

KOTLIK
COMPREHENSIVE
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIC
(CEDS)
PLAN

JWE
ADOPTED ~~MAY~~ 2004

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN
COMMITTEE
KOTLIK, ALASKA

Resolution No. 04-01

A resolution adopting the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategic (CEDS) Plan for Kotlik, Alaska.

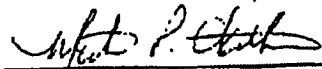
Whereas, the Kotlik CEDS Committee is responsible for planning and coordination of economic development activities to stimulate new investment and provide economic growth opportunities; and

Whereas, the Committee is organized in accordance with federal requirements of the Economic Development Administration to broadly represent the area including representation of local government, business and other community interest; and

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Kotlik Comprehensive Economic Development Plan Committee hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategic Plan for the community of Kotlik.

Be It Further Resolved, that the Committee recommends that the Kotlik Traditional Council and the Kotlik City Council adopt the Kotlik Comprehensive Economic Strategic Plan.

Adopted this 26th Day of ~~May~~ ^{June} 2004 ^{8th} day of June, 2004.



Martin Okitkun, Sr., Chairman
Kotlik CEDS Committee

ATTEST:



Robert Okitkun, CEDS Coordinator

THE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL OF KOTLIK
P.O. BOX 20096
KOTLIK, ALASKA 99620

RESOLUTION 04-

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC (CEDS) PLAN FOR KOTLIK.

Whereas, The Traditional Council of Kotlik, organized pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, is a federally recognized Tribal governing body for the village of Kotlik, located on the Yukon Delta six miles from the Bering Sea and is the northern most village of the Calista Region and the AVCP Region; and

Whereas, The Traditional Council of Kotlik recognizes the need for a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategic Plan for the village of Kotlik; and

Whereas, This plan was the result of meetings with the CEDS Committee comprised of representatives of the Kotlik City Council, the Kotlik Yupik Corporation and the Kotlik Traditional Council, and

Whereas, The above named entities have adequately defined the economic conditions, needs, and probable solutions, both short and long term.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Traditional Council of Kotlik approves and supports the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategic Plan for the village of Kotlik.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted at a duly convened meeting of the Traditional Council of Kotlik on May __, 2004, at which a quorum was established, by a vote of __ for, __ against, and __ abstaining.

Joseph P. Mike, President

attest: Della Hunt, Tribal Administrator

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KOTLIK COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN (CEDS)

The Native Village of Kotlik and the Community of Kotlik's 2004 CEDS Committee include the following community representatives. Each are members of the community of Kotlik.

CEDS COMMITTEE FOR 2004

Ms. Cyrilene Okitkun
Representative
Kotlik Traditional Council
Ethnicity: Alaska Native

Mrs. Pauline Okitkun
Representative
Kotlik Traditional Council
Ethnicity: Alaska Native

Mrs. Mary Ann Mike
Representative
Kotlik City Council
Ethnicity: Alaska Native

Mr. Martin P. Okitkun
Vice-Mayor
Kotlik City Council
Ethnicity: Alaska Native

Mr. Paul Mike
Representative
Kotlik Yupik Corporation
Ethnicity: Alaska Native

Mr. Robert Okitkun
Representative
Kotlik Yupik Corporation
Ethnicity: Alaska Native

PART I: Provides general information of Kotlik.

AREA

The community of Kotlik is located in the north tributary of the Yukon Delta fan about 35 miles northeast of Emmonak, 120 miles southeast of Nome and about 180 miles north, northwest of Bethel, Alaska. The Yukon Delta fan has three main tributaries, the South Mouth, Middle Mouth and the North Mouth and Kotlik is the only community in the northern branch. The community is located at the confluence of the Kotlik River and the Little Kotlik River and two subdistricts of the main community are built across these rivers.

The village was first recorded during the 1880 census. The community grew when residents of the nearby villages of Chaneliak, Bill Moore's Slough, Pastolik and Hamilton moved to Kotlik.

The terrain is a marshy lowland of alluvial deposits and the rivers are surrounded with willows. The community is prone to floods during autumn as tides are extreme with the fall storms. Concurrently, spring ice break-up normally does not cause floods as there are

many other drainages along the delta fan and Kotlik is located near the edge of the fan and is last to become affected by the river outflow. The Andreasky Hills are located about 25 to 30 miles to the east of Kotlik. The Bering Sea or the southern Norton Sound is about 6 miles north of the community.

CLIMATE

The climate in Kotlik is subarctic with temperatures ranging from -50 to 87 degrees Fahrenheit. There is an average of 60 inches of precipitation annually. The area is ice free from May until the end of October.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW; The following describe the status of the community:

Kotlik, incorporated as an Alaskan second class city in 1970, has a population of 609 residents (State of Alaska DCED certified in 2003) of which about 96% are Yupik Eskimo. Kotlik also has a federally recognized Traditional Council which is the governing body of about 575 enrolled tribal members. Kotlik is a member of the Calista Corporation (a regional native corporation), the Association of Village Council Presidents (a regional non-profit corporation), the Lower Yukon School District (a regional school district), and the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (a regional Community Development Quota entity). Kotlik is located near the boundaryline of Calista/ AVCP and the Bering Strait/ Kawarek regions and is the northernmost community of AVCP..

The Kotlik City Council, the Kotlik Traditional Council, the Kotlik Yupik Corporation, and the Qerrulligmiut Foundation (A non-profit entity) have a close working relationship regarding community projects. Other entities in Kotlik are the Bill Moore's Slough Elders Council and the Hamilton Tribal Council which are tribal councils. They are also beginning to work cooperatively with the other entities. The three tribal councils (Kotlik Traditional Council, Bill Moore's Slough Elders Council and the Hamilton Tribal Council) formalized an Inter-tribal Court upon adoption of the Kotlik Tribal Court ordinances in 2003. Nunapiglluaq Corporation and Kongnikilnomiut Yuita Corporation are ANSCA village corporations for Hamilton and Bill Moore Slough, respectively, are also located in Kotlik.

TRANSPORTATION

There are no roads connecting Kotlik to other communities, nor are there any gravel roads in the village. Boardwalks are used in the community for pedestrian and small vehicles. Transport of passengers, cargo and mail is by aircraft via the State of Alaska owned airstrip. The State of Alaska, Department of Transportation opened a new 4,422x100 foot runway during the fall of 2000. Bulk fuel and heavy cargo are brought in seasonally by barge. The local residents travel in privately owned boats during the summer and overland during the winter with snowmobile, dogsled or small all terrain vehicles.

CULTURE

The culture is predominately Yupik Eskimo and the members practice a fishing, trapping and subsistence lifestyle. Subsistence harvests include marine mammal species (beluga whale, seals and occasionally walrus), caribou, moose, migratory and resident birds, and various fin-fish species. Traditional clothing and arts and crafts products are made from subsistence caught species.

Several potlatches occur annually when Stebbins, Alaska residents and others nearby are invited. Eskimo dancing and sharing of gifts and stories are emphasized. The highlight of the events is the introduction of young dancers whose traditional Eskimo names (a name taken at birth after a deceased member) are announced and acknowledged. During this presentation, gifts are given to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased. This special honor is paying tribute to the dead and is a means of healing for the surviving members.

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing for herring in the Norton Sound and salmon in the Yukon River are the primary sources of income for majority of the residents of Kotlik. Eighty-three residents hold commercial fishing permits, they in turn hire one or two helpers to assist in their commercial endeavors. This translates into 41% to 71% of the population participating in commercial fishing. Some residents move to Emmonak or elsewhere to work at salmon processing plants. A few of the younger members participate in the "High Seas" fishery with YDFDA's CDQ partners.

Additional income is derived from trapping fur bearing mammals such as mink, otter, beaver, muskrat, fox and to a lesser extent the lynx, wolverine and wolf. The low price of fur has deterred trappers from making an effort to harvest fur. Traditional arts and crafts products are also sold, however, there is no stable market for them.

The local jobs are available at the Kotlik School, the Kotlik City and Utilities offices, the two stores, the Tank Farm, the Village Corporation office, Clinic, Headstart, the three tribal councils and the U. S. Postal Service. There are no industrial jobs available as all fish processing is done in other communities such as Emmonak, St Marys', Marshall and Anchorage. There are no forests nearby and the potential for hard rock mining and oil and gas exploration are not foreseeable.

The unemployment percentage rate according to the State of Alaska DCED Community Database is at 24.4%, with 57.9% of all 16+ not working. 21.1% of the 101 households are below the poverty level. We have a potential work force of 354 individuals with 205 persons unemployed. While the median income is at \$37,750, it is probable that the highest paid jobs are certificated persons that work at the school and most of them are imported from places out of Kotlik. There are 149 persons with jobs and the majority are government workers.

HOUSING

The 2000 U.S. Census accounted for 139 total housing units, with 117 occupied. 101 units were owner occupied, while 16 housing units were rentals and 22 units are used seasonally. The average household occupied 5.05 persons each. Heating methods for the housing units is mainly fuel oil, Kerosene at 90.2% and wood at 9.8%.

WATER & SEWER

The U.S. Public Health Service installed water and sewer to the main portion of the community in 2001. Households not connected to water & sewer are able to haul clean water from a communal tap at the community washeteria/ sauna. A community sewage hauling system is provided for households not connected to water & sewer. Disposal and treatment is at a central sewage lagoon. The hauling system is continued at the two subdistricts across the river since water and sewer are almost completed at the main side of the community. The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium is currently doing a feasibility study for water and sewer for the subdistricts.

REFUSE

The landfill is located across the Yukon River and previous plans to relocate it to the main side of the community did not materialize as the City lost the funding due to inactivity. The City has purchased a small incinerator in attempts to reduce solid waste, however the incinerator did not function as anticipated and is no longer being used.

ELECTRICITY

A new City Generation Plant with 4 new generators and electronics to sense electricity need was completed in 2002. The plant has an underground fuel supply line from the new bulk fuel storage tank facility. Funding was secured from Denali Commission, EPA and the State of Alaska for the \$2.06 million project. Electricity is provided by the City owned diesel generation plant and it has single and three phase capability. Rates are \$0.30 kw and subsidized through the State of Alaska Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

BULK FUEL

Bulk fuel facilities include the Kotlik Electric Service (5 tanks @ 48,000 gals. each or 245,000 gals total), the Kotlik Yupik Corporation (4 tanks @ 48,000 gals. each or 192,000 gals total). The school leases one 48,000 tank from the city for their storage needs. Their fuel supply line is connected to the new generator plant. The Denali Commission financed \$2.1m for community bulk fuel storage up-grade. The Kotlik Tribal Council was able to secure \$0.5m and the Kotlik City Council attained \$0.2m from ICDBG and CDBG respectively. Construction was started summer of 2001 and

completed in 2002. The price of stove oil is at \$2.85 a gallon and gasoline is at \$2.95 a gallon to the average consumer. Bulk purchases can be negotiated.

HEALTH

The local health clinic is owned and operated by the Kotlik Traditional Council and is leased to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp./ U.S. Public Health Service. The Kotlik Traditional Council oversee the health aides. The clinic was built in 1982 and running water and flush toilet were later provided when the City washeteria was built. It is now connected to the City's water and sewer. The clinic is getting aged and is need of expansion and new equipment.

COMMUNICATION

The United Utilities, Inc. and AT&T Alascom provide local and long distance telephone service. Teleconferencing service is available with the Alaska Teleconferencing Network. GCI has internet service available for individuals and entities that can pay the monthly service charge. ARCS provides local television and the Kotlik Electric Service provides cable TV. Some individuals have their own satellite dish. The radio stations are KICY-AM and KNOM-AM transmitting from Nome, Alaska and the school has an FM station at 99.9.

EDUCATION

The Kotlik Schools are administered by the Lower Yukon School District, a Rural Education Attendance Area (REAA) or subsidiary of the State of Alaska for rural areas not incorporated as municipalities or boroughs. The Kotlik Schools had 209 students enrolled during the 2003-04 school year and serve grades K to 12. Sixteen certified and seventeen classified persons are employed at the Kotlik Schools.

The Elementary School was built in the mid-60's by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The High School was built in 1979-80 by the Lower Yukon School District. The Elementary School was demolished and a new K-12 school was opened February 2003. The old high school may be transferred to the City of Kotlik if approved by Juneau.

PUBLIC SAFETY/ FIRE PROTECTION

Two village police officers (VPOs) provide public safety and coordination for search, rescue and fire fighting. The community has a small holding cell for inebriates and individuals suspected of criminal activities. The Alaska State Troopers are called in from St. Mary's or Bethel when needed. In 2003, Kotlik received Project Code Red equipment that entails mobile carts trailerable with snowmobile or ATV. More individuals need training in use of the equipment and the City needs a reliable budget for fire protection. Currently, individuals coverge to fires to assist in any manner that they can.

PART II: Describes existing status and desired outcome of projects.

The following items were reviewed by the CEDS Committee:

- 1) Health, Safety & Education.
- 2) Public Infrastructure, Facilities & Services.
- 3) Land, Resources & Subsistence.
- 4) Economy, Employment & Opportunity.

Each segment describes the existing status and the desired outcome of specific projects:

1) Health, Safety & Education

A) Health

1. Kotlik is served by the Pearl E. Johnson Subregional Clinic at Emmonak and YKHC at Bethel.
2. The Kotlik clinic is owned by the Kotlik Traditional Council and is leased to the YKHC/ Indian Health Service. The building was constructed in the early 1980s and is need of repair or replacement.
3. Kotlik should consider requesting YKHC for another EMT team and another Aeromed aircraft, because the existing team when on an emergency response to a village is not available to respond to a separate emergency.
4. A Health Support Fund should be established to assist members of the community in need of financial assistance for trips to the hospital.
5. Elders have need of translators, even in Kotlik.
6. Grievances need to be addressed in Kotlik. Health aides need to make complaint forms available.
7. Ask our health aides for their priorities.
8. Appointments called in/made are sometimes not honored at Bethel, whereas Nome sees everyone even walk-ins. Besides Nome is much closer to Kotlik and transportation costs will be less.
9. Suggest to transfer all health records from Bethel to Nome and have the Norton Sound Hospital become the health provider.
10. Norton Sound Health Corporation health aide training is better and their pay is higher.

B) Safety

1. DOT trail & roadways provided winter trail markers, however an annual budget is needed.
2. Local laws-no one likes to make complaints. A consortium of three tribal councils (Kotlik Traditional Council, Bill Moore Slough Elders Council and Hamilton Tribal Council) comprise the Kotlik Inter-Tribal Court and it is operational.
3. An Emergency Women's Shelter is needed. The Women's Shelter at Emmonak serves Kotlik, but weather and the lack of navigational aids for the airport hinder services when in time of most need, usually at

- night. Kotlik has several "Safe Homes" but only one or two individuals know whose homes they are.
4. VPSO local laws- community expects VPSOs to be everywhere and they cannot.
 5. Fire fighting equipment.
 - a. Two carts of Project Code Red equipment were barged into Kotlik during the fall of 2003. More individuals need training with the equipment and an annual budget is needed.
 - b. Gas operated water pump is available from the City. An auger is needed to keep water holes open at all times. Fire hoses are needed.
 - c. Fire hydrants should be considered throughout the piped community.
 6. Search and Rescue plan and team need to be up-dated.
 - a. Emergency fuel need to be available at all times. Getting authorization from the Alaska State Troopers takes too long and may mean loss of life during cold weather.
 - b. GPSs, EPIRBs, VHF's and strobes needed for rescue teams. The City has a small grant from YDFDA (CDQ) to purchase some equipment.
 - c. Search and Rescue budget needs addressing.
 7. Life jackets needed. Community education on life jacket regulation needed.
 8. Survival techniques need to be shared and taught to the younger ones.
 9. Boy Scout and Girl Scout clubs needed.
 10. Firearm safety needs to be taught to younger ones.
 11. Channel Markers needed especially at the North Mouth channel entrance and at the Ukanarliq Pass entrance where navigational lights are both located. Travellers have difficulty locating the channels and normally get stranded for hours until tide comes in.

C) Education

1. New K-12 school construction was completed February 2003.
2. Advisory School Board meeting notices need to be posted and announced on VHF and posted on local TV.
3. Elders need to talk to young in school about culture, survival, subsistence, language, etc.
4. A new Headstart building is needed.
5. Higher Education funds are needed.
6. Elders need to speak more often at public gatherings to talk to children and young adults about proper health, behavior, effects of alcohol and drug abuse and sniffing. The health aides cannot provide all the health information as their jobs are stressful enough and need help.

2) Public Infrastructure, Facilities and Services

A) Office managers need to meet quarterly to review project plans for the community. This will give additional information to other entities as to which grant applications are being applied for and those entities may be able to apply for matching grants. Administrators that have projects being worked on can give updates on project progress.

B) Infrastructure

1. Boardwalks--Traditional Council is receiving a \$2,000,000.00 grant from BIA for an elevated 4,300 ft. boardwalk. Construction should begin summer 2004.
2. Roads and Bank Erosion--City Council priorities are roads and bank erosion. Roads are in dire need as construction projects cannot start until the ground is frozen enough for heavy equipment use. The City needs to approach Alaska DOT&PF for roads. U.S. Corp of Engineers was funded \$2,500,000.00 for bank erosion in 2003.
3. Airport--New airfield was completed fall of 2000. The length is 4,422 feet. There is room for expansion. AK. DOT&PF owns the airfield.
 - a. Navigational aids for IFR landing is needed. Aircraft are normally diverted to Emmonak when the weather is marginal.
 - b. A cross runway will be needed as the community grows.
 - c. A road from the airport to the community is needed.
4. Marine Transportation
 - a. Channel markers needed.
 - b. Dredging at Mouth of the North Mouth river is needed to provide safe and easier transport to Norton Sound.
 - c. A dock facility is needed in Kotlik.
 - d. A fuel delivery barge, owned and operated by Kotlik should be studied for feasibility.
 - e. Marine transportation for tourist attraction should be considered.
 - f. Hovercraft services should be looked into.
5. Heavy Equipment and Capabilities
 - a. The City will need a forklift and a back hoe.
 - b. More young people in Kotlik need to be trained as mechanics and operators.
 - c. An All Terrain Fire-Fighting Vehicle is needed.
 - d. A D-3 Cat would be good for pulling boats up during freeze-up. A back hoe attachment can be added.
 - e. A fuel delivery truck is needed for the community.
 - f. Dumpsters and a dump truck are needed to maintain control of trash in the community.
6. Bridge. Bridges are needed to connect the two sub-divisions across the Kotlik River. The bridge should have a safety enclosure.

Water and Sewer lines could be connected to those two sub-districts via the bridges.

7. Landfill—The current landfill is located across the Apoon Pass on an island and is not accessible during freeze-up or break-up. The City and DEC previously proposed a new landfill to be located at the mainland beyond the municipal lands and on the same side as majority of the homes and facilities are located. The previous grant was terminated due to inactivity.
 - a. A fenced area should be constructed outside of municipal lands.
 - b. A road access is needed to the proposed landfill.
 - c. A trash compactor and a trash crusher will be needed for the new landfill.
 - d. An attendant should be hired to separate recyclable material, hazardous material, white trash (refrigerators, freezers, etc.) and burnables.
8. Fire Station needed. The City currently has a 10'connex van that is insulated and heated to store 2 mobile carts for fire-fighting.
 - a. A budget is needed for fire-fighting.
 - b. The City should consider installing fire hydrants throughout the community.
9. Electricity--The City has a new generator building and four new generators. Construction started winter of 2001 and completed in 2002.
10. Proper drainage system needed for the community.

C) Facilities

1. A City Complex is needed to house all local offices, a conference room, an auditorium, a day care center, a lodge, restaurant, swimming pool and teen center.
2. A storage building with heat is needed for all the heavy equipment.
3. A larger new community hall is needed.
4. The clinic needs to be up-graded and expanded. A lighted heli-port should be constructed near the clinic. The water & sewer pipes need replacing.
5. A public safety building is needed to house a jail/ holding facility, fire-fighting equipment, and search & rescue supplies.
6. A new Post Office was constructed fall of 2000 and opened in March 2001.
7. VPSO Housing needed.
8. Lodge needed to house guests to the community. The current city lodge was an old clinic and is getting quite dilapidated
9. Elder Housing should be considered.
10. The old teen center can be remodeled into a Family Teen Center.
11. The community need to plan for use of the old high school building. A larger tribal office is needed as current employees are scattered in

different buildings and the Inter-Tribal Court has no meeting facilities. An estimated cost for operating and maintaining the old high school building should be sought from Lower Yukon School District.

D) Bulk Fuel Facilities

1. The Kotlik Yupik Corporation and the City Utilities have a new consolidated tank farm with construction completed 2002. There are 9 48,000 gallon storage tanks built on piling and it is elevated well above the floodline.
2. The school is leasing one tank from the City for their storage needs.
3. An underground fuel supply line was constructed of armour plated pipe covered with pvc. The pipeline is from the tank farm to the new generator plant and the school's supply line is from the generator plant.

E) Services

1. Water and Sewer

- a. PHS is constructing water and sewer only for the main side of the community.
- b. Plans are needed to connect the two sub-divisions across the Kotlik River. ANTHC is doing feasibility study.
- c. The School/ City Utilities sewage lagoon has been de-contaminated and dismantled and a gravel pad placed over it. The new school was constructed on the gravel pad.

2. Electricity

- a. The City Utilities need more transformers and more city lights.
- b. Request to the State of Alaska that the Power Cost Equalization program continue.
- c. The power lines and poles need up-grading. Telephone/electrical poles are currently owned by the City, Traditional Council and United Utilities, Inc. with no real inventory as to who owns which pole. The three entities should work collaboratively to secure grants for telephone pole upgrade.

3. Trash

- a. Dumpsters and collectors are needed.
- b. An annual clean-up of the community needs to continue.
- c. A new landfill needs to be worked on.
- d. A gravel road is needed if a new landfill is secured.
- e. Major trash (such as empty drums and old buildings) need attending.
- f. Need to educate the public of proper trash management.
- g. Hire (young) people to work on trash.
- h. Have Elders give instruction on proper traditional trash management.

4. Recyclable products are sometimes discarded at the community landfill. A second-hand store should be considered to recycle or sell usable items.

F) Housing

1. New housing are needed due to population growth.
 - a. 19 HUD housing units were built in 1999 and 7 NAHASDA homes built in 2003.
 - b. Traditional Council should apply for BIA housing. KTC built 3 housing units in 1999 funded from BIA.
 - c. The Kotlik community should consider forming a new Housing Authority to serve Kotlik.
 - i. Consider joining/ contracting with Bering Straits Housing Authority.
 - d. Tribal Councils are working on NAHASDA renovation projects.
2. Apartments for lease to the public are needed. An entity should look into ASHA funding sources for rental units.

3) Land, Resources and Subsistence

A) Land

1. Tribal Lands--In 1997 AVCP realty (C. Augustine) came to Kotlik and proposed to select Tribal Lands to go beyond village corporation boundary lines--up to the Calista Regional Corporation boundary line. Funding sources for the tribal entities may become jeopardized if they don't have a land base. Sovereignty status of the tribal councils may also be questioned.
2. Village Corporation Lands--Kotlik Yupik Corporation, Bill Moore Slough Corporation and Hamilton Corporation should consider merging their lands.
 - a. Bill Moore Slough transferred corporate lands to become village tribal lands.
 - b. Any proposed exploration for Oil & Gas on corporate lands must obtain approval or denial from the surface land owners.
3. Land Use Planning
 - a. A land planner is needed for the City.
 - b. A Land Use Planning Commission should be formed for future development and proper planning.
 - i. The KYC Land Planner should be on the Commission.
 - ii. The Commission can identify the status of the municipal, corporate, state, federal, native allotment lands, campsites, hunting and fishing grounds.

1. Identify current status of issue in state and federal environment.
 - a. The State of Alaska Department of Fish & Game manages salmon and moose in our area.
 - b. The Waterfowl Conservation Committee manages the migratory bird species.
 - c. Co-management for all the fish and game is preferred in Kotlik. Co-managers should include the local, state and federal agencies.

4) Economy, Employment & Opportunity

- A) Economy and Employment. Need to identify: 1. Fishing and Hunting. 2. Trapping. 3. Arts and Crafts. 4. Tourism.

1. Fishing

- a. Fish processing plant needed with value adding capability.
- b. More pick-up boats needed.
- c. Kotlik is located centrally, between Norton Sound and fisherman's fishing sites on the Yukon. A commercial herring fishery occurs at Norton Sound.
- d. Fish are currently delivered 55-60 river miles from Kotlik to Emmonak. During the 2003 fishing season Kwikpak Fisheries (a subsidiary of our local CDQ) started a buying station at Kotlik. Fish were iced in the round and shipped by air to Emmonak or Anchorage.
- e. Fish were discarded in the past when pick-up boats exceeded their capacities in other areas of the Yukon.
- f. In 1999, the Kotlik Yupik Corporation purchased two 28' aluminum boats for herring fishing and salmon tendering. KYC had a contract with YDFM Co-op of Emmonak for salmon tendering.
- g. YDFDA (local CDQ) met in Kotlik April 15, 2004 regarding projects for 2006-2008. Kotlik requested a fish processing plant with value add capability.

2. Hunting

- a. Lots of hunting opportunities in Kotlik area. Sea mammals, birds along the coastal area and fur bearing animals such as caribou, bear and moose at the hills.
- b. Kotlik is located near the North Mouth of the Yukon River, the Nulato Hills are 25-30 miles away and the coastline is 6 miles away making hunting easily accessible.

3. Trapping--same as above--good for mink, fox, otter, beaver, marten, wolverine, wolf, muskrat, lynx, rabbit, weasel, etc.

4. Arts & Crafts

- a. Many different arts and crafts are made today, including sleds, spears, harpoons, uluaqs, knitted items as gloves, socks,

hats, all types of clothing as fur hats, boots, parkas, mittens, different types of jewelry, tools, hooks, furniture, homes, Eskimo toys, drums and dance apparel, traps, snares, miniature items, basketry, net making, etc.

1). Arts and Crafts building needed.

5. Mineral Development

- a. Gravel quarry potential on village corporation lands located 14 to 15 miles from the community.
 - b. USGS performed a seismic survey of the Yukon Delta utilizing a tug boat in the 70's.
 - c. Early eighties--Amoco/Calista did seismic survey on Yukon Delta from Sheldon Point to Kotlik, excluding Kotlik lands. Amoco broke negotiated agreement with Kotlik Yupik Corporation, hence KYC posted "no trespass".
 - d. Mid-eighties--Norton Sound lease sale #57 was cancelled after extensive seismic exploration was completed.
 - e. Calista performed an aero-magnetic survey in 1996.
 - f. Calista performed gas and oil-sheen sampling in October 1997.
 - g. The community was previously opposed to off-shore exploration as many members felt it would affect fishing and marine mammal hunting. Members would like to see progression safe exploration on-shore before any off-shore attempts can be made not unlike North Slope.
 - h. Many job opportunities will be available if Oil and Gas exploration starts.
 - i. Gravel development opportunities exist about 15 miles away.
 - j. Probable potential of other hard rock minerals exist.
- #### 6. Tourism--Potential opportunities exist since a new airfield is constructed. The community will need to hold hearings to see if members will accept tourism in Kotlik.
- a. The Yukon Delta fan is one of the largest bird nesting habitats in the world. This is potentially a bird-watchers boon.
 - b. Other visitor attractions include traditional seal hunts using spears with throwing boards, berry picking, fishing, ice fishing, dog team trips, plant collecting, wildlife viewing and visiting fish camps.

Majority of the income in Kotlik is derived from:

1. Public Employment (work at the school, city, clinic, etc.).
2. Public Assistance (AFDC, Food Stamps and Energy Assistance).
3. Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend Program.
4. Private Employment (including CDQ fishing and training opportunities).
5. Trapping and Arts and Crafts sales.
6. Social Security.
7. Unemployment benefits.

8. Commercial fishing.

The list of income has been prioritized from most to least. Commercial fishing has been disasterous during the last five years. Most of the community members are self-employed during the summer months and most are unemployed during the winter. Temporary jobs are created when construction jobs are available.

B) Opportunity

1. About 30 to 40 jobs would be created if a fish/value-added facility was constructed.
2. Oil and Gas--many primary and indirect secondary jobs can become available if exploration for oil and gas is introduced. A Borough form of government can be established if development starts.
3. Tourism--If the community accepts the introduction of tourism, many dollars can be brought in by arts and crafts sales and room and board and store sales.
4. Introduce training funds for career opportunity training.
5. Small engine and appliance repair.
6. Services for elderly and handicapped are needed.
7. Daycare services are needed.
8. If two or more village corporations work together, other business opportunites may be realized.

PART III:

PRIORITY POTENTIALS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This segment of the CEDS describes the future potentials for the community. Viable jobs within the community will stimulate growth, additional income to residents and if more jobs can be accomplished during the summer, more subsistence harvesting can be done during the fall and more unemployment benefits can be collected during the winter. In order to promote growth and create jobs for the residents of Kotlik, the CEDS Committee feels that the following economic development must occur:

The 2004 Priorities are in two segments, 1. economic development and 2. capital improvement projects:

Economic Development priorities:

#1 Gravel Quarry--for Economic Development

Gravel is currently barged from St. Mary's or Nome at an average cost of \$90.00 per cubic yard landed to Kotlik. Hogback Hill is located 14 to 15 miles from Kotlik and the volcanic rock beneath it has a higher degradation factor and should

be better for road and bank erosion material. A local quarry, while allowing cheaper gravel would also enable more jobs for the community.

#2 Fish Processing--for Economic Development

During the Spring of 1997, Ms. Jolene John of AVCP held a public meeting regarding Welfare Reform Legislation and explained that welfare assistance will be curtailed within 5 years. To plan for the economic impact, the community members in attendance asked that a fish processing plant for Kotlik be explored. The community was able to attain a \$30,000 planning grant from the local CDQ group, the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association. Planning remained in effect until early 2002. The lack of returning fish thwarted our plans to apply for grants as the funding agencies were not willing to approve grants to communities when no sufficient amounts of salmon were returning. Because eighty-three residents hold commercial fishing permits, a fish processing plant is needed in Kotlik. The 83 permit holders is about 13.6% of the Kotlik population and each permit holder employ one or two helpers, increasing those involved in fishing to about 27.25% to 40.88% of Kotlik's residents. A fish processing plant would employ an additional 30 to 40 individuals. If value-add capability is incorporated into the plant there is potential for year-round use of the facility. Different white fish and various meats could be processed.

#3 Recycle Center--for Economic Development

Collect all old metals such as old vehicles, outboards, tanks and other metal to be sent to a recycle center at Seattle or elsewhere. Other recyclable products such as pop cans and paper can be collected and sent to appropriate centers for sale. A recycle center will not only create jobs, but also clean-up our environment.

Capital Improvement priorities:

#1 Water & Sewer Expansion

ANTHC Engineer, Hugh Denny reported to the City that Kotlik did not get funded from Village Safewater for water & sewer extension to the two satellite areas across the the Kotlik Slough. The ANTHC study proposed either an under river extension or an overhead lift station for the satellite areas. It could be possible to route the water & sewer lines via bridge. A bridge has long been discussed and such enclosed bridge that could allow two-way ATV access could cost over 1 million. Residents have a health concern for those that reside across the rivers. With no safe water & sewer, hepatitis and other related illnesses could once again become rampant within the community.

#2 Erosion Control

Existing concrete riprap needs repair as the anchors are uprooting and the riprap is sliding down the embankment. Extension of the riprap is needed to protect other areas of the community. Or rock and gravel can be used for erosion control creating a more permanent embankment.

#3 Roads

Roads are needed from the community to the new airfield and the proposed landfill. Roads and utilidors are needed for proper development, growth and service to the community. Most major construction is not started until the ground is frozen enough for heavy equipment use consequently potential earnings for winter fuel purchases, subsistence activities and other necessary items are delayed.

#4 Dock Facility

A docking facility is needed to provide safe and orderly docking for barges and other large river boats. The AK. DOT & PF has frowned at barges off-loading at the road access from the river to the new airport parking apron. This is not an approved dock and there is no other area that has gravel for off-loading within the municipality.

#5 Community Complex

A new community complex is needed as the existing one is getting too old and the several extentions which were later added to the building may not be structurally compliant. As the community grows a larger hall with additional services of a complex is needed.

#6 Landfill

The landfill needs to be relocated as the needs of the community cannot be met with the current location being across the river and near the riverbank. There is a concern that this creates a health risk to residents and it is not accessible unless one has a boat during the summer and a snowmachine during the winter. If the landfill is relocated to the mainside of the community, a road access could be built and trash bins could be placed in various parts of the community.

#7 Public Safety Building

The old jail is in a broken-down state and is need of repair. The City's concern is that someone can get hurt inside of the building. The City has a need for a fire station, a new jail and housing for visiting troopers and other public safety employees. The Kotlik Inter-Tribal Court also has need for a courtroom and office for the tribal clerk.

#8 Dredging

Dredging is needed at mouth of the Apoon Pass to enable safe transport of boats to and from Norton Sound. This channel has past history of dredging during the steam boat era. An old dredge was abandoned in Pastolik River which is adjacent to mouth of the Apoon Pass. Commercial barge transport historically used this channel to barge goods to the Yukon River communities from St. Michael. A few years ago Kotlik requested that dredging be placed on the State of Alaska 5 year plan. There is a concern that persons stranded at low tide may suffer hypothermia especially during the dark cold fall season.

Other needs not placed on the priority list:

Tourism

The community in the past discussed the possibility of starting tourism but felt that Kotlik first needed to address water & sewer and sanitation needs. Water & sewer is installed and the sanitation needs are being addressed. Lodging and food service is needed for tourists. Tourism service requirements need addressing, such as proper licensing for boat operations, habitat documentation and route planning.

Oil and Gas Exploration

The community members had been opposed to any exploration and development in the off-shore sector. Many felt that the fish and marine mammals would be affected and that the subsistence needs would not be met. When Amoco first visited Kotlik in the 1980s, the Kotlik Yupik Corporation negotiated a signed agreement for them to establish Kotlik as the home base for Yukon Delta seismic exploration. That agreement was broken by Amoco when they used Emmonak as their home base, consequently KYC posted "no trespass" notice and Amoco was not able to complete their seismic work. The community members are not opposed to exploration/ development if it is done safely, preferably on-shore first before any off-shore work is attempted. Community members have recognized that some members of the village are facing hardship due to lack of employment and the decreased amount of fish and fishing time. While there is a boost in local economy when local construction projects are available, those jobs are gone upon completion. Welfare Reform legislation has made a huge impact as some residents are no longer eligible for benefits. The cost of living is on the increase and some households are facing termination of essential services as fuel, electricity, water & sewer and telephone. A new industry introduced to Kotlik will be welcome as the community is growing at a faster pace than nearby communities.

Kotlik Yupik Corporation should initiate discussions with the regional corporation and the federal government and perhaps neighboring village corporations to explore avenues of starting exploration and if feasible plan for development.

Bridges

Bridges are needed to connect the two sub-divisions across the Kotlik River for safe transport during river freeze-up and ice break-up. Also the bridges will allow water and sewer access to the sub-divisions. A permanent enclosure should be placed for safety.

Youth Opportunity Program

The community leaders should prod the youth to begin application to "Youth Opportunity Grants" (YOG). Upon appointment of a YOG coordinator, the youth of Kotlik will implement programs for youth and in so doing will gain considerable experience that is applicable to societal living.

Street Lights

The current street lights are too dim and there is a need for more street lights for the safety of the residents.

A Terminal at the Airport

A building is needed at the airport to house those waiting for aircraft. This is particularly important for elders and handicapped. Winter weather becomes intense and the chill factor can get to 50 below creating frostbite in seconds.

Cementary Improvement

A wide heavy-duty boardwalk is needed from the river to the cementary as the current path is filled with water puddles. The soggy area becomes worse with each use.

Alternative Energy

With the price of fuel on the increase, the community should start exploring alternative energy sources such as wind generation, natural gas, solar power and hydro power. The price of fuel has been on a steady increase over all the years and it may continue to do so. This is creating more hardship on more households and that is not acceptable.

Other Economic Development Potentials not listed in any particular priority order.

- Cultural Center/ Museum. An arts and crafts center can be included
- Reindeer Husbandry
- Heavy Equipment Garage
- Kotlik Housing Authority

PART IV

PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION

GRAVEL QUARRY #1 Economic Development

The City of Kotlik should consider administering the gravel quarry. Alaska DCED can be contacted to assist in grant application. The community envisions a lease agreement between the City and the surface land owners and purchase of fill from the sub-surface owners. The City would be the main entity to develop the quarry as is done at St. Marys', Alaska.

FISH PROCESSING #2 Economic Development

Kotlik Traditional Council and the Kotlik City Council should apply for Federal and State grant applications (HUD ICDBG, State of Alaska CDBG, ANA, EDA and other sources) to secure funds to finance a fish processing facility. Our local CDQ, YDFDA should have identified on their 2006-2008 plans a fish processing plant with value add capability. The Kotlik Yupik Corporation has land available for the new plant. In 1999, the Kotlik Yupik Corporation purchased two 28' aluminum boats to be leased to herring permit holders and fish processors for salmon tendering. The processing facility is expected to employ 30 to 40 people, engaged in H&G frozen and/or value added salmon. Reindeer and other wild meat could be processed during winter months. The Kotlik Fisheries Cooperative, Inc. Articles of Incorporation were approved by the Department of Commerce in Juneau, Alaska in 1999. The local CDQ received a federal grant for a new ice machine with insulated storage and a generator. Kwikpak Fisheries, a subsidiary of YDFDA utilized the ice machine and equipment during the 2003 fishing season. Fish were iced and flown out in the round to Emmonak or Anchorage. This created temporary employment for about ten persons. Alaska DCED should be approached to assist in grant application for a fish processing plant.

RECYCLE CENTER #3 Economic Development

A Center is needed for recycling different products. Large metal containers, old vehicles, outboard motors and other metal could be recycled. Other products such as paper, aluminum and such could be gathered for bulk sale. The Tribal Council should be a good source to apply for Environmental funding.

WATER & SEWER EXPANSION #1 CIP

The City should continue to work with ANTHC in trying to secure funding sources for the needed extension of the water & sewer lines to rest of the community and to newly constructed buildings. It is understood that with more homes and buildings on-line to water & sewer, the cost for operating the system may drop per household/ building.

EROSION CONTROL #2 CIP

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers secured \$2,500,000.00 for erosion control for Kotlik in 2003. The City needs to contact the COE to determine start-up and construction method and means. Community members would like to apply for jobs as soon as notices for jobs become available.

ROADS #3 CIP

The City Council and the Traditional Council will attempt to secure funding from the AK DOT and the BIA for road funding. A Transportation Planning Commission needs to be formed to apply for Planning monies.

DOCK FACILITY #4 CIP

Funding from Boats and Harbors should be requested from Federal and State Boats and Harbors to get a good docking facility. The Transportation Planning Commission can work on the funding sources for the dock. In addition, Alaska DCED should be contacted for assistance in grant application.

COMMUNITY COMPLEX #5 CIP

The existing City Hall was constructed in the late 70s and had additions built to it several times and there is concern for fire and safety code requirements. Besides the building is non-compliant for disable persons access. A new City Complex with all the amenities to house all governmental offices, provide for a conference room, daycare spaces, restaurant, lodge, a teen center and a spacious auditorium is desired. The Kotlik Yupik Corporation is willing to provide land within the old airfield site. The City and the Tribal Council will contact Alaska DCED for assistance in grant application.

LANDFILL #6 CIP

The City and the Tribal Council should work together to attain funding for a new landfill. Alaska DCED should be contacted for assistance. Within the scope of the landfill, new trash bins would be needed to be placed in various parts of the community. A road access would be needed and a trash dumpster would be required. There is concern that the current landfill is too close to the riverbank and it may create a health and environmental hazard.

PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING #7 CIP

The City should contact the Alaska DCED for assistance to secure funding for a public safety building. The Alaska State Troopers, AVCP VPSO program, Kotlik Inter-tribal court and federal and state agencies that provide public safety should be asked to assist with support letters and grant application.

DREDGING #8 CIP

The City of Kotlik should ask the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for assistance to secure funding for a dredging of the mouth of Apoon Pass (North Mouth River access to Norton Sound). A good channel is needed to aide travellers to and from Norton Sound. Travellers frequently get stranded at the sand bars especially during extreme low tides

during the fall and face potential peril to exposure. The U. S. Coast Guard should also be contacted to secure funding for channel markers once a channel is dredged. Funding should also be sought from the Federal and State Boats and Harbors.

The following are other projects not yet prioritized, however if funding availability can be identified, they will be promoted:

BRIDGES

The City of Kotlik and The Kotlik Traditional Council should look for funding sources to get several bridges in the Community. Bridges will enable residents that live in the two sub-districts across the two rivers with water and sewer route access.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

The City currently has a Community Based Suicide Prevention Program (CBSPP) and the coordinator would be a good person to submit application for YOG. The LYSD has a Natural Helpers / Peer Counselors program and they should be able to assist in starting the program.

STREET LIGHTS

The City Utilities should find funding for street lighting for each telephone pole. This is a safety concern for residents during the long cold dark winters.

AIRPORT TERMINAL

The City should contact the Alaska Department of Transportation to provide a warm shelter for awaiting passengers.

CEMENTARY IMPROVEMENTS

The City should look for funding for a heavy duty boardwalk from the river to the cementary site. The Roads and Trails Division of the Alaska Department of Transportation would be a good place to start.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

The City and Tribal Councils along with the village corporations should explore all revenue sources for alternative energy.

**KOTLIK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL
P.O BOX 20210
KOTLIK, ALASKA 99620
(907)899-4326 / 4836 FAX (907)899-4790**

RESOLUTION 05-21

**A RESOLUTION TO COMMIT TRIBAL RESOURCES (OTHER GRANTS,
IN-KIND) TO THE PROJECT**

WHEREAS: the Kotlik Traditional Council is tribal governing body for the community of Kotlik fully recognized by the United States Secretary of the Interior as Public Law 93-638 entity eligible to receive federal funds through the ICDBG Program; and,

WHEREAS: the existing Kotlik Health Clinic is substandard for a facility to provide quality health services; and,

WHEREAS: construction of a new primary care facility remains a priority need for funding through a community development block grant; and,

WHEREAS: the Tribe and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) have agreed to submit an ICDBG application to fund the construction of a new primary care facility using YKHC's Force Account Construction Plans and Prototype Clinic Design.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Kotlik Traditional Council commits tribal resources (other grants, in-kind) to the construction of project.

CERTIFICATION

**PASSED AND APPROVED BY A CONSTITUTED QUORUM OF THE KOTLIK
TRADITIONAL COUNCIL ON THIS 16 DAY OF MAY, 2005 BY A VOTE OF
5 FOR, 0 AGAINST AND 0 ABSTAINING.**

Reynold Okitkun
Reynold Okitkun, President

ATTESTED BY

Agnes M. Okitkun
Agnes M. Okitkun, Secretary