature tours, and gas station.

7.6 Environmental Priorities

- 1) Pure water source and delivery
- 2) End the honey bucket system
- 3) Landfill/trash haul-beach cleanup
- 4) Recycling and remove hazardous objects
- 5) Asphalt removal

Other Environmental Needs

Dust control, land use management, removal of organic materials.

8.0 ACTION PLANS

8.1 Priority #1

Traditional activities-Inupiaq language and youth camp

Background of Need

Losing our language and traditional sewing skills

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Engage elders, youth, and adults	Friendship Center, IRA, city, Native corp. school
Identify people to teach traditional activities	Friendship Center, IRA, city, Native corp. school

Compile all traditional knowledge	Friendship Center, IRA, city, Native corp. school
Tour the Alaska Heritage Center in Anchorage	Friendship Center, IRA, city, Native corp. school

Other Projects That Relate

- Cultural center to preserve our culture, archive equipment
- Head Start or daycare
- Immersion program
- Bringing traditional activities to school
- Church music translation
- Book on local hunting

Potential Funding Sources and Resources

- Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program
- Head Start
- Bering Straits Foundation
- Lutheran Church
- NSHC-Healthy Activities
- School-local-BSSD
- National Park Service
- Heritage Center
- National Science Foundation
- UAF-Alaska Native Network
- Elders
- Bering Straits Native Corporation
- Sitnasuak Native Corporation

8.2 Priority #2

Improve honeybuckets system and water and sewer

Background of Need

1. So all homes will have water and sewer
2. Improve conditions for health reasons
3. Reduce the time spent dealing with water/labor

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Improve honeybucket system and sewer and water	city, IRA, ANTHC, EPA, NSHC-OEH, DOT/PF, Coalition office

Bigger water tank near water reservoir	city, IRA, ANTHC, EPA, NSHC-OEH, DOT/PF, Coalition office
Locate water source with improvements	city, IRA, ANTHC, EPA, NSHC-OEH, DOT/PF, Coalition office
City and IRA to fund better management of the system	city, IRA
More honey bucket bins available with the machinery needed	city, IRA, ANTHC, EPA, NSHC-OEH, DOT/PF, Coalition office

Other Projects That Relate

- Relocation
- New Housing

Potential Funding Sources/Resources

- State
- Federal
- Denali Commission

8.3 Priority #3
Pure water source and delivery

Background of Need

1. Proper management of utilities 2. Training for administrators 3. Certified water plant operators/maintenance 4. Adequate funding 5. Proper vehicles 6. Ability to recycle water in terms of water use 7. To be more cost effective

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Work to achieve pure water source and delivery	city, Village Safe Water, ANTHC, state, NSHC-OEH
Proper testing of water	city, Village Safe Water, ANTHC, state, NSHC-OEH

Other Projects That Relate

- Water purification and new site
- Sewer and water

- Heavy equipment
- Transportation

Potential Funding Sources/Resources

- Kawerak EET
- NSHC-OEH
- State
- Federal
- Kawerak Village Planning

8.4 Priority #4:

Vocational training and scholarships

Background of Need:

1. Local people need training for qualification for jobs 2. Need for local training so people do not have to travel to get trained 3. Communication network for agencies that are involved 4. For application assistance, and advertising of local jobs 5. Need skills for the relocation project 6. Need plumbers, electricians, project managers, administrative, engineering, construction, H.E. operators, accounting, and surveyors

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Local foundation	Local residents, school, Anica, Kawerak,
Survey community organizations for training needs,	Local residents, school, Anica, Kawerak,
Identify vocational training needed,	Local residents, school, Anica, Kawerak,

Other Projects That Relate

- Health training
- Tutors
- EET/ABE training
- Driver’s education
- HAZMAT training
- Public safety and search and rescue training

Potential Funding Sources/Resources

- Kawerak EET/YO
- Anica
- School

- NWCC
- NSHC
- Bering Straits Foundation
- NSEDC

8.5 Priority #5

Restaurants

Background of Need

1. Busy people 2. Provide employment for local residents 3. Social setting, and 4. Provide meals for visitors.

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Build a restaurant	Shishmaref Native Corporation

Other Projects That Relate

- Running water
- Organizational/business assistance
- Building and land available
- Access ability
- Bed and breakfast/hotels

Potential Funding Sources/Resources

- Kawerak
- CED program
- USDA
- Local hunters, fishermen, berry pickers

8.6 Priority #6:

Elder services/disabled and Clinic van

Background of Need

1. No hospital 2. Need for meal preparation 3. No restaurant 4. Poor sewer and water 5. No basic chores provided for elders 6. Few local CPA or CPR trainings 7. No local care facility, no van to transport patients

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>

Acquire 2 trained health care providers to administer medicine,	NSCH, Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program, private foundation
Advocate at NSHC for elder services at home	NSCH, Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program, private foundation
Work with NSHC and health aides	NSCH, Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program, private foundation
Identify personal care attendants to do chores	NSCH, Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program, private foundation
Video monitors so that shut ins can see local events like church and gatherings	NSCH, Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program, private foundation

Other Projects That Relate

- Transportation for elders
- Food preparation/dietician
- Traditional activities with youth

Potential Funding Sources/Resources

- NSHC
- Private foundations
- Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program

8.7 Priority #7

Housing

Background of Need

1. High birth rate 2. Over crowding leads to health problems 3. Lack of land 4. Can't have basements because the land is unstable, too much ground water 5. No sustained income for the majority 6. Poor housing conditions 7. Very little space between houses

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Housing plan	city, Native corp., IRA

Other Projects That Relate

- Available land

- Water and sewer projects
- Land use planning and site control
- Relocation garage for equipment storage

Potential Funding Sources/Resources

- USDA
- BSRHA
- HUD
- Alaska Housing
- Kawerak, HIP

8.8 Priority #8

Keep the island intact

Background of Need

Desire of the residents to stay together in the relocation plans

Strategy

The planning participants decided to leave this plan to others

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
To be determined in sessions	Shishmaref Relocation Committee

8.9 Priority #9:

Bed and breakfasts/hotels

Background of Need

1. No place for guests to stay
2. Lack of public amenities, i.e. showers

Strategy

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Identify location near airport	Native corporation
Identify owner and get training	Native corporation, city, IRA
Lending institution	BIA, Denali Commission, USDA, Kawerak CED

Install washers and dryers	Owner
Advertise when available to organizations and tourists	Native corp, city, IRA

Other Projects That Relate

- Restaurants
- Sewer and water

Potential Funding Sources/Resources

- BIA
- Denali Commission
- USDA
- Kawerak CED

8.10 Priority #10

Landfill and trash haul

Background of Need

1. Poor maintenance 2. Unorganized site that is not managed 3. Everyone must haul his or her own trash, 4. No local advertising

Strategies for Solutions

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
City to advertise trash haul and develop a trash haul system	city
Organize the dump, recycle batteries, large metal objects, places for regular trash	city
Cover up the trash	city
Research taxes in other villages to see about generating more income to pay for the project	city, IRA, Native corp.

Other Projects That Relate

- Need for heavy equipment

Potential Funding Sources

- city, EPA, NSHC-OEH

8.11 Priority #11

Road improvements

Background of Need

Need to build new roads in the relocated village

Strategy

The planning participants decided to leave this plan to others

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
To be developed in sessions	Shishmaref Relocation Committee

APPENDIX

A. Participants Sign-in sheets

The following individuals participated in the community planning sessions:

May 1, 2003

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Edwin Weyiouanna, IRA, city council | 13. Leonard Kuzuguk, City |
| 2. Kelly Eningowuk, IRA Council | 14. Harvey Tocktoo |
| 3. Fred Goodhope, Jr. city, Native corp. | 15. Winnie Barr |
| 4. Stanley Kenworthy | 16. Lorraine Junges |
| 5. Luci Eningowuk, IRA council | 17. Mary Huntington, city, youth opportunities |
| 6. Rich Stasenko, Kawerak | 18. Rod Huntington |
| 7. Jeff Nayokpuk | 19. Edward Olanna |
| 8. Alice Schulz | 20. Warren Ningealook |
| 9. Donny Ningealook | 21. Warren Weyiouanna, AC |
| 10. Nancy Kokeok, IRA | 22. Reuben Kuzuguk |
| 11. Ricky Kuzuguk | 23. Gloria Pootoogooluk |
| 12. Stanley Tocktoo, City, IRA | 24. Anna Kuzuguk |
| | 25. Mina Eningowuk |

May 20, 2003

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Kelly Eningowuk | 4. Tommy Obruk |
| 2. Luci Eningowuk | 5. Howard Weyiouanna Sr. |
| 3. Johnny Weyiouanna Sr. | 6. Nancy Kokeok |

October 13, 2003

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Nellie Weyiouanna | 7. Johnson Eningowuk, Shishmaref Native corp. |
| 2. Rich Stasenko, Kawerak | 8. Sharon Nayokpuk |
| 3. Perry Weyiouanna | 9. Vincent Tocktoo, Jr., city |
| 4. Nancy Kokeok, IRA | 10. Gloria Pootoogooluk |
| 5. Stanley Kenworthy | 11. Ray Ningealook, IRA |
| 6. Luci Eningowuk, IRA | 12. Bonnie Nayokpuk |

October 14, 2003

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nancy Kokeok | 5. Kelly Eningowuk, IRA |
| 2. Luci Eningowuk, IRA | 6. Karen Tocktoo, IRA |
| 3. Darlene Turner, IRA | 7. Ruby Jones |
| 4. Rich Stasenko, Kawerak | 8. Nellie Weyiouanna |

B. Session Take Aways

What was the most useful or beneficial breakthrough from the planning?

- Working together and using our brains
- Gives us a bigger picture
- Realizing we have options
- It gives us motivation
- Realizing the needs in our community
- Identifying lots of issues that need improvement
- Good to see other people's ideas to see what is important

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