

2017-
2022

MINTO COMMUNITY PLAN

Prepared for the Native Village of Minto

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Community Planning Specialists, TCC VP&D Program
In collaboration with
The Minto Tribe

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Minto Village Council

Resolution #_2017-15_ Adopting Community Plan

Whereas, this Community Plan is important to the future growth and development of MINTO; and,

Whereas, this plan was created through a public process which captured the values and goals of our community: and,

Whereas, this plan is a tool that helps us manage change in our community: and,

Whereas, this plan is intended to coordinate future community development and service delivery; and,

Whereas; it is understood that this document was created for public use and will be made publically available and,

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

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the parties of this resolution agree to work together to pursue the values, goals, and vision express in this plan.

Certification

We hereby certify that this resolution was duly passed and approved 5 in favor, 0 opposed by the following parties:

Clifford R. Charlie

1st Chief Clifford Charlie

EB

Secretary Eric Buachmann

Community Vision

The village of Minto has a vision which encompasses spirituality, cultural integrity, and traditional values. Minto embraces and promotes education, employment, and a self-sustaining way of life to secure a safe, healthy community and to ensure a stable future for our children by managing and protecting local resources.



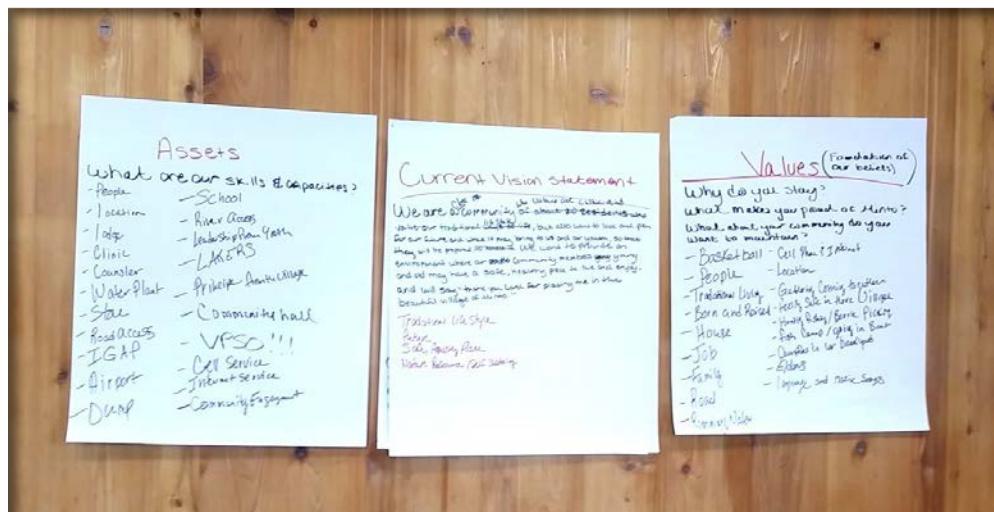
Executive Summary

Since 2005, the Native Village of Minto has been working through their ten year plan to strengthen and unify the community in their planning efforts to see their vision through, while guiding change for the best interest of the community. The 2005 plan has since expired, and the new 2017 Minto Community plan sets the stage and lays out the framework the next five year plan. The 2017 Minto Community Plan was a cooperative effort between Minto Village Council and Tanana Chiefs Conference Planning & Development Program. The goals and objectives included in this plan reflect the top priorities identified by Minto's community members and will be utilized to plan future projects and guide future development. A special thanks to Tawna Alexander, Mary Ann Wiehl, and Bessie Titus for your contribution to this plan.

Community Planning Process

The community planning process started in January of 2016 when Minto Village Council was awarded the Community Planning Specialist contract, which allows for one village-based community planning employee to be hired for up to 400 hours to develop a new 5 year community plan. This plan was developed through a process of community meetings and a community survey used as a tool in the planning process. With input from the Village Council and the entire community of Minto, priorities were developed and projects were selected to be included in this plan.

The 2017 Minto Community Plan was built on the foundation of the 2005 Minto Community Plan, which was essential to assess its relevancy in setting the community vision and goals for the next five years. The Village Council reflected on their 2005 goals, measured what was met, and prioritized the new goals and objectives for 2017-2022.



Community Plan Implementation

The Minto Village Council, in collaboration with Tanana Chiefs Community Planning and Development Department, will implement this community plan by utilizing it as a live document as illustrated by the action items within each goal. The community plan provides the framework used to initiate grant proposals and embark on new projects, as identified in the goals and objectives section of the plan. Another key aspect to implementing the community plan is the opportunity for the Native Village of Minto to apply for the TCC Village Planning & Development Grant Development Specialist position, which provides funding for the Tribe to employ a temporary village-based grant writer who receives grant writer training and works closely with the Tribe on one of the community's top goals. When grant funding is secured and projects are completed, this living community plan can be updated as the goals are met.

Minto Community Background

History and Culture

Ninety-two percent of Minto residents are Alaska Native or part Alaska Native, primarily Tanana Athabascan Indians. The Minto People of long ago were a nomadic Tribe that moved seasonally throughout this vast country. In the spring and fall, people moved to camps located around the area that they identified as Cache, or Lake Minto, where abundant migrating waterfowl provided critical food resources. Caches were constructed out of poles built above the ground to prevent animals from getting into food supplies, and meat was stored for the winter months ahead. Most caches were lost to fire. However, some are still standing and date back to 1924.

In the summers, Minto people moved to separate, yet closely situated fish, camps along the Tanana River and Tanana Slough for the short fishing season. Historically, families were known to catch up to 1,000 fish per day. However, with declining fish populations and increased demand on the resource, an exceptional catch now amounts to about 50 fish per day.

During winter months, the Minto people settled around the Graveyard where they snared rabbits and trapped other furbearing animals. After Sawmill Island was established, Chief Charlie moved the people to Old Minto, located directly across from the timber rich island. The sawmill helped people build good, stable log cabins that resulted in more families taking up permanent settlement in Old Minto. In 1937, the Bureau of Indian Affairs established a school

there, but most families did not live there year round there until the 1950s.

In 1969, the village relocated to its present location, 40 miles north of Old Minto, due to repeated flooding and erosion. Despite relocation, the people of Minto still have strong ties to Old Minto. Elders and their descendants regularly travel there to maintain gravesites and stay connected with their ancestral land. Many of the old buildings in Old Minto still stand, including the church, community hall, several cabins, and the store.



The Native Village of Minto received a patent on July 11, 2006 from State of Alaska for 31.42 acres of the old village site which were carved out of the Minto Flats State Game Refuge.

Currently the Interior Athabascan Cultural Heritage Education Institute conducts cultural activities at Old Minto during summer months and is considering developing winter programs that would teach Alaska Native youth and others traditional ways of trapping, winter traveling, and camping.

Also, Tanana Chiefs Conference operates the Old Minto Family Recovery Camp year-round, except during spring break up or when spring or summer flooding occurs. Old Minto Family Recovery Camp is a short-term residential program that helps teach Alaska Native individuals and families skills to help those live healthy, substance-free lives. The Recovery Camp's mission is to help people help themselves by healing spiritually, emotionally and mentally through drawing on the strength of the Native culture and traditional values. Minto Elders are important advisors and consultants to the Recovery Camp, providing cultural guidance for Recovery Camp activities and programs.

Location

Old Minto, the original village of Minto, is located on the banks of the Tanana River, about 50 miles south of Fairbanks. Old Minto is only accessible by air or boat. The community of Old Minto relocated in 1969 to a bluff on the west bank of the Tolvana River to avoid persistent flooding. Old Minto is still used today as the site for cultural activities sponsored by the Interior Athabascan Cultural Heritage Education Institute and for programs operated by the Old Minto Family Recovery Camp.

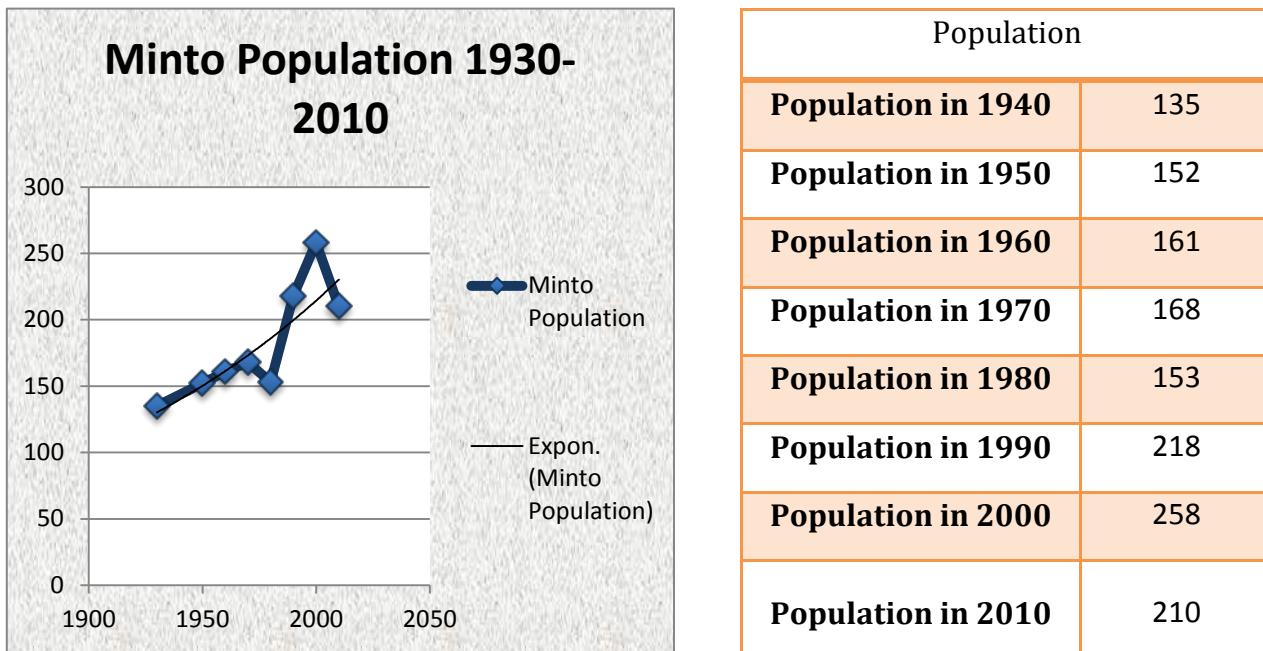


The New Village of Minto is located in Interior Alaska on the west bank of the Tolvana River, 130 miles northwest of Fairbanks. Travel to and from Minto is usually done via the 11-mile spur road off of the Elliott Highway. Minto is also accessible by air, flights are provided on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by Warbelow's Air; and Everts Air Alaska also offers a flag stop on those same days.

Population Demographics

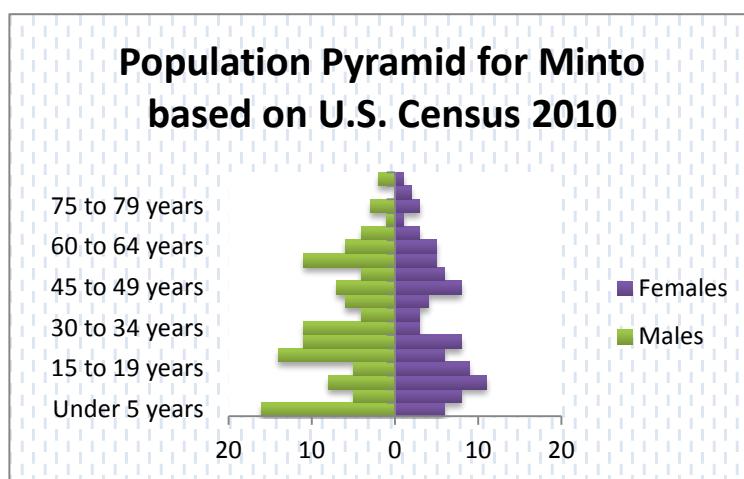
The population growth for Minto is reflected in the graph below, which depicts a 0.71% population growth rate from 1930-2010. Out-migration is evident in the downward spike and in-migration in the upward spike in the graph. The reason for fluctuation in the population is unknown and cannot be identified.

Data extracted from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development



According to the 2010 Census data, the total population for Minto was 210. Minto Population distribution was comprised of 118 males and 92 females, with the median age of the population at 30 years old.

The population pyramid estimates a population increase among children 5 to 10 years of age based on the large number of newborn babies to 5 year olds depicted in the graph. There is also a large number of 30-34 year olds and large number of elderly 60-64 year olds whom will move into the 40-44 years and the 70-74 years categories in the upcoming years.



Population pyramids also shed light on whether the population might be expected to grow in terms of school enrollment, what services will be needed for a growing elderly population, a growing population within the workforce, and the demand for new family housing.

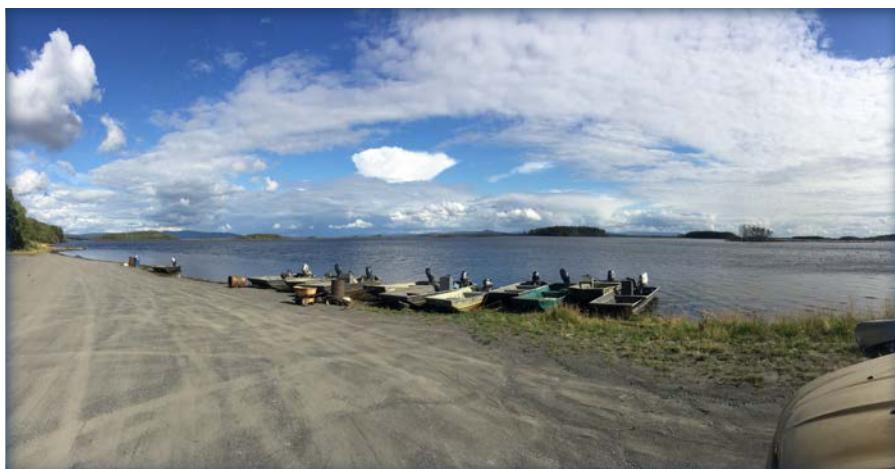
According to the American Community Survey, the population of Minto has grown over a 5 year span from 2010-2014, from 210 residents in 2010 to 252 residents in 2014. The U.S. Census data, including the American Community Survey, however, is only a projection of a population estimate with reasonable room for over/underrepresentation.

Climate

Minto, along with most of Interior Alaska, falls within the continental climate zone, which is known for its extreme temperature ranges of extremely warm summers and extremely cold winters. The average daily temperature for Minto in July is in the low 70's°F; the average daily minimum during January is well below 0°F with extended periods of -40°F and very strong wind chill factors. The average annual precipitation is 12 inches with about 50 inches of snowfall (Alaska DCED Community and Regional Affairs, 2016). North and east winds are persistent in the area during the winter and often bring on a cold wind chill factor.

Wildlife

The community of Minto is located alongside the Minto Flats State Game Refuge. The Refuge was established in 1988 to protect the habitat for migratory birds and the conservation of fish and wildlife. The Tatalina River, Chatanika River, and Tolovana River flow through this area. The landscape is dominated by wetlands and is home of Goldstream Creek and Washington Creek. The type of fish that inhabit the rivers and shallow lakes are northern pike, burbot, grayling, whitefish, and sheefish. Chinook (King), Chum (Dog), and Coho (Silver) salmon also migrate through the Refuge in the summers. Blackfish are also found in many of the lakes within the Refuge (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 2016).



The Refuge provides an excellent nesting area, which produces approximately 150,000 ducks per year and supports the largest trumpeter swan breeding population in North America.

Geese, sandhill cranes and loons also nest in the Refuge. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons have historically nested adjacent to the Refuge. In the winter, a large number of grouse and ptarmigan inhabit the Refuge, along with a number of passerines (song birds) and small owls.

The Minto Flats State Game Refuge is also home to a number of mammals. Moose, black bear, beaver, muskrat, river otter, lynx, wolverine, red fox, and mink are supported by the Refuge.

The fish and wildlife resources have sustained the Athabascan people since their settlement in the Minto Flats.

Governance/Public Administration

Tribal Government

Historically, the Minto people have self-governed through four clan systems: Bedzeyh Ti Xwt'ana (Caribou Tail), Ch'echalyu (Fishtail), Tsiyhyu (Red Clay Paint) and Tonidra Gheltslina (Middle). More recently the Tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act and is listed a Federally Recognized Tribes. It's Constitution and By-Laws were ratified December 30, 1939.



The Tribe has adopted eight codes: the Tribal Government Code, Judicial Code, Domestic Relations Code, Law and Order Code, Land Management Code, Health and Safety Code, Natural and Cultural Resources Code, and the Tribal Business Operations Code. The tribal council consists of 5 members including a Chief, a Second Chief, and a Secretary/Treasurer. Adult Tribal Members elect the Council Members and the Chief in a general election, and the Council Members themselves choose the remaining officers.

The Native Village of Minto belongs to Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC), a nonprofit consortium of 42 Interior Alaska Athabascan Tribes and organizations.

The Native Village of Minto runs the elders' nutrition program, IGAP program, school lunch program, Tribal operations, Tribal transportation, the Tribal Family and Youth Specialist/ ICWA program, and the Tribal Court.

Minto is located in the unorganized borough and has no municipal government.

On November 15, 1983, the State of Alaska recognized the Minto Village Council as the Appropriate Village Entity ("AVE") for the community. Thus, the tribal council – acting as the AVE – advises the state Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

concerning which lands to accept from the village corporation under ANSCA §14(c)(3) and the planned uses of these lands. It also has veto power over the sale, lease, or other disposal of municipal trust land. The power to monitor and oversee the state's decisions affecting municipal trust land is important because village residents' best know the land in their area and can help identify and plan for expansion in the community.

Tribal Court

The Tribe has an active Tribal Court, which is separate from the Village Council and consists of 7 elected judge, of which 2 are elders. The Minto Tribal Court hears a variety of civil cases, of which the majorities are child protection cases.

Village Corporation

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 established the Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation for Native Village. The Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation serves 288 shareholders.

Under ANSCA §14(a), the Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation received on December 27, 1982 an interim conveyance of 107,380 acres. (Document no. 1983-000227-0, Fairbanks Recording District.) A second interim conveyance was made on March 22, 1985, aggregating 634 acres. (Document no. 1985-009320-0, Fairbanks Recording District.) A third and final interim conveyance was made on September 4, 1985, aggregating 1,635 acres. (Document no. 1985-000143-01, Manley Hot Springs Recording District.)

According to the *Municipal Lands Trustee Program Annual Report 2016*, Seth-De-Ya-Ah has already conveyed to the state Municipal Land Trustee 110.46 acres in partial satisfaction of its obligations under ANSCA §14(c)(3).

The Minto Development Corporation and the Minto Northfork Store & Fuel Inc. are the two subsidiaries of Seth-De-Ya-Ah, which provide employment opportunities for the residents of Minto. Scholarships are provided to shareholders for higher education or vocational training. Doyon Limited is the regional corporation for the Native Village of Minto.

VPSO/Law Enforcement

Minto currently has one Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO), who serves as the first responder to public emergencies and as the only local law enforcement in the village. Moreover the VPSO is assigned to conduct misdemeanor investigations under supervision of the Alaska State Troopers and also assists the Alaska State



Troopers to investigate potential felony incidents. High risk situations are turned over to the Alaska State Troopers. Fortunately, Minto is roughly a three hour drive from the nearest Alaska State Troopers dispatch office in Fairbanks so the response time of law enforcement is not as delayed as many other remote communities.

Some other responsibilities of the VPSO include volunteering at the fire department, managing search and rescue operations for the village and surrounding area, promoting water safety for children, acting as an emergency medical technician, and demonstrating crime prevention. The Village of Minto also has its own jail cell.

In 1986 the Native Village of Minto published its liquor ordinance in the Federal register, 51 FR 28779-02 (Aug.11, 1986). This ordinance prohibits “the possession, use and distribution of alcohol within the Indian Country under the Jurisdiction of the Native Village of Minto.” A copy of this ordinance is found in the Appendix to this Community Plan.

Public Utilities

Water and Sewer

The Water Treatment Plant distributes water to the community of Minto. Three distribution loops circulate water throughout the community. Water is pumped from a well into the Water and Treatment Plant, where it is treated with chlorine prior to being stored in the water storage tank.

Water is derived from three wells, is treated and distributed in a heated circulating water line. Sewage is piped to the local sewage lagoon. About 80 homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system and have complete plumbing. The system was upgraded over the past several years with completion in 2004. The Minto Water Treatment Plant completed a waste heat recovery project in 2012 from the power plant to provide heat to the water treatment plant.



One of three water wells

Solid Waste



The Minto Village Council currently operates a Class III municipal solid waste landfill approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the village. The landfill is permitted from January 22, 2014 and until January 21, 2019.

This landfill serves about 210 residents of Minto and receives about 277 tons of solid waste per year. The landfill sits on Seth-De-Ya-Ah Village Corporation land on a 5.4 acre site, which is equipped with waste disposal cells, an enhanced burn unit, a salvage area, and storage shed all within a fenced in area (Buteyn, 2013).

Environmental Concerns

The community of Minto operates an Environmental Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) through the U.S. Environmental Protection Administration. This program promotes environmental awareness and community recycling and also provides the community with local dumpsters and a trash haul service. The IGAP program has 2 employees, an IGAP Coordinator and an IGAP Operator. The Coordinator does the reporting, takes care of the planning, and acts as the Operator Supervisor. The operator is responsible for hauling trash and doing community backhaul. Development on traditional land is a concern as well as the protection of sacred sites. When hunters come to Minto traditional land use areas and do not clean up their trash, it is a great concern for the residents of Minto.



Communications

All communication services in Minto are provided by United Utilities, which provides telephone and internet services.

Power/Energy (Bulk Fuel & Electric)

The Alaska Village Electricity Cooperative (AVEC) has provided electricity to Minto since August 19, 1971. Today, service is provided to over 100 member owners. In 2015, the peak and average loads were 158kW and 76kW, respectively.

The AVEC power plant is equipped with three diesel generator sets which were commissioned in 1988, 1992 and 1994. During 2011-2013 with Denali Commission funding, AVEC analyzed the condition of the power plant engines and their potential replacements. Also, in 2012 the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) and the Village of Minto completed construction of a heat recovery system to utilize heat from the existing power plant engines to heat the local water treatment plant. Through the power plant analysis, it was discovered that replacement of the existing power plant was not warranted at the time given the efficiency, the ability of the existing engines to use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel and its ongoing provision of heat to the water plant.



In May 2015, ERM Alaska, Inc. prepared a Bulk Fuel Assessment Report for Minto, Alaska for the Alaska Energy Authority. The three bulk fuel storage facilities in Minto belong to AVEC Yukon-Koyukuk School District (Minto school), and Minto North Fork Store (retail sales). Fuel is delivered separately to each tank farm throughout the year by truck from Fairbanks, Alaska. Retail sales of diesel (heating fuel) and gasoline are only available from the Minto North Fork Store. Residents typically purchase heating fuel at the North Fork Store and transport it in 55 gallon drums to their homes, where it is then transferred to a home heating fuel tank (Sattler & Stein, 2016).

Biomass Project

The Biomass Project goes hand in hand with the Weathering's Lakeview Lodge and also a key component of the DOE Strategic Technical Assistance Response Team (START) program. In 2013, the Minto Village Council secured funding to initiate the biomass project with the end goal of reducing overhead energy costs for both the Minto Lakeview Lodge and the Minto Health Center.



This project was also geared toward addressing and initiating energy efficiency throughout the village, where community members were provided with energy efficiency education and LED lighting for a number of homes. Currently, the biomass project became fully operational by the winter of 2016.

Public Facilities

Lakeview Lodge

The two-story Minto Lakeview Lodge is owned by the Minto Village Council and is the heart of Minto. It provides a number of services to the community and to visitors. It was recently heavily renovated after being selected in 2013 as a START project to perform a complete weatherization of the entire building, which was specifically aimed at cutting heating and energy costs by up to 30-50%. The weatherization project was completed in 2014 and the lodge stands beautifully, reflecting the immense effort and cooperation the Tribe put into this project.

The Minto Lakeview Lodge not only serves as a beautiful lodging area for tourists and guests, but is also home to the Minto Village Council office, the elders' nutrition program, IGAP

program, school lunch program, tribal operations, tribal transportation, and the ICWA program. The Lodge also provides eight rental rooms to tourists, hunters and other visitors to the Village. There is a full-sized commercial kitchen that provides Lodge visitors with meals. Additionally, the Lodge serves as an informal community gathering place and is frequently used for community events such as bake sales and other fundraisers.

Tribal Hall

The Minto Tribal Hall was completed in 2004 and has indoor plumbing, a full kitchen, uses both wood and oil heat, and has the capacity of 300 people. It is used for potlatches, high school dances and graduations, weddings, receptions, big burials, and dedication ceremonies with dignitaries.

The Native Village of Minto owns the Tribal Hall and leases the land where the Tribal Hall. The Hall is managed by the Minto Village Council and there is a fee for use of the hall. There are also two offices with phone service, which have been rented out on occasion since 2005.



Health Center

The Minto Community Health Center serves all community residents and is set up to serve both Indian Health Services beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The Minto Community Health Center relocated to a new 2,000 square-foot facility in June, 2005.

It is equipped with two full medical examination rooms, an office space for a staff of four, a trauma room, a dental examination room with dental chair and x-ray machine, and secure storage space for pharmaceutical and medical supplies and client records. The Health Center also has telemedicine capabilities. Building access has been designed to accommodate wheelchairs and emergency equipment such as gurneys and backboards. The health center is staffed with two full-time Community Health Aide Practitioners and one part-time Community Health Aide in training. Between the two full-time Community Health Aides, they have over 28 years of experience combined. Medical services offered by the clinic include prenatal and perinatal services, family health, emergency medical treatment, specimen collection, and

pharmacy refill assistance services. Preventative dental services such as fluoride and counseling are offered, and itinerant dentists provide dental treatment during field trips. Likewise, itinerant public health nurses provide immunizations and well-child services.



School

The Minto School is one of 10 village schools in the Yukon-Koyukuk School District. In 1937 a BIA school was established in Old Minto as the first school. After the village relocated due to recurrent flooding and erosion, the Minto School was built in the 1980's at the new Minto village site. Minto School enrollment for the 2016-2017 school year is 60 students, ranging from kindergarten through Grade 12. Preschool is funded and made possible by a State of Alaska grant.

The graduation rate for the Minto School is 100%, according to the School Principal Vicky Charlie, who described the great success their school produces with all their high school graduates.

The Minto School offers basketball, archery, cross-country running, and Athabascan dance practice as extracurricular activities. The school also offers a Native language class for grades K-5th, which is mandated by school board policy and is taught via videoconference by Susan Paskvan. The school also has a school newsletter this year. The Athabascan culture is integrated into the school system, as long as the school is meeting the school district's educational priorities in reading, writing, and math. Minto School holds a cultural week every year, and

students are also heavily involved in traditional dancing and with potlatches held at the Tribal Hall.

All students are eligible for the Reduced Price Lunch program.



BIA Old Minto School, 6/23/1966.
Courtesy of UAF Alaska & Polar Region
Archive



Minto School, 7/21/2009
Courtesy of J.K. Brooks

Emergency Services

Emergency services include Minto Search and Rescue, VPSO, the Minto Village Clinic, and the Alaska State Troopers, if necessary.

Post Office



The U.S. Post Office in Minto is open from 9:00-4:00, with window hours closed from 1:00-2:00, Monday-Friday. The mail days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Economy

Rural Subsistence-Cash Economy

The economy in Minto is comprised of a mixed, subsistence-cash economy.

Subsistence Economy

A substantial part of the economy in Minto is tied to hunting, fishing, and gathering. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) subsistence use 2012 harvest report, 97.8% of Minto residents rely on hunting and fishing as a means to provide food for their families. This report was based on a 75.4% survey sample of the Minto population. The survey results below illustrates the hunting, fishing, and gathering of the Minto community in the estimated lbs. of harvest of salmon, non-salmon (i.e. whitefish), large land mammals, small land mammals, migratory birds, other birds, bird eggs, marine invertebrates, and plants and berries (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 2012). The Minto Tribe has traditionally hunted, fished, and gathered in the Minto Flats area for millennia. However, growing competition from urban hunters from Fairbanks and elsewhere are negatively interfering with and impacting subsistence activities of the Minto residents.

Cash Economy

While hunting, fishing, and gathering provides food security for the subsistence economy of Minto, a cash sector of the economy is essential and critical to providing hunting and fishing equipment, including gasoline to fuel their boats, trucks, ATVs, and snow machines. Families also work hard to ensure their basic household needs are met and rely on the cash economy to make ends meet.

The complexity of economy in rural areas are difficult to measure, it doesn't account for the subsistence and other non-marketable activities that occur, such as selling fur pelts, hauling wood or substituting meat and fish for beef and tuna.

Minto CDP Occupations 2015						
	# of workers	Female	Male	Age 45 and over	Age 50 and over	
Construction Laborers	16	7	9	7	6	
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	7	1	6	4	4	
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	6	0	6	1	1	
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5	5	0	0	0	
Cashiers	5	2	3	1	0	

 Means the occupation has been identified as an important occupation involved in the oil and gas industry

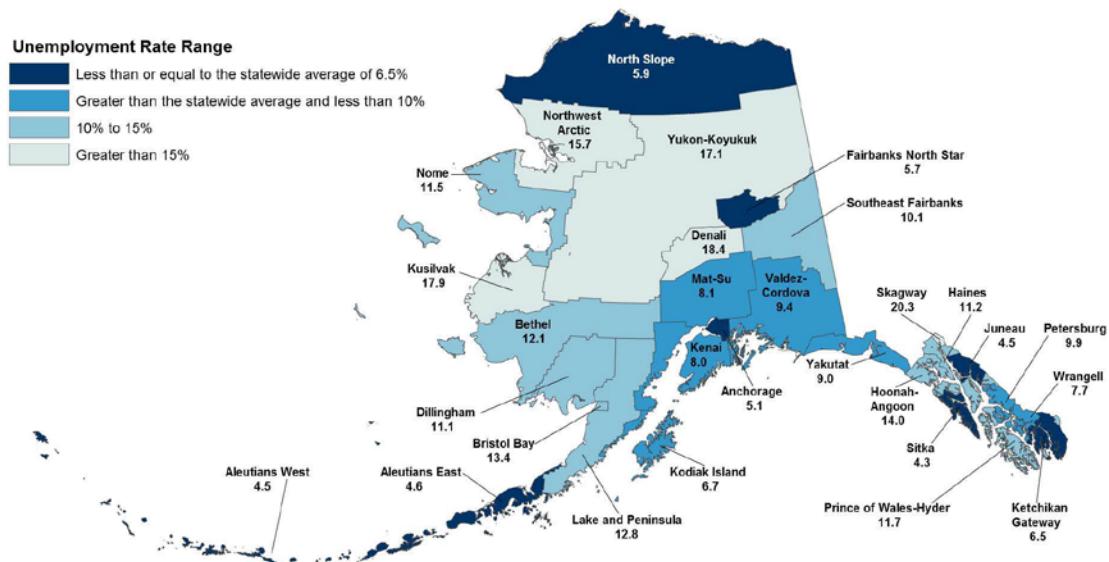
Number of Minto Workers with Experience in Industry 2011-2015

Accommodation and food services	36	Management of companies and enterprises	9
Administration and support and waste management	27	Manufacturing	30
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	Mining	22
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	Professional, scientific and technical services	5
Construction	29	Real estate and rental and leasing	1
Educational services	1	State government	9
Finance and insurance	5	Trade	49
Health care and social assistance	39	Transportation and warehousing	3
Information	0	Utilities	9

Unemployment Rate

According to the December 2016 Preliminary Unemployment Rate, Alaska has an unemployment rate of 6.5% in comparison to the national United States unemployment rate of 4.5%. The unemployment rate for the Yukon-Koyukuk is 17.1%, which is shown in the map below according to the State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (State of Alaska, 2016). The American Community Survey of 2015 listed the estimated Unemployment rate of Minto at 25.5% and listed the estimated the population 16 years and over at 200 people.

**December 2016 Unemployment Rate
Not Seasonally Adjusted**



The statewide unemployment rate for December 2016 is 6.5 percent.

Composition of Employment

The majority of year-around employers includes school and Village Council. Many residents work during the summers fighting fires for the Bureau of Land Management. A number of residents also sell cords of wood, trap for furs and make birch-bark baskets, beaded skin, and fur items. The community of Minto encourages all to continue to learn and to teach local arts and crafts, an effort to retain local cultural history, especially in its next endeavor of cultural tourism.

Local Stores and Businesses

Northfork Food and Fuel is owned and operated by Seth-De-Ya-Ah Village Corporation. This general mercantile provides basic groceries and sundries for village residents. It also offers gasoline, heating oil, and propane.

The Village End Café is privately owned by Walt Bachman. This Café is open seasonally in the summers and is solely owned and operated by Walt.



Housing

Minto Village Council works with Interior Regional Housing Authority (IRHA) to provide housing and housing improvement opportunities to Tribal members. IRHA works with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and local Tribal Councils utilizing Indian Housing Block Grant Funds (IHBG) for the communities that designate IRHA as their Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE) (Tanana Chiefs Conference, 2015).

There are 105 livable housing units in Minto. Of these, 72 are occupied, and 33 housing units are vacant. Some homes are only occupied seasonally. In 2013 upgrades were done to houses in Minto. Minto was awarded State of Alaska Capital Improvement Funding for: \$200,000 Independent Elders Housing (FY2013) \$200,000 Multi-Purpose Facility (FY2014).

Transportation

Minto is road accessible, connected to Fairbanks via the Elliott Highway, a 118-mile trip one way. Automobile gas is available in Minto at the Minto Northfork Food and Fuel.

The Tolvana River allows small boat access to the Tanana and Nenana Rivers, but no barge service is available because the Tolvana is too shallow. A state-owned 2,000-foot gravel airstrip is available. The Alaska Department of Transportation upgraded the airstrip in 2005 even further to include a lighted runway, taxiway, and a new apron 350 feet northwest of the existing airport. Currently, Warbelow's Air Ventures, a Fairbanks-based air taxi service, offers, regularly scheduled flights to Minto on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The flight takes about 20 minutes and is on the same flight route as Manley Hot Springs.

The road to Minto was finished in 1977. In 2003, the Alaska Department of Transportation upgraded and paved the 11-mile Minto Road that connects the village to the Elliott Highway. Over the summer of 2016, DOT initiated reconstruction of the Elliott Highway from MP 107.7 to 120.5 to realign 5 miles of the roadway and improve drainage with the culvert replacement, grade raises, and establishing new ditch lines. The project is expected to be completed in 2017. Due to their relative proximity to Fairbanks, Minto residents are able to drive to Fairbanks for goods and services that are normally not so readily available to Alaska Native villages.

Trucks, cars, snow machines, ATVs, and riverboats are used for transportation, recreation, hunting, fishing, and gathering purposes. There is an extensive winter trail system that connects Minto to other villages via the Tolvana and Tanana Rivers.

Land Ownership

Minto land use has traditionally stretched across the Minto Flats. Old Minto was the first place of settlement of the Minto people, who settled directly across from Sawmill Island in 1912. Old Minto is the ancestral land of the Minto people, who share a strong spiritual and cultural connection to the land. After a bout of persistent flooding, the people of Old Minto relocated in 1969 to a bluff on the west bank of the Tolvana River.

Seth-De-Ya-Ah, the village corporation, owns the surface rights of the majority of the land in and around Minto; Doyon, the regional corporation, owns the subsurface rights. Other parcels are owned by the State of Alaska, individual tribal members, and the Native Village of Minto.

On July 11, 2006, the State deeded the Native Village of Minto 31 acres comprising Old Minto. To facilitate the conveyance, the Tribe waived its sovereign immunity with respect to the property. Many of Minto's elders today were raised in Old Minto. Elders still return to Old Minto to camp, visit the graves of their loved ones, and reminisce. Cabins, the church, community hall, and store buildings still stand today in Old Minto. The Old Minto site is now used to host cultural activities sponsored by the Interior Athabascan Cultural Heritage Education Institute and to hold programs operated by the Old Minto Family Recovery Camp.

Over the years, the Native Village of Minto has been conveyed a number of individual lots: from IRHA, Lot 11 Block 3 and Lot 7 Block 8 of the IRA Traditional Village Development Subdivision, each approximately 200' x 100'; and from the village corporation, Seth-De-Ya-Ah, Tract 1 and Tract 2 of the Sanitary Landfill Parcel, approximately 20 acres. The village corporation maintains an interim lease on the Minto Cemetery, which is scheduled to be conveyed to the Minto Village Council pending the completion of a survey.

Seth-De-Ya-Ah is currently negotiating with the state Municipal Land Trustee an amendment to the 2011 settlement agreement between the village corporation and the municipal land trustee. (Document no. 2012-00082-0, Manley Hot Spring Recording District.) The intention is to satisfy the village corporation's obligations under ANSCA §14(c)(3), which were first outlined in an initial agreement in 1982 and amounted to approximately 200 acres. (Document no. 1982-00054-0, Manley Hot Springs Recording District.)

As part of these negotiations, Seth-De-Ya-Ah also is asking the Municipal Land Trustee to execute a written disclaimer of interests with respect to 53 parcels within the village. These parcels are "essential to meet all present or foreseeable public community needs." 3 AAC 190.020. They are as follows:

- Ten improved lots are proposed to be conveyed to the Minto Village Council, including five lots upon which tribal buildings such as the Minto Community Hall, the Lakeview Lodge, the Clinic, VPSO housing, and an equipment shop are located; the other five lots contain elder or handicapped or public tribal housing. Conveying this public infrastructure to the Tribe would promote present community needs because tribal site control is necessary to continue providing services to tribal members. Local ownership facilitates timely and informed repairs, improvements to management and maintenance processes, and avoidance of the delays and miscommunications that occur with remote ownership.
- Seventeen lots proposed to be conveyed are vacant and include two lots in a historical area and two riverbank parcels designated as erosion control areas. The Minto Village Council is currently working with TCC Tribal Government Services to develop a Land Assignment Ordinance, which would ensure the fair and transparent assignment of parcels to tribal members who are committed to living in the village and who have the resources to construct a home within a reasonable timeframe.
- Additionally, Seth-De-Ya-Ah has proposed to convey to the Minto Village Council six improved roads within the Village that are maintained by the Tribe using Tribal Transportation Program funds. Neither the Municipal Land Trustee – nor the State in

general – are able to support the current community infrastructure in Minto. Public facilities will certainly degrade unless tribal resources are employed to maintain and operate this infrastructure.

To prepare the community of Minto for these potential land acquisitions, the community plan must incorporate a land use component to provide all stakeholders – the Tribal Council, the village corporation, the Municipal Land Trustee, and all tribal members – with a set of priorities that reflect the community's assets, strengths, desires, and needs (Pensley, 2016).

Land Use Planning

Land use planning and implementation is critical to protecting the historical sites of Minto and promoting the current needs of the Minto community, as well as meeting its needs for future expansion. Minto village residents hold the preservation of their land and the resources available to them in high regard. Most residents depend heavily on subsistence activities to supplement their food supplies.

Land Use Priorities

Tourism	Initiate market planning, target winter oriented tourists, and prepare Lakeview Lodge for influx of tourists.
Housing	Keep homes along water line occupied, build 5 new homes, renovate existing homes, and prepare for ANCSA 14(c)(1) transfers to individuals.
Land Acquisition	Prepare for ANCSA 14(c)(3) conveyances to Tribe for local ownership of infrastructure and assignment of parcels for residential and home business use.
Water & Sewer	Make sure homes along the water line are occupied to keep water circulating through the winter. Plan new housing construction projects for areas that can feed into the water line.
Preservation of traditional/historic sites	Protect historical trapping sites and old cabins.
Protect hunting/fishing land	Protect subsistence resources and the natural beauty of land, water, and environment.
Veterans Park	Site location is secure. Seeking funding for design and construction of Veterans Park.

Community Well-Being

Minto Village Council developed a wellness team that in the past few years has spearheaded many wellness activities and activities that promote sobriety. This team consists of about 8 members that help promote wellness in the community. Some examples of activities put on by the wellness team include assist, safe talk, suicide prevention, and activities that engage the youth. The Minto wellness team is determined work together to ensure the community members are healthy and happy. Minto focuses on a full, inclusive approach to targeting the entire community from babies, children, youth, adults, and elders through wellness and prevention.

Churches

Minto is a community where churches are important. The Minto Village Council granted permission for churches to locate and operate in the village. Until recently, there were two churches in Minto: the Episcopal Church and the Assembly of God. The Episcopal Church is the historic church of Old Minto and was established in 1971. The Assembly of God came to Old Minto in the 1950's. Both churches were grandfathered into New Minto when the village relocated.

The two denominations joined together to build one new building and to create an interfaith, non-denominational church. The new church, Minto Worship Center Interfaith, is owned by the Episcopal Church— to be used by the community in perpetuity as long as it is used as a place of worship.



Priorities: Goals and Objectives

Minto Village Council's overarching goal is to develop a land use plan to manage growth and development while protecting traditional land use areas.

- Incorporate traditional land use planning into a community land use plan to guide development and land transfers
- Ensure activities on Minto lands respect traditional use areas
- Support cultural tourism to promote economic development
- Provide direction and set boundaries for future community expansion
- Identify future housing, public facilities, and capital project developments to achieve economies of scale

GOAL A: DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE CULTURAL TOURISM MARKET IN MINTO

Minto is a beautiful place to visit equipped with a self-sustaining lodge awaiting tourists and guests with opportunities to launch into sustainable economic development by expanding the tourism industry

- Objective: Develop tourism marketing plan
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Incorporate Athabascan culture into tourism experience
 - ❖ Target winter oriented tourists interested in seeing the northern lights
 - ❖ Build a relationship with transportation carriers and local diners
- Objective: Secure funding to set up tourism
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Write proposals to seek startup funds
- Objective: Generate employment opportunities in Tribal cultural tourism
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Train and hire local, seasonal employees
 - ❖ Acquire traditional local artwork and historical photos
 - ❖ Open a local gift shop showcasing authentic traditional artwork
- Objective: Market tourism
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Develop marketing brochures
 - ❖ Develop a website to help market and promote tourism and culture

GOAL B: PROVIDE SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF A GROWING POPULATION

Priority 1: Ensure the elders are able to live in the community while receiving proper care

- Objective: Construct a Senior Home
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Secure funding for Senior Home
 - ❖ Construction to begin in Spring 2018
 - ❖ Move in by 2019

Priority 2: Provide safe, affordable and suitable housing for local families

- Objective: Construct new single family homes
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Continue to assess the need for new homes
 - ❖ Work with IRHA in utilizing NAHASDA funds to build new homes
 - ❖ Secure other funding to help build new homes
 - ❖ Construct 5 new homes by 2020
- Objective: Rehabilitate existing homes
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Work with IRHA in utilizing NAHASDA funds to rehabilitate and weatherize homes
 - ❖ Secure other funding to help rehabilitate and weatherize homes

Priority 3: Provide reliable water and sewer service to existing home and provide expansion to new homes

- Objective: Maintain and expand current water and sewer service
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Retain occupancy in homes along the water line to keep it operational
 - ❖ Expand piped water and sewer system to new housing areas

GOAL C: PRESERVE AND PROTECT MINTO'S HISTORICAL SITES TO DEMONSTRATE RESPECT FOR THE LAND AND LEARN HOW TO BE RESPONSIBLE STEWARDS FOR THE FUTURE

- Objective: Identify and protect historical and traditional sites from future development
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Seek historical sites funding opportunities

- ❖ Conduct interviews with elders, hunters, and other locally recognized experts and provide documentation
- ❖ Conduct archival research at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Alaska and Polar Region Archive
- ❖ Organize a community meeting to ensure accuracy of traditional place names utilizing GIS maps and transparent overlays
- ❖ Incorporate the historical and traditional sites into land use plan

GOAL D: SUSTAIN OUR ATHABASCAN CULTURE AND TRADITION TO PRESERVE OUR NATIVE HERITAGE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

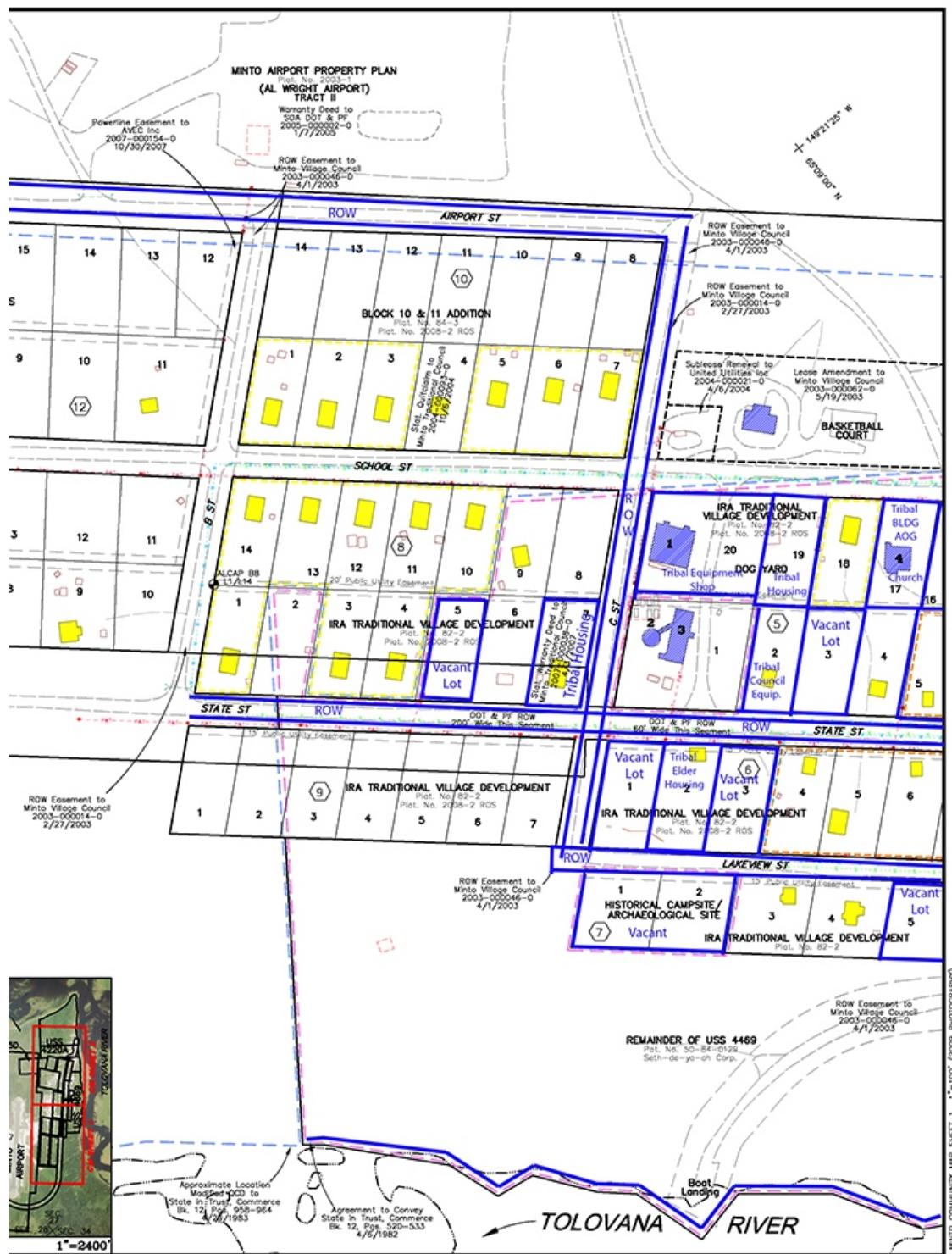
- Objective: Honor and remember the heroism and dedication to our veterans by constructing a Minto Veterans' Park
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Seeking funding for design and construction of Veterans Park.
 - ❖ Develop vision, goals, uses, and activities
 - ❖ Implement design
- Objective: Speak our traditional language and perform the song and dance for the survival of our culture to live the traditional Athabascan way
 - Action Item
 - ❖ Seek funding for Minto Dancers
 - ❖ Perform locally and as invited at Alaska Federation of Natives Convention, Festival of Native Arts, World Eskimo Indian Olympics, etc.
 - ❖ Connect elders and youth through the Old Minto culture camp, the heart and central location of Minto people

GOAL E: REDUCE THE DEPENDENCY ON UNSTANBLE PETROLEUM AND REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT FROM PETROLEUM PROJECTS

- Objective: By 2025 reduce fossil fuel by 30 0/0
- Objective: Switch powerline from current single phase to phase 3

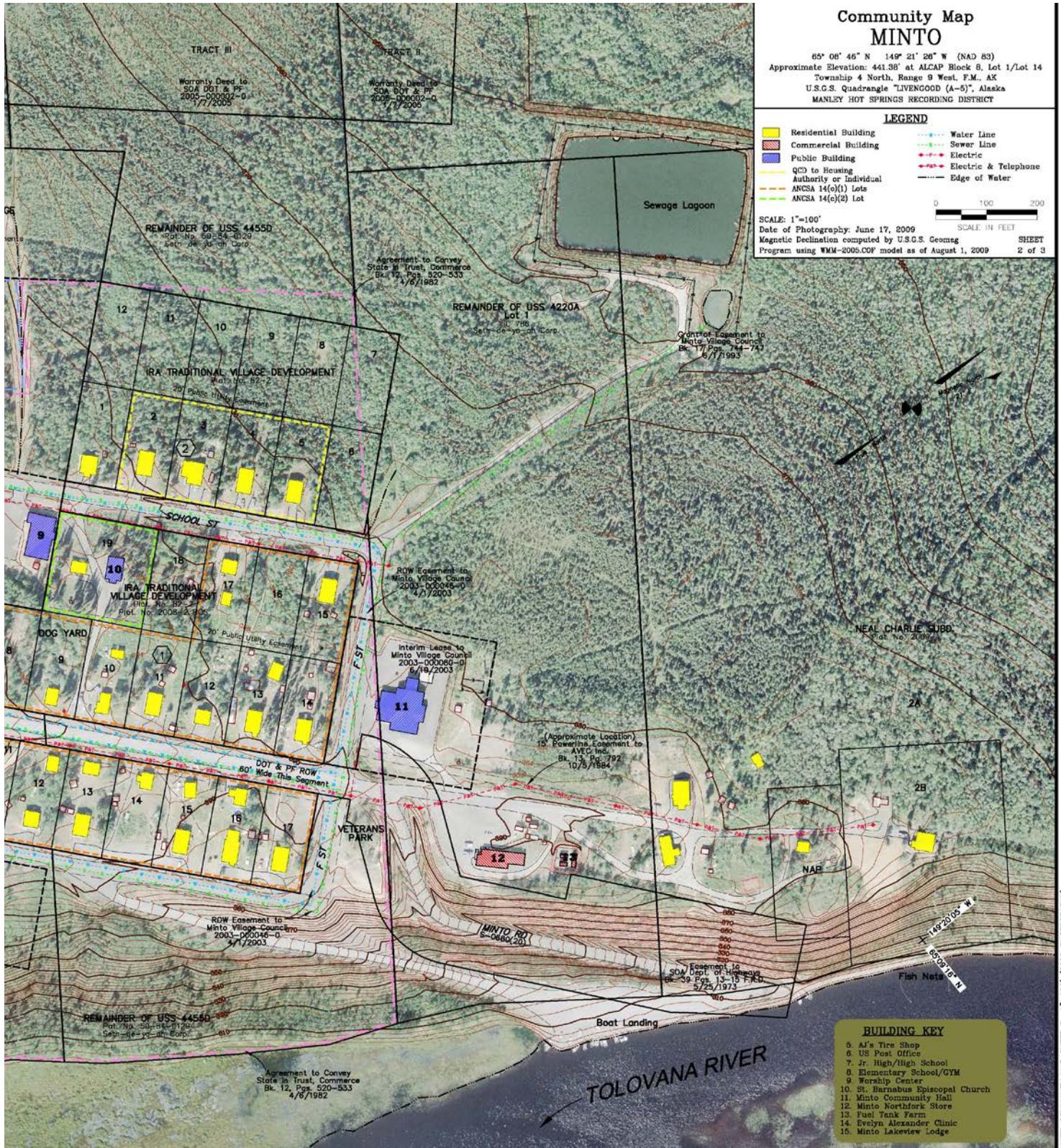
Appendices

Map 1: Minto Village Map

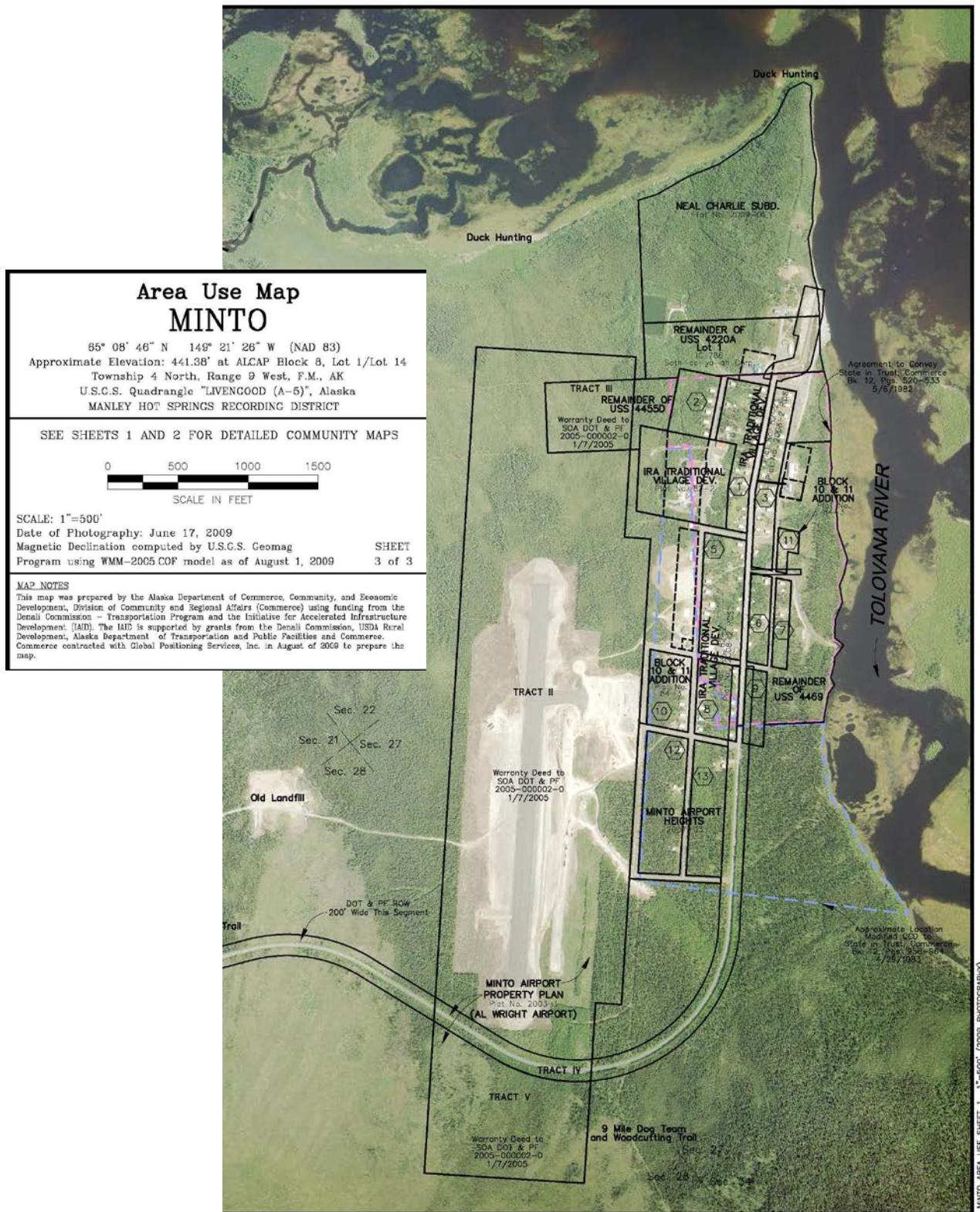


Map 2: Community Map of Minto

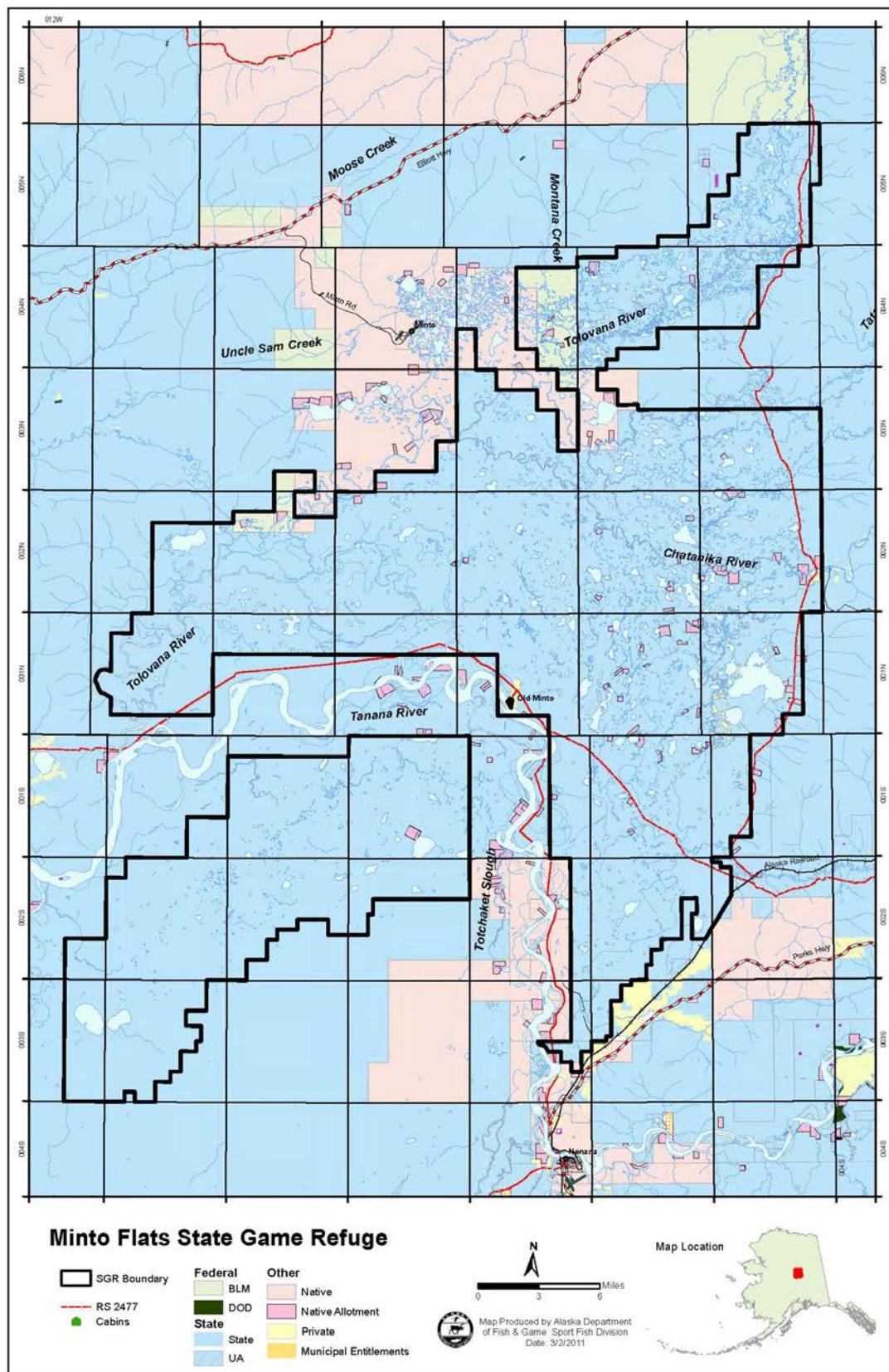




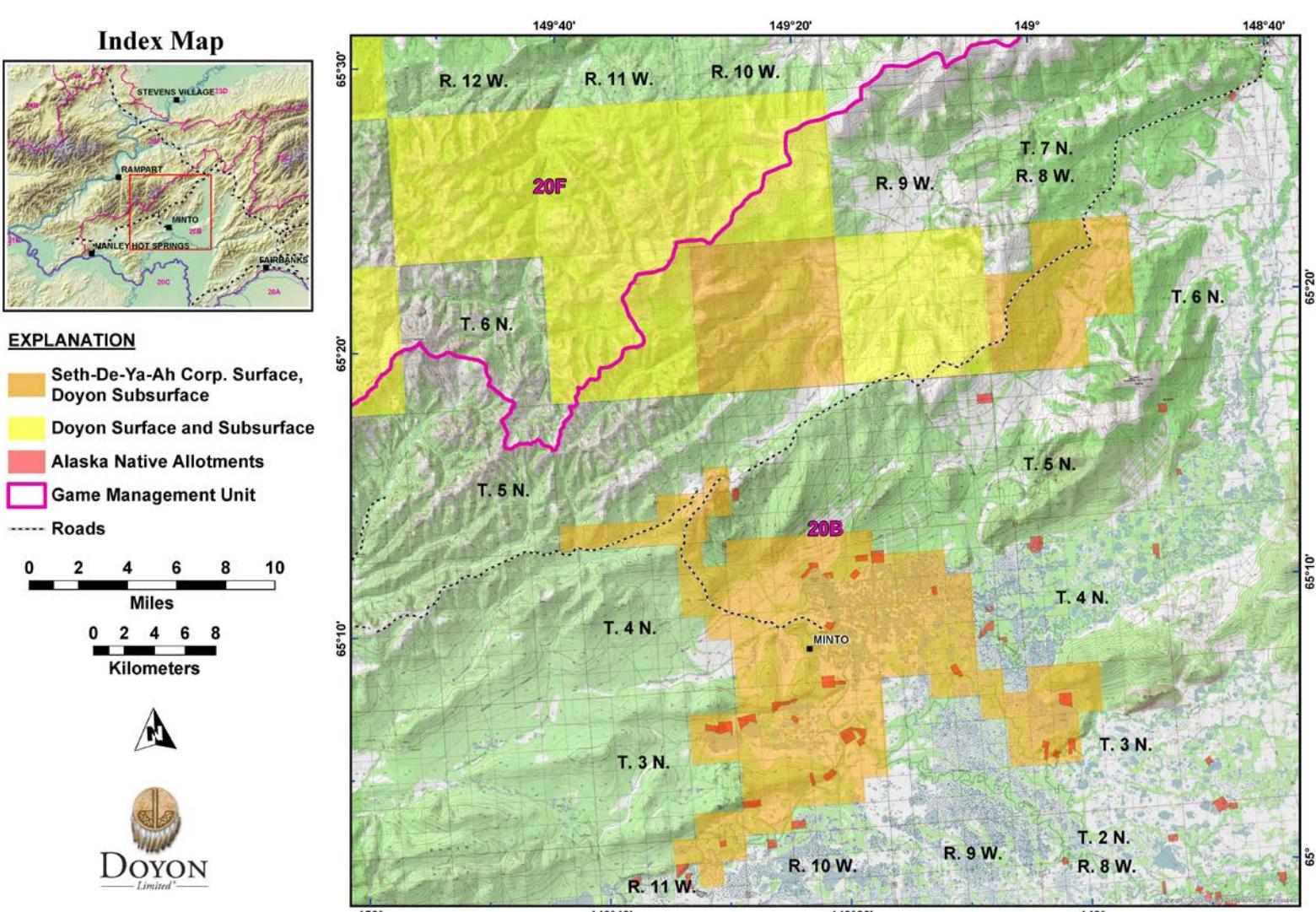
Map 3: Minto Area Map



Map 4: Minto Flats State Game Refuge



Map 5: Minto Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corp, AK Native Allotments, Doyon Limited



MINTO, ALASKA

Fairbanks Meridian
Tanana and Livengood Quadrangles

While Doyon Limited strives to make the information on this map as accurate as possible, because it compiles information from other sources, it cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the contents and expressly disclaims liability for errors and omissions in the contents of this map.

Village of Minto Liquor Ordinance, Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1 of 3

Village of Minto Liquor Ordinance, 51 FR 28779-02

51 FR 28779-02, 1986 WL 103461(F.R.)

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Village of Minto Liquor Ordinance

Monday, August 11, 1986

***28779 July 22, 1986.**

AGENCY:Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Village of Minto, Alaska is publishing a notice to inform the public of the adoption of a Liquor ordinance. The ordinance provides for a complete prohibition over the possession, use and distribution of alcohol within the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the Native Village of Minto. The Native Village of Minto has adopted this ordinance as a deterrent to criminal actions, accidental deaths and to promote the safety of its citizens.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This notice is effective August 11, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Hazel E. Elbert, Deputy to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (Tribal Services), Room 4600, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 18th and C Streets, Washington, DC 20245, telephone (202) 343-2111.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1980, Alaska enacted a State local option law which authorized villages to conduct a local referendum on restricting alcohol (AS 04.11, 480-504, Ch 131 S.L.A., 1980). In July 1983, Minto voted in favor of a local option to ban importation of alcohol into the village. Generally, the village has found the local option to be a failure because State laws do not adequately address violations, therefore, the village is taking steps to control alcohol through its tribal system. It is expected the tribal system contemplated in the ordinance will meet with more success in

dealing with alcohol related problems.

Native Village of Minto, Alaska; Ordinance Prohibiting the Introduction, Use Sale, and Distribution of Alcohol

This notice is published in accordance with the authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8, and in accordance with the Act of August 15, 1953, 67 Stat. 586, [18 U.S.C. 1161](#). I certify that the Minto Liquor Ordinance was duly adopted by the Village Council of Minto on February 14, 1985. The instant ordinance provides for the complete prohibition of alcohol within areas of Indian country under the jurisdiction of the Native Village of Minto. The ordinance reads as follows:

Ross O. Swimmer,

Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs.

Code of Village Regulations, Minto, Alaska

Chapter 100—Definitions and Scope

10.01 Enabling Action: Pursuant to the authority granted to the Village Council under Article IV of the Bylaws of the Village of Minto, the Village Council enacts the following to the code of village regulations.

10.05 Village Regulations, Purpose: To set forth a code of village regulations that will govern the conduct of the people within the boundaries of the Minto Village so that no infringement will be made upon individual rights or the peace and dignity of the people, the village, and State of Alaska.

10.10 Village Regulations: Are the rules that all persons shall obey when within the boundaries of the Minto Village and Corporation land. Regulations shall be enacted by the council to protect the life, property, and welfare of the people and village. New rules may be enacted to the regulations by the council as the need arises.

Village of Minto Liquor Ordinance, Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2 of 3

10.15 Minto Village Boundaries: The boundaries of

Village of Minto Liquor Ordinance, 51 FR 28779-02

the Minto Village shall include all lands within the exterior boundary of lands selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by Minto Village.

10.20 Village Council: For the purpose of these regulations, the village council shall mean the council members as provided under Article III of the Bylaws of the Village of Minto.

10.30 Village Member: A village member shall be as defined under Article II of the Bylaws of the Village of Minto and shall include all stockholders of the Minto Native Corporation. For purposes of law enforcement, a person need not reside in Minto.

10.40 Village VPSO: For the purposes of these regulations, the Village Public Safety Officer shall be a person appointed or so designated by the village council, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Council.

10.50 Dry Village: A dry village shall mean that no alcoholic beverages shall be transported to, sold or consumed by any person or persons within the boundaries of the Minto Village Corporation Land.

10.55 Alcohol, or Intoxicating Beverages: Shall include all forms of *28780 alcohol or intoxicating beverages which are manufactured, sold, and commonly used for human consumption.

10.60 Hallucinogenic Drugs and Substances: Shall include all those drugs and substance which are illegal under state and federal laws.

10.65 Possession: Possession shall mean on his person, under his control, or on his property. It shall also mean on her person, under her control, or on her property.

10.70 Weapons: Weapons shall mean all rifles, shotguns, hand guns, knives, and bow and arrows, or any other instruments that are dangerous when used against or to the disadvantage of any person or persons.

10.75 Surface Vehicles: Surface vehicles shall include all motor vehicles driven within the boundaries of the Minto Village Corporation Land.

10.80 Speed: Speed shall mean the rate of motion of any surface motordriven vehicle within the boundaries of the Minto Village Corporation Land.

10.85 Summer Months: Shall be from the last day of school in the Spring to the first day of school in the Fall.

10.90 Minors: Shall include all persons under the age of eighteen (18).

Code of Village Regulations, Minto, Alaska

Chapter 20—Liquor Control

Purpose of this regulation is to provide for a dry village as clearly mandated by the people in the form of a petition against the drug and alcohol abuse and the resulting disorder and problems which occur as a direct result of such abuse.

20.01 Regulation: No person or persons will transport to, or cause to be transported to the Village of Minto, intoxicating liquor for the purpose of selling or consuming such intoxicating liquor within the boundaries of the Minto Village.

20.05 Possession: No person or persons will possess by consumption or otherwise intoxicating liquor within the boundaries of the Minto Village.

20.10 Complaint and Enforcement: This chapter shall be enforced by the Minto Village Court system as a civil matter under section 90.20 of this Code. In addition, to village enforcement of this chapter, a person unlawfully introduces, possesses and/or sells intoxicating beverages contrary to the [18 U.S.C. 1161](#) (or any subsequently enacted law relating to State regulation of intoxicating beverages in Indian country) by: (a) Introducing, selling or possessing intoxicating beverages within the Indian country of the Village of Minto contrary to this chapter, and (b)

**Village of Minto Liquor Ordinance,
Department of the Interior Bureau of
Indian Affairs, 3 of 3**

Village of Minto Liquor Ordinance, 51 FR 28779-02

such a determination is found pursuant to the tribal judicial code, and (c) said person fails to comply with a duly entered tribal court order. The Village Court System of Minto is hereby authorized to request federal enforcement of [18 U.S.C. 1161](#) (or any subsequently enacted federal regulation of intoxicating beverages in Indian country) in the event that this section is violated.

Certification

I, /s/ Carlos Frank, Sr. Chief of the Native Village of Minto hereby certify that on 2-14-85, the Minto Village Council adopted the above Code of Village Regulations.

/s/ Carlos Frank, Sr.,

Chief.

ATTEST: /s/ Norma L. Charli,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 86-17965 Filed 8-8-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-M

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Community Survey Results

Values

- Basketball
- People
- Cell Phone and internet
- location
- Traditional living
- Born and Raised
- House
- Job
- Family
- Road
- Running Water
- Gathering/coming together
- Feeling Safe
- Hunting,fishing,berry picking
- Fish camp and going in the boat
- Campfires in our backyard
- Elders
- language and native songs
- Pray

Assets

- People
- location
- lodge
- Clinic
- Counselor
- Water plant
- Store
- Road access
- IGAP
- Airport
- Dump
- School
- River access
- Leadership from youth
- lakers
- Community hall
- VPSO

Minto Community Survey Results, 1 of 4

From the survey data we conclude the following:

1.) Community members enjoy living in Minto because of the following:

- Location: beautiful scenery
- Basketball
- Employment
- Elder and youth interaction: keeping traditional lifestyle going
- Family
- The people
- Strong connection to culture
- School
- Freedom

2.) Community members are aware of the drug and alcohol issues within the community.

- They believe maybe a task force or an awareness program can help with these issues

3.) Community members believed the most important concerns in the community include:

- Keeping people in Minto
- Comfortable sightseeing area to enjoy Minto's scenery
- Employment opportunities especially year round.
- Housing
- Youth development: Rec Center for evening and afternoon activities, a new playground and teaching the traditional way of life in conjunction with quality education
- Tourism
- New lodge
- Drugs and Alcohol
 - Task force
 - Awareness

Minto Community Survey Results, 2 of 4

4.) In the next five years community members would like to see the following

- More housing
- Boarding school
- Dog mushing and other cultural activities
- Tourism
- Holiday get together
- Youth center
- Elder home
- Strong Minto dance group
- Community wide reading for kids
- Keeping the school open
- Bigger and new gym with a new basketball court.
- Workout/community center
- Education
- Living off of the land
- Men to step up into leadership roles
- Drug and alcohol free
- While we have a few elders left, get a recording of our language to be used to teach the younger generation.
- Seeing kids playing outside instead of inside watching tv or playing video games.

5.) Housing

- Many community members feel there is a high need for more housing, and that current housing available is not adequate. Very few community members note that there are few houses in Minto that can be refurbished for families that want to move back to Minto.

6.) Health:

- a. Most community members believe health services are adequate; however, there is a need for the following:
 - i. More communication on what is being spread in the community as far as flu, colds, and bugs
 - Can have more mental health services
 - Current health professionals could use a break as they work hard.
 - Would love more staff

Minto Community Survey Results, 3 of 4

7.) Youth- All of the responses for cultural activities for the children in minto included the following:

- Tanning fur
- Sewing
- Berry picking
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Outside activities
- Building snow shoes
- Beading
- Trapping
- Campsites
- Teach native language
- For people to step up and teach these cultural activities without having to be paid for it. While also teaching in a learning matter rather than belittling.

8.) Environmental:

- Many community members environmental concerns include:
 - Keep the community clean and free of garbage.
 - Climate change and wildfires are a threat to the community
 - The water could be improved
- Few community members environmental concerns include:
 - Not being able to flush toilet paper if there is a septic tank
 - Staying off of the lakes (drilling pipeline)
 - Tearing down or fixing up old houses

9.) Economy

- “Many community members provide for their family through:
 - Cutting and packing wood
 - Full time employment
 - Subsistence
 - Part time jobs
 - Seasonal work
- Some community members provide for their family through
 - Working two part time jobs
 - School
 - Spouses income
 - Disability
 - food stamps

Minto Community Survey Results, 4 of 4

- Subsistence activities
 - Many community members believe subsistence activities are a major part of
 - their food supply and participate in hunting, fishing, and berry picking.
 - Few community members say they participate in berry picking
 - Very few community members say they do not participate in subsistence activities.
 - There were comments saying food supply is running low due to the increase of hunters and decrease of fish.
- Employment opportunities for the future.
 - Many community members would like to see the following:
 - Tourism
 - More job and training opportunities
 - Construction and maintenance
 - Youth programs
 - Community center/recreational hall
 - Encouraged workers

10.) Transportation

- Many community members leave Minto one a week or at least 3 times a month for groceries, medical appointments, sporting and other events, and to visit family. Very few community members leave for work purposes and very few say they do not leave very often at all.
- The main source of transportation when leaving Minto is by vehicle
- Many community members say they do have their own form of transportation while some say they do not

State of Alaska Patent No. 19871, Grantee Native Village of Minto 1 of 4



2006-000597-0

Recording Dist: 414 - Nenana
8/28/2006 12:28 PM Pages: 1 of 3



State of Alaska ^{ccc}



Patent
No. 19871

ADL No. 417574

Know Ye By These Presents that the Grantor, the STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, 550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1050A, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3579, pursuant to Chapter 168 SLA 2004, effective October 24, 2004, for good and valuable consideration, grants and conveys to the Grantee, the NATIVE VILLAGE OF MINTO, whose mailing address of record is P.O. Box 58026, Minto, Alaska 99758-0026, Grantee's successors and assigns, all that real property situated in the Nenana Recording District, State of Alaska, and described as follows:

ALASKA STATE LAND SURVEY NO. 95-37, CONTAINING 31.42 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY PLAT RECORDED IN THE NENANA RECORDING DISTRICT ON MAY 7, 1997, AS PLAT 97-4.

Subject to:

Valid existing rights, including reservations, easements, and exceptions in the U.S. Patent or other state or federal conveyance, and in acts authorizing the issue thereof; easements, rights-of-way, covenants, conditions, reservations, notes on the plat, and restrictions of record, if any.

A public and charitable lease for a youth encampment, ADL 414434.

Page 1 of 3 "Official State Business-No Charge"

State of Alaska Patent No. 19871, Grantee Native Village of Minto 2 of 4

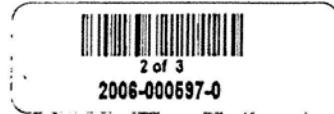
The conditions, pursuant to Chapter 168, SLA 2004, and satisfied by Native Village of Minto Resolution No. 06-13, that the Native Village of Minto has waived for itself, and for its lessees, successors, and assigns forever any claim to sovereign immunity with respect to this parcel of land or activities on this land as legally described-above, and that this land, as legally described-above, remains under the sovereign jurisdiction of the State of Alaska.

The Grantor hereby expressly saves, excepts and reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns forever, all oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials, geothermal resources, and fossils of every name, kind or description, and which may be in or upon said lands above described, or any part thereof, and the right to explore the same for such oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials, geothermal resources, and fossils, and it also hereby expressly saves and reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns forever, the right to enter by itself, its or their agents, attorneys, and servants upon said lands, or any part or parts thereof, at any and all times for the purpose of opening, developing, drilling, and working mines or wells on these or other lands and taking out and removing therefrom all such oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials, geothermal resources, and fossils, and to that end it further expressly reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns forever, the right by its or their agents, servants and attorneys at any and all times to erect, construct, maintain, and use all such buildings, machinery, roads, pipelines, powerlines, and railroads, sink such shafts, drill such wells, remove such soil, and to remain on said lands or any part thereof for the foregoing purposes and to occupy as much of said lands as may be necessary or convenient for such purposes hereby expressly reserving to itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns, as aforesaid, generally all rights and power in, to, and over said land, whether herein expressed or not, reasonably necessary or convenient to render beneficial and efficient the complete enjoyment of the property and rights hereby expressly reserved.

To Have And To Hold the said land, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto appertaining, unto the said Grantee and Grantee's successors and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof the State of Alaska has caused these presents to be executed by the Acting Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska, pursuant to delegated authority, this 11th day of July, 2006.

By: 
Sandra J. Singer
For Richard H. Mylius, Acting Director
Division of Mining, Land and Water



State of Alaska Patent No. 19871, Grantee Native Village of Minto 3 of 4

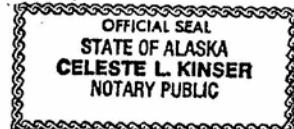
State of Alaska)
) ss.
Third Judicial District)

This Is To Certify that on the 11th day of July, 2006, appeared before me SANDRA J. SINGER, who is known to me to be the person who has been lawfully delegated the authority of Richard H. Mylius, the Acting Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska, to execute the foregoing document; that Sandra J. Singer executed said document under such legal authority and with knowledge of its contents; and that such act was performed freely and voluntarily upon the premises and for the purposes stated therein.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Celeste L. Kinser
Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

My commission expires: April 4, 2009



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