

2018-2023 KOYUKUK COMMUNITY PLAN

Mineelghaadze T'oh "The village at the base of the bluff"



Figure 1 Koyukuk Aerial View, Donated by Mary Lena Malamute

Prepared by:

Koyukuk Tribal Council

In cooperation with:

Tanana Chiefs Conference

Contents

Executive Summary	5
Mission	6
Vision Statement	6
Values	7
Community Planning Process	8
History	10
Culture.....	12
Location.....	13
Population	15
Climate	15
Governance.....	16
Koyukuk Tribal Council	16
Koyukuk City Council	17
Gana-a'Yoo Limited	18
Doyon Limited-Regional Corporation	18
Tanana Chiefs Conference-Regional Non-Profit Corporation	18
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council.....	19
VPSO / Law Enforcement	19
Public Utilities.....	20
Washeteria.....	20
Biomass plant	21
Water and Sewer	22
Solid Waste.....	22
Communications	23
Power/Energy	23
Bulk Fuel	24
Public Facilities	25
Tribal/City Office	25

Housing.....	26
Meneelghaadze T'oh Clinic.....	27
Ella B. Verneti School	28
Post Office	29
Community Hall.....	30
Emergency Services	30
Economy	31
Local Stores and Businesses.....	31
Income Levels.....	31
Composition of Employment	32
Available Jobs.....	33
Industry & Capital Projects.....	33
Barriers to Economic Development.....	34
Assets	35
Potential for Growth	35
Transportation	36
External Transportation.....	36
Internal Transportation.....	36
Land Use and Environment.....	37
Land Ownership.....	37
Environmental Concerns.....	38
Wild Resource Harvest (Subsistence)	40
Community Well-Being.....	41
Churches.....	41
Elder Care Programs	41
Accessibility	41
Head start	41
Additional Education	41
[Cultural, Seasonal Events and Gatherings]	41

Koyukuk Accomplishments	44
Community Goals and Objectives	45
Community Contact Information	52
Appendices	53
Appendix 1: Community Feedback Survey	53
Appendix 2 Continued: Community Feedback Survey	54
Appendix 2: Community Meeting Sign-in Sheet.....	55
Appendix 2 Continued: Community Meeting-Sign-in-Sheet	55
Appendix 3: Koyukuk Sanitation Facilities Master Plan	57
Appendix 4: Arial View Map 3	58
Appendix 5: Arial View Map 2	59
Appendix 6: Arial View Map 3	60
Appendix 7: Tribal Council Resolution Adopting Plan	61
References.....	62
Community Feedback Survey 2018 Results	64

Executive Summary

The Koyukuk Tribal Council contracted with Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) Village Planning and Development (VP&D) Program to hire local Community Planning Specialist (CPS), Leona Kriska, to update and develop the Koyukuk Community Plan, 2018-2023. Koyukuk's community plan is a living document designed to continually be updated as the goals and objectives identified in the community plan are accomplished.

The community participated in the development of this plan by written surveys, community planning meeting, individual interviews, KTC annual membership meeting, and an anonymous community feedback suggestion box.

The previous community plan was a Comprehensive ten-year plan prepared for the Village of Koyukuk by Gerald Pilot, Consulting agency in November 2008.



Figure 2 Mineelghaadze T'oh Aerial View

Mission

To sustain our cultural heritage, traditional lifestyle, and a healthy environment for future generations. We'll accomplish this by strengthening our ways as a community by continuing to work toward our goals.

Vision Statement

Mineelghaadze T'oh Bet'oh K'edeezoone
(Proud to be from the mountain, where beautiful people come from)

We are happy, healthy, and hardworking Denaakk'e people who teach and sustain strong cultural values and traditional lifestyle.

Together, we work with integrity, with full participation and involvement to be successful and self-sufficient.

With deep respect for all and with great responsibility, we protect the environment for mother earth and all the resources that she has to offer; our land is clean and bountiful.

We set a high standard to live by to improve the quality of life for all.

We gather together, we learn together, we sing and dance together. We are unified, together we are one; together we are strong.

Values

Self-Sufficient	Unity	Integrity	Responsibility
Respect	Hard Work	Wellness	People
Traditional Lifestyle	Native Language	Culture	Participation

Unity
Culture Participation People
Native Language Respect
Integrity Traditional Lifestyle
Responsibility Wellness
Hard Work Self-Sufficient

Community Planning Process

TCC VP&D program funded the development of this plan. Leona Kriska, CPS was hired in February, 2018 and started the development of this plan. The CPS administered community feedback surveys between February 28, 2018 and March 5, 2018. A total of 26 surveys were collected and analyzed to determine the prioritized community's goals.

Two community workshops were held; the first one was the Annual Tribal Membership meeting that was held on March 31, 2018, the second one was held on May 7, 2018 in which thirty-five (35) residents attended. Koyukuk Tribal Council arranged the meeting and TCC VP&D staff facilitated.

On June 26-29, TCC VP&D staff traveled to Koyukuk to work with Loretta Lolnitz, Tribal Administrator (TA) to complete the plan. The plan was completed, the TA was satisfied, and presented the plan to the Council during their regular meeting.

A resolution was passed on August 24, 2018, adopting the 2018 Koyukuk Community Plan, a formal document.

Working Planning Committee members:

Martha Dayton, Tribal & City Council/ Member, CSC Representative
Leo Lolnitz, Tribal council 1st Chief
Robert Albert, Tribal and City Council Member
Percy Lolnitz, Tribal & City Council Member
Loretta Lolnitz, Tribal Administrator

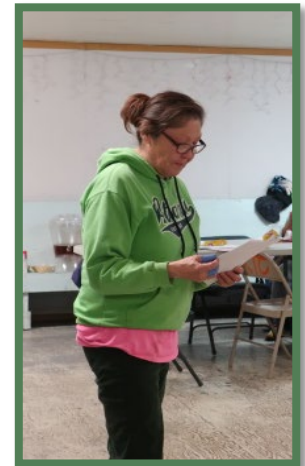


Figure 3 Leona Kriska - KTC Annual Membership Meeting



Figure 4 KTC L-R, Percy Lolnitz, Jason Malamute, Josie Dayton, Leo Lolnitz, Martha Dayton, Robert Albert

Community Profile



Figure 5 Koyukuk children along the beach near Vernetti's Store/Post Office with Barge Plank, Mid-Late 50's

History

Koyukuk is a traditional *Koyukukhotaana* Athabascan village. The Denaakk'e name for the village is Meneelghaadze T'oh, meaning "the village at the base of the bluff." The Koyukon Athabascans were nomadic people who settled in seasonal camps that followed the wild game migrations. Today, there are 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River.

Trading between the Koyukon Athabascans and Inupiat of the Kobuk River area took place before the arrival of Europeans. Koyukuk was known as a traditional gathering area for trading, social and cultural events.

Around 1867, after the Alaska Purchase a United States military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon River, and Koyukuk became the sight of a telegraph station, which is where the name "Koyukuk Station" originated from. A trading post opened around 1880, just before the gold rush of 1884-85. By the 1900's there were 46 steamboats traveling the Yukon River carrying supplies for the prospectors, emerging communities and local residents. In 1900, a Measles epidemic and food shortages tragically reduced the Native population of the area by about one-third. Gold seekers began to leave the Yukon after 1906, but other mining activity continued sporadically throughout the region.



Figure 6 Mineelghaadze T'oh, River View, March 2018

The first school in Koyukuk was constructed in 1939. During this time the families stayed in Koyukuk year-round so the children could attend the public school. In 1972, Koyukuk was considered one of the most traditional villages in that immediate area, as Koyukuk had not been influenced by outsiders.



Figure 7 Old Koyukuk School torn down in the 80's; the Catholic Church also torn down

In 1973, under the Alaska statute, Koyukuk was incorporated as a second-class municipality city. Previously, the community was governed through the Village of Koyukuk, Traditional Council. The Koyukuk Tribal Council, formally recognized, operates under the Tribal Constitution of the Native Tribe of Koyukuk, organized and adopted in 1992.

Original signed document in Appendix/Koyukuk document that states the village as a 2nd class city.

Culture

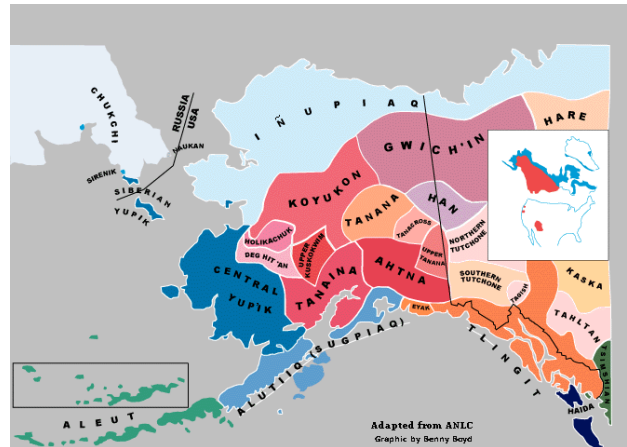
'Dena', or 'the people', refers to themselves as *Tl'eeyegge hut'aane*, or 'one people'.¹ In the past, Athabascan people lived a nomadic lifestyle and traveled with the seasons hunting and gathering in small groups. Athabascan people are taught respect for all living things in traditional and contemporary practices.²

The Koyukon Athabascans come from families who once lived in camps along the Koyukuk River. They still practice their traditional hunting, fishing, and gathering. Most residents live in the village year-round, but still utilize seasonal camps to some extent.

The riverine environment provides access to forest resources for building homes and traditional subsistence resources for food and clothing. The traditional subsistence resources utilized by the Koyukuk people include fish, caribou, moose, bear, hare, beaver, muskrat, fox, wolves, rabbit, lynx, and migratory birds.

The people actively practice traditional cultural activities like Native singing, dancing, beading, sewing, and traditional potlatches. They speak Denaakk'e, also known as the Koyukon Athabascan language. The Denaakk'e language occupies the largest territory of any Athabascan language,³ and has three dialects: upper, central, and lower which includes eleven villages along the Yukon and Koyukuk River.

It is said among the people that Koyukuk is the land of the beautiful people, a place that people like to visit, and a place where they have a good time. Renowned Athabascan linguist, elder and resident, Eliza Jones, explains that this is because Koyukuk is known for its hospitality. Koyukuk also has a tradition of many storytellers, musicians, singers and songwriters.



¹ (Alaska Native Language Center , 2018)

² (Koyukuk History, 2018)

³ (Community: Koyukuk , 2018)

Eliza Jones contributed in creating the first Koyukon Athabaskan dictionary in which was published in the year 2000.

When asked what cultural activities should be taught in school in the Community Feedback Survey 2018 the following activities were identified:

- Traditional songs and dancing
- Denaakk'e (Koyukon) language
- Sewing/Beading
- Basket weaving
- Sled/Snowshoe making
- Storytelling traditions
- Jarring fish
- Trapping/Snaring
- Skinning fur/Tanning moose skin

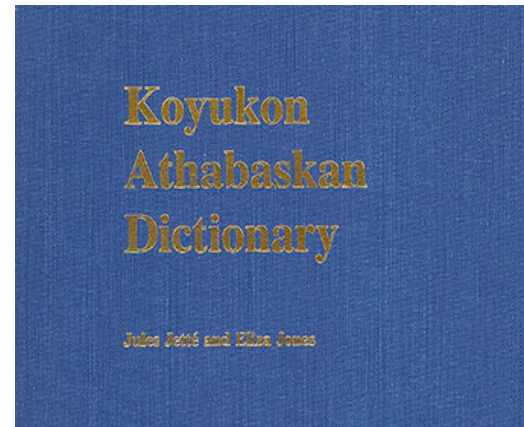


Figure 8 Photo of Cover of Koyukon Athabaskan Dictionary by Jules Jetta and Eliza Jones

Location



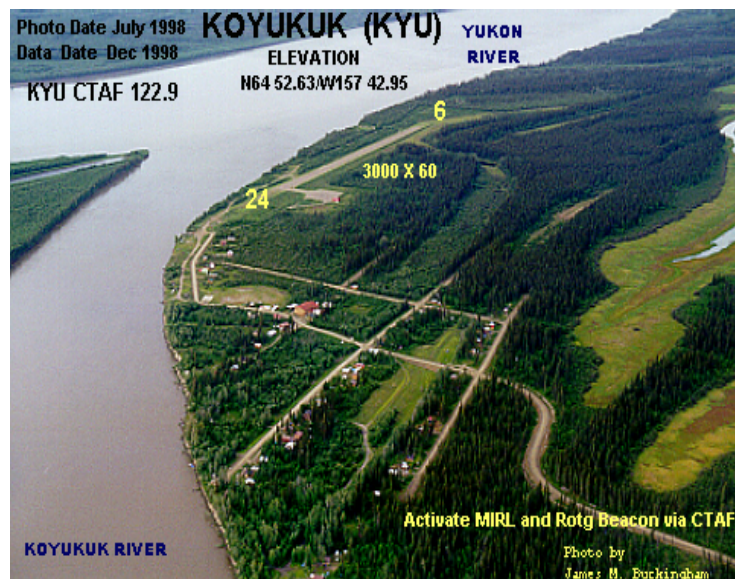
Figure 9 Alaska Map, Koyukuk Location Point

Koyukuk is located on the Yukon River near the mouth of the Koyukuk River. It is 31 mi. west of Galena. Location Coordinates: 65° 52'543" N 157° 42'16" W

It is adjacent to the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge and the Innoko National wildlife Refuge. The village is 325 miles west of Fairbanks. Koyukuk is located in the Nulato Recording District. The area encompasses 6.2 square miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of Water.

The village is located at the confluence of the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers. Because of its prominent location at this important cultural site, Athabaskan people historically gathered at Meneelghaadze T'oh to trade, and participate in social and cultural events.

Koyukuk is located in western Alaska about thirty miles west of the sub-regional hub community of Galena. The community is located 225 miles east of Nome and 290 miles west of Fairbanks. The village lies adjacent to the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge and the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The geographic area of the community encompasses approximately 6.2 square miles of land.



Population

The current population of Koyukuk is 95, down from 101 according to the 2000 census.⁴ There are 39 households with 24 families residing in Koyukuk. About 6% less than it was in 1972.

During 1884 the population was approximately 150 residents. This high number was due to increased missionary activity along the Yukon River. This activity included a Roman Catholic Mission and a school which opened downriver in Nulato 1887. In 1972 the population decreased to approximately 90 residents.

Regarding outmigration, a lot of or younger generation has relocated due to jobs and more opportunities for their children.



Figure 10 Koyukuk Aerial View

Population by Gender	Value
Male	50
Female	51

Climate

The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. The average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10 to below 0 °F.

Sustained temperatures of -40 °F are common during winter. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -64 to 92 °F. Annual precipitation averages 13 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall annually. The river is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.

⁴ (Community: Koyukuk , 2018)

Governance

Koyukuk Tribal Council

Koyukuk has both a tribal government and a city government located in the Unorganized Borough. Both governments share a common administrative office and fully cooperate in the daily operations of the community.

The Tribe is listed as 'Koyukuk Native Village' on the list of federally recognized tribes. The Tribe is governed by the Koyukuk Tribal Council. In general, the Tribal Council focuses on social, educational, judicial, economic, political progress, cultural, housing and environmental activities.

Koyukuk Tribal Council Members:

1st chief- Leo Lolnitz	(Term ends 2020)
--	------------------

2nd chief- Peter Demoski, III	(Term ends 2018)
---	------------------

Secretary/Treasurer- Josie Dayton	(Term ends 2019)
--	------------------

Sergeant of Arms- Martha Dayton	(Term ends 2019)
--	------------------

Member Percy- Lolnitz	(Term ends 2019)
------------------------------	------------------

Member- Jason Malamute	(Term ends 2020)
-------------------------------	------------------

Member- Robert Albert	(Term ends 2018)
------------------------------	------------------



Figure 11 KTC and KCC Joint Meeting, March 30, 2018

Koyukuk City Council

The City of Koyukuk was incorporated in 1973 as a 2nd Class City and is governed by the Koyukuk City Council. The City owns and operates the Village electrical supply system, water treatment/Washeteria, landfill, roads, clinic, fuel distribution system, and many other community facilities.

Koyukuk City Council Members:

Seat A- Vacant	(Term ends 2020)
Seat B- Marie Dayton, Mayor	(Term ends 2018)
Seat C- Percy Lolnitz Sr., Vice Mayor	(Term ends 2019)
Seat D- David Dayton, Member	(Term ends 2018)
Seat E- Tom Kriska, Sergeant of Arms	(Term ends 2019)
Seat F- Carl Sweetsir, Member	(Term ends 2018)
Seat G- Martha Dayton, Secretary/Treasurer	(Term ends 2020)



Figure 12 KCC and KTC Joint Meeting, March 30, 2018

Gana-a'Yoo Limited

The ANCSA Village Corporation is Gana-a'Yoo Limited, which represents the four villages of Galena, Koyukuk, Nulato and Kaltag. They have subsidiary companies that rent out housing, vehicles, and have catering services.



Doyon Limited-Regional Corporation

Koyukuk is part of Doyon Limited, a for-profit Regional Corporation and has a village entitlement.



Doyon's mission is: "To continually enhance our position as a financially strong Native corporation in order to promote the economic and social well-being of our shareholders and future shareholders, to strength our Native way of life and to protect and enhance our land and resources.

Doyon also provides training, employment opportunities, and dividends to shareholders. Koyukuk has 92,160 acres of village entitlement. ⁵ A map of Doyon Surface/Subsurface, Gana-A'Yoo Ltd Surface, and Alaska Native Allotments map can be found in the Appendix section.

Tanana Chiefs Conference-Regional Non-Profit Corporation

The Tanana Chiefs Conference is the non-profit corporation that services Koyukuk. The Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) services thirty-seven federally recognized Interior Athabascan Villages of Alaska.



TCC officially formed in 1962 by tribal chiefs in the region who banded together to protect their native lands rights. The TCC region covers an area of 235,000 square miles in interior Alaska, which is an area equal to about 37 percent of the Alaska. TCC.s vision: "Healthy, Strong, Unified Tribes."

⁵ (Our Lands, 2018)

Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council



The Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council (YRITWC) is a non-profit organization made up of seventy-three Tribes and First Nation people with the goal to protect and preserve the Yukon River Watershed.

YRITWC offers the Brownfields program, Drinking water improvement program, solid waste management program, and a science program. Koyukuk actively utilizes the solid waste management program which assists in prolonging the life of the community landfill; this is done by backhaul and removing waste from the community.

The YRIYWC provides solid waste handling training to Tribal workers such as CPR, First Aide, and Emergency Response. Materials that can be backhauled include: lead acid batteries, household batteries, used oil, florescent light bulbs, motorized vehicles, and various electronics.⁶



Figure 13 Crowley Barge taking backhaul from Koyukuk

VPSO / Law Enforcement

There is no Village Peace and Safety Officer (VPSO) present in Koyukuk. There is an Alaska State trooper post in Galena that serves community residents. The neighboring community of Nulato has a VPO, which is paid for and employed by the City of Nulato and is the police to that village. The survey results reveal that 63% of the residents were concerned about the current law enforcement.

Are you concerned about the current law enforcement in your community?		
Yes	No	No Answer
14	7	3

⁶ (About Us, 2018)

Public Utilities

Washeteria

The Washeteria was built in 1972 and had several rehab jobs done; one in 1987 and the other in 2014-2015. It is a public building with 1,050 square feet. The Washeteria is an important facility for the community as it provides centralized distribution point for safe drinking water, showers, restrooms and laundry services.



Figure 14 Koyukuk Washeteria

The Residents hauls their drinking water supply from a watering point outside the Washeteria. Solid waste from the school complex, teacher's quarters and Washeteria flows directly into a sewage lagoon.

A 1987 renovation of the Washeteria included the wastewater treatment facilities removal from the Washeteria facility, and a wastewater lagoon was added. Since that time, the facility has continued to sustain heavy use and has started to display characteristics of an old facility that cannot take another re-hab.

A 2005 Sanitation Facilities Master plan, by ANTHC, recommended that a new Washeteria be constructed. Improvements have been limited due to funding restrictions.

In the summer of 2009 a new water storage tank was installed.

In 2014 the City of Koyukuk received a grant to up-grade and renovated the Washeteria facility.

1. A new water storage tank was replaced
2. The old paneling was taken out and replaced with new paneling
3. 4 new showers in both shower rooms were replaced
4. 2 shower rooms floors and 2 bathroom floors were replaced
5. All the old electrical wire system was torn out and replace with new wire
6. 2 rooms were painted – walls and floors
7. New hot water heaters were replaced
8. Solar Panels were installed

Current Needs for Washeteria: Both stairs to enter the Washeteria needs to be replaced. The wood structure to support the steps has deuterated over the years. And the roof needs to be replaced because the roof has been leaking for about 4-5 years in the front of the building. The front porch is dry rotting.

Biomass plant

The Biomass plant was built and completed in 2014/2015. It provides heat to the City Office, Clinic and Washeteria and saves the city of Koyukuk (rough estimate) up to 65,000 annually on cost for diesel. It employs 2 local residents and pays local residents to gather the drift wood to fuel the burner.



Figure 16 Koyukuk Biomass Building



Figure 15 Koyukuk Biomass Wood Stockpile

Water and Sewer

The Koyukuk City Council is the policy making body for the Washeteria and operates the central watering point⁷, where residents haul their own water. The City also maintains a sewage lagoon.

Residents use honey buckets or pit privies. Households are not plumbed at this time. The school utilizes the water and sewage disposal from the Washeteria.

Koyukuk is currently working on getting water and sewer for residential homes. A Master Plan is underway, and preliminary work has begun to upgrade the community to a flush/well system.



Figure 17 City of Koyukuk, Sewage Lagoon

Solid Waste

The City owns an uncertified class 3 landfill that is used as the waste management. The landfill currently meets the waste production in the community and there are no plans for a new landfill. With the help of the Koyukuk Tribal Council, Environmental office the landfill is graded annually in the spring. In 2017 the Koyukuk landfill scored an estimated 98%, and the only mark down was that there was no padlock on the front gate.

The current landfill is up-graded every year with the support of YRITWC. Crowley's barge helps by picking up the backhaul and transporting it to Nenana.

The Koyukuk Tribal Council employs two local residents to manage the waste with a landfill burn-unit and backhaul program.

Residents are tasked with hauling their own waste. The community has four households that use burn barrels, but the KTC environmental office has been trying to ban the use of burn barrels.

⁷ (Brownfields Information System , 2018)

Communications

The phones in Koyukuk are provided by ACS of the Northland, while AT&T offers long distance service. KIYU provides radio service to the community.

Internet is available through Alaska Satellite service/Exede. Exede started upgrading the communication system in 2016/2017 by installing new internet towers. The cost per hook up to a home will run up to \$100/150.00.



John Casey works for the company and resides in Nulato and will travel to hook up homes with internet. The order has to be called in to the company and then it will go to John in Nulato. After John gets the order from AK satellite, then he travels to the community to hook up. Currently 7-9 homes have internet.

For other tribal members that do not have internet, the Koyukuk Tribal Council has a computer in the lobby of their offices for the KTC members to use for jobs, email, outside communications.

Power/Energy



Figure 18 Koyukuk Power Plant

The City of Koyukuk powers the community with electricity via the Koyukuk Electric Company. The Power Plant is approximately 1,363 square feet.



The Koyukuk school receives a Power Cost Equalization (PCE) credit through Alaska Energy Authority.

The Koyukuk Power Plant stores four electric generators and has an on-call operator. The building was constructed in 2006 and is currently in good condition.⁸

⁸ (Energy Audit City of Koyukuk , 2018)

Below is the Power Cost Equalization Program data for the community of Koyukuk. Data collected between 7/1/15 through 6/30/16 by the Alaska Energy Authority.⁹

PCE Statistical Data			
PCE Eligible kWh - Residential Customers	83,234	Average Annual PCE Payment per Eligible Customer	\$750
PCE Eligible kWh - Community Facility Customers	27,817	Average PCE Payment per Eligible kWh	\$0.44
Total PCE Eligible kWh	111,051	Last Reported Residential Rate Charged (based on 500 kWh)	\$0.95
Average Monthly PCE Eligible kWh per Residential Customer	126	Last Reported PCE Level (per kWh)	\$0.42
Average Monthly PCE Eligible kWh per Community Facility Customer	506	Effective Residential Rate (per kWh)	\$0.53
Average Monthly PCE Eligible Community Facility kWh per Person	27	PCE Eligible kWh vs Total kWh Sold	54.3%

Bulk Fuel

The City of Koyukuk owns two tanks for heating oil and one tank for gasoline. The heating oil tank has a 60,000 gallon capacity and the gasoline tank has a 30,000 capacity. Overall, all tanks are in good condition.

CROWLEY FUELS ALASKA The City of Koyukuk purchases its fuel from Crowley Petroleum Distribution, Inc. at the rate of \$3.5635 a gallon. The fuel is delivered by barge on an annual basis around August of September.

The Yukon-Koyukuk School district owns a 30,000 gallon diesel fuel tank which is also in good condition. The fuel price for 1 gallon of diesel fuel is \$4.25 for utility/whole sale and \$6.30 for retail.

There is a fuel depot available for community residents where the fuel price is \$7.00 for one gallon of gasoline.



Figure 19 City of Koyukuk Fuel Depot

⁹ (Power Cost Equalization report 2017 , 2018)

Public Facilities

Tribal/City Office

The Koyukuk City Office owns a two-story building in which they house their administrative offices located on the 2nd floor. They rent to the Koyukuk Tribal Council which houses the tribal offices located on the first floor. The building is 1,800 square feet and was built in the 1970's. It is in fair condition, although the roof is in poor condition.

There are three different heating sources: furnace, an oil stove, and a wood stove. Both offices are open Monday through Friday 8:00am-5:00pm. The building also has solar panels for alternative energy source.

The Tribe was awarded Strategic Technical Assistance Response Team (START) assistance from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs and the Denali Commissions in 2013.

According to the data collected from the community feedback survey and from the community meeting, a majority of residents would like to see a new Tribal Office built in the future.



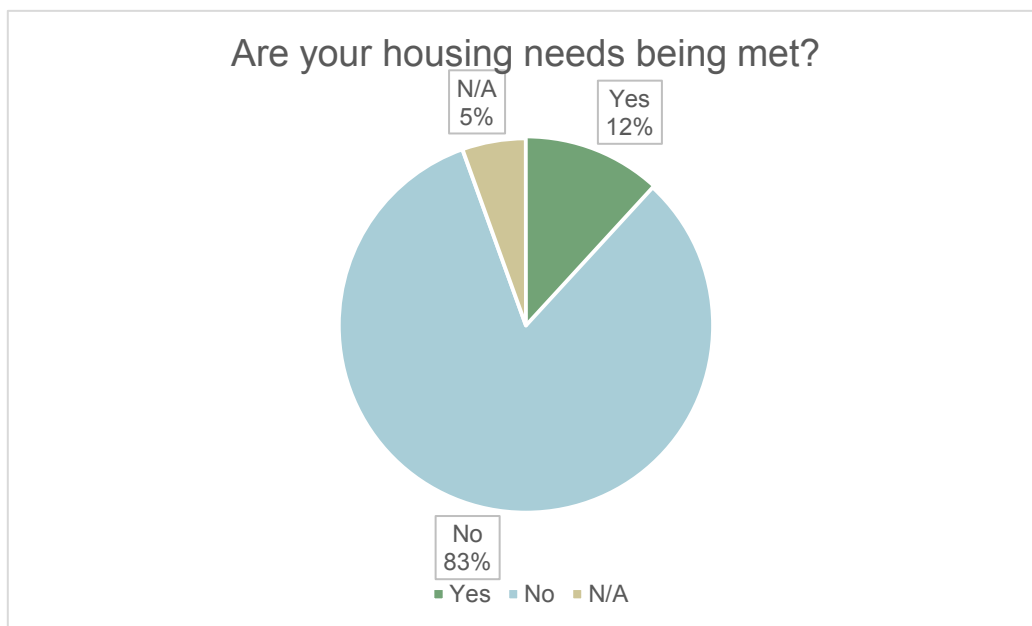
Figure 20 City of Koyukuk Administrative Office Building

Housing

There are 55 housing units in the community of Koyukuk. 40 are occupied and 16 are vacant. Of those 16 vacant, they are used seasonally. Houses owned by their occupants equal 29 and 10 people rent their homes. The average home is estimated to be valued at 10,000 as of the 2000 census. There are 39 households with average household of 2.59. Family household is 25 with average family household is 3.32. There are 14 non-family households.

All of the homes are considered livable however; the houses are too small for growing families. The houses need utility rooms for the upcoming phase 1 of the water/sewage project. Many homes are too small to accommodate these new utilities room. The Koyukuk Tribal Council will use grant funding to purchase material to add this room onto fifteen homes that are chosen from a list.

There are eleven homes that are used by the home owners to subsistence fish. There are not enough homes to currently meet the demand for housing.



Are your housing needs being met?		
Yes	No	No Answer
3	21	1

Meneelghaadze T'oh Clinic

A Meneelghaadze T'oh Clinic was completed in 2015. The clinic employs two health aides, Kalene Lolnitz and Mary Malamute; Medical Coder, Sharon Pilot; and one behavioral health aide, Sarah Dayton. Koyukuk Tribal Council provides administrative and supervisory support for the Clinic.

The two Health Aides provide basic primary health care and emergency services including diagnostic assessments and the dispensing of medications. They are supported by a Community Health Aide Program Coordinator. The program has an instructor, a public Health Nurse and a Physician based in Fairbanks with the Chief Andrew Isaac Health Center (CAIHC). They are also supported by a volunteer group called Koyukuk Emergency Response team. The clinic facility also has a dental unit with a dental chair and x-ray machine.



Figure 21 Community Health Aides, Kalene Lolnitz and Mary Lena Malamute

Through Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the AFHCAN Telehealth Program (Telemedicine) is set up for the health aides to have direct contact with the Doctor at CAIHC.

- Telemedicine is the use of medical information exchanged from one site to another via electronic communications to improve patients “health status”
- ...“telehealth”...is often used to encompass a broader definition of remote healthcare that does not always involve clinical services.”

Patients travel is coordinated through CAIHC.



Figure 22 Meneelghaadze T'oh Health Clinic, side view and front view

Ella B. Vernetti School



The Ella B. Vernetti School is part of the Yukon-Koyukuk School District (YKSD). The school was built in 1979 and teaches kindergarten to 8th grade students. The school is approximately 6,912 feet and stands two stories tall. The school has running water, plumbing, and shower stalls. There were ten students enrolled during the school year of 2016-2017. There are two teachers on staff with a cafeteria cook.

The programs within the school include early head start, tutoring and a meal program. There are also two primary youth programs in the community. There is a Summer Youth Program which is through the Tribe and the Koyukuk Tribal Council sponsors a wellness program that provides activities for youth throughout the school year.

YKSD has one Teacher housing unit for the Principal/Teacher.



Figure 23 Ella B. Vernetti School, Front View

There currently aren't any childcare facilities in Koyukuk. This is a big problem for working mothers. No one is available to watch their children during working hours.



Figure 25 Ella B. Vernetti School, Playground



Figure 24 Ella B. Vernetti School, Teacher Housing

Post Office

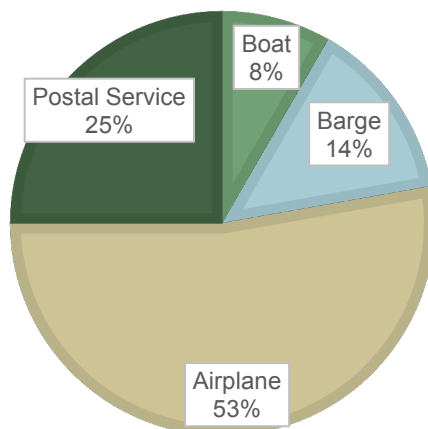
There is one person on staff who works at the post office, Jessica Huntington, Postmaster. The post office is open five days a week for six hours a day. Mail is received into the community twice a week but is sometimes unreliable and the time fluctuates depending on weather conditions. The particle and mail is delivered by airplane and Koyukuk is currently contracting with Raven Airline as their primary mail carrier.



Figure 26 Koyukuk Post Office

HOW DO YOU GET SUPPLIES TO THE VILLAGE?

■ Boat ■ Barge ■ Airplane ■ Postal Service ■ Snow Machine



How do you get supplies to the Village?				
Boat	Barge	Airlines(plane)	Postal Service	Snow Machine
3	5	19	9	3

Community Hall

The Koyukuk Community Hall, a log structure building was built in 1981 mostly through village contributions and community initiative efforts. The construction project substantially lacked input from architectural design and construction standards. The hall is approximately 40 feet by 40 feet (1,600 square feet) and is built as an open single room space. The community of Koyukuk has long outgrown the hall and is actively looking at ways to fund a new community hall. The building has electrical power and is heated with a wood stove and a laser vented heater, Toyostove. No water or sewer plumbing is available.

The community building provides meeting space for various community functions including village wide meeting, workshops, and conferences, social, cultural and traditional events such as dances, potlatches, potlucks, award recognitions, funerals, holiday gatherings and numerous other local functions. It is an important facility for the cultural, traditional, and community well-being for Koyukuk.



Figure 27 Koyukuk Community Hall, Front Side View



Figure 28 Koyukuk Community Hall, Back View

Emergency Services

Emergency services include Volunteer EMT, Volunteer Koyukuk Search & Rescue and volunteer Fire Fighters.

In 2016 each home received an CB radio for emergency services.

Koyukuk also partakes in the Kid's Don't Float program.

Economy

Local Stores and Businesses

The Koyukuk community has one local store owned by Kateel Enterprises, it carries WIC, general supplies, groceries, and other household goods. The store is authorized to accept Alaska food stamps by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was established in 2010 and has two employees. There is also a Last Chance Liquor Store located six miles below Koyukuk on the trail to Nulato.¹⁰

The community currently has five active business licenses and fourteen business licenses with the status of inactive. The active business licenses include Kateel Enterprises, Koyukuk Snow Removal, Last Chance Liquor Store, and Malemute Airport Operations.

Income Levels

The Income and Poverty Data Tables below are from U.S. Census Bureau's 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Income	Estimate	Margin of Error
Per Capita Income	\$13,550	\$4,294 +/-
Median Household Income	\$20,313	\$8,129 +/-
Median Family Income	\$21,667	\$13,482 +/-

Poverty	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population for whom poverty status is determined	104	32 +/-
Persons below poverty level	54.80%	14.00% +/-
All Individuals below 125 percent of poverty level	65	28 +/-

¹⁰ (Community Data Base Online Koyukuk, 2018)

Composition of Employment

In 2016 there were 75 residents who were the age of 16 and over, 55 of which were employed. There were 17 residents employed in the Private Sector, 38 in the Local Government Sector and 0 in the State government. There were 12 unemployment insurance claims reported in 2016.¹¹

The State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development reports the type of worker occupation by Industry for 2016.

2016 Workers by Industry

	Number of Workers	Percent of total employed	Female	Male	Age 45 and over	Age 50 and over
Construction	2	3.6	0	2	2	2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	4	7.3	2	2	2	1
Professional Business Services	1	1.8	1	0	1	1
Education & Health Services	8	14.5	8	0	4	4
Leisure and Hospitality	1	1.8	0	1	1	0
Local Government	38	69.1	18	20	21	20
Other	1	1.8	1	1	1	1

¹¹ (Research and Analysis, 2018)

Available Jobs

There are few full-time jobs in the community forcing many residents to rely on seasonal, sporadic income and government transfers. The Koyukuk Tribal Council, City of Koyukuk, Health Clinic, the Ella B. Verneti School, US Post Office, and locally-owned store provides the only year-round employment.

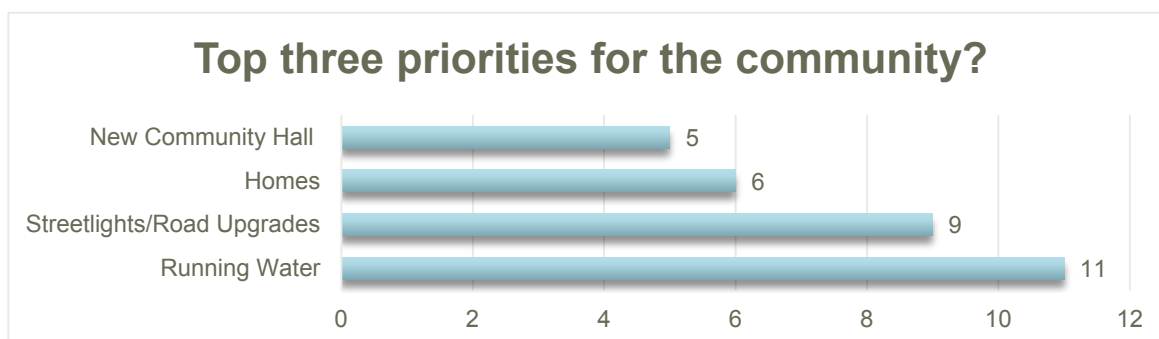
Firefighting with the Bureau of Land Management, construction work, and other seasonal jobs provide sporadic income to supplement subsistence opportunities. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits in Koyukuk. Trapping and beadwork also supplement incomes.

According to the Alaska Department of Labor for the number of workers with experience in Industry 2012-2016: 4 were in accommodations and food services, 21 were in Health care and social assistance, 9 were in Construction, 4 were in mining, 4 were in State government, 3 were in trade, 3 were in transportation and warehousing, and 2 were in Administration/support/waste management.

The Koyukuk Tribal Council and City actively post-employment, training, and education opportunities when they become available to assist community members in being well-informed of those opportunities.

Industry & Capital Projects

An upcoming construction project being implemented is the phase 1 of water and sewer project with the assistance of Alaska Native Health Consortium. The top three projects identified as priorities by the responses in the Community Feedback Survey is upgrading roads/streetlights, new homes, and a new community hall. There are four projects identified in the chart and the bar graph because the running water and user project is already underway in its first phase and funding has already been identified.



Barriers to Economic Development

The chart below illustrates some of the challenges Koyukuk faces in regards to economic development in and around the Koyukuk community. These challenging factors are also shared by many other remote rural villages in regards to economic development.

The Koyukuk tribe is included in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), 2016-2021 which was created by the Tanana Chiefs Conference. The CEDS document outlines the Economic Development goals and objectives for the TCC region and the strategies to build capacity and promote local businesses.

High Energy Costs to keep a building running (Heating & Electricity)

Limited Employment Opportunities

Geographic Remoteness/High Cost of Transportation

Most residents lack access to startup capital for small businesses

Lack of steady income coming into Koyukuk to keep projects going

Internet connectivity is limited, slow, & expensive

Education attainment in the TCC region is lower than the state average

Poor cell phone/phone coverage throughout the region

Many do not have the adequate credit to be eligible for a loan

Limited Availability to Land Ownership

Assets

The community assets were identified by Koyukuk residents in the 2018 Community Feedback survey and Public Community Meeting in May. Community assets are the strengths that can be improve the quality of life. Establishing community assets empowers community members to have ownership over their ability to create positive community change. The chart below illustrates assets categorized by human capital, social capital, infrastructure capital, and cultural capital.

Human Capital	Social Capital	Infrastructure Capital	Culture Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Motivated for more training & education opportunities• Desire to teach traditional way of life to the youth• Hard working & motivated memebers• Honor & Respect for elders, youth, and each other• Strong family values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong unity & willingness to work together• Active Tribal and City Council• Participation in community activities & Events• Self-Sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgraded Health Clinic 2015• Baseball Park• Implementing Phase 1 of Water & Sewer Project• 2014 grant funds to rehab washeteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residents eager to continue speaking the Koyukuk Language• Actively paracticing Traditional Knowlegde• Potatches• Documented History & Knowledge

Potential for Growth

When asked what other trainings would you like to see provided to community members, 3 responded First aid/CPR, 2 responded Divers License, and 2 responded with carpentry. Other training opportunities identified in the 2018 survey included heavy equipment, water & sewer, firefighting, pipefitting, and electrical training.

When asked what some of the potential local businesses are for the community in the Community Feedback Survey 2018, the majority of answers included a Co-op/Tribally owned store, Selling of Native Arts/Crafts, and Hardware/Wood product sale.

Transportation

External Transportation

The primary mode of transportation into Koyukuk is air travel. Koyukuk is equipped with a State-owned 3,000 foot gravel runway that lacks navigational lights. Scheduled air service is provided five times per week to Koyukuk. The main Air services offered to Koyukuk are Ravn Air, Wrights Air, and occasionally Everts Air for freight. Koyukuk has 2.9 miles of existing roads, according to the 1993 transportation inventory. As a second-class city, State statutes permit Koyukuk to regulate road improvements within its boundaries; however, Koyukuk has not assumed this role due to the high costs.

Another major mode of transportation is by boat. The community receives barge service three times per year during the summer. The Barge services are Crowley, Ruby Marine, and Inland Barge. Residents also use private boats for local travel, fishing, hunting, and recreational purposes. Snow machines, all-terrain vehicles, dog sleds, and automobiles are utilized for local travel. Residents use winter trails to travel to other nearby villages and for winter subsistence activities.

Internal Transportation

The road system is fairly new and in good condition, although they all require maintenance and improvements to keep it functional to meet the needs of the community for the next five years, and beyond. In the next five years Koyukuk hopes to have 2 ft. of sub-soil on all the Koyukuk existing roads. And possible add more road extensions to expand the village of Koyukuk.

With-in the community there is a few old roads with perfectly good gravel that could be used for the main road from the Airport, store and post office. Eventually in the next five years all the community road will have sub-surface on it.



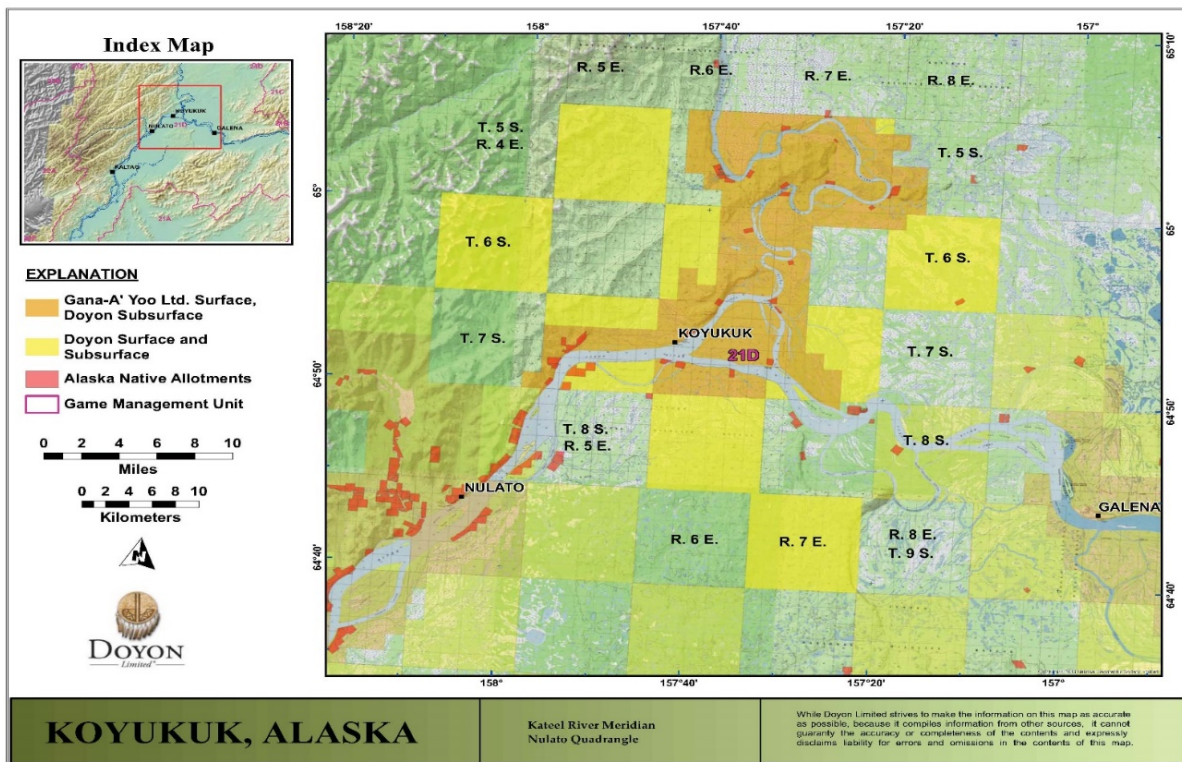
Figure 29 Koyukuk Modes of Transportation

Land Use and Environment

Land Ownership

Koyukuk's Corporation, Gana-A' Yoo, Limited owns 115,200 acres of land. The Tribe has not completed its 14(C)3 conveyance. Village entitlement is 92,160 acres. As seen in the map below, created by Doyon Limited, there are Native Allotments (identified in pink) scattered sporadically around Koyukuk. These allotments are individually owned land.¹²

There is a nearby Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge which is federal land, approximately 18 million acres. Congress established the Refuge in 1980 to conserve wildlife and to provide for continued subsistence uses under the Alaska National Interests Land Conservation Act. In 1990 Koyukuk Refuge was combined with Nowitna Refuge so is now commonly called Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Complex.



¹² (Our Lands, 2018)

Environmental Concerns

Koyukuk's primary environmental concern is erosion and the threat of future flooding on the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers. A Koyukuk community member stated they were concerned about cut banks and spring time erosion in Koyukuk. Another community member identified a concern of potential spring floods. The flood history is an important element for erosion control because it directly reflects the source of the problem, the river. Floods occur in rivers as a result of a large input of water to the drainage basin in the form of rainfall, snowmelt, and river ice break-up.

According to the Community of Koyukuk Comprehensive Community Development Plan 2008, erosion control to stabilize the river bank was established as the number one priority of the community. In the Koyukuk community the average erosion is about four feet per year, and no outside agency has provided direct funding to address the erosion problem. The community has tried to fix the problem with several small-scale attempts over the years by dumping wood and ground debris along the riverbank but had only minimal success. The community recommendation is that a planning process be established to develop a meaningful erosion control project that will address local needs.¹³

The possibility of a wildland fire also poses a risk to the community of Koyukuk. Each year, between 600 and 800 wildland fires occur between March and October and burn across Alaska causing extensive damage. Even though wildland fires cause much destruction they are also a natural part of many healthy ecosystems. Fires are essential to maintain the biodiversity and long-term ecological health of the land, and in Alaska the natural fire regime is characterized by a return interval of 50 to 200 years, depending on the vegetation type, topography and location.¹⁴ The primary cause of fires in the Koyukuk area is lightning. Koyukuk included appropriate response to Wildland Fire in their Local Hazards Mitigation Plan (LHMP), Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), and Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Fire Management Plan.

¹³ (Pilot, 2008)

¹⁴ (safety, 2010)

Severe Weather is another hazard identified by the Koyukuk community in the LHMP. According to the LHMP, in Alaska, there is great potential for weather disasters. Severe weather consists of winter storms, extreme cold, ice storms, heavy snow (if it exceeds 12 inches in 24-hour period), and high winds. The winters are harsh and cold with temperatures in the vicinity of 40 below being common. The average annual precipitation is thirteen inches per year and the average annual snowfall is sixty inches per year. The LHMP lists severe weather goals and projects with the addition of Storm ready, which is a nationwide community preparedness program that uses a grassroots approach to help communities develop plans to handle all types of severe weather.

The final hazard identified by the Koyukuk LHMP is Earthquakes. Alaska is one of the most seismically active regions in the world, because Alaska is where 11 percent of the world's earthquakes occur. In Alaska, earthquakes of magnitude 7 or greater occur on average of about once a year, and magnitude 8 earthquakes average about 14 years between events. There have been no major recorded earthquakes in Koyukuk, but it is located close to the Kaltag fault. Koyukuk's Earthquake Mitigation Goal is to obtain funding to protect existing critical infrastructure from earthquake damage, and if the funding is obtained then they will perform an engineering assessment of the earthquake vulnerability of each identified critical infrastructure owned by the City of Koyukuk.¹⁵

The community of Koyukuk has a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC). The purpose of the SPCC plan is to stay in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which adopted 40 CFR, Part 112 in 1974, and substantially amended it in August 2002. Additionally, these oil pollution prevention regulations require the preparation of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) for facilities with above ground oil storage that exceed 1,320 gallons, and which due to their location could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Therefore, the Koyukuk tank farm has gross storage capacity of 117,000 gallons and it is located approximately 1,000 feet from the Yukon River, navigable water. Lastly, the plan is to be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices to prevent and mitigate damage to the environment from oil spills.¹⁶

¹⁵ (safety, 2010)

¹⁶ (Brownfields Information System , 2018)

Wild Resource Harvest (Subsistence)

The riverine environment provides access to forest resources for building homes and traditional subsistence resources for food and clothing. Historically, the Koyukon Athabascan peoples had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved between them following the migrations of wild game. Today, there are twelve summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Traditional subsistence resources utilized by the Indian peoples include fish, caribou, moose, sheep, bear, hare, beaver, muskrat, marmot, fox, wolves, rabbit, lynx, and migratory birds. The first school was constructed in 1939. After the school was built, families began to live at Koyukuk year-round.



Figure 31 Shanay Kriska, Jaylein Kriska, Destiny Demoski-Tritt Cutting Salmon

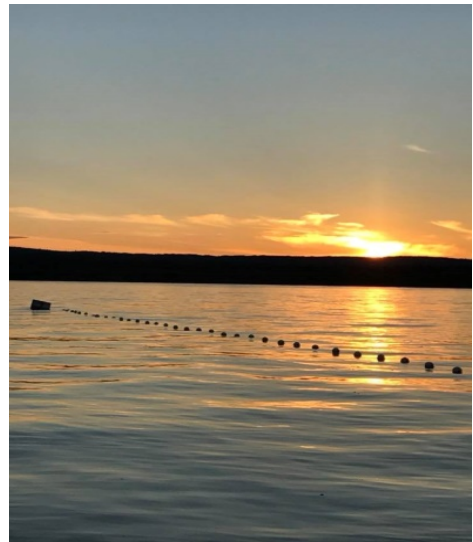


Figure 30 Fishnet on the Yukon River at Sunset

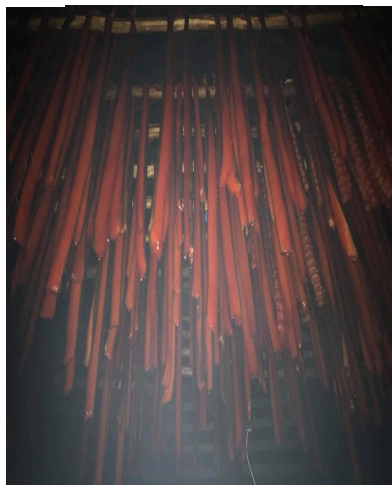


Figure 32 King Salmon Strips Hanging in the Smokehouse

Community Well-Being

Churches

Most residents in Koyukuk are catholic by faith. The first church, a 5-section church, was built in the 60's and was torn down in 90's, due to dilapidation. An old school generator building was reconstructed, and standing now is the St. Patrick's Church. Alongside the church sits the catholic living quarters.

Koyukuk does not have a resident priest, instead, Brother Robert Ruzicka, who lives 18 miles away in the next community of Nulato, comes to Koyukuk to hold service. Residents are able to enjoy church service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and on special occasions outside the normal schedule.

Elder Care Programs

There is no Elder Nutrition Program in Koyukuk.

Accessibility

The Koyukuk Clinic and the Ella B. Verneti School are the only two public buildings with wheel chair ramps.

Head start

There is no head start in Koyukuk.

Additional Education

Koyukuk Tribal Council has an employment and education program run the Employment and Education Program Assistant. They keep tribal members updated with current opportunities. Koyukuk Tribe offers Higher Education scholarships and On the Job Training funds. Koyukuk also utilizes the Tanana Chiefs Conference Education and Employment programs available.

[Cultural, Seasonal Events and Gatherings]

Koyukuk Tribe hosted a 2018 Winter Cultural Camp on April 16-19, 2018 with 8 students in attendance. The camp was funded in part by the Koyukuk Tribe and the Doyon Culture and Language Grant. The camp was held 20 miles above Koyukuk on the Koyukuk River where they learned survival skills along with tips on how to trap and hunt. This camp was taught by local residents.

Koyukuk Tribe also hosted the 2017 Summer Cultural Camp sponsored by RurAL CAP. The camp was held at a local fishing camp 8 miles below Koyukuk on the Yukon River. Participants were taught survival skills and a gained great fish cutting skills by the local experts.

The community of Koyukuk also hosts the Annual Christmas Gift Exchange, where each participant pick a name out of the hat and they hold a Christmas Eve Party where the participants will exchange gifts and Santa's helper will provide all the children with a gift and a stocking.

Another big event is the Annual Easter Celebration, which starts out with a church service, where everyone sports their newest and prettiest clothing. Once church is out, the adults will go outside to hide eggs, candy and trinkets for the children. Once finished, the children are released by age groups, with the youngest ones first, then the fun begins.

Each year the community gets together for a big Mother's Day picnic where the women makes a side dish and the men will grill and the whole town gather to honor the mothers.

On 4th of July the Tribe sponsors the Koyukuk Annual Fun Run/Walk, where the participants will run or walk from the Community Hall to the Cemetery and back, a good 4 miles. Then they will host the races for all ages and grill burgers and hot dogs to be served with chips and side dishes.



Figure 34 Ted Jones, Unknown, Unknown, Evan Huntington?, Alec Malamute at Winter Camp, 2018



Figure 33 Evan Huntington, Alec Malamute, Rayme Lolnitz, Cherish Esmailka at Winter Camp, 2018

The Koyukuk Sports Association hosts the baseball/softball tournament, the last one of the year, usually in late August, called the Yukon Series, where teams come from surrounding villages and trophies are given out for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, All-tourney, MVP and Sportsmanship for both the women and men teams.

Story Tells Koyukuk Legend

“There is a cave at Koyukuk what a rock sticking up in the cave towards the back. It is said that back in the days when all animals were people, the Raven (who is a tricker always looking for a way to free food) tricked people into playing seesaw on the Koyukuk bluff on a log. All the people climbed on the log. All the people climbed on the log and then he (the raven) covered himself up with a blanket in the center of the log and split the log. Everyone fell off and got killed and turned into animals. Only few survived. At a time, a young girl was living in the cave. She was sitting in the back of the cave with her back to the door. When everybody died,”

Written by Julie Jones, published in Han Zaadletl’ee, April 1993.

Koyukuk Accomplishments

1. 2008 - Environmental four-wheeler
2. 2008 - New airport
3. 2014 - New clinic
4. 2014 - Washeteria up-grade
5. 2014 - Tribal office four- wheeler was purchased second hand from ANTCH after they were done with the new health center
6. 2014 - Tribal Truck (flatbed) purchased second had from ANTCH after they were done working on the new clinic and rehab of the Washeteria
7. 2014 - New biomass heating system for the City, Washeteria, new clinic
8. 2014 - City of Koyukuk purchased a truck to haul fuel to the new clinic and the Washeteria
9. 2015 - Hooked up the health clinic to the water plant
10. 2016 - VHF radios for Search and rescue purpose
11. 2017 - City bought a double load washer for the Washeteria
12. 2017 - Two dump trucks and 1 loader was purchase and delivered to Koyukuk on the last barge
13. 2018 - Environmental snow machine with haul sled
14. Sewing and arts n crafts at least once a week
15. Tribal shed to prepare subsistence food almost completed

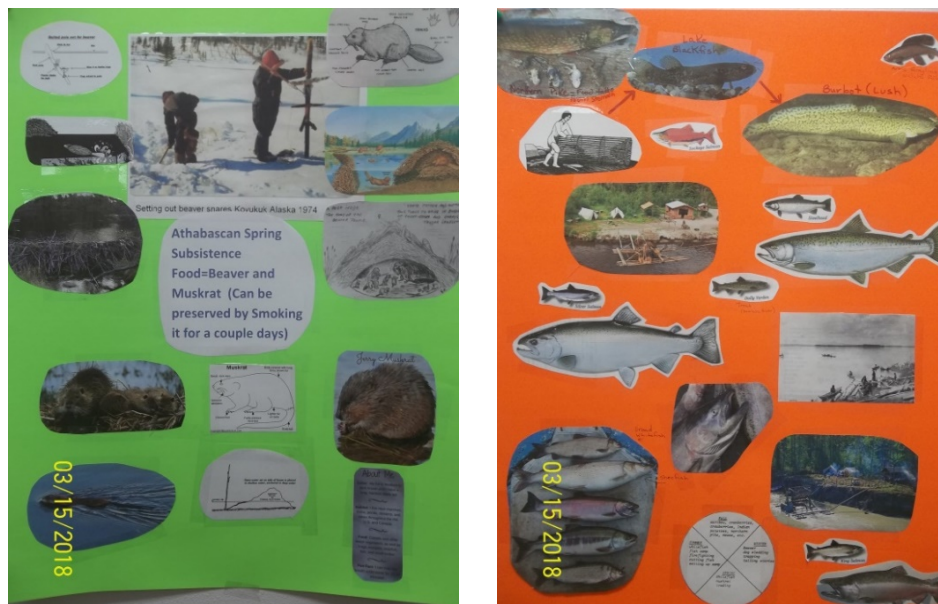


Figure 35 Culture Camp Collage by the Ella B. Vernetti School Students

Community Goals and Objectives

GOAL #1: KOYUKUK HAS SAFE RELIABLE WATER AND SEWER TO ENSURE THE HEALTH, SAFETY AND SANITATION NEEDS ARE MET FOR ALL RESIDENTS

GOAL #2: EVERY KOYUKUK RESIDENT HAS A SAFE, AFFORDABLE AND ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES TO CALL THEIR OWN

GOAL #3: KOYUKUK HAS UPGRADED CONTEMPORARY ROADS TO PROVIDE SAFETY FOR ALL DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS AND ACCESS TO A NEW SUBDIVISION

GOAL #4: KOYUKUK HAS A NEW TRIBAL COMMUNITY HALL TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF SERVICES ARE PROVIDED IN AN EFFICIENT AND TIMELY MANNER; A PLACE OF GATHERING FOR COMMUNITY MEETINGS; AN ELDER NUTRITION PROGRAM TO PROVIDE HEALTHY HOME COOKED MEALS; AND PLACE TO HOUSE A DISPLAY AREA FOR NATIVE ARTS & CRAFTS AND VETERAN DISPLAY

GOAL #5: OUR ECONOMY IS THRIVING AND EVERYONE IS EMPLOYED; OUR YOUNGER GENERATION IS EDUCATED TO BECOME FUTURE LEADERS.

GOAL #6: KOYUKUK RESIDENTS ARE SAFE, HAPPY, HEALTHY, GREAT ROLE MODELS WHO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN CULTURAL PRACTICES.

Water & Sewer

GOAL #1: KOYUKUK HAS SAFE RELIABLE WATER AND SEWER TO ENSURE THE HEALTH, SAFETY AND SANITATION NEEDS ARE MET FOR ALL RESIDENTS

Objective: The City of Koyukuk will continue to work with Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) to make water and sewer services available to individual residential homes. Koyukuk will ensure the current work being done by ANTHC will continue until each home is set up with individual water wells and septic tanks with leach fields.

Objective: The City of Koyukuk will seek funding to ensure ANTHC completes all phases of the water and sewer plan

Objective: The Koyukuk Tribal Council will seek funding to ensure the existing housing stock is efficient to receive the water and sewer services available.

Project Lead: City of Koyukuk and Koyukuk Tribal Council

Housing

GOAL #2: EVERY KOYUKUK RESIDENT HAS A SAFE, AFFORDABLE AND ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES TO CALL THEIR OWN

Objectives: Seek funding for sawmill so that the residents can mill their logs and make lumber.

Objectives: Find volunteers to help with logging efforts and to put up four walls to be eligible for the Interior Regional Housing Authority Self-Help Program.

Objectives: Work with IRHA to apply for ICDBG Grant to build homes.

Objectives: Work with the City of Koyukuk to obtain site control/land and update lot plans

Project Lead: Koyukuk Tribal Council and City of Koyukuk

Transportation

GOAL #3: KOYUKUK HAS UPGRADED CONTEMPORARY ROADS TO PROVIDE SAFETY FOR ALL DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS AND ACCESS TO A NEW SUBDIVISION

Objectives: Seek funding from Federal Highway, State Department of Transportation and other agencies to build 3rd Ridge road extension, section 40.

Objectives: Koyukuk Tribe will address all safety issues safety guardrails, boat and vehicle safety, street lights, road maintenance, and road extension in the Koyukuk Transportation Safety plan.

Project Lead: Koyukuk Tribe

Infrastructure

GOAL #4: KOYUKUK HAS A NEW TRIBAL OFFICE TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF SERVICES ARE PROVIDED IN AN EFFICIENT AND TIMELY MANNER; A PLACE OF GATHERING FOR COMMUNITY MEETINGS; AN ELDER NUTRITION PROGRAM TO PROVIDE HEALTHY HOME COOKED MEALS; AND PLACE TO HOUSE A DISPLAY AREA FOR NATIVE ARTS & CRAFTS AND VETERAN DISPLAY

Objective: Seek funding from USDA, EDA or Denali Commission for design and cost for building which will house tribal office space, community gathering place, kitchen for elder nutrition program, and space to display, native arts and crafts and veteran recognition.

Objective: Work with City of Koyukuk to secure site control for new building.

Objective: Seek ICDBG funding to build Community Tribal Hall. Seek other funding opportunities from Denali Commission, Rasmuson Foundation, etc.

Objective: Utilize sawmill to reduce cost of material by providing local resources such as logs and lumber.

Objective: Work with TCC Energy Department to seek funding for alternative energy methods.

Project Lead: Koyukuk Tribal Council

Economic Development

GOAL #5: OUR ECONOMY IS THRIVING AND EVERYONE IS EMPLOYED; OUR YOUNGER GENERATION IS EDUCATED TO BECOME FUTURE LEADERS.

Objective: Work with TCC Employment and Education department to determine the needs of the unemployed or underemployed.

Objective: Seek funding to purchase a Sawmill to increase income by providing local hire to operate the Sawmill and to reduce the cost of building materials.

Objective: Obtain inventory from local arts & crafts vendors to display in the new Tribal Community Hall.

Objective: Encourage local arts & craft vendors to set up craft tables during events or have craft bazaar.

Objective: Work with TCC Planning and Development to prepare an economic development plan to be eligible for Economic Development Administration funding to promote economic development.

Objective: Work with air services to lower freight rates to lower the cost of food.

Objective: Work with training centers to enroll students in heavy equipment, hand tools, table saws, etc. training programs.

Community Health and Wellness

GOAL #6: KOYUKUK RESIDENTS ARE SAFE, HAPPY, HEALTHY, GREAT ROLE MODELS WHO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN CULTURAL PRACTICES.

Objective: Work with local elders/teachers to teach traditional songs and dance.

Objective: Work with TCC Behavioral health to provide wellness retreats.

Objective: Encourage participation by advertising and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Objective: Create support groups to help with recovery from addictions. Seek volunteers to create the walking groups, talking circles, alcohol anonymous, narcotic anonymous.

Objective: Utilize the Ella B. Verneti School gym to hold yoga, Zumba, or other activity to increase aerobic activity.

Objective: Work with Behavioral Health Aide to provide resources for healing

Objective: Work with TCC to facilitate a Men's gathering / Women's gathering

Objective: Create an Elder Volunteer program to ensure the health and safety of local elders.

Objective: Update the emergency response list and distribute to all households

Project Lead: Koyukuk Tribal Council, Behavioral Health Aide

Community Contact Information

Koyukuk Tribal Council

P.O. Box 109
Koyukuk, AK 99754
Ph. (907) 927-2253
Fax (907) 927-2220
Email: Loretta.Lolnitz@tananachiefs.org

City of Koyukuk

P.O. Box 49
Koyukuk, AK 99754
Ph. (907) 927-2215
Fax (907) 927-2230
Email: Koyukuk_ak@hotmail.com

Meneelghaadze T'oh Clinic

P.O. Box 30
Koyukuk, AK 99754
Ph. (907) 927-2211
www.tananachiefs.org

Gana-A'Yoo, Limited Corporation

6927 Old Seward Suite 101
Anchorage, AK 99518
Ph. (907) 569-9599
Fax (907) 569-9699
www.ganaayoo.com

Tanana Chiefs Conference

122 1st Ave, Suite 600
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Ph. (907) 452-8251
www.tananachiefs.org



Figure 36 Pair of Hand Made Snow Shoes

Appendices

Appendix 1: Community Feedback Survey

Koyukuk Tribal Council Community Feedback Survey
Feb. 28-March 5, 2018

GENERAL QUESTIONS:

1. What is your most important concern facing your community today, and why is it such a concern?
2. What are the current strengths of your community?
3. What do you enjoy most about living in your community?
4. What do you enjoy most about living in your community?
5. Should community members throw there fish/meat scraps in the river along the banks of the village?

ECONOMY:

1. Did you have difficulty finding a job in the last five years?
2. Was the job (circle one): permanent, temporary, or seasonal?
3. What opportunities are available in your community?
4. How do you get your supplies to the village?
5. What are some potential local businesses for your community?

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS:

1. Would you like to see a Koyukuk Athabascan dance group in Koyukuk?
2. Would you join the dance group?
3. Should there be more cultural activities taught at the public school in Koyukuk? If yes what:
4. What other trainings would you like to see provided for the tribal members?
5. What subsistence activities would you like to see taught in our community?

TRANSPORTATION:

1. How often do you leave your community? (Circle one) Once a year / twice a year / 3 or more times a year
2. Should the Community Roads in Koyukuk be up-graded? Would you like to see more Roads in Koyukuk? If yes where:

LAND USE/ HEALTH AND WELLNESS

1. Should Koyukuk have a community park, where community events can be held? If yes where:
2. At the new community picnic park would you like to see a Running trail with exercise stations added?
3. What would you like to see done on our existing Baseball Park?

Appendix 2 Continued: Community Feedback Survey

INFRASTRUCTURE:

1. Are there enough homes in Koyukuk to meet demands?
2. What is your primary concern regarding housing?
3. Is your household over crowded?
4. How would you rate the housing situation now in your community: poor / fair / excellent
5. Are your housing needs met? If No: what do you need?
6. Should we build a whole new community hall, or should we re-hab and add on to the existing one.
7. Should the old clinic/library (city owned) be used for something? If yes, what:
8. Are you concerned about the current law enforcement in your community? Yes / No If yes: How could it improve?

Goal areas:

1. What are some projects that can be done to improve your community?
2. What are your top three priorities for the community?
3. What do you want your community to look like in 5 years?

Appendix 2: Community Meeting Sign-in Sheet

Koyukuk Community Planning Meeting Sign-in

May 7, 2018

	Name (Please Print)	Organization, Job Title, Volunteer or Community Member	Survey Complete
1	Barbara Luit	Admin Assistant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2	DALE KRISKA	Koyukuk	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	Laurie Lolnitz	TA - Koyukuk Tribal Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓	Hazel S Lolnitz	E.T. - Koyukuk Tribal Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5	DAVID DAYTON		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓	Shirley Sam	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7	Carl Supersir	E&E	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8	Margie Dayton	villager!	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9	Elija Jones	"	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	John Makemite		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Morgan Makemite		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	CHRISTIAN MOSES		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Evan Lepp Jones		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14	Damien Dayton		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Alec Makemite		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Koyukuk Community Planning Meeting Sign-in

May 7, 2018

	Name (Please Print)	Organization, Job Title, Volunteer or Community Member	Survey Complete
X	Dazlyn Dayton	Andrew Dayton	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Michael Day	Teacher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Ted Jones	Ray Polson	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Harry Jones		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	PERCY Lolnitz		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Dewain Dayton		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓	Ed E-mailka		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓	Suma Kriska		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓	Davita Harris		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓	Sasha Dayton		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Haylee Huntington		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Priscilla Williams	Teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
28	Milla Harris	Teacher Aide	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	Cherish		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓	Alexis Moses		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Appendix 2 Continued: Community Meeting-Sign-in-Sheet

Koyukuk Community Planning Meeting Sign-in May 7, 2018

	Name (Please Print)	Organization, Job Title, Volunteer or Community Member	Survey Complete
X 31	Mary Mayfield	Tribal member	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓ 32	Rockelle Albert	Tribal Member	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓ 33	Rayme Wolnitz	Tribal Member	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
34	Martha Dayton	Tribal member	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X 35	Lily Wolnitz	T.M.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
✓ 36	Naeline R. Holmgren	Tribal member	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
37	Andrew Dayton		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
38	Ray Nelson		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
39	LaVerne Huntington	TCC	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
40	Pranee Linton	TCC	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
41			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
42			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
43			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
44			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
45			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Koyukuk Community Plan, 2018-2023



Appendix 4: Arial View Map 3



Appendix 7: Tribal Council Resolution Adopting Plan

KOYUKUK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL
PO BOX 109
KOYUKUK, AK 99754

Resolution No. 2018-22

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2018 KOYUKUK COMMUNITY PLAN

WHEREAS, this Community Plan is important to the future growth and development of Koyukuk; 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.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Koyukuk Traditional Council does hereby adopt the 2018 Koyukuk Community Plan with this resolution.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Koyukuk Tribal Council adopted this resolution at a meeting held on this 24th day of August, 2018 at Koyukuk, AK and a quorum was duly established. This resolution was passed by a vote of 60 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 abstain.


Leo Lolnitz, 1st Chief

8-24-18
Date


Josie Dayton, Sec/Treasurer

8.24.18
Date

References

- About Us.* (2018 , 4 20). Retrieved from Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council : <https://www.yritwc.org/>
- Alaska Digital Archives.* (2018, March 5). Retrieved from Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: <http://vilda.alaska.edu/cdm/search/searchterm/Koyukuk/order/nosort>
- Alaska Hometown Locator .* (2018, 3 10). Retrieved from DCRA- Local Government Assistance : **Need to Enter
- Alaska Native Language Center .* (2018 , 6 20). Retrieved from University of Alaska Fairbanks : <http://uaf.edu/anlc/>
- Athabascan Woman Blog.* (2018, 3 12). Retrieved from Fish Camp Life : <http://athabascanwoman.com/?p=1015>
- Brownfields Information System .* (2018, 5 12). Retrieved from Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council : <http://yritwc-brownfield.com/>
- Community Data Base Online Koyukuk.* (2018, 6 25). Retrieved from State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development : <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/dcra/DCRAExternal/community/Details/d9a69055-96fa-404b-a32e-a754f6d256d0>
- Community: Koyukuk .* (2018 , 4 15). Retrieved from Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development : <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/dcra/DCRAExternal/community/Details/d9a69055-96fa-404b-a32e-a754f6d256d0>
- Ella B. Vernetie School.* (2018, 4 13). Retrieved from Yukon-Koyukuk School District : <https://www.yksd.com/Domain/32>
- Energy Audit City of Koyukuk .* (2018 , 6 20). Retrieved from Alaska Energy Authority : <http://www.akenergyauthority.org/Portals/0/Efficiency/EEC/Documents/Ameresco%20-%20Koyukuk%20Post%20Install%20Report%2020%20June%202012.pdf?ver=2012-08-09-085756-000>
- Joe and Pats Website.* (2018, March 15). Retrieved from Stories from Alaska: www.pajbcooper.com

Kinney, J., & McCord, J. (1913). Koyukuk Trading & Transportation. *Fairbanks Daily Times*, 3.

Koyukuk Historical Data. (2018, March 12). Retrieved from Alaska Census Facts: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/yukonkoyukukcensusareaalaska/PS T045217>

Koyukuk History. (2018, 3 12). Retrieved from City in Alaska, Demographics: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Koyukuk-Alaska.html>

Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs. (2018, 3 13). Retrieved from Koyukuk Native Village - 2014 Project: <https://www.energy.gov/indianenergy/alaska-native-villages>

Our Lands. (2018, 3 18). Retrieved from Doyon Limited: <https://www.doyon.com/our-corporation/our-lands/koyukuk/#dropdown-nav>

Pilot, G. (2008). *Community of Koyukuk Comprehensive Community Development Plan*

Power Cost Equalization report 2017. (2018, 6 20). Retrieved from Alaska Energy Authority: <http://www.akenergyauthority.org/Programs/PCE>

Proposed Sanitation Projects for Koyukuk. (2018, 6 20). Retrieved from Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System (START): <https://wstars.ihs.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=Reports.listSdsProjectsForCommunity>

Research and Analysis. (2018, 6 25). Retrieved from State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development : <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/details.cfm?yr=2016&dst=01&dst=03&dst=04&dst=06&dst=12&dst=07&r=3&b=29&p=175>

safety, B. f. (2010, 06 16). Koyukuk- Community Wildfire Protection Plan. *Wildfire Protection*. Anchorage, Alaska, USA: BLM.

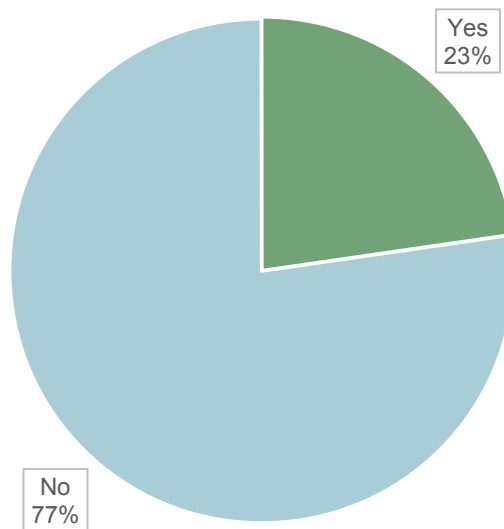
Who We Are. (2018, 4 19). Retrieved from Tanana Chiefs Conference: <https://www.tananachiefs.org/about/who-we-are/>

Williams, A. (2016). *Proposal Narrative*. Koyukuk Native Village .

Community Feedback Survey 2018 Results

Should Community Members throw Fish/Meat scraps in the river along the beach of the village?	
Yes	No
17	5

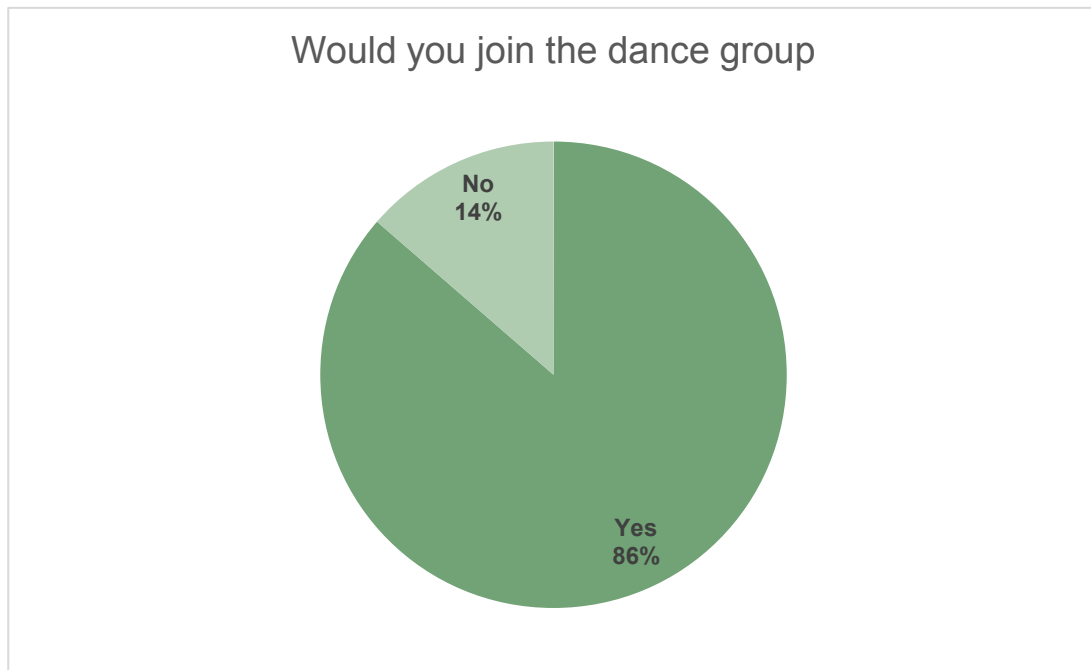
Should community members throw fish/meats scraps in the river along the beach of the village?



Education and cultural traditions:

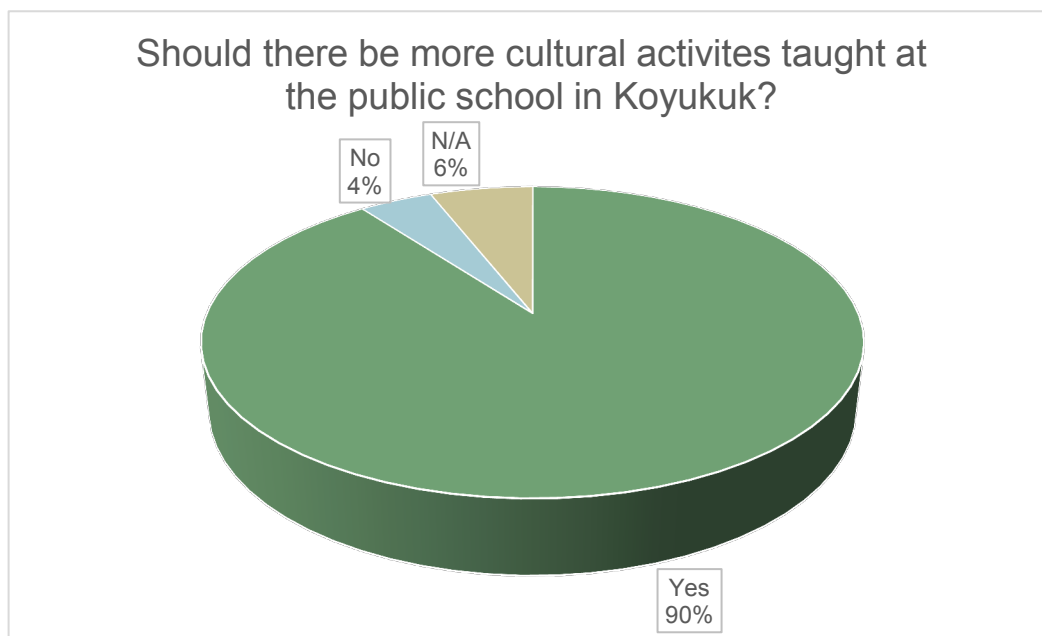
Would you like to see a Koyukuk Athabascan Dance group?	
Yes	No
23	0

Would you join the dance group?	
Yes	No
19	3



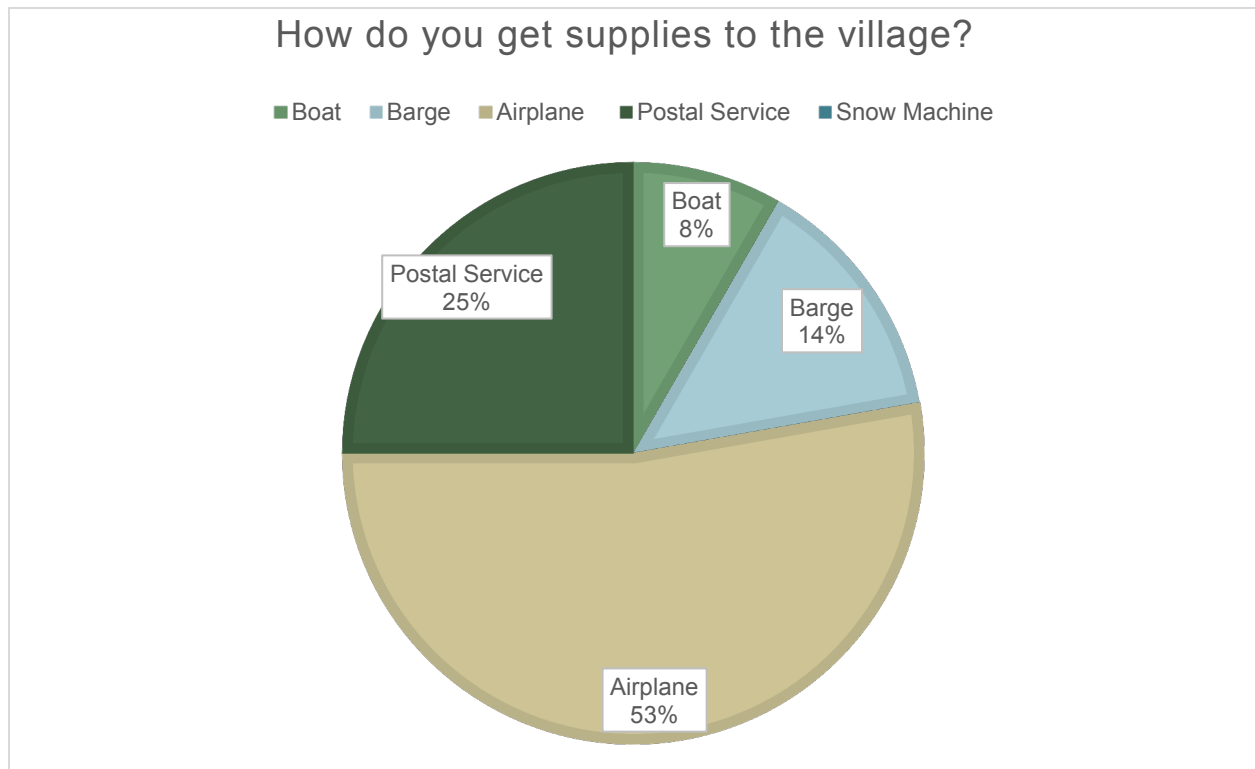
Would you like to see a Koyukuk Dance Group?	
Yes	No
25	0

Should there be more cultural activities taught at the public school in Koyukuk?		
Yes	No	No answer
21	1	2

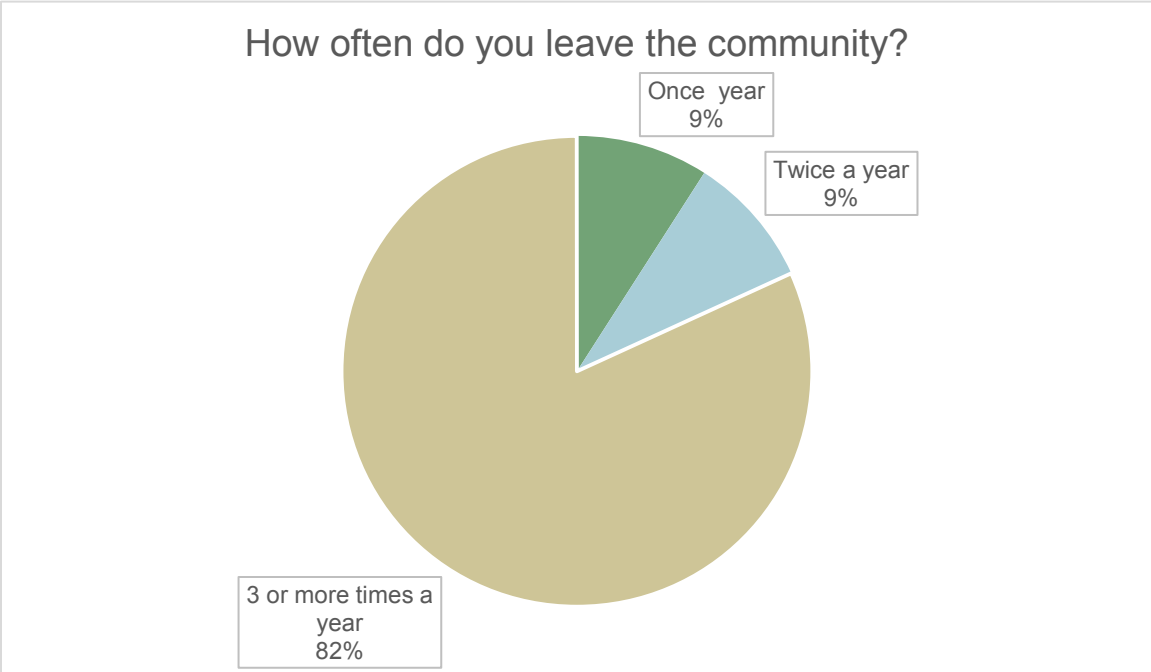


Transportation

How do you get your supplies to the village?				
Boat	Barge	Airlines(plane)	Postal service	Snow machine
3	5	19	9	3

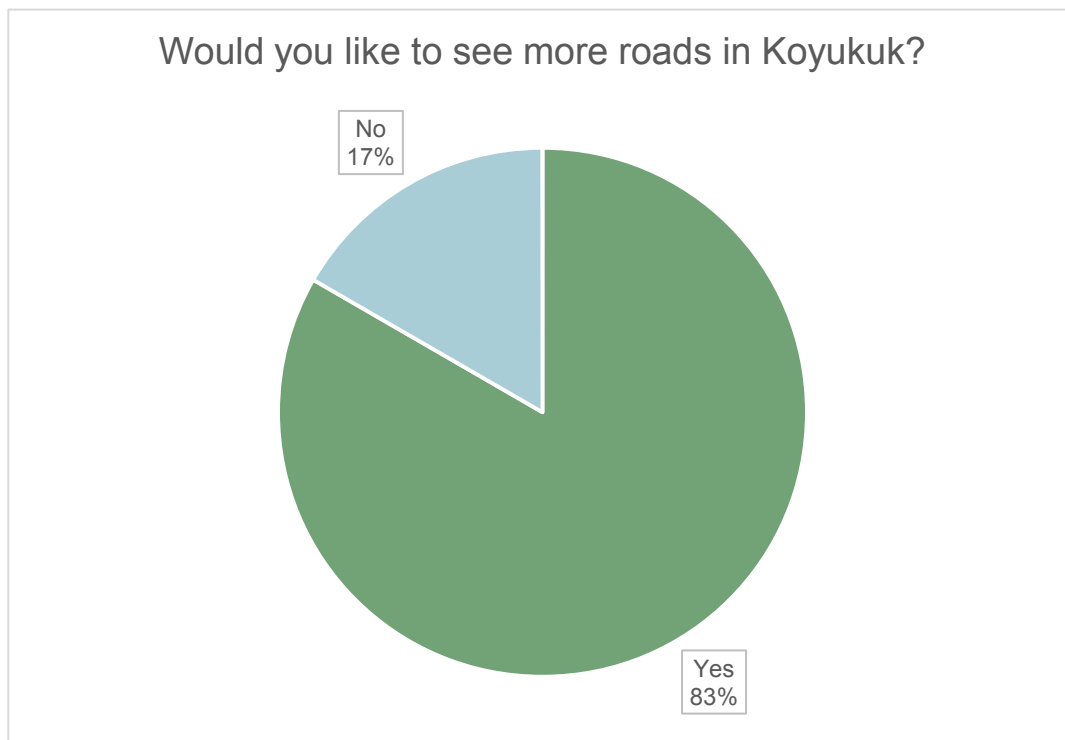


How often do you leave your community?		
Once a year	Twice a year	3 or more times a year
2	2	18
3: no answer		



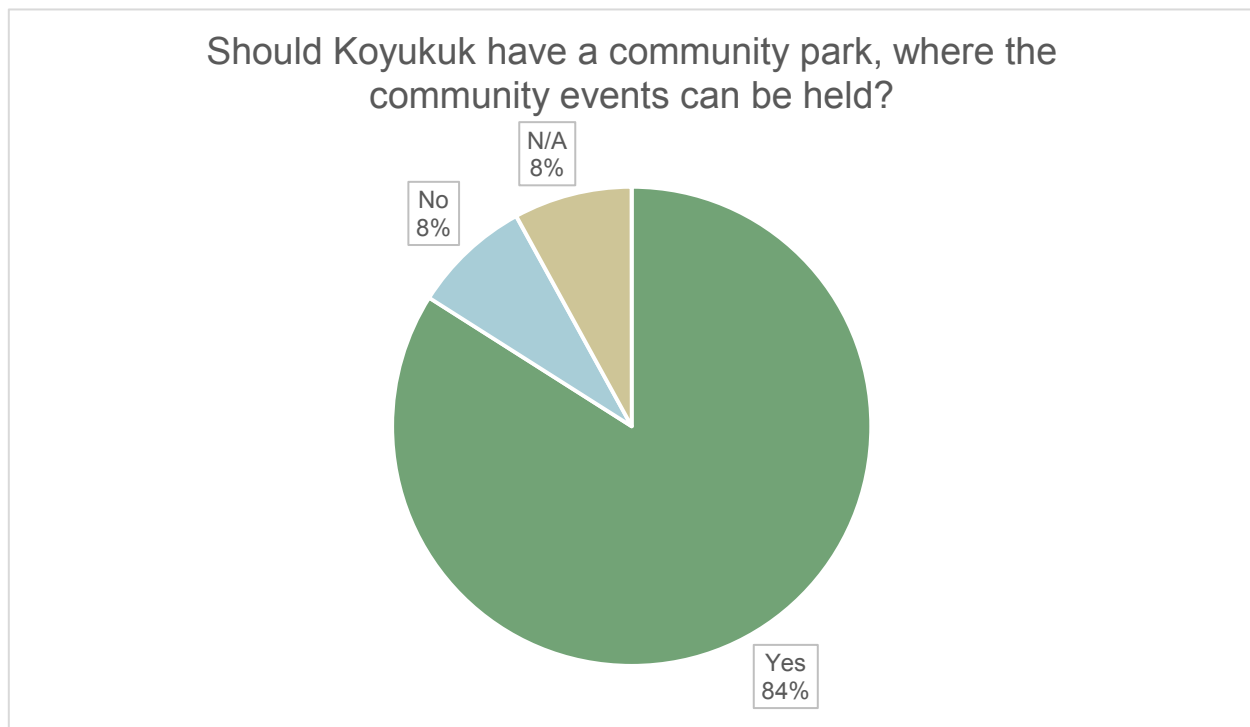
Should the Community roads in Koyukuk be up-graded?	
Yes	No
25	0
Yes, Willow Grouse Road should be improved	

Would you like to see more roads in Koyukuk?	
Yes	No
20	4



Health & Wellness

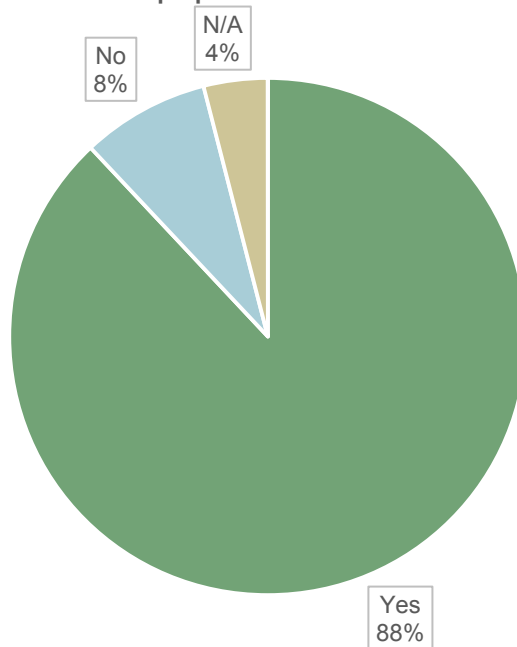
Should Koyukuk have a community park, where the community events can be held?		
Yes	No	No Answer
21	2	2



At the new community picnic park would you like to see a running trail with outdoor fitness trail equipment added?

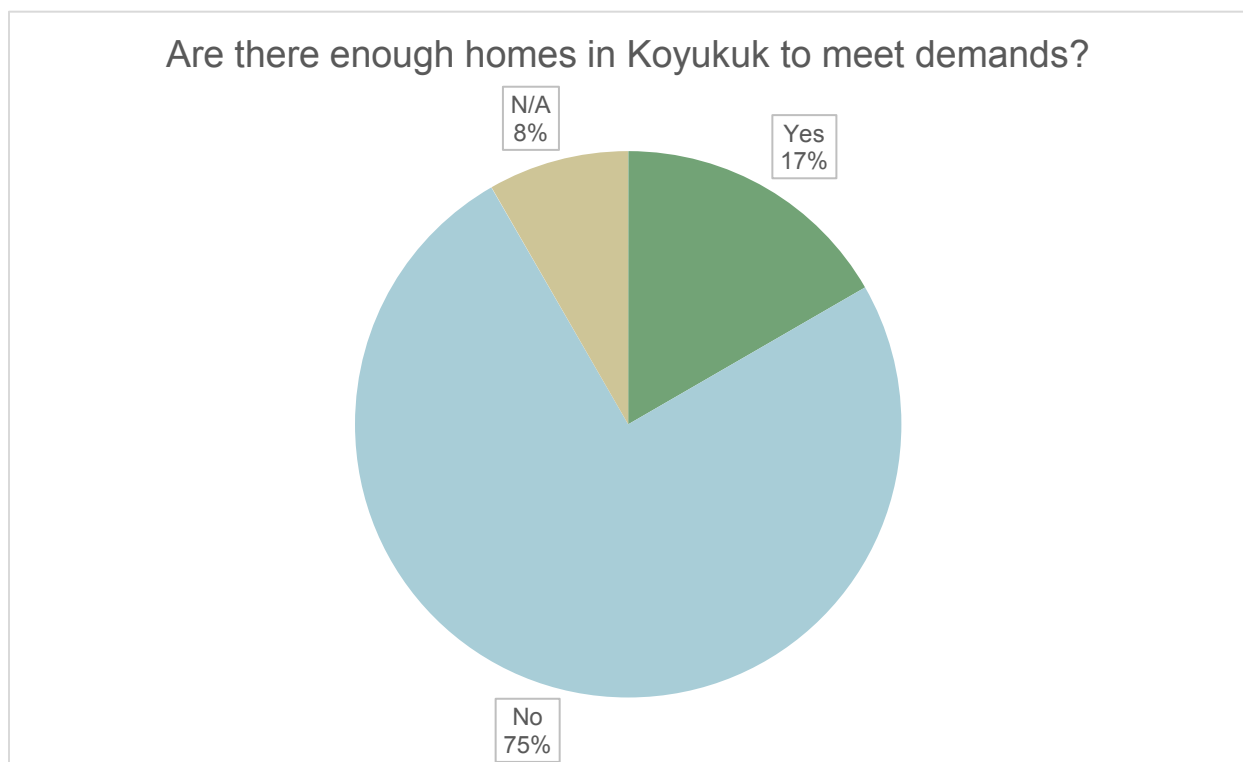
Yes	No	No Answer
22	2	1
No, running trail would be good		

Would you like to see a running trail with outdoor fitness trail equipment added

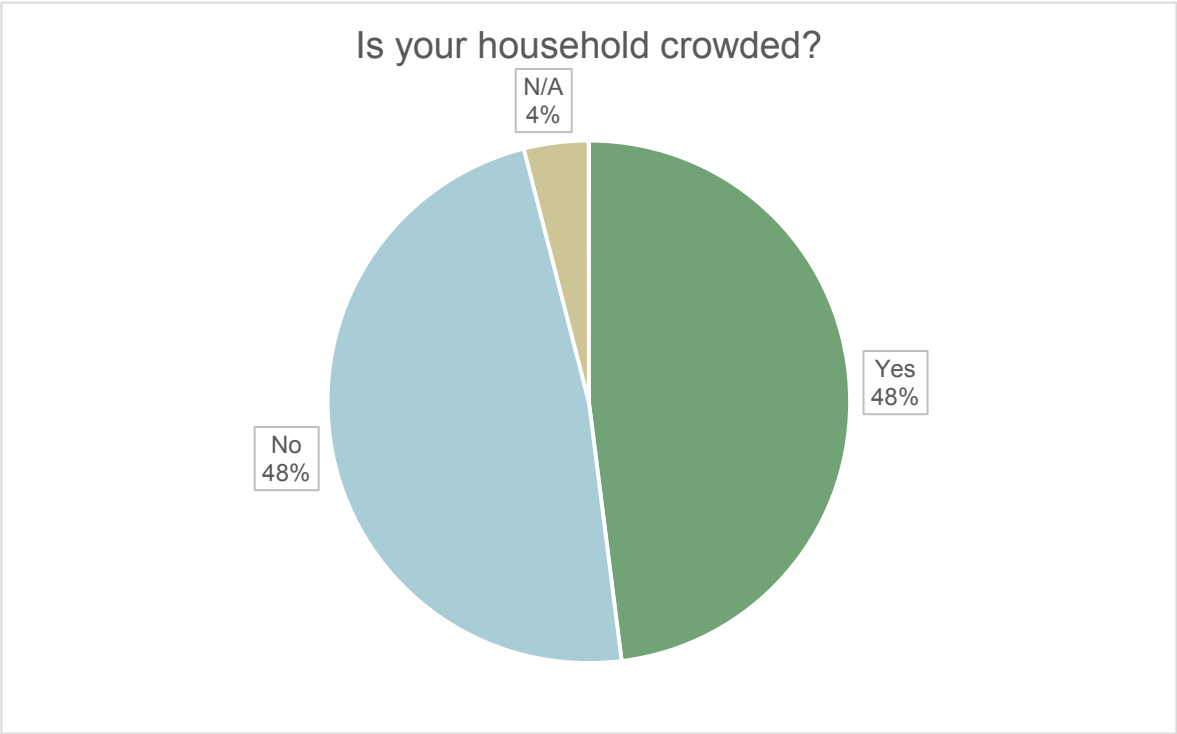


Infrastructure

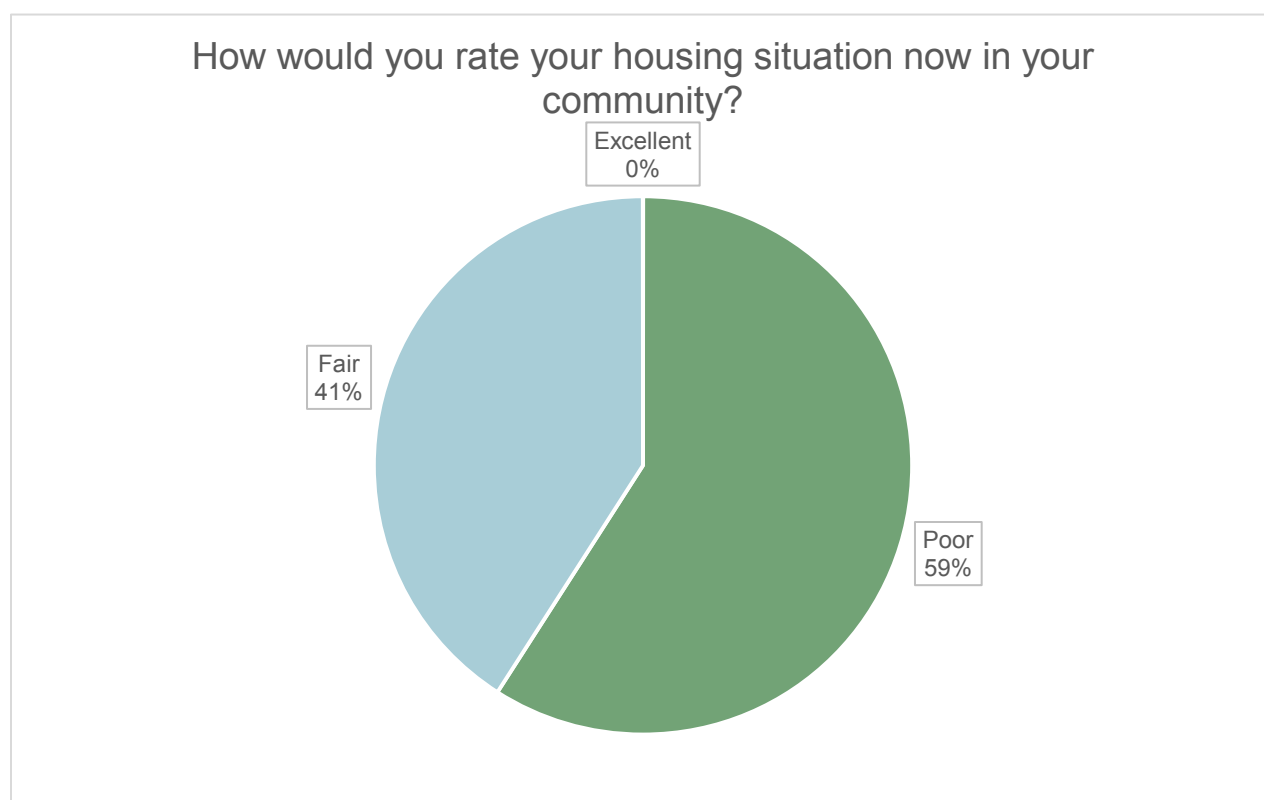
Are there enough homes in Koyukuk to meet demand?		
Yes	No	No Answer
4	18	2



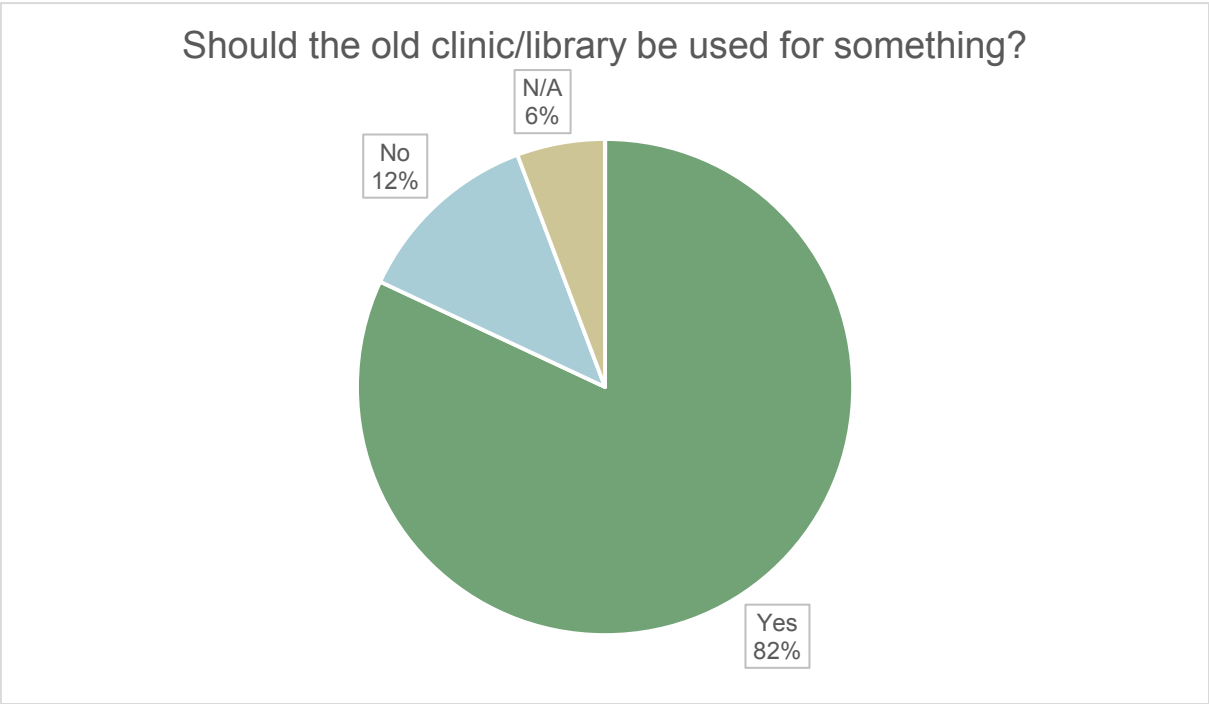
Is your household overcrowded?		
Yes	No	No Answer
12	12	1



How would you rate your housing situation now in your community?		
Poor	Fair	Excellent
13	9	0
2 surveys unanswered		



Should the old clinic/library be used for something?		
Yes	No	No Answer
20	3	1



What are your top three priorities for the community?

- 1) Running water/Hud homes, Street lights, resurface
- 2) Running water, law enforcement ,more homes
- 3) Running water New tribal offices, new community hall
- 4) Community hall baseball field up-grade roads
- 5) Running water in EVERY, NEW , well insulated home W/ free internet, new roads street lights
- 6) Water sewer
- 7) Water & sewer challenge
- 8) Electrical up-grade
- 9) Store merger(new business)
- 10)Building Infrastructure, water and sewer, Roads
- 11)Water and sewer, Road upgrade , housing
- 12)New hall , new roads, new Washeteria
- 13)Street lights running water, work room/ craft room @ old clinic and library.
- 14)Plenty of houses, good roads, water/sewer project completed. pad on baseball field raised New hall, running water and sewer, roads
- 15)Housing , community hall(new) running water roads upgrade around the village

8 surveys un-answered

What do you want your community to look like in five years?

- 1) Don't change a darn thing
- 2) More houses more people less drinking
- 3) New homes with running water, Roads upgraded ,Big new community hall Every home with running water, new housing for people that can't afford it or pay for material;
- 4) Jobs provided W/ house building project
- 5) Finish shed for food processing W/ running water, New community center
- 6) New homes, Roads, relocated
- 7) Elder nutrition program in new community center w/ running water, youth center
- 8) Sober, happy, livable for every one not form here
- 9) A whole new community buildings build
- 10)About a 100 more tribal members moving home because of more housing and jobs available
- 11)Co-op store, new homes , improve local roads, new hall, running water for all people
- 12)Water and sewer , community store and more roads for trucks and four wheelers
- 13)Have running water, healing /recovery gathering areas.
- 14)Move from current place, back where we won't have to worry about flood
- 15)More roads,
- 16)New tribal offices, new community hall
- 17)Landing docks, new ball field, water and sewer , new tribal hall
- 18)Suitable housing for family size, no honey buckets or outhouses, good roads, training / job opportunities
- 19)Things for kids to pass their extra time

8 surveys un-answered