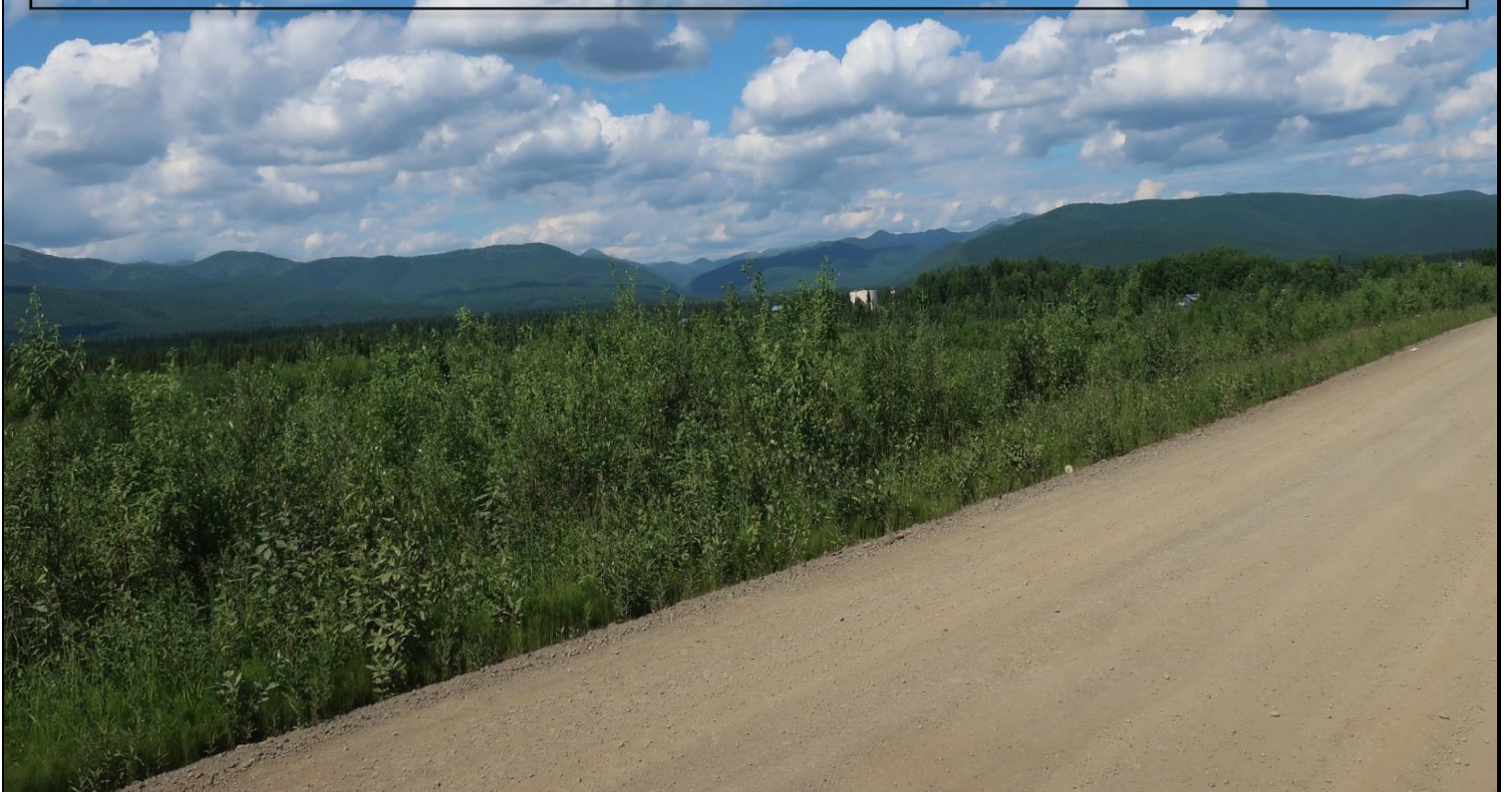


KALTAG COMMUNITY PLAN 2021-2026



PREPARED BY:

•TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE

WITH ASSISTANCE FROM:

•THE CITY OF KALTAG & KALTAG TRIBAL COUNCIL

AND INPUT FROM:

•THE COMMUNITY OF KALTAG



KALTAG TRIBAL COUNCIL

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Resolution # 2022-04

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

Whereas, this plan was created through a public process that 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 with ___ in favor,
___ Opposed by the following parties:

Calvin McGinty
Calvin McGinty, 1st Chief

Doreen A. Nickoli
Doreen A. Nickoli, Secretary/Treasurer

12-9-21
Date

12-9-2021
Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A very special thank you to the community members, youth, leaders, staff, City of Kaltag, Kaltag Tribal Council and Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) who worked passionately and in unison on the Kaltag Community Plan.



FIGURE 1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY WORD IT OUT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Kaltag and the Kaltag Tribal Council, realizing the importance of strengthening and unifying the community, partnered with Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC), Planning and Development (P&D) program to prepare the Kaltag Community Plan.

Kaltag will work aggressively to pursue funding opportunities to alleviate concerns and stimulate economic development. The new century is full of promise; hope and change requires effective planning and dedicated effort. Change within the community is necessary to survive the current economic challenges and thrive so the quality of life and economic prosperity in Kaltag is vibrantly and enthusiastically passed down to future generations.

The Kaltag Community Plan is a living document designed to continually be updated as the goals and objectives identified in the community plan are accomplished. The goals and objectives included in this plan reflect the top priorities identified by Kaltag's community members and will be utilized to plan future projects and guide future development.



FIGURE 2 KALTAG RIVERVIEW

VISION STATEMENT

Kaltag is a community of approximately 200 people. We are a safe and healthy community where people respect themselves, others, and the environment. We pride ourselves in our Athabaskan cultural heritage and spirituality and pass that on through our language, arts, and crafts. We encourage our youth to be achievers, independent, sober, motivated, and capable to live in an ever-changing, increasingly complex and technological world through communication that is open and honest. We unite through our strong sense of community and the hub for economic growth activities.

VALUES

Many of these values are applied daily and throughout the year: wellness groups teach respect and pride in self, Elders teach the Native language through the school's educational system, village governments listen to people's concerns, and students are encouraged to further their education through trade or college education systems.

Positive communication is encouraged through community gatherings – prayer groups, potlatches, and cultural events. These include New Year's Canvas Toss and Washtub Dance, and celebrating the Stick Dance, which only in Kaltag and Nulato practice. The Stick Dance Festival draws visitors from many neighboring villages. Relatives of the recently deceased, in appreciation of those who helped during their time of mourning hold the one-week festival of potlatches.

Respect and appreciation for
self, others and the
environment

Respect for Native language
and heritage, teaching and
trading of Native arts and
crafts

Listening, educating, and
communicating with each
other

Being self-sufficient, sober,
and providing a safe place
for children and elders

Growing from past
experiences and looking
ahead to a solid future

A strong sense of community
and cultural pride

COMMUNITY GOALS SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the goals that were developed during the June 23, 2021 Kaltag Community Planning meeting.

Goal 1 - Housing

Goal 2 - Economy

Goal 3 - Community Well-being

Goal 4 - Education

Goal 5 - Youth/Elders

INTRODUCTION

COMMUNITY PLANNING PROCESS

The community of Kaltag has been actively engaged in the planning process. Community members have met several times to discuss the future. The most recent community plan is a combined effort that builds off previous community planning meetings and discussions.

On May 8, 2018, TCC P&D staff held separate meetings with the Tribe and City to discuss what updates needed to occur. It was determined that the vision statement would remain the same. That evening, a public meeting was held with the community and to review Kaltag's Community Plan.



FIGURE 3 2018 KALTAG COMMUNITY MEETING

In October 2018, TCC P&D contracted with the Kaltag Tribal Council to hire a local Community Planning Specialist (CPS) to update the community plan. The planning efforts were put on hold when the CPS found a permanent job out of town.

In March 2019, TCC P&D resumed work on the Community Plan and created a draft to continue the efforts. TCC began to compile data and other information.

The next step was to gather public input to provide direction for the community's growth and focus and on June 27, 2019 TCC P&D staff attended the Kaltag Annual Tribal Membership meeting and presented on the current activity of the community. It was decided that the next meeting would focus mainly on the goals and objectives of the community.

Tanana Chiefs Conference P&D staff traveled to Kaltag in June 2021 to continue to update the goals and objectives of the plan.

The community participated in the development of this plan by written surveys, community planning meetings, and individual interviews.



FIGURE 4 2021 KALTAG COMMUNITY MEETING

COMMUNITY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Kaltag Community Plan is a living document that should be used to help set the goals and objectives into action. The plan should be updated yearly as goals and objectives have been completed and implemented.

Implementation of the Community Plan creates capacity building and identifying future funding opportunities, including the TCC Village Planning & Development Grant Development Specialist position, which provides funding for the Tribe to employ a community-based grant writing specialist that works closely with the Tribe to write a grant for the community to carry out one of the top goals and priorities in the community plan.

OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

Other planning efforts include the following:

- City of Kaltag - Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Kaltag Tribal Council - Long Range Transportation Plan - On file with Tanana Chiefs Conference Transportation Program

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

HISTORY

Historically, the residents of Kaltag were nomadic Koyukon Athabascans with seasonal camps. They migrated with the wild game. It was during the early 1900's, that survivors of the flu epidemics came together to establish the Village of Kaltag. The village was named by Russians for the Yukon Indian named Kaltag. The Roman Catholic Mission and school opened in Nulato around 1867, the dominant influence of these establishments changed the Athabascan traditions and culture forever. Forbidding speaking the Native language in school by the children, therefore causing the language to be lost by the younger generations. Today, the dominant language spoken is English, with the exception of a few elders who still speak the Athabascan language among themselves. The school system hired several elders to teach the school children the Native language as an after school activity.



FIGURE 6 KALTAG SWIMMING LAKE

Many events shaped the village of Kaltag. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon River in 1867. Steamboats carried supplies up and down the Yukon River to gold prospectors during the warmer months and dog teams carried mail during the winter months.

Trading of merchandise between Kaltag and Unalakleet and other Native groups continued, so a post office opened in 1903. It closed several times, but finally

permanently opened in 1933. The first school in Kaltag opened in 1925. The first airport and village clinic was constructed during the 1960s.

Trapping and selling of animal hides was the only income for families during the long winter months. Many individuals traded with the store manager for staple foods (flour, sugar, tea, and coffee). The passing of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971 opened new doors for the newly established corporations to provide opportunities for training and employment for the villages.

Commercial fishing during the 70-80's was like the gold rush; residents worked long hours gathering fish roe, and cutting and drying fish for sale. In the early 1990s, the fishing industry collapsed and employment on the oil pipeline slowed to a crawl.

CULTURE

Kaltag is a small village of 200 residents that is located on the famous Iditarod Trail. The residents that make up the population love their independence and rural lifestyle. The people enjoy the openness of the country, subsistence food gathering, and recreation. They are strong heart of Kaltag have been accomplished through volunteerism and hard work.

The residents of Kaltag continue to be nomadic people. In this new century, the residents migrate to where they can find a variety of food resources, good health care and social activities, which are offered in the larger cities away from the village.

The values identified by community residents reflect many of the values of the Athabascan people in the region: respect, self-sufficient, hard work, caring for the Elders and children, and cultural pride. It is critical as the village moves forward to work together to reach the identified goals. Ken Blanchard said, “None of us is as smart as all of us.”

LANGUAGE

The language dialect of Kaltag is Lower Koyukon Athabascan. The traditional name of their village is Ggaal Doh, which means “Camp for king salmon fishing.”

LOCATION

The village of Kaltag is located on a 35-foot bluff at the base of the Nulato hills on the west bank of the Yukon River. The community is 75 miles west of Galena and 335 miles west of Fairbanks. It lays approximately 64.327220 North Latitude and 158.72194 West Longitude (Sec.29.T013S, Roo1E. Kateel River Meridian.)

Kaltag is located in the Nulato Recording District. The area encompasses 23.3 square miles of land and 4.1 square miles of water. It is located on the old portage trail which led east through the mountains to Unalakleet on the coast.



FIGURE 7 KALTAG ON THE MAP

CLIMATE

Kaltag is part of the continental climate zone, characterized by hot and short summers with long, harsh winters and extreme temperatures. Extreme temperatures were recorded from -55 to 90 °F. This does not reflect what the people have experienced in the winter of 1989, when most of Alaska became a freeze box from January 13-31, 1989. There were record temperatures as low as -80 °F in different parts of Interior Alaska.

The seasons add beauty to the village with an array of colors in the fall and a landscape of greenery during the summer. The weather complements the beauty with warm to hot temperatures from June to August and mild to severe cold temperatures from September to May.

After freeze up the plateau is a source of cold, continental arctic air. The Yukon River is frozen from November to April and free of ice May through October.

Annual precipitation is 13.8 inches, with 74 inches of snowfall during the winter months.

PERMAFROST

Kaltag is underlain by discontinuous permafrost, which is indicated by the variety and growth of black spruce trees in the low areas. In other areas, there are white spruce trees indicating the evidence of adequate soil for development. An abundance of wild life, fish and berries adds to the subsistence lifestyle around Kaltag.

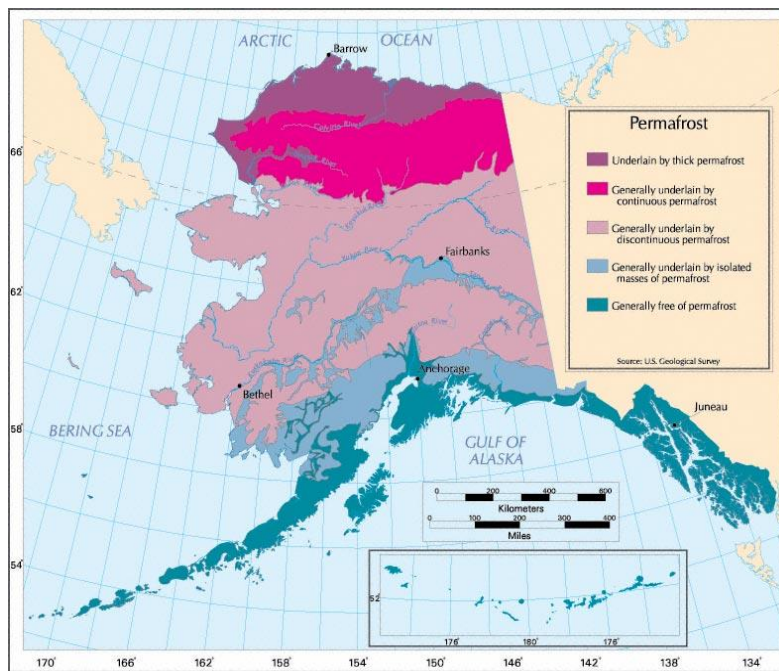


FIGURE 8 KALTAG ON THE PERMAFROST CHART

DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION

According to the State of Alaska, 2020 “Alaska Local and Regional Information” (ALARI), the population of Kaltag is 155, compared to 230 in 2000 (SOA, 2010).

POPULATION HISTORY

The population history shows that Kaltag started out with a low population of 45 in 1880. It then dropped to 29 in 1890, with no data available for 1900. The next 80 years’ worth of data shows the population ranging from a low 89 to a high point of 247. The last 30+ years shows a slow decline from the high of 247 to 169 in 2018.

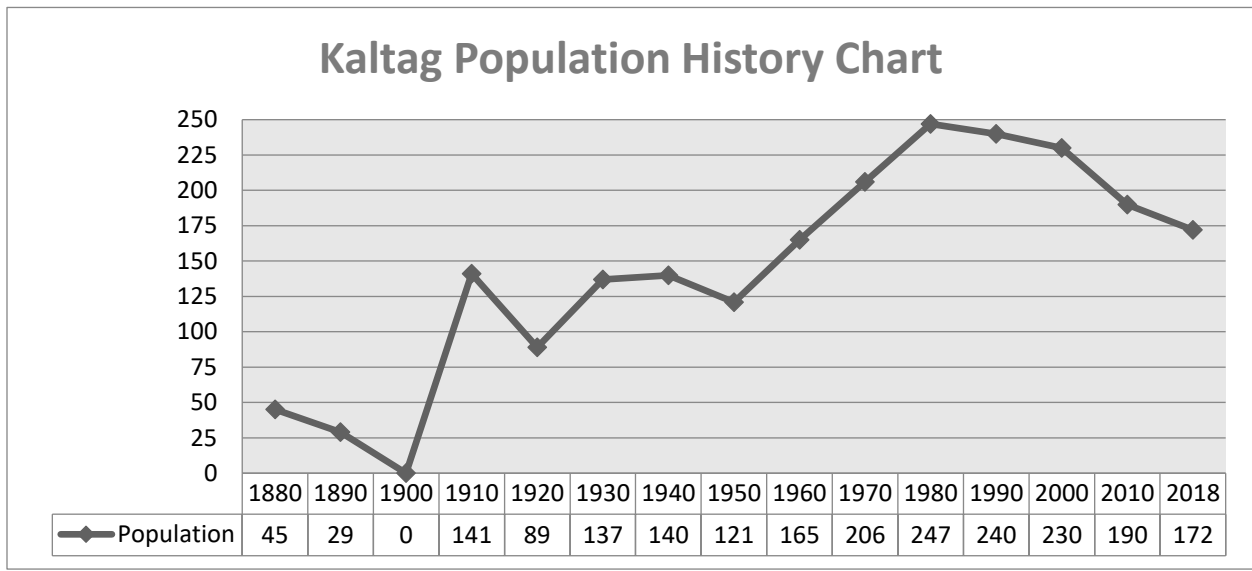


FIGURE 9: KALTAG POPULATION HISTORY

POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

The 2010 census population by race shows the major ethnic group includes 160 Koyukon Athabascans, who make up 93% of the population; the other 1% being white and another 1% being two or more races.

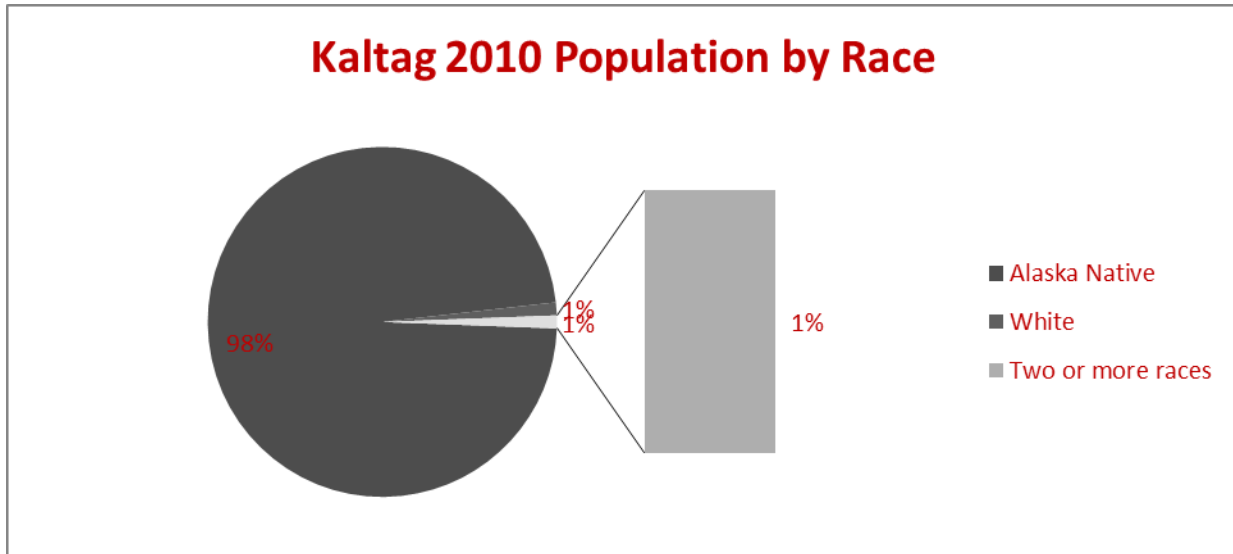


FIGURE 10 KALTAG POPULATION BY RACE

POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER

Out of the total population there were 64 males and 108 females; 5% of the population was under the age of 5. The figure below shows data collected from 27 survey responses from 2018.

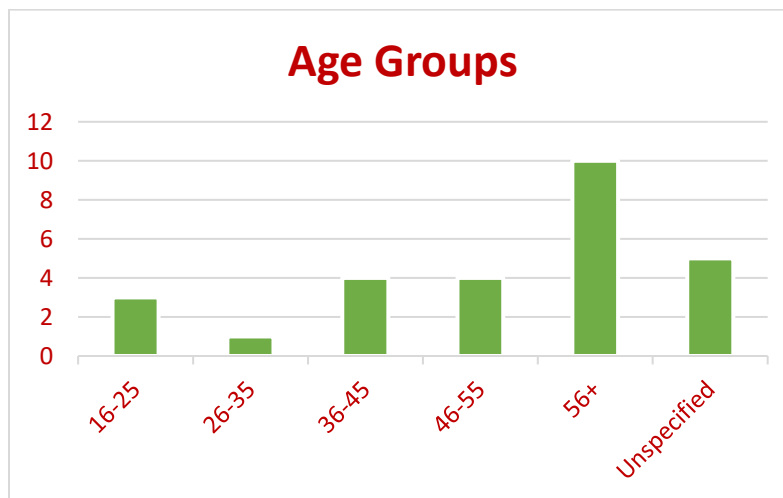


FIGURE 11: AGE GROUPS OF KALTAG RESIDENTS

GOVERNANCE

CITY OF KALTAG

Incorporated in 1969, Kaltag is a second-class city within an unorganized borough. The City government is comprised of a City Council, headed by a mayor. The City has a council of seven board members who serve three-year terms that are staggered.

The City owns the majority of the land in Kaltag and takes care of the water & sewer with an updated Master Plan. They employ a water plant operator, two power plant operators, a janitor, and a city clerk. The City collects no tax.

KALTAG TRIBAL COUNCIL

Another main administrative body in Kaltag is the Kaltag Tribal Council. It also has a seven-member board, headed by a First Chief. The Tribal Council provides jobs in managing the tribes' federal resources, which include Tribal Operations, Higher Education, Job Placement and Training, Economic Development, Adult Education, Wildlife and Parks, Agriculture, Indian Reservations Road Program, Indian Health Services, Indian Child Welfare Act, and Family Violence Prevention and Services Programs. These programs promote health, social, sanitation, educational, and subsistence needs of tribal members.

The Tribal Council is the main employer in Kaltag. They employ a Tribal Administrator, Tribal Family Youth Specialist, Tribal Workforce Development, EPA Director, EPA Bookkeeper, Tribal Clerk, Tribal Bookkeeper, and Elders Cook.

The two governing boards are active in planning economic development projects for the village. Many of the council members are elected to serve on these boards for different terms of service. Training in board functions, finance, planning and implementation would improve board retention rates and reduce burnout of council members willing to serve.

JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Kaltag Tribal Council runs the Kaltag Tribal Court on emergency basis only. The Tribal Court consists of seven judges are appointed by the Tribal Council. The judges can be Tribal Council Members. There is no Tribal Family Youth Specialist to perform in-take on new cases, so the Tribal Administrator takes on that role on case-by-case basis.

The Kaltag Tribal Council is currently working with First Alaskans First LLC to restructure their justice system. First Alaskans First is working to reach state and federal agreements on Kaltag Tribal Council's behalf. Kaltag has a grant from the Office for Victims of Crime to make recommendations for their enrolled members that have criminal or misdemeanor charges.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Kaltag does not have a city or village police officer; they are served by the Alaska State Troopers stationed 75 miles away, in Galena.

CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

DOYON, LIMITED

Kaltag is part of Doyon Limited, the Alaska Native Regional Corporation for Interior Alaska, established in 1972 under the Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act (ANCSA). From provisions under ANCSA, Doyon is entitled to receive approximately 12.5 million acres of land across Interior Alaska, making Doyon the largest private landowner in Alaska. Doyon has, to date, received title to nearly 10 million acres. The land is mainly around the 34 villages within the TCC region. Doyon has over 20,000 shareholders.

DOYON VISION:

Leader in All We Do

DOYON MISSION:

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 strengthen our Native way of life, and to protect and enhance our land and resources.

DOYON VALUES:

Financially responsible

Socially and culturally responsibility Alaska Native people

Pride and respect in Native ownership

Commitment to the long-term

Honesty and integrity

Commitment to excellence

Respect for employees

Commitment to employee safety and sound environmental practices

GANA-A'YOO, LIMITED

The ANCSA Village Corporation is Gana-a'Yoo Limited, which represents the four villages of Galena, Koyukuk, Nulato and Kaltag. Gana-a'Yoo's companies focus on Food Service, Janitorial Service, Administrative Services, Construction, Renovation, Facility Support Services, Project and Construction Management, Job Order Contracting, Lease housing and vehicles, and deliver High-Quality Professional Services, Logistics and Technology solutions to the Federal Government and Industry.

Mission:

We are a unique company and people, Tleeyegge Hwt'aane' ("the people of the land") thriving for thousands of years by adapting to the environment.

Vision:

We continually invest in our people to promote healthy communities as they thrive and prosper

We will make strategic decisions for future growth; targeted gross revenue, operating profit, and return on investment

We will be a global company in diverse markets with a balanced portfolio

We collaborate with companies that share our values and foster our tradition of excellence in service to our customer

We continue to work and communicate guided by our values

Values:

We are respectful of our culture, languages, traditions, and one another

We are trustworthy

We are responsible

We are transparent

We are ethical

Kaltag Board of Directors includes;

Thomas Neglaska, Director

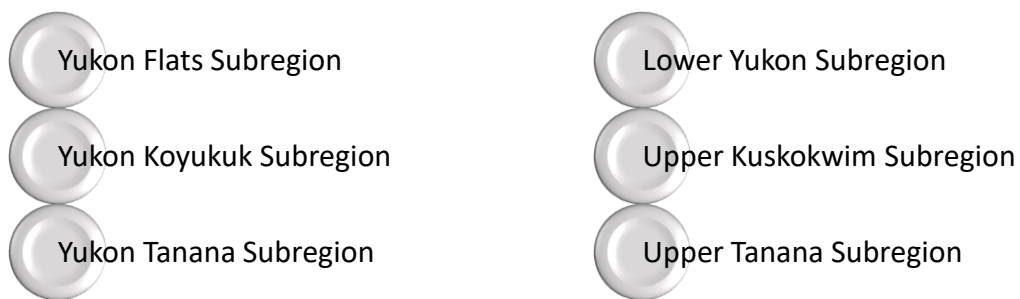
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE

Tanana Chiefs Conference was officially formed in 1962 and incorporated under Alaska State Law in 1971. TCC, organized as Dena’ Nena’ Henash or “Our Land Speaks;” is an Alaska Native nonprofit corporation, charged with advancing Tribal self-determination and enhancing regional Native unity. TCC provides a unified voice in advancing sovereign tribal governments through the promotion of physical and mental wellness, education, socioeconomic development, and culture of the Interior.

TCC provides services while balancing traditional Athabascan and Alaska Native values with modern demands. TCC’s objectives are to provide health, social, and economic services to the native people and villages of interior Alaska, known as the TCC region, using federal, state, and local resources. TCC is comprised of three core departments: Administration, Health Services, and Tribal Client Services.

Within those core departments, TCC offer services in the following categories: Tribal Development; Self Governance; Housing; Public Safety Officer; Natural Resources; Client Development; Elder Nutrition; Employment and Training; Child Development; Child Protection; Head Start; Staff Development; Vocational Rehabilitation; Work Assistance Program and ASAP; Dental; Quality Management; Laboratory; Contract Health; Registration; Environmental Health; Pharmacy; Medical; Family Medicine; Family Medicine RN; Specialty Clinics; Radiology; Community Health Outreach Program; Home Care Provider; Behavioral Health; Old Minto Family Recovery Camp; Psychiatry; SBIRT; Paul Williams House; Community Health Aide Program; Patient Hostel; Eye Clinic; Housing First; Wellness and Prevention; and Willow House.

The Tanana Chiefs Conference region covers an area of 235,000 square miles in Interior Alaska, which is equal to about 37 percent of the entire state, and just slightly smaller than the state of Texas. Within our region are six sub regions:



Within our six sub regions are 39 villages, for an approximate population of 6,700. TCC also serve clients in the Fairbanks area.

Denakkanaaga, meaning “Our People Speak” in Denaakk’e (Koyukon Athabascan), is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization that serves as the voice for the Interior Native Elders in the Doyon and Tanana Chiefs Conference region. Denakkanaaga acts on behalf of the elders, working to ensure their concerns are addressed regarding topics such as Native cultures, traditions, languages, subsistence and social issues. As the population, over the age of 65, grows within Interior Alaska, Denakkanaaga works with other organizations to maximize efforts to advocate for Native Elders.

Denakkanaaga Core Values/Commitments:

United Voice

Keep Native voice stronger together for positive action

Continue traditions, art, cultural values, language, and subsistence life

Unity among Native organizations and people

Denakkanaaga core programs:

Peer support for each other (elder to elder)

Support/mentor the next generation

Cultural programs

Regional voice on issues/concerns

INTERIOR REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Interior Regional Housing Authority (IRHA), a non-profit organization, is the Tribally Designated Housing Entity for Circle Tribal Council. Formed in 1974, they implement the Indian Housing Plans to improve and expand affordable housing. IRHA offers services such as, grant writing, environmental reviews, project managers, project site control, payroll, accounts payable, financial reporting, procurement, material inventory/shipment, homebuyer counseling and collections.

Mission Statement:

To provide housing opportunities and support self-sufficiency through housing.

Vision Statement:

Thriving families with quality affordable housing.

Values:

Innovation

Respect

Honesty

Accountability

DOYON FOUNDATION

Doyon Foundation was established in 1989 by Doyon, Limited as a separate non-profit organization.

Mission: Provide educational, career and cultural opportunities to enhance the identity and quality of life for Doyon Shareholders.

Vision:

Financial Sustainability

Effective and Collaborative Strategic Partnerships

Organizational Excellence

Every Shareholders' Dream is Realized

Strong Demonstration of Indigenous Language, Culture and Values

Doyon Values:

Dene Culture, Language, Work Ethic/Way of Life, Intergenerational Well-being/Connectivity

Integrity Transparency, Honesty, Accountability

Quality- Excellence, Focus, Proactive, Measurable results, Innovative

Community Raising Healthy and Happy Native Children, Supporting, Mentoring, Shared Vision within the Community

Identity Who We Are, Where We Come From, Discipline, Respect

HOUSING

CURRENT HOUSING STOCK

According to the US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, single report for American Indians and Alaska Native by tribe, there were 87 housing units in Kaltag; up nine from the 2000 Census, which was counted at 78.

The 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates stated there was 89 housing units in Kaltag. Of those 89 homes, 68 of them are occupied and 21 of them are unoccupied.

The survey estimates that 40% of the homes in Kaltag used fuel oil to heat their homes whereas the other 60% used wood. Since 1972, the majority of occupied houses are fully plumbed and connected to the City's Water and Sewer system.

HOUSING BARRIERS

Kaltag has identified many barriers to building your own home in the community. The cost of land, service hook-ups and installations are the responsibility of homeowners:

- Land lots need to be purchased through the City of Kaltag
- Water & Sewer service connections to the lots. Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) previously installed services, but now it is an added expense
- Homeowner must apply, and have site control
- AVEC installation of service line
- Cost of Housing material
- Prepare the foundation
- Freight cost
- Lack of knowledge of the process
- Homeowner education
- Multiple land owners/heirs



FIGURE 12 KALTAG BOAT LANDING

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation, a necessity for village survival, has gone through dramatic changes over the years. Before snow machines, outboard motor and boats, ATVs, and airplanes, the main transportation consisted of walking or running, dog teams, and rowboats.

Today, the state-owned 5,500 feet long x 100 feet wide lighted gravel airstrip provides Kaltag with essential air service. The airstrip was constructed in the early 1960s; in 1990, it was extended to one mile to accommodate larger planes for delivery of fuel and other merchandise.

Year round, air transportation is the main transportation mode to and from the village – for people, supplies and mail. Two air services, Ravn Air Alaska and Wright Air Service offers scheduled flights to Kaltag on a daily basis. Wright Air Service freight cost is \$1.17 for 29+lbs.

Other means of transportation in the village include boats, motor skis, snow machines, ATVs, trucks and bikes. The Yukon River acts as a highway in both the summer and winter months connecting the villages for inter-travel, being the cheaper way to travel. Construction of a new bridge across the creek, located above the village, was completed in the fall of 2004.

Kaltag adopted and implemented a Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). According to the Tanana Chiefs Conference Regional Transportation Strategy, there are 203.8 miles of roads in Kaltag. The City of Kaltag maintains the roads in the summer but in the winter, the roads are unmaintained.



FIGURE 13 KALTAG TRAILS-ROADS-RUNWAY

PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER & SEWER

The City of Kaltag is in the process of updating Master Plan. They provide water and sewer services to the community; the lagoon is in good condition. The monthly cost of water for Kaltag residents is \$85 and Kaltag commercial is \$125. Approximately 61 Kaltag homes are connected to water and sewer.



FIGURE 14 KALTAG WATER TREATMENT PLANT

ELECTRICAL POWER

Kaltag is diesel and solar powered. Alaska Village Electric Corporation (AVEC) provides electricity and City of Kaltag manage it. The residential rate is 0.2215 per KW/H. It underwent major relocation and construction in the summer of 2004. AVEC employs two full time plant operators that work two weeks on and two weeks off. To help pay for oil and wood, low-income residents can qualify for energy assistance from Tanana Chiefs Conference.



FIGURE 15 KALTAG POWER PLANT

COMMUNICATIONS

Alaska Communication Systems offers local telephone service to the community and AT&T offers long distance service. Monthly rates range from \$44-84 per month for a local landline.

Residents purchase internet packages from Excede, GCI, HughesNet, and ViaSAT. In addition, equipment is purchased from Satellite of Alaska.

CABLE

Residents are able to subscribe to DishNetwork cable stations for individual use. With the increase cost of cable, some current cable subscribers are now leaning towards purchasing internet with internet streaming opportunities, such as Netflix, Hulu, etc.

LAND FILL

The City of Kaltag operates a Class III Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, with a projected life span of twenty years. The landfill permit was issued December 2020 and will expire December 2025.

It is a self-haul system where every household is responsible for hauling their own solid waste because the City does not have transportation to offer that service. The landfill has a burn unit, volunteers. The landfill is located approximately 1.3 miles from Kaltag on the BIA road. It scored an 81% score at its latest inspection in June 2019.



FIGURE 16 KALTAG LANDFILL

BULK FUEL STORAGE

The city of Kaltag owns 15,000 gallons of fuel they heat five building, the city, the Washeteria, the clinic, fire hall, and teen center. The Kaltag Co-Op, the City of Kaltag and Kaltag School own the tank farm. The tank farm received upgrades five years ago by a grant. Kaltag Co-op pays for all maintenance.



FIGURE 17 KALTAG BULK FUEL FARM

Owner	Capacity, gallons
City of Kaltag	20,300
State of Alaska DOT&PF	1,000
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	91,000
Yukon-Koyukuk School District	33,200
Kaltag Cooperative	108,000
Kaltag Catholic Church	9,000

PUBLIC FACILITIES

TRIBAL/CITY OFFICE

Kaltag's tribal office was built in the 1990s and is owned by the Kaltag Tribal Council. A furnace heats it. In 2011, some rehabilitation work was completed. According to a 2018 survey collected by Tanana Chiefs Conference's Tribal Development Division, the top renovation needs of the tribal office include new doors, an improved (or new) heating system, windows, a repaired roof, plumbing, and an improved foundation if possible.



FIGURE 18 CITY OF KALTAG

WASHETERIA

The Washeteria is operated by the City of Kaltag with a water plant operator and two washeteria Attendants. The Washeteria provides three washers, two dryers, two shower rooms, and a bathtub.



FIGURE 19 KALTAG WASHETERIA

POST OFFICE

The United States Post Office in Kaltag is open Monday-Friday from 9:00am-4:00pm, with window closed from 12:00pm-1:00pm.



FIGURE 20 KALTAG US POST OFFICE

OLD COMMUNITY HALL

The Old Community Hall was an old 8-sided log structure building that was constructed in the 1978. This project was not built with any architectural design prints or construction standards, but with the knowledge of residents that wanted a community-gathering place.

The Old Hall was approximately 24 ft. x 24 ft. There was a Toyostove and Wood stove for heat, and held a staging area. The hall had electrical power and there was no running water or sewer available.

They saved the Cupola for monumental display in memory of the late Plasker Nickoli, Sr. and Goodwin Semaken, Sr., and not to mention Tom Sheets, and all the community volunteers, all instrumental in the construction of the hall.



FIGURE 21 KALTAG COMMUNITY HALL

NEW COMMUNITY HALL

In 2019, the Tribal Council voted to tear down the old hall and build a new one with funding received from Tanana Chiefs Conference. The new community hall was designed by local carpenters and is an 8-sided, 24' x 24' in size. To ensure the safety of the building during heavy snow periods, the construction team added extra support beams.

The hall has a Toyostove and woodstove for heat and electrical power. There is

The new hall was blessed on August 19, 2020.

The Hall is an important facility used for meetings, workshops, events, potlatches, funerals, stick dance and other gatherings.



FIGURE 22 NEW KALTAG COMMUNITY HALL

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTER

Kaltag Community Resource Center, located in the heart of the community, provide support and education to youth, 0-21 years of age, along with family members. The Resource Center is open Monday-Friday, 8 am – 5 pm. The funding comes from SAMSHA grant through Tanana Chiefs Conference and is part of the Systems of Care (SOC) program.

Services include education regarding cycles, what is mental health and the different type of depression or schizophrenia. Service does not include direct services including counseling or therapy. The SOC will, during emergencies, offer come crisis and intervention services.

The SOC host two main Children Mental Health Days and the activities, with one night for children and then children and adults. Teachings range from what is the brain and its functions; and what happens to the brain, liver, heart and lungs when addiction or abuse is present. The SOC will also invite guests who share their experiences on trauma or other experience. One trauma victim shared their accident experience, the extent of injury to the brain, life after recovery, and how they are treated differently now. Another shared their artwork with carving; the kids carved soap during the session. The SOC teaches teambuilding, coping, caring and compassion skills to educate the group on positive youth development and critical thinking.

The Alaska State Troopers are invited to educate and provide awareness, also to explain the job duties of the troopers, to inform the youth that they are human and not just there to make an arrest. They will provide boating, gun and other safety training.

The resource center holds an annual celebration of life walk. Children decorate shirts with names of loved ones who passed or positive role models in one’s life. Celebration of life activities include creating a memory tree, where they will write positive affirmations about a person who passed. Other activities include lighting lanterns in memory of their loved ones; they write notes to them and burn the notes with food or decorated cupcakes.

The program also hosts monthly elder lunch on a Friday. This program does not go unnoticed during daily activities or during emergencies. The youth will offer support when needed and even offer compliments to cheer someone up.



FIGURE 23 KALTAG RESOURCE CENTER

EDUCATION

KALTAG ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

During the 2017-2018 school year, there were 26 students enrolled in the Kaltag School, located on Main Street in Kaltag. The school is one of the eight schools that make up the Yukon-Koyukuk School District.

Like many other small schools in Alaska, the Kaltag School is not in any threat of closure, but many students choose to leave the village to attend boarding schools in Nenana, Galena or Sitka.

Kaltag elementary and secondary school provides education to K-8 students with four teachers. The principal works as both principal and teacher for middle school through high school. Raven Correspondence offers high school courses.

The school sends their students out for additional training such as carpentry and welding. The school offers after school tutoring and has enough students for cross country running and junior and high school basketball.



FIGURE 24 KALTAG ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

HEAD START PROGRAM

Tanana Chiefs Conference offers a head start program for low-income students of preschool age 0-3 years of age. The yearly enrollment is now at 3-5 students.

LAND USE

OWNERSHIP

Kaltag has continued to change and evolve through the years. It is located on a 35-foot bluff above the Yukon River. Bank erosion is a significant problem for the village. During the early 1970s, the summer youth employment program planted trees along the banks to help stop the erosion. North and northwest of the village are low-lying areas that have flooded in the past and are not in the plans for future development.

In the early 1970's, Alaska State Housing built 15 new homes on newly constructed Second Street in Kaltag. In 1990, during another expansion to the village, a second subdivision was opened for residential homes. Eleven homes were constructed by private funds. The landfill located next to the airport could no longer serve the village, so a new landfill was constructed two miles down the road away from the village.

In 1980, Interior Regional Housing Authority built 16 HUD homes in the community. The Kaltag Tribes assisted with five Self-Help homes through IRHA.

Roads were constructed to both cemeteries that are located two miles above and three miles below the village. These roads opened new recreation areas, giving the village residents access to a swimming pond, berry patches near the mountains, and fishing at the nearby creeks. Kaltag is on approximately 17,632 acres in size, subdivided into 145 parcels.

The City has lots within the community for sale to build on as well. They are currently looking into expanding down past the school to build a new subdivision but have to work out the land status between the city and Gana-A'Yoo, Limited. Gana-A'Yoo, Limited owns 115,200 acres around Kaltag --most of the land being native allotments.

LAND USE PLANNING

The leadership of Kaltag is active when it comes to land use planning. Residents depend heavily on subsistence activities to supplement their food supplies. They hold the preservation of their land and the resources available to them in high regard. Land use planning helps to protect the history of Kaltag and plays a significant role in the future expansion of the community.

Kaltag does not currently have a land use plan, but with additional planning efforts, they are certainly capable of creating one.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The village of Kaltag have been starting to see melting permafrost in the land. Erosion at the riverbank and at the bridge is becoming more of a problem. River temperatures are steadily increasing. Increased temperatures makes moose hunting difficult. The State of Alaska also

heavily restricts king salmon fishing throughout the summer, making residents unable to meet their harvesting goals and must rely on other types of foods. Residents are starting to see new plant species unknown around the area. The City of Kaltag adopted their Hazard Mitigation Plan in January 2018.

DROUGHT

Seasons have a direct negative impact preventing wild food, fish, or wild game availability for harvesting. This creates a negative impact to essential subsistence requirements.

EARTHQUAKE

Periodic, unpredictable occurrences. The community has experienced numerous slight tremors from close proximity earthquakes. The school is located on an elevated section of the community and experiences more intense shaking than other structures. The worst earthquake experienced was the 1964 Good Friday earthquake where the area experienced severe shaking.

EROSION (RIVERINE)

Occurs during high water events, ice jam scouring, and normal River current flow as the community is located on the outside bend of the termination of the confluence of the Kaltag and Yukon Rivers. The City has approximately ½-mile embankment exposure to erosion activity.

FLOOD

Rain, snowmelt, and ice jam flooding occurs during spring thaw. Fall flooding events rarely affect the City. These flood causes also increase the adjacent River's erosion impact along the community's ½-mile embankment. Heavy rain and spring thaw causes High River water which reduces residents' capability to harvest king salmon for subsistence needs.

PERMAFROST

Discontinuous permafrost is present throughout the community. The new town area has approximately 14 homes, which have experienced settling from permafrost thaw. Residents periodically re-level their homes.

WEATHER (SEVERE)

Annual weather patterns, severe cold, freezing rain, and snow accumulations are predominant threats. The snowfall amount directly determines winter weather damages. Less snow causes frost line to deepen, resulting in frozen water and sewer pipes. More snow provides better ground insulation. Severe cold usually occurs during December- January. High winds typically occur from February-March and August- September. August experiences the most rain. Too much rain causes wild game to move to more distant dry ground away from the community, increasing resident travel to harvest subsistence foods. Heavy rain and spring thaw causes High River water, which reduces residents' capability to harvest king salmon for subsistence needs.

WILDLAND FIRE

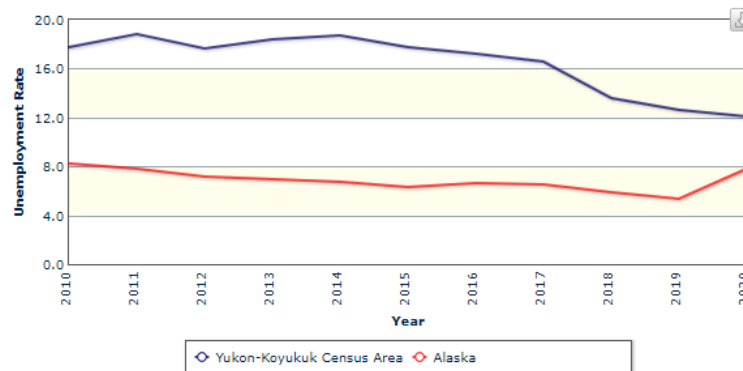
Historic wildfires occur during the summer dry season (April-October). A 2007 lightning strike caused a wildfire to occur approximately four miles west of the community. This was potentially hazardous as winds are unpredictable. If the wind had shifted, it would have blown the fire directly to the community. Scrub growth and low fuels making the wildfire urban interface quite hazardous surround Kaltag.

ECONOMY

UNEMPLOYMENT

This section displays the data collected from the Yukon-Koyukuk (YK) Census area to help identify the economic data, trends and indicators. Unemployment for the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area in 2021 is 12.3%.

**Annual Unemployment Rates for Yukon-Koyukuk
Census Area and Alaska
2010 to 2020**



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

FIGURE 25 Y-K CENSUS AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

As you can see from the charts below, the YK Census area is different from the Tanana Chiefs Conference Yukon-Koyukuk Subregion.

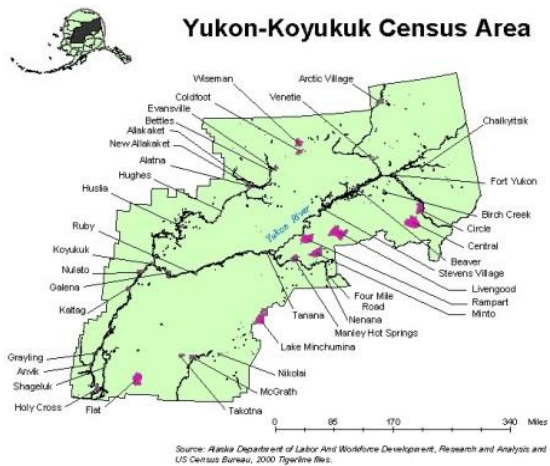


FIGURE 26 Y-K CENSUS AREA

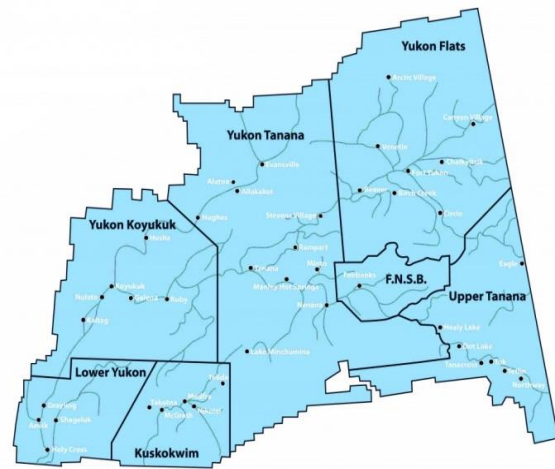


FIGURE 27 TCC SUBREGIONAL AREAS

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The ALRI only shows data up to 2016. The employment trend for Kaltag took a spike downwards in 2014, then leveled out in 2015-2016.

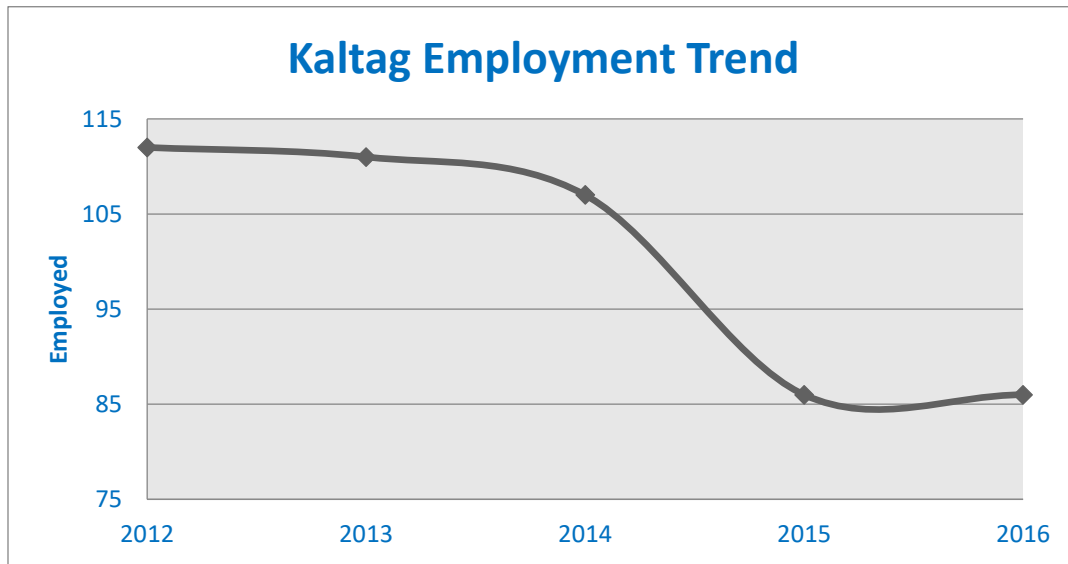


FIGURE 28: KALTAG EMPLOYMENT TREND

INDUSTRY

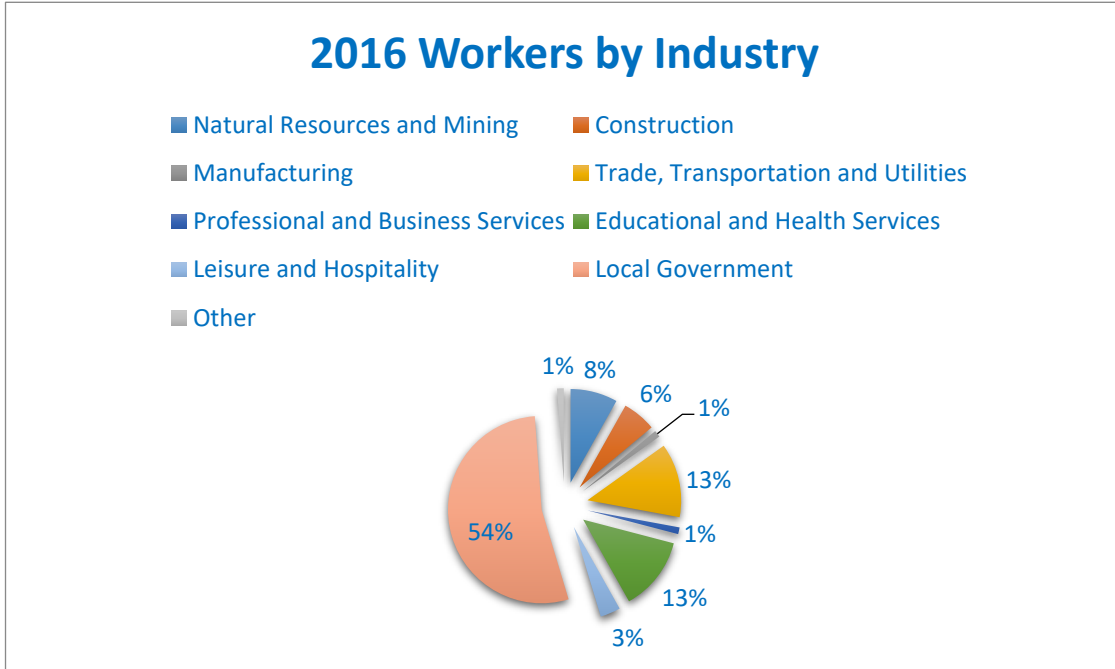


FIGURE 29 KALTAG 2016 WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

The chart below shows the top industry for Kaltag is Local Government followed by trade, transportation, utilities, education and health services.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The City of Kaltag received funding from Rasmuson to renovate the Cultural Center to include the renovation of six rental rooms, museum to display native artifacts.

AVAILABLE JOBS

Jobs in the village are limited to a few full-time, part-time, and seasonal positions; some residents are self-employed.

Full-time employment includes the school principal, teachers, health aides, tribal administrator, wellness coordinator, tribal clerk, tribal executive manager, a counselor, and North Slope oil field workers.

Part-time positions include store clerks, postmaster, janitor/maintenance, water treatment operator, sewerage treatment operator, airport maintenance and land fill operator.

Seasonal employment includes summer youth employment and labor. In the past, there were firefighting, fish cutters/processors and commercial fishing jobs.

Self-employed residents sew Native arts and crafts for sale; some sell cords of wood to residents and do odd jobs around town to make cash.

INCOME LEVELS

A critical issue for Kaltag is developing a sustainable economic base for the village residents. All too often, the village is dependent on resources outside of the village to sustain the village economy.

According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, as presented by the State of Alaska, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, the median household income is \$25,417 and the median family income is \$56,875. Twenty-five people are considered to be living below poverty, which is an estimate of 16% of total population of 152 for 2016.

The potential work force, which includes the population 16 and over, was 132. The total number of the employed population was 70 and the unemployed population was 62.

SUBSISTENCE

Kaltag lives a healthy subsistence lifestyle. They harvest moose, bear, fish, beaver, and small game such as ducks, geese, and grouse in the spring and fall. Harvesting berries and wild vegetation is also a large part of their lifestyle to eating healthy. Residents use the Unalakleet trail for trap lines and cutting wood in the winter. The tradition is passed down from generation to generation; it is a normal part of the lifestyle. There has been a revitalization of traditional teaching, whereas families are increasingly taking their families out to fish, hunt and gather. The younger generation is stepping up to learn these traditions with mentorship from their parents and families.



LOCAL BUSINESSES

CO-OP STORE

The residents of Kaltag own the Kaltag Cooperative. To become part of the Co-Op people have to buy into the store. Dividends and coupons are available, or money is deducted off their store bill.

The Co-Op sells grocery items, hardware items, toys, parts for four wheelers, and fuel. The fuel is sold for \$5.00 per gallon. The price of retail heating fuel is \$4.00 per gallon.

FISH PROCESSING PLANT

The fish plant was built in 2000 through an Economic Development Administration grant. The City of Kaltag owns the building and was previously leasing to Yukon Gold.



FIGURE 30 CITY OF KALTAG - FISH PROCESSING PLANT

When fishing was open and during peak season, they would employ local and region wide fish cutters and they purchased fish from local commercial fishermen. The plant bought the eggs and some whole fish; both males and females were sent out to be further processed.

In high peak seasons, the plant may employ approximately 40 residents and non-residents from Kaltag and surrounding villages. During this time, they can employ two shifts, morning and night. The plant has not operation since 2018 due to low demand.



FIGURE 31 KALTAG FISHWHEELS

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS

MEDICAL HEALTH

The village health clinic provides an array of health services. The City of Kaltag owns the clinic and is staffed by Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC). Three health aides provide services that include urgent care, health prevention and public health education. TCC Chief Andrew Isaac Health Clinic (CAIHC) physicians supervise and assist the health aides in providing urgent care, and CAIHC nurses assist the health aides with client medical appointments and follow up.

Some patients can travel to Galena by their local doctor or are referred to Fairbanks for further checkups. Village residents' travel to CAIHC, located in Fairbanks, for advanced health care not provided in the village. The health clinic has a full time Mental Health Counselor on staff that can help with issues dealing with substance abuse, trauma, anger management, and assessments for further assistance.



FIGURE 32 KALTAG HEALTH CLINIC

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

The Behavioral Health Program is open Monday – Friday, 8 am – five pm. TCC operates the program. The Behavioral Health Aide (BHA) attends training sessions in Bethel and received the Community Behavioral Health Aide Certification Board (BHA1). They provide the following services: counseling in substance abuse, referrals, documentation of clients, and Dispo to clinicians. The BHA will decide what services are best for the client and uses Video Telehealth Cart (VTC) or Zoom. When a community is suffering from a crisis, the BHA's are sometimes called to that community to offer support. A client can request another BHA from a different village if they choose to. The BHA also performs outreach for grief counseling.

Some activities the BHA was performing, pre-COVID, was American Life Skills and monthly lock-in that were theme based: Bullying, good/bad touch, and dating relationships.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Kaltag is working towards organizing and formalizing a response team. Their first step is training and recruiting for different positions, such as Incident Commander, etc... As of now, they have individual residents who step up and volunteer during emergency and rescue services making sure all needs are met. Residents volunteer their personal equipment when needed.

CHURCHES

Kaltag has two churches that offer spiritual guidance: the Roman Catholic Church and the Baptist Church.

The missionary activity began in the late nineteenth century and baptisms by missionaries from the Society of Jesus, recorded as early as 1890. The first church was completed in 1932, and replaced by a new one in 1966, still occupied and used.

The current Priest, Father Joe Hemmer, OFM is one of the Franciscan Friars of the Fairbanks Catholic Diocese and lives in Kaltag.



FIGURE 33 SAINT THERESA CATHOLIC CHURCH

RECREATION



FIGURE 36 KALTAG SWIMMING LAKE



FIGURE 35 KALTAG BASEBALL FIELD



FIGURE 34 KALTAG BOAT LANDING

COMMUNITY EVENTS

- Annual Tribal Membership Meeting
- Annual Town/Dump Clean Up
- Last Day of School Picnic
- School Ski Team
- School Basketball Team
- Wash Tub Dance and Canvas Toss (Midzeey Koh')
- Children Christmas Party
- Toys for Tots
- Little League Tournament
- Baseball Tournament
- Spring Carnival
- Stick Dance held in April every two years
- Culture Camp



FIGURE 37 KALTAG PLAYGROUND

COMMUNITY GOALS

HOUSING

Goal: All Kaltag residents and families will have affordable, energy efficient homes. They will have their own place to call home.

Objective 1.1: Kaltag will expand

- Kaltag will create a new subdivision

Objective 1.2: Work with Gan-A'Yoo and City of Kaltag to obtain land

Objective 1.3: Conduct housing assessments

Objective 1.4: Potential homebuilders and homebuyers will learn the home buying process

Objective 1.5: Determine financial partners and community based development organizations

Objective 1.6: Work with local utility and service providers to establish service, such as water and electric

Objective 1.7: Write Indian Community Development Block Grants

Objective 1.8: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) Individual Sanitation Facilities Scattered Sites Program

YOUTH & ELDERS

Goal: Kaltag has youth that are confident, educated and empowered leaders

Objective 2.1: Youth are engaged in extracurricular activities

Objective 2.2: Establish peer youth/elders program

Objective 2.3: Start cultural programs

EDUCATION

Goal: Local residents are educated and certified to provide local services

Objective 3.1: Seek funds to purchase equipment for distance learning and other educational purposes

- Fast internet and computers

Objective 3.2: Job recruitment/placement training/preparations

Objective 3.3: Firefighting training/EFF

Objective 3.4: VOCED training

Objective 3.5: Local based training opportunities

- “Grow your own”

Objective 3.6: Self-employment business resources

COMMUNITY WELLBEING

Goal: All Kaltag residents live in a safe and healthy environment with services that are comprehensive and accessible

Objective 4.1: Have education on coping and post trauma skills

Objective 4.2: Work with TCC to obtain Village Peace Officer or Village Public Safety Officer in community.

- Seek grants for VPO/VPSO and housing
 - Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

Objective 4.3: Apply for IGAP grant

Objective 4.4: Establish protocol for crisis and emergency response

Objective 4.5: Establish Memorandum of Understanding or Memorandum of Agreement for family service agencies to partner with

Objective 4.6: Establish health and safety coordinator position

- Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) grant

ECONOMY/JOBS

Goal: Kaltag's economy is thriving and residents are employed

Objective 5.1: Upgrade fish plant to process caviar

- Research ways to utilize salmon products

Objective 5.2: Seek grants to fund positions

Objective 5.3: Contract with Bureau of Land Management to develop intertribal firefighting crew

- Contact Edwin Bifelt at Zane Hills Capital

Objective 5.4: Work with Alaska Laborers Local 942 and International Union of Operating Engineers Local 302 to negotiate

COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

Tanana Chiefs Conference Planning & Development program worked with Kaltag Tribal Council to distribute and collect community feedback survey. Twenty-three surveys were collected. Questions included multiple choice answers (not satisfied, satisfied, very satisfied), open ended to include concerns.

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK SURVEY RESPONSES

Community Feedback Survey gift card winners are:

- Peter Nickoli
- William Alexie
- Hazel Olson

The community received feedback surveys, the results are as shown:

WHAT DO YOU ENJOY MOST ABOUT LIVING HERE?

- The people and how everyone cares for one another
- Subsistence lifestyle
 - Hunting, fishing, gathering
- Communication
- The land
- Peace and quiet
- The river
- Freedom
- Cultural activities
 - Potlatches, stickdances, community events

MAJOR PROBLEMS IN THE COMMUNITY INCLUDE

- Little help for the handicapped
- Organizations not collaborating on projects
- Little communication between organizations
- Lack of year round job opportunities
- Outmigration – population decreasing
- Substance abuse: alcohol and drug problems
- Lack of land and lots to build on

FACILITIES

- Washeteria: Residents are generally satisfied with the washeteria but have concerns, including
 - Lack of maintenance
 - Needs upgrade
 - Reduced hours during COVID-19 pandemic
- Resource center: Residents are generally satisfied

- Firehall: Residents are not generally satisfied of concerns:
 - Needs maintenance, cleaning, upgrades
 - Not utilized
- Fish plant: Residents are not generally satisfied because:
 - Regulations restrict fishing resulting in not using the fish plant
 - Equipment needs updating
- Co-op: Residents are generally satisfied but have concerns:
 - Not being fully stocked
 - High prices of staple items
- Community Hall: Residents are very satisfied with the new community hall, but have comments such as:
 - Needs a clear coat
 - Wires sticking out
 - No place to get water
 - Should be used to hold bake sales, bingo
 - New hall blessing should take place
- School: Residents are generally satisfied, however have comments regarding:
 - Parents should be more involved
 - Lack of community support
 - Need teachers to stay year after year so children will have consistency
 - Need teachers to teach special education

Other concerns:

Elders need a building

UTILITIES

- Water & Sewer: Residents are generally satisfied but have concerns such as:
 - Sewer backups
 - Pipes are frozen in the summer
 - Rusty water
 - Need new lines, repairs or upgrades
 - Long response time to repair problems
 - Workers are steady, and helpful to the community
- Solid Waste Landfill: Residents are generally satisfied but have concerns such as:
 - There should be an IGAP position at the Tribal office
 - Needs cleaning
- Power & Energy: Residents are generally satisfied but have concerns such as:
 - Expensive
- Bulk fuel: Residents are generally satisfied but have concerns such as:
 - Need delivery service for elders
 - Gas station is outdated

HOUSING:

- Seventeen respondents own their home; homes were built from a range from the 1960's to 2007. An average 2-3 people live in each home, with 1-2 generations in each home. Fourteen respondents said that they are not experiencing overcrowding in their homes, with three saying yes.
- Primary concerns regarding housing are:
 - Rehabilitation (9), weatherization (9), cost of living (5), lack of space (2), lack of land and lots to build (2), no water or sewer service (5) , needing new stove pipes (1), mold (5), safety (7).
- Respondents would like to see these types of housing built in the community:
 - Single family (14), rentals (1) , duplex (5), elder housing (3)

TRANSPORTATION:

- Bridge: Residents are very concerned that erosion is washing out the land that the bridge at back town will be damaged, and that the bridge near the mountains need repairs
- Airport: Residents are generally satisfied but say that brush needs to be cleared, and standing water should be addressed
- Boat landing: Residents are generally satisfied but say that the road needs upgrades, and that it gets shallow very quickly and the community should look into dig a deeper landing
- Transportation concerns: Fuel prices (14), poor road maintenance (7), dust control (13), airfare costs (9), drunk drivers (8), speeding, freight costs (11)

COMMUNICATION:

Residents are generally satisfied with the telephone, satellite/cable, and internet services, but have concerns about:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| • No cell phone service | • Losing radio connection |
| • Expensive service | • Telephone lines going out every winter |
| • Slow speed internet | |

CULTURE & TRADITION

Residents believe these cultural activities are most important in the community, and participate in:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Ceremonies <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Potlatch, Stickdance, washtub dance | • Hunting <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Processing meat |
| • Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Jarring | • New Year's Day celebration |
| | • Berry picking |
| | • Gathering tea |

- Native language
- Native singing and dancing
- Logging
- Crafts
 - Beading, sewing

Eighteen respondents answered that they do not speak the Koyukon Athabascan language, whereas fourteen of them said they would be willing to learn, and two others said they would be willing to teach.

HEALTH & WELLNESS

Some of the main health and wellness concerns include:

- Alcohol & drug abuse
- Grief and loss
- Not having a cook for elders
- Not having a health aid
- Diabetes, high blood pressure, heart problems, obesity

Residents would like to see these activities in their community:

- More sporting events
 - Baseball, swimming, basketball, gym nights, volleyball
- Food nutrient workshop
- More people exercising
- Talking circles
- Healthy activities for kids (daily, weekly)
- Facilities for elders
 - Elder nutrition program
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- More carnival activities
- Agriculture/gardening courses
- No alcohol & drug abuse
- No nicotine use

PUBLIC SAFETY & ENFORCEMENT

Nineteen residents feel safe in the community most of the time, however some feel that public safety can be improved by:

- Ridding the community of bear threats
- Staff a Community Health Aide
- Knowing who to call for emergencies
- Reducing drinking and driving, speeding
- Staffing a VPSO in the community
- Training residents to be EMT & ETT certified
- Using CB radios

ECONOMY

Residents believe that there are too few year round employment opportunities. Suggestions for creating more opportunities include:

- Increased project collaboration between the Kaltag Tribal Council & City of Kaltag
- Bed & Breakfast business
- Another store
- Increased grant writing
 - More construction projects
- Tribal gaming & bingo
- Outdoor supply store
- Trash collection – indoor and outdoor spaces
- Wood vending
- Native craft vending
- Marijuana cultivation & sales
- Fuel delivery

Ideas to revitalize the fish plant include:

- Processing other types of meat (moose)
- Newer systems for freezing & shipping
- Equipment upgrades
- Opening up to teach kids how to process
- Making dog food
- Make caviar, train people to do it

Education & training opportunities residents are interested in are:

- Workshop on computer literacy skills
 - Union work, roustabout
- Skills trades: electric, carpentry & machinery
- GED connections
- Drivers education
- Vocational: AVTEC

YOUTH & EDUCATION

Respondents feel that these are issues regarding youth & education:

- Not enough activities
- No place to gather
- Excessive electronic use
- Need counseling and Special Education programs
- Teachers do not stay in Kaltag
- Outmigration – children leaving to attend school elsewhere
- Speeding on ATV's
- Energy drink consumption
- Lack of parental limits (electronics) and support

Suggestions for activities:

- Hire Tristan Madros for activities and projects
 - Game nights
- Event/sport nights
 - Needing volunteers
 - Culture camp
 - Teach them culture
 - Hunting
 - Camping
 - Trapping
 - Fishing
 - Walking to lake with s'mores, hotdogs
 - Baseball
 - Basketball
 - Kickball

Ideas about educating youth:

- Job shadowing to show work environment
- Language learning
- Needing parental involvement
- Story telling
- Teach music

LAND & ENVIRONMENT

Mainland & environment issues in Kaltag:

- Dusty roads
- Overgrown brush and trees
- Litter
- Access to land
- Dump is very dirty

Ideas to address the land & environment issues:

- Add something to the road to control dust
- Cut brush around town
- Create jobs to pick up litter
- Slow speeding

CLIMATE CHANGE

Main climate change issues in the community:

- New plant species
- No fish (State regulations)
- Permafrost
- Erosion
 - River bank
- Bridge
- River temperature rising
- Moose season is too warm (moose move around when its colder)

Ideas to address these issues:

- Fish farming
- Decrease use of fossil fuels
- Ask about solar power

COMMUNITY SWOT ANALYSIS

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Loving○ Caring○ Good• Community works together to solve problems	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leadership does not collaborate• Some not helping others• Community division• Lack of care for handicapped individuals
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saw mill use• Fish farming• Bed & breakfast business	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bears• Brush overgrowth• Alcohol• Fire protection

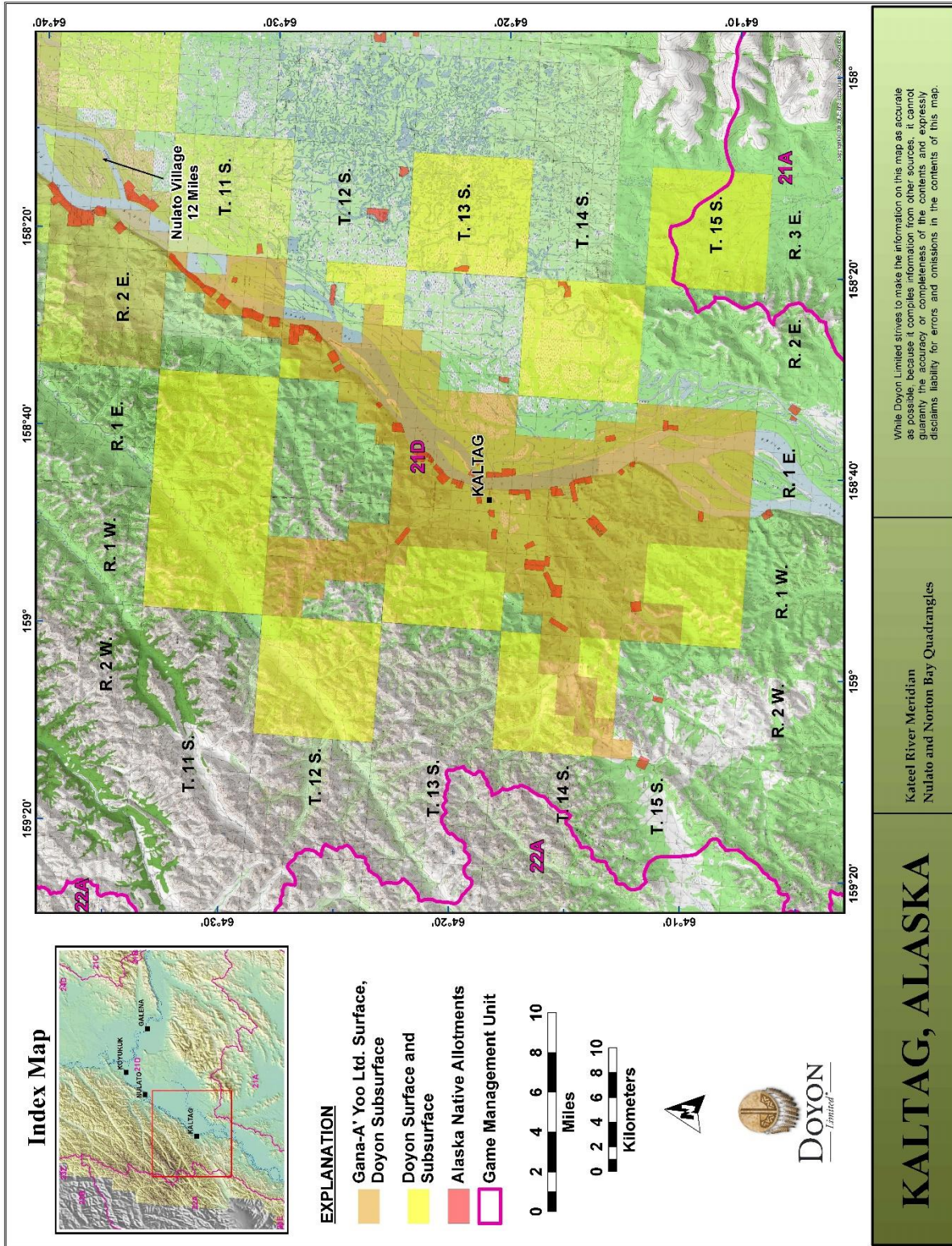
Kaltag Community Planning Meeting- Sign-in Sheet

Name and Title	E-mail Address	Survey Completed? Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Susie J Nickoli - City Council	sirnickoli@yahoo.com	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Ann Neglaska- Behavioral Health	ann.neglaska@tananarochiefs.org	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Violet Burnham, SOC Family lead	violet.burnham@tanarochiefs.org	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Lizzie Alexie, Kaltag Tribe	lalexie@ytkisd.com	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Brian Madros, KTC	sir-madros@hotmail.com	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Euna Madros, Kaltag Task force	ginamadros@yahoo.com	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Georgianna Madros, KTC	geomadros@hotmail.com	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Nicole D. Madros KTC	coladrian@yahoo.com	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Albert J. Nickoli, Sr.		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Dora C. J. Nickoli		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>

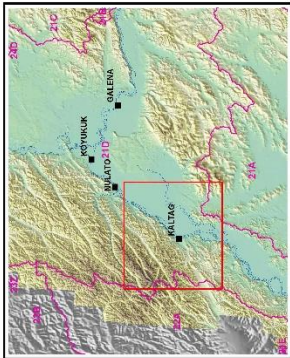
Name and Title	E-mail Address	Survey Completed?
Abdalla Nickoli-Beke	notve <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> doreennickoli@yahoo.com	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dsreen Nickoli - KTC		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
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		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Kaltag Map – Doyon Limited

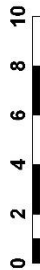


Index Map



EXPLANATION

- Gana-A' Yoo Ltd. Surface, Doyon Subsurface
- Doyon Surface and Subsurface
- Alaska Native Allotments
- Game Management Unit



Miles



Kilometers



DOYON
Limited

KALTAG, ALASKA

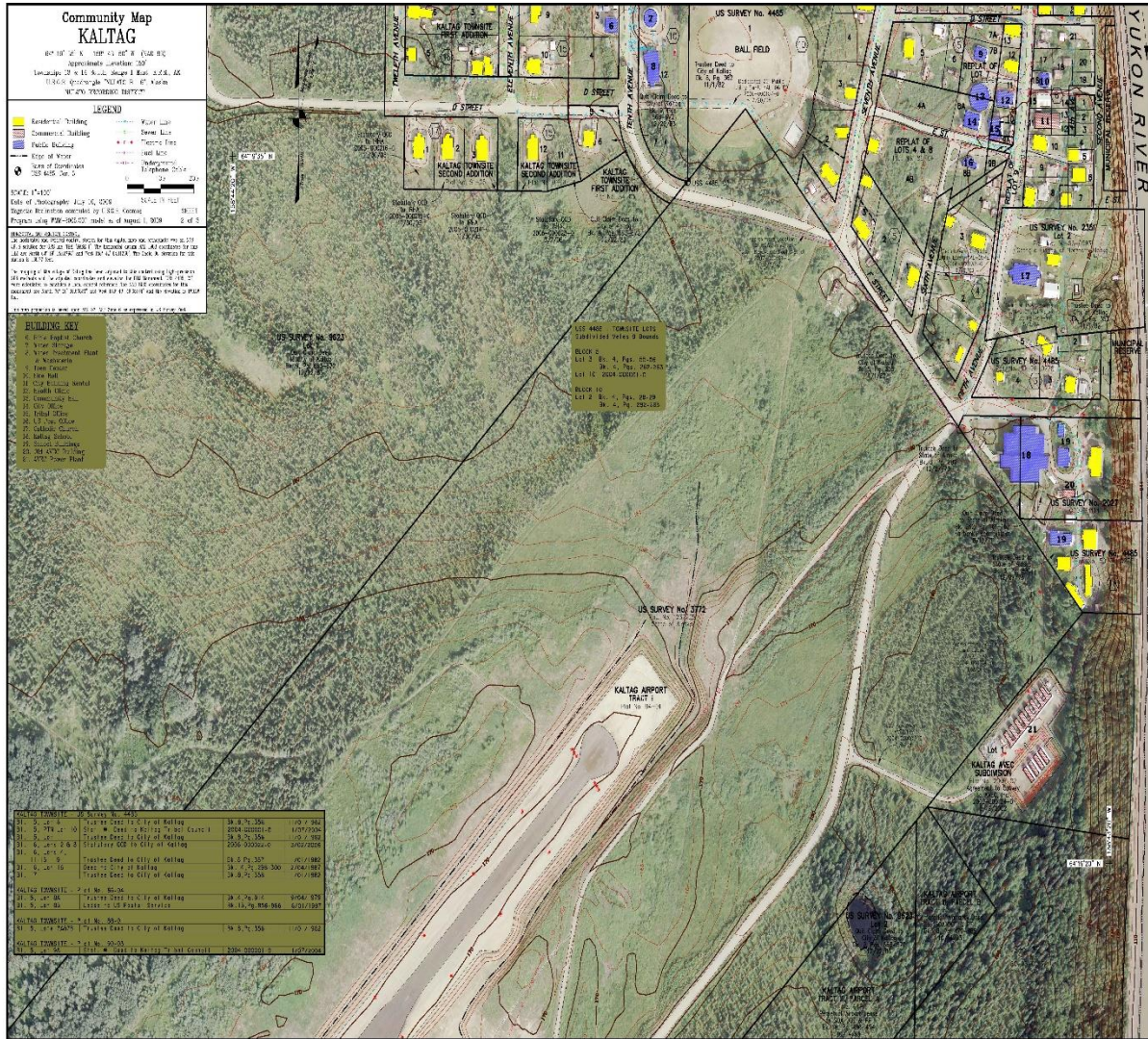
Kateel River Meridian
Nulato and Norton Bay Quadrangles

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

Appendices 2: Kaltag-Google Map



Appendices 3: Kaltag Community Map



REFERENCES

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<http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/cen/histpdfs/2010AlaskaPopulationHousing.pdf>

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