
Deering Community Comprehensive Development Plan 2006-2016

Top 10 Overall Community Development Projects for 2006-11

1. Land use planning including zoning areas for industrial uses and housing expansion options
2. Alternative and renewable energy development (wind, solar, hydro, tidal) – lower electric costs and add capacity for future community growth
3. Improve our community capacity in order to have functioning organizations and programs
4. Village law enforcement to reduce crime and enforce laws including curfew – VPSO and VPO
5. Multi-purpose office building with the City and Tribe – additional office space to support more jobs in the community, centralize the utilities and local government offices
6. Dump site repairs – improvements to limit contamination of the environment, reduce tundra and sea ice garbage, and ensure it can contain trash
7. Erosion control with a plan and funding
8. Culture camp with youth and Elders to teach traditional knowledge including video production for preservation of knowledge
9. Cultural center with an arts and crafts workshop and sales center, display area for archeological objects, and tourism/visitors center including programs to teach adults and youth Native heritage and skills
10. Barge landing development

Prepared for

Deering Residents, Organizations and
Community,
Native Village of Deering,
And the City of Deering

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Introduction and Background

The Northwest Arctic Borough Planning Department (NABPD) intended to work with the community of Deering in updating its Comprehensive Economic Development Plan (CEDP). This was envisioned to aid in pro-actively analyzing community conditions; in comprehensively identifying problems and opportunities; and in updating goals, strategies and community projects to address Deering development and economic issues. The NABPD contracted with Tom Okleasik, principal of Northwest Planning and Grants Development (an Inupiaq owned and managed firm), to work in partnership with the Borough, Maniilaq and the community of Deering to jointly facilitate a comprehensive update to the community plan.

By creating a CEDP for Deering as a community, local governments (both tribal and city) and entities (local organizations, ANCSA corporation and community members) worked to develop a tool to identify collective community needs and strategies for sustainable development. The CEDP process facilitated a consolidated effort to implement community strategies that will subsequently increase cultural heritage, sustainable economic opportunities, increase employment and self-sufficiency, and encourage collaboration of efforts in various projects and programs. Overall, the goal is to improve the cultural, economic and social well-being of the community.



Figure 1: community participants during the Deering planning sessions at the City-IRA community building.

Planning Methods

The planning methods and processes were based upon (a) the Technology of Participation methods developed by the *Institute of Culture Affairs*, and (b) Denali Commission-USDA-RD-Alaska Humanities Forum *Community Strategic Plan Guide and Form* (May 2001). These combined methods are proven to be effective in encouraging full participation from diverse groups and are best applied with community based organizations.

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

The following Foundational Values or Ground Rules were applied during each planning session:

* **Participation:** each person brings a different and valued insight, perspective and knowledge that formulates the larger community picture.

- Elders
- Youth
- Community members
- Board/council members
- Staff: tribe, corporation, city, school

* **Respect:** respect and honor each person, view and idea

- Empower each other

* **Teamwork:** each person and role needs to work together to accomplish the goals of the community.

- Sharing information and ideas

* **Creativity:** giving permission for the dialogue between the rational (mind) and intuitive (heart) perspectives.

- Keep our eyes open
- New ways of thinking and approaching subjects

* **Action:** moving economic development towards local responsibility and positive accountability.



Figure 2: Deering community members during the public meeting to review the planning information and gather input.

The planning process followed a four-step workshop series. Each session built upon the other and provided a comprehensive planning approach taking into account various time frames. The sessions were offered as follows:

Workshop Session	Time Frame
<p>Community History and Environment</p> <p>Reviewed the community’s heritage, history and present environment to develop a common understanding of the past including economic development accomplishments from past plans.</p>	<p><i>Past to Present</i></p>
<p>Community Development Strategic Vision, Values and Goals</p> <p>Developed the direction for the community’s strategic development with an overall vision, guiding community values, and development goals.</p>	<p><i>Future</i> Next 10-Years (2006-2016)</p>
<p>Strategic Action Plans for Community Implementation</p> <p>Selected priority projects and created strategic action plans to help guide the community in the coming 5-years to launch the economic development projects and aid in initial movement upward towards the vision and goals.</p>	<p><i>Initial Five Years</i> (2006-2011)</p>
<p>Funding and Land Use Considerations</p> <p>Identified potential funding and community investments to implement development goals. Identified potential sites for selection for projects requiring land.</p>	<p><i>Now</i> (2006)</p>

Participant Expectations

In beginning the planning session, participants were first asked to share their expectations for the process. The following were given:

Planning Expectations

- Update the community economic development plan with a document including --
 - Community history and profile
 - Community assessment data utilizing the Denali Commission/USDA-RD guidelines
 - Community vision and value statements
 - Update priorities for both community and economic development
 - Top priority action plans for guidance in community implementation

- Create new small businesses in Deering to enable our local residents to have year round income and jobs with less dependence on public assistance
- Address welfare reform in Deering – make plans to help people if their benefits are discontinued and transition to self-sufficient incomes
- Clean up old mining sites (e.g. Utica) particularly the mercury, old oil, etc. – train and employ local people in the environmental remediation and clean-up projects
- Obtain funding and grants for community and environmental projects
- Ensure our environment (land, rivers, wildlife and salmon) are clean and safe – e.g. pass few years residents have noticed contaminated salmon affected by mercury and other contaminants
- Work with the National Park Service for developing a Deering visitor center and museum
- Work for something that is “worth it” for our community
- Ideas to implement for bettering our economy
- Provide education and training with our community members that is needed for vocational trades – e.g. electrical, carpentry, building construction, roads – people know what to do in the community
- Plan to help Deering realize its potential as a community



Figure 3: Clara Williams of the Northwest Arctic Borough facilitating the planning session.

Community Comprehensive Plan Vision, Goals, Objectives and Priority Projects

Deering Community Vision

To conserve and improve our traditional way of life which allows us to continue our ancestral heritage while successfully adapting to change, and encourage our children to live our values and ways with respect for years to come

Deering Development Goals, Objectives and Priorities

Goal 1: To improve our community's education, welfare and capacity for self-sustainability and safety of present and future members of Deering

Community Development Areas: Governance, public safety, education and training, social development

Objective 1.1: To encourage, enable and support present and future leaders for enhancing our community's stability, providing quality public services, and working together as a community

Objective 1.2: To enhance public safety services and awareness for a respectful, safe and crime free community and surrounding areas

Objective 1.3: To enhance education and training with local adults and youth for building our future, strengthening leadership, and supporting families and community

Objective 1.4: To educate, enforce and guide people in healthy lives that are free from drugs and alcohol for creating a safer community for current and future generations

Goal 2: To strengthen, preserve and utilize our health system and Inupiaq culture, traditions and values for promoting the well-being of the community and people (body, mind and spirit)

Community Development Areas: Health, culture

Objective 2.1: To enhance and encourage health programs, infrastructure and choices for improving the well-being of Deering while integrating traditional medicines and healing

Objective 2.2: To preserve our Inupiaq lifestyle and language for keeping our culture in the community and with future generations

Objective 2.3: To enhance and strengthen traditional knowledge of subsistence for engaging and teaching youth to practice our lifestyle

Goal 3: To improve, construct and maintain a healthy business and community environment with infrastructure for development and sustainability of employment and economy with equal opportunity

Community Development Areas: Capital projects and infrastructure, business development, natural resource development, tourism, employment, housing

Objective 3.1: To sustain and create businesses and an economic environment for developing cash income opportunities and jobs for local residents

Objective 3.2: To expand and modernize community infrastructure for creating future employment and providing public services

Objective 3.3: To build new and improve existing homes for improved living conditions, affordability, and future community growth

Objective 3.4: To pursue and encourage long-term, affordable and sustainable energy for supporting community development

Goal 4: To develop, protect and conserve our land and environmental resources for responsible community expansion and transportation development that preserves our history and subsistence

Community Development Areas: Land, roads and transportation, environment, sanitation and waste

Objective 4.1: To protect our land, water and wildlife resources for a clean and healthy village and lifestyle for today and tomorrow

Objective 4.2: To improve and maintain accessibility and transportation infrastructure for year round subsistence, economic and community growth activities

Objective 4.3: To update our land use plan for future community development while protecting our historical sites

Top 10 Overall Community Development Projects For 2006-2011 (5 years)

1. Land use planning including zoning areas for industrial uses (heavy equipment storage, commercial development, etc) and housing expansion options (gravel fill along the river bank, old airport redevelopment, bridge to other lots, etc)
2. Alternative and renewable energy development (wind, solar, hydro, tidal) – lower electric costs and add capacity for future community growth
3. Improve our community capacity in order to have functioning organizations and programs
4. Village law enforcement to reduce crime and enforce laws including curfew – VPSO and VPO
5. Multi-purpose office building with the City and Tribe – additional office space to support more jobs in the community, centralize the utilities and local government offices
6. Dump site repairs – improvements to limit contamination of the environment, reduce tundra and sea ice garbage, and ensure it can contain trash
7. Erosion control with a plan and funding
8. Culture camp with youth and Elders to teach traditional knowledge including video production for preservation of knowledge
9. Cultural center with an arts and crafts workshop and sales center, display area for archeological objects, and tourism/visitors center including programs to teach adults and youth Native heritage and skills (e.g. sled building, skin sewing, carving, beading, etc)
10. Barge landing development

Top 10 Capital Project Priorities 2006-11

1. Erosion control with a plan and funding
2. Alternative and renewable energy development (wind, solar, hydro, tidal, coal) – lower electric costs and add capacity for future community growth
3. Dump site repairs – improvements to limit contamination of the environment, reduce tundra and sea ice garbage, and ensure it can contain trash
4. Road and bridge development via Smith Creek for a flood escape route, land expansion, and an alternate route to the airport
5. Multi-purpose office building with the City and Tribe – additional office space to support more jobs in the community, centralize the utilities and local government offices
6. Build new homes for more housing – e.g. new housing development at the old airport that complies with FAA regulations so not to interfere with the new airport
7. Cultural center with an arts and crafts workshop and sales center, display area for archeological objects, and tourism/visitors center including programs to teach adults and youth Native heritage and skills (e.g. sled building, skin sewing, carving, beading, etc)
8. Community engine and auto shop for repairing boat motors, snow machines, ATVs, and autos
9. Barge landing development
10. Airport terminal building for passenger waiting and secure freight storage

Top 10 Community Projects/Activities Priorities 2006-11

1. Village law enforcement to reduce crime and enforce laws including curfew – VPSO and VPO
2. Job qualification training – e.g. driver's licenses, CDLs, 6-pack license, etc.
3. Improve our community capacity in order to have functioning organizations and programs
4. Training with local people for micro-enterprises and small businesses
5. Eco-tourism plan and development – such as 17-38 mile road to Ipnatchiaq Springs for tours
6. Culture camp with youth and Elders to teach traditional knowledge including video production for preservation of knowledge
7. School train and educate youth for local employment opportunities and realistic skills to successfully live in Deering – e.g. construction trades, small engine repair, City/Tribe jobs, teacher positions, Native arts and crafts, etc.
8. Natural disaster planning and training that incorporates disruption in air/freight service
9. Cemetery grave mapping and marking
10. Land use planning including zoning areas for industrial uses (heavy equipment storage, commercial development, etc) and housing expansion options (gravel fill along the river bank, old airport redevelopment, bridge to other lots, etc)

Deering Community Overview and Data

The following provides a common grounding of community data and information as it exists now (2006).

Community Profile

History

The *Ipnatchiaq*, or Deering, area has been inhabited since time immemorial by Inupiaq people and families for at least the past 10,000-15,000 years. The current village site is located on the historic Inupiaq subsistence village of *Ipnatchiaq* (meaning bluffs in English). This site was and continues to be extensively used as a significant sea and fishing subsistence area and the Inupiaq people also lived upriver in a wooded area.

The Inupiaq successfully lived in harmony with the arctic environment that is characterized as a transitional climate zone with long, cold winters and cool summers. The average low temperature during January is -18 degrees Fahrenheit. The average high during July is 63 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures can be as extreme from a low of -60 to a high of 85 degrees Fahrenheit based upon past measurements. Snowfall averages 36 inches, and total precipitation averages 9 inches per year. The Kotzebue Sound (next to Deering) is ice-free only from June through mid-November.

The Inupiaq people take great pride in the sustained ability to harvest the resources of the land and sea in a traditional and respectful manner. The indigenous people of *Ipnatchiaq* developed relationships, strategies and tools for fishing, hunting and gathering that made them one of the conserving societies ever known. Inupiaq culture, arts and humanities were expressed through songs, dances, legends, ceremonies, skin boat building, and language. The Inupiaq successfully cultivated a community with a way of life and cultural economy based on moose, caribou, beluga whale, seals, salmon, tom cod, herring, ptarmigan, rabbit and waterfowl, and all that the land and water have and continue to provide.

The coastal and inland Inupiaq of Northwest Alaska had established tribal governance and trade systems hundreds of years prior to "European discovery of Alaska"



Figure 4: *Ipnatchiaq*, or Deering, estimated timeframe 1896-1913. Photo courtesy of the University of Alaska Fairbanks Archives and Alaska State Library.

by Russian explorers in 1732. By 1778, the English explorer Captain Cook had sailed the coast and charted some of the coastal areas in Northwest Alaska. In the 1800s, exploration by outsiders began in earnest.

In 1818, the Kotzebue Sound was "discovered by Europeans" by a German Admiral, Otto Von Kotzebue, while sailing for the Russian Navy. In 1867, Alaska was purchased by the US from Russia. 1884, the Organic Act was adopted by the US Congress that formed a rudimentary form of government in Alaska. In 1885, Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the Presbyterian Church became the first federal superintendent of public instruction for Alaska, with the task of organizing a free school system for Native American, Eskimo, and white children with the purpose of teaching western lifestyles and mainstream American skills. In 1892, Dr. Jackson with government aid brought the first reindeer into Alaska from Siberia.

Ipnatchiaq had imported Lapp reindeer introduced as herds for the community. Past herders from the community included Fred Goodhope, Elmer Davis, Charlie Clark, Mickey Thomas, George Moto, Harry Karmun and Edward Karmun. Up to seven *Ipnatchiaq* families were herding reindeer at one time in the past. The 1940 Reindeer Herders Act transferred ownership of herders to Native people only, in order to respect the original intent of Congress.

In 1897, the Alaskan gold rush began. In 1898, the Kobuk River gold rush began when Captain Cogan of the whaling ship *Alaska* greatly exaggerated a prospector's Kobuk gold discovery to encourage people to book passage on the ship's return to Alaska. These accounts, as well as a number of others that flooded the US news, turned out to be lies. Nonetheless, a fleet of ships left the west coast of the US during the spring of 1898, bound for Kotzebue with almost 2,000 would-be prospectors on board.

Subsequent discovery of the gold fields in the *Ipnatchiaq* River drainage became the Fairhaven Mining District (by 1980, 277,000 troy ounces of gold were produced in the area). *Ipnatchiaq* as an established Inupiaq village became the principal port of entry for this district. In the early 1900's, families from *Ipnatchiaq*, or Deering, went by skin boat to *Oksik* with the missionary Delbert Replogle (the *Ipnatchiaqmuit* stayed at least a week in *Oksik* to discuss) to request relocating some families from both villages to a new site across from *Putu* – which became Noorvik. The *Ipnatchiaqmuit* (Deering people) were trying to escape the overrunning of their



Figure 5: *Ipnatchiaq*, or Deering, 1905, mission and school children. University of Washington Libraries – Digital Collections

traditional village by thousands of gold prospectors and alcohol abuse introduced into the community. For example, miners took most of the wood in the community to operate dredge and thawing operations as well as their own heating; therefore causing a shortage to the Native people.

After 1914, all but five families returned to *Ipnatchiaq* from Noorvik – it is estimated that at least half of all people moved back. Many returned to work for mining operations and most importantly to continue traditional occupation and lifestyles that continue to thrive to this day. In 1901, the community established a supply station for Interior gold miners. The community was renamed during this period with an English name of “Deering” probably taken from the 90-ton schooner "Abbey Deering" which was in nearby waters around 1900, and later sank with a load of gold.

In 1906, the US Congress passed the Native Allotment Act which provided for conveyance of 160 acres of public land to Alaska Native adults; however, few tracts were issued because the Bureau of Land Management refused to recognize subsistence use of land as proof of “use and occupancy.” However, it should be noted that many archeological digs have proven Inupiaq occupancy at Deering for centuries.

Citizenship to Alaska Natives was granted with the passage of the 1924 Citizenship Act. As early as the 1900’s but particularly during the 1940’s, tribal members in Deering experienced language shift to English from Inupiaq with schools and western institutions utilizing duress with families and children to use English as their first language. For example according to local Elders, the BIA school in Deering did not even allow students to speak Inupiaq on the playground; rather students were often punished for speaking Inupiaq that included sitting in a corner for a whole day of school as well as being hit with rulers.

Deering had two schools for K-8 education: BIA school (Native only) and State Territorial School (for white and half Native children only) – this lasted until the BIA recognized half white-Native children for enrollment at their schools in Alaska. Boarding schools were available in White Mountain, Sitka and Wrangell for grades 9-12.

On October 26, 1945, the Inupiaq people in Deering voted to duly ratify by vote (27 for and 0 against), to reorganize its traditional form of tribal government to an Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council (Corporate Charter of the Native Village of Deering, Alaska). On January 3, 1959, Alaska was proclaimed a state of the union by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1971, the tribal members of Deering settled land and resource rights, through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and formed a state chartered corporation: the regional Alaska Native Corporation – NANA. Also, during the 1970’s, federal and state



Figure 6: old BIA school building in Deering.

government poverty and community assistance programs provided new income and benefits to some Deering families, particularly with the passage of PL 93-638 in 1974. A local school (K-12) was also built in Deering during the late 1970's and no longer required students to leave their home community for public education.

The City was incorporated in 1970 (first city building next to the Deering Native Store), and is located on Kotzebue Sound at the mouth of the Ipnatchiaq River, 57 miles southwest of Kotzebue. The community is built on a flat, sand and gravel spit 300 feet wide and a half-mile long. It lies at approximately 66.074970° North Latitude and - 162.71274° West Longitude. (Sec. 20, T008N, R019W, Kateel River Meridian).

Today, Deering is rooted in Inupiaq values and relies on the historical and cultural relationship to the land and sea for subsistence. In addition to the archaeological, sea life and wildlife resources of the community, there are many other natural resources including metallic and nonmetallic mineral deposits. As western institutions have began and matured in Deering, there have developed shared governmental and community development duties among the tribal government, City of Deering, NANA Corporation, Northwest Arctic Borough and School District, and groups such as the Maniilaq Association and churches. The population of the village is majority Inupiaq.



Figure 7: Aerial view of *Ipnatchiaq*, or Deering.

2000 Census Population and Housing Data

Deering is located in the Northwest Arctic Census Area.

Population by Race:	
Population in 2000: ¹	136
White:	8
Alaska Native or Amer. Indian:	127
Two or More Races:	1
Percent Native*:	94.10%
(*Percent reporting Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races)	
All or Part Alaska Native/Indian:	128

Population by Gender and Age:	
Male:	71 or 52%
Female:	65 or 48%
Age 4 and under:	11 / 8%
Age 5 - 9	15
Age 10 - 14	22
Age 15 - 19	9
Subtotal	46 / 34%
Age 20 - 24	6
Age 25 - 34	20
Age 35 - 44	19
Age 45 - 54	14
Subtotal	59 / 43%
Age 55 - 59:	7
Age 60 - 64	3
Age 65 - 74	7
Age 75 and over	3
Subtotal	20 / 15%
Median Age:	27.0

¹ As of March 28, 2006, the community estimates the population to be 146.

Census Population History:		
Year	Census Count	Change from Previous Census
1910:	100	
1920:	73	- 27
1930:	183	+ 110
1940:	230	+47
1950:	174	- 56
1960:	95	- 79
1970:	85	- 10
1980:	150	+ 65
1990:	157	+ 7
2000:	136	- 21

Note: historical increases in population are associated with changes in gold prices. Also, the gold rush during 1910-20 was short lived; however, there were thousands of people in Deering during that decade between the US census counts

Housing Characteristics

	Census Count	Percentage
Total Housing Units:	61	
Occupied Housing (Households):	42	69%
Vacant Housing: ²	19	31%
Vacant Due to Seasonal Use:	9	
Owner-Occupied Housing:	23	38%
Median Value Owned Homes:	\$28,300	
Renter-Occupied Housing:	19	31%
Median Rent Paid:	\$738	
Total Households:	42	
Avg. Household Size:	3.24	
Family Households:	29	69%
Avg. Family Household Size:	3.90	
Non-Family Households:	13	31%
Pop. Living in Households:	136	100%
Pop. Living in Group Quarters:	0	

² Majority of the vacant housing units are unlivable and condemned – most need to be torn down so housing can be redeveloped on existing property lots.

Housing Structure Types:	
Single Family (Detached):	55
Single Family Attached:	0
Duplex:	2
3 or 4 Units:	0
5 to 9 Units:	0
10 to 19 Units:	0
20 plus Units:	0
Trailers/Mobile Homes (ACCO trailers that were used for construction crews, but have been converted to offices with temporary housing quarters):	2
Boats/Other Types:	0
Total Housing Units	59

According to the 1998 Northwest Inupiat Housing Authority Comprehensive Plan, 22 new housing units were identified to be constructed by HUD in order to alleviate the Deering housing shortage and sub-standard housing according to their formula calculations for need.

Plumbing/Kitchen/Phones/Heating:	
Total Households:	42
Percent of Households That...	
Lack Complete Plumbing (lack sink, bath/shower or flush toilet):	2.4%
Lack a Complete Kitchen (lack stove, fridge or running water):	2.4%
Lack Phone Service:	2.4%
Heat Using Electricity:	0.0%
Heat Using Fuel Oil, Kerosene: ³	100.0%
Heat Using Wood:	0.0%
Heat Using Bottled, Tank, LP Gas:	0.0%
Heat Using Coal or Coke:	0.0%
Heat Using Solar Energy:	0.0%

³ A few homes utilize both wood and heating oil; however, wood is generally used as back-up.

Deering Economy

Based upon the success of the community's ancestors had for centuries, the people *Ipnatchiaq* or Deering of today continue to depend solidly on subsistence hunting and fishing. While the development of a westernized economy has opened many opportunities, subsistence remains to have a strong cultural and social significance. The household economy for most families is a mixture of hunting, fishing, and part time or seasonal jobs.

Income and Poverty Levels ⁴	
Per Capita Income:	\$11,000
Median Household Income:	\$33,333
Median Family Income: ⁵	\$43,438
Persons in Poverty:	8
Percent Below Poverty:	5.8%

Deering's economy can be characterized as a mix of cash and subsistence (natural resource) activities. Moose, ugruk (bearded seal), caribou and salmon provide most meat sources; beluga whale, tom cod, smelt, herring, link cod, mud shark, trout, grayling, white fish, musk ox, ptarmigan, rabbit and waterfowl are also effectively utilized. The Karmun-Moto reindeer herd has migrated with caribou and no longer exists as of 1995-96. A number of residents earn income from handicrafts and trapping.

The Tribe, School, City, Maniilaq Association, stores, and regional airlines provide the majority of year-round jobs. As of June, 2003, there were 18 fulltime jobs in Deering, include five with the IRA, 4 airline agents, 3 with Maniilaq, 2 each with the City & store and 1 each with NANA and the Post Office. 4 residents commute to the Red Dog Mine for employment.

Some mining occurs in the Seward Peninsula's interior. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits (three in the NANA area and one in the Bristol Bay Area). The village wants to develop eco-tourism, including a 38-mile road to Ipnatchiaq Springs for tourists. The village is also interested in developing a craft production facility and cultural center to train youth in Native crafts.

The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.



Figure 8: dried fish prepared for the Deering public meeting potluck

⁴ These figures are estimates based on a sample, and are subject to sampling variability. The percent of all households sampled in Deering was 47.5%. Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly. Deering is located in the Northwest Arctic Census Area.

⁵ Median income can vary significantly upon the seasonal employment opportunities and construction projects with local hire.

Employment:	
Total Employment:	44
Civilian Employment:	44 / 100%
Military Employment:	0
Civilian Unemployed (And Seeking Work):	9
Percent Unemployed:	17.0%
Adults Not in Labor Force (Not Seeking Work):⁶	38
Percent of All 16+ Not Working (Unemployed + Not Seeking):	51.7%
Total Potential Work Force (Age 16+):	91
Private Wage & Salary Workers:	13 / 30%
Self-Employed Workers (in own not incorporated business):	2 / 5%
Government Workers (City, Borough, State, Federal):	29 / 65%
Unpaid Family Workers:	0
<i>Total</i>	44

⁶ Many people not in the workforce are young adults that lack sufficient vocational and job skills to compete successfully for employment.

Employment by Occupation:	
Management, Professional & Related:	17 / 39%
Service:	8 / 18%
Sales & Office:	12 / 27%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry:	0
Construction, Extraction & Maintenance:	1 / 2%
Production, Transportation & Material Moving:	6 / 14%
Total	44
Employment by Industry:	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Mining:	1 / 2%
Construction:	0
Manufacturing:	0
Wholesale Trade:	0
Retail Trade:	0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities:	8 / 18%
Information:	0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing:	2 / 5%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt:	0
Education, Health & Social Services:	15 / 34%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services:	0
Other Services (Except Public Admin):	3 / 7%
Public Administration:	15 / 34%
Total	44

Deering Based Business Licenses

There are 6 state issued **business licenses** currently in Deering.

Business Name	SIC Codes (Primary - Secondary)
ASHLEY PAYS	453998
CARIBOU ADVENTURES	713990
DEERING IRA FUEL PROJECT	424720 5500
DEERING NATIVE STORE	423110 453998
GAEL'S GIFTS	448310 453310 5300
CAL'S PLACE	

In addition, City services include the following: electric company, washeteria, and water/sewer



Figure 10: Deering Native Store.



Figure 9: Native Village of Deering fuel/gas pump.

Community Infrastructure Summary

Deering is accessible year-round by plane. A new State-owned 4,500' gravel airstrip, with a 4,500' crosswind strip, enables flights by several Kotzebue air services. Crowley Marine Services barges fuel and goods from Kotzebue each summer. Small boats, ATVs and snow machines are used for local travel, with some automobiles (trucks). Winter trails are available to Candle, Buckland, Shishmaref, Nome, and Kotzebue (which leads to other regional villages).



Figure 11: Deering airport.



Figure 12: Bering Air flight in Deering.

Water is derived from the Inmachuk River, and it is treated and pumped to a 400,000-gallon insulated storage tank. Water is delivered to home tanks or hauled from the watering point. Construction improvements have been completed for the vacuum sewer system, washeteria and water treatment plant. Archaeological remains were discovered while excavating for the new system. The City would like to purchase an incinerator/burn box with waste heat recovery to reduce the volume of refuse.



Figure 13: Deering water storage tank.

Water Distribution, Source & Treatment Systems:	
Water System Operator:	City
Washeteria Operator:	City
Piped Water System:	Only for the school and clinic
Central Watering Point (Haul):	Yes
Multiple Watering Points:	No
Water Cart (Delivery):	Yes
Individual Wells:	No
Community Well Source:	No
Surface Water Source:	Yes (Inmachuk River)
DEC Water Permit Number:	340222
Water Is Filtered 0000FF:	Yes
Water Is Chlorinated:	Yes
Water Rate – Residential Rate	\$20 for 100-gallons or \$25 for 100-gallons delivered
Commercial Rate	\$0.30 per gallon
School	Operates its own water system
Washeteria Rates – Residential Rate	\$5 for the small washers \$6 for the large washers \$3 for dryers \$3 for the showers



Figure 14: Inmachuk River

Sewage Collection Systems:	
Sewer System Operator:	City of Deering
Piped Sewer System:	Yes
Honey bucket Haul:	No
Honey bucket Pits:	Yes
Individual Septic Tanks:	No
Community Septic Tank:	No
Sewage Pumper:	No
Sewage Lagoon:	Yes
Sewage Lift Station:	Yes
Outhouses:	No
Sewer Rate – Residential Rate Clinic Rate School Rate	\$75 per month \$220 per month \$1,000 per month



Figure 15: sewer system building by the Deering sewage lagoon.



Figure 16: residential vacuum sewer unit.

Refuse/Landfill System:	
Refuse Collector:	Individuals
Landfill Operator:	City
DEC Landfill Permit:	Yes
Type of Landfill:	Class 3, 0132-BA006, Current
Refuse/Garbage Rate – Residential Rate Commercial Rate	Self Haul

Electric Utility:	
Electric Utility Name:	Ipnatchiaq Electric Company
Utility Operator:	City & Private Board
Power Source:	Diesel
Kilo Watt Capacity:	453
Rate/Kilo Watt Hour Residential Rate Commercial Rate	39.5 cents/KWH
Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Subsidy:	Yes 19.7 cents/KWH



Figure 17: Ipnatchiaq Electric power house and City washeteria building with community trash bin in front.

Communications:	
In-State Phone:	OTZ Telephone Co-op, Inc.
Long-Distance Phone:	AT&T Alascom; GCI; OTZ Telephone
Internet Service Provider:	GCI, OTZ, Inuit Tech (Maniilaq)
TV Stations:	ARCS (Number of individual satellite dishes)
Radio Stations:	KOTZ-AM
Cable Provider:	City of Deering \$50 per month \$75 hook up and \$20 per extra box
Teleconferencing:	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
VHF Radio Communication	Individuals



Figure 20: OTZ building in Deering.



Figure 19: GCI dish in Deering.

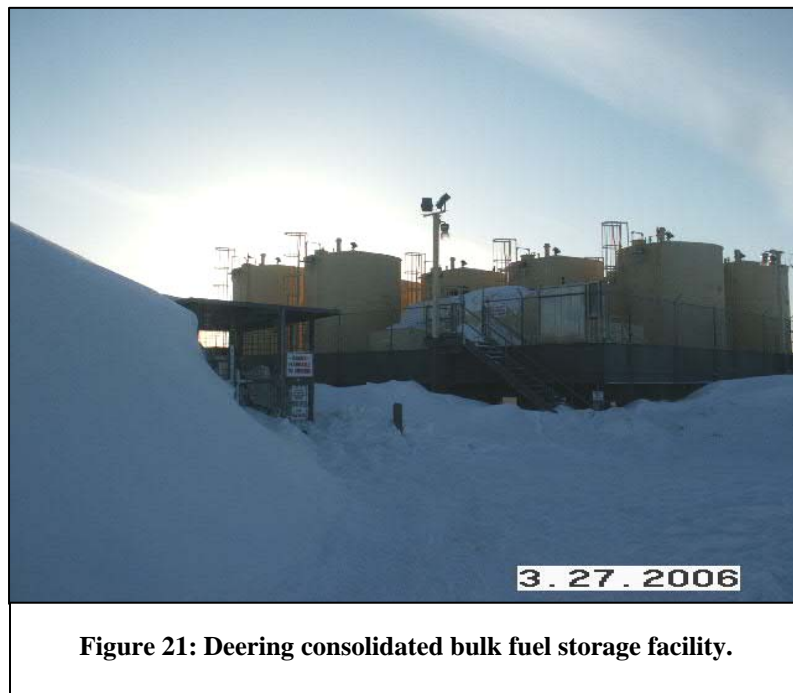


Figure 18: City cable TV dishes.

There is a consolidated bulk fuel storage facility in Deering and the total capacity is 252,000 gallons. The primary operator is the Native Village of Deering, and the land owner is the City of Deering. The fuel storage participants (signed by an interagency agreement) and their respective capacities of fuel storage are as follows:

- a) City, diesel, 92,000 gallons;
- b) Native Village of Deering, diesel, 69,000 gallons, unleaded gasoline, 23,000 gallons;
- c) Northwest Arctic Borough School District, diesel, 46,000 gallons;

The Native Village of Deering also owns a 12,000 gallon dispensing tank, and a 5,000 gallon spill contingency tank. The power plant has a new 5,000 gallon intermediate tank, and the Northwest Arctic Borough School District also has a new 5,000 gallon intermediate tank.



Health Care:	
Clinic/Hospital in Community:	Deering Clinic
Clinic/Hospital Phone Number:	907-363-2137
Operator:	Maniilaq Association (907-442-3311)
Clinic Facility Owner:	Maniilaq
Facility Status:	New – completed and operational in 2005
Alternate Health Care:	None
Health Comments:	Deering is classified as an isolated village, it is found in EMS Region 4A in the Maniilaq Association Region. Emergency Services have coastal and river access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers and a health aide



Figure 24: Deering clinic.



Figure 23: Deering clinic interior - waiting/lobby area.



Figure 22: Maniilaq truck in Deering utilized as a community ambulance.

Local Services & Facilities:	
Police:	Troopers in Kotzebue (442-3222) Note: currently no local police or public safety in Deering
Fire/Rescue:	Deering Volunteer Fire Department (443-2927) Project Code Red Equipment
Justice/Law	City/Public Safety Office holding cell
Youth Center:	None
Community Hall:	City-Tribe Community Building
Senior Services:	None
Gym:	School
Museum:	None
Library:	City Public Library; School Classroom Libraries



Figure 25: Deering community building with the City and IRA offices, library, holding cell and NANA resource specialist office.



Figure 26: City library interior.

School District:			
District Name:	Northwest Arctic Schools		
Operated By:	Borough School District		
Dropout Rate (9-12 Grade):	6.3% (Borough wide)		
Percent Native Students:	90.9%		
Geographic Cost Differential:	1.452		
Expenditures Per Student (FY 2001):	\$13,829		
Schools Located in Deering:			
School Name	Grades Taught	Number of Students	Number of Teachers
Deering School	K thru 12	48	4 Student/teacher ratio 12



Figure 28: Deering School.



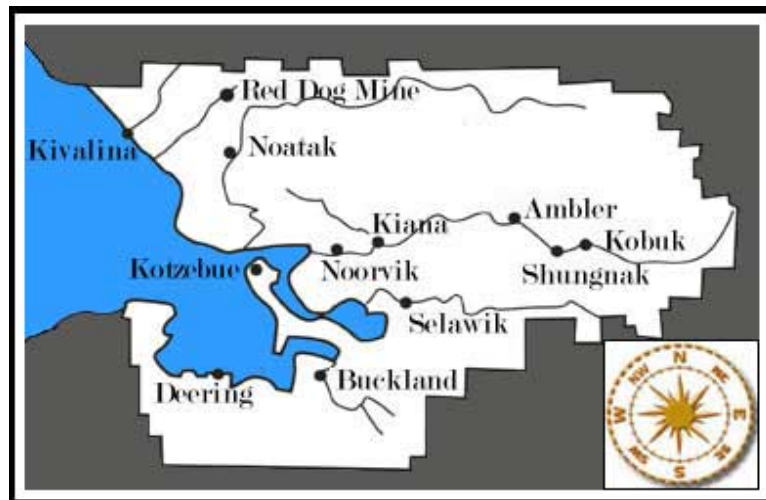
Figure 27: Deering school playground.

ANCSA Land Status

Deering is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The City area encompasses 5.1 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Land Status

ANCSA Land Entitlement	
Village Corporation:	NANA Regional Corporation
12(a) Land Entitlement*:	92,160 acres
12(b) Land Entitlement**:	640 acres
Other Land Entitlements:	
14(c)(3) Land Status	
14(c)(3) Status***:	Completed
14(c)(3) Agreement Signed:	No
14(c)(3) Acres:	230.0
Map of Boundaries done:	Yes
Date Plat Filed:	02/24/1992
Plat Number:	92-3
Recording District:	Cape Nome
Municipal Land Trust:	No
Authorized Village Entity Type:	N/A
* ANCSA 12(a) land entitlement to ANCSA village corporation from federal government	
** ANCSA 12(b) land reallocated to ANCSA village corporation from the Regional Native Corporation	
*** Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), corporations re-convey surface estates to the local city government to provide for community use and expansion	



Community Organizations

Tribe – the federally recognized tribe is the Native Village of Deering - P.O. Box 36089, Deering, AK 99736, Phone 907-363-2138 / Fax 907-363-2195.

The tribe authorizes Maniilaq Association to compact with the (a) Bureau of Indian Affairs to operate tribal programs, and (b) with the Indian Health Service for tribal health services.

Alaska Native Village Corporation – NANA Corporation, P.O. Box 49, Kotzebue, Alaska 99752. Phone (907) 442-3301.

City of Deering – P.O. Box 36049, Deering, AK 99736, Phone 907-363-2136 / Fax 907-363-2156. Sales tax is 3% with no property taxes. Incorporated as a second class city.

Churches – Deering Friends Church

Public Safety –

Alaska State Troopers in Kotzebue
Deering Search & Rescue (volunteers)
Deering Volunteer Fire Department

School/Education/Library –

Northwest Arctic Borough School District
Distance delivery post-secondary education by University of Alaska Fairbanks
City of Deering Public Library

Youth Services/Groups – Deering (Maniilaq) Wellness Group – Teen Night

Housing Authority – The Native Village of Deering authorizes a compact with HUD under NASDHA through the Northwest Arctic Inupiaq Housing Authority, PO Box 331, Kotzebue, AK 99752, Phone 907-442-3450 / Fax 907-442-3486.

Regional Native Non-Profit – Maniilaq Association, PO Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752, Phone (907) 442-3311.

Health – Maniilaq Association, PO Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752, Phone (907) 442-3311

Economic Development – Northwest Arctic Borough Planning Department (ARDOR funded for the Northwest Arctic Region including Deering) PO Box 1110, Kotzebue, AK 99752, Phone 907-442-2500 / Fax 907- 442-2930



Figure 29: City-Tribe community building and offices.



Figure 30: Deering Friends Church.

Civic Organizations – Deering Adult Basketball Teams
Deering Elders Council

Community Projects Funded and Completed – 2000 to 2005

Community Project Area	Description
<p>Capital Projects and Infrastructure</p>	<p><u>Water, Sewer and Landfill</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 Water Treatment Plant/Washeteria - Finish new water treatment plant and washeteria, DEC/VSW \$446,667 • 2002 Sewer System - FED \$920,000 Community vacuum collection station improvements and archaeological clearance for sewer mains, DEC/VSW / Water and Sewer project - Complete construction of water treatment plant and washeteria. Move water intake and investigate drilling a well. Connect clinic to sewer and water. DEC/VSW \$145,000 • 2003 Water & Sewer Upgrades/Heavy Equipment Purchase (L90 loader and dump truck) - Capital Matching, \$25,000 <p><u>Roads & Transportation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 Rehabilitate Runway, Alaska DOT/PF \$180,931, FAA \$2,713,972 • 2001 Extend Runway, Alaska DOT/PF \$126,667, FAA \$1,900,000 • 2002 Rehabilitate Runway, Alaska DOT/PF \$481,000 (lights) • 2005 BIA IRR, \$2.5 million to the Native Village of Deering to rebuild and relocate portions of the airport road up to mile 17 (old Cat trail) • Annually Trail Staking NWAB to the City and IRA <p><u>Energy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 RPSU Powerhouse - Denali Commission \$610,845. Trust \$311,431 • 2001 35% Design of Consolidated Bulk Fuel Facility - Denali Commission \$22,500 through AEA-BF • 2002 Bulk Fuel Facility – Phase II Final Design & Business Plan - Denali Commission \$307,296 through the AEA-BF • 2004 Phase III Bulk Fuel Facility Construction – Denali Commission through AEA

Community Project Area	Description
Capital Projects and Infrastructure (continued)	<p><u>Community Buildings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 Community Facilities and Equipment - Capital Matching DCCED \$25,000 • 2001 Community Facilities and Equipment - Capital Matching, DCCED \$25,000 • 2002 Community Facilities and Equipment - Capital Matching, DCCED \$25,000 • 2005 Community Facilities & Equipment Repair - Capital Matching, DCCED \$65,000
Health, Social Services and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003 Fire Response Equipment & Training, USDA/RD \$49,519 • 2005 Clinic construction 5,400 square feet, Denali Commission \$709,500 • Annually Maniilaq/NWAB general medical/burial assistance to the Native Village of Deering
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Housing Block Grant - NAHASDA administration, operating & construction funds, HUD – through NWIHA 2000 \$174,477 2002, \$181,675 2003, \$187,588 2004, \$103,706
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually, JOM funding, Native Village of Deering passes through to the School • Annually, Summer Youth Employment program, Maniilaq Manpower (generally \$9/hour for up to 20 hours per week) • 2002 Welding training for rural residents – 2 from Deering, Denali Commission funded
Environment and Subsistence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maniilaq Elders Program – hunters support to help provide food to Elders
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIA Small and Needy Tribe funds annually to the Native Village of Deering • BIA ICWA to the Native Village of Deering

Accomplishments from the 2001 City of Deering Priority Project List

1. Develop Tourism – Bus and Garage

- ★ A tour van was purchased from NANA in Kotzebue and shipped to Deering in 1995; however, the van is now in need of major repair and/or replacement
- ★ Tourism study completed with Joe Moto (1995)

2. Water and Sewer

- ★ Finished new water treatment plant and washeteria
- ★ Completed sewer vacuum collection station improvements
- ★ Fixed leaks to the water and sewer

3. Clinic – Land and Grant

- ★ Completed new clinic in 2005

4. Teen Center – New

- ★ Tried to start a youth committee, but need people to sign up

5. Grants – In General

- ★ Working on Deering comprehensive plan

6. City Heavy Equipment

- ★ Fixed up the heavy equipment with the water and sewer and airport projects
- ★ L90 and dump truck purchased in 2003

7. Flood Escape – Via Smith Creek

- ★ Proposal was sent to BIA in 2000 (still pending)

8. Sea Wall Repair

- ★ Ron Moto working on the project concept and funding with Al Adams (project pending funding)

9. Musk Ox – Keeping Them Out (10 mile limit)

- ★ National Park Service was contacted to help 2004 and 2005

10. Cemetery Fence

- ★ Asked the NWAB, NANA and the National Park Service for assistance and identified common need to work with land owners



Figure 31: City heavy equipment and garage.

11. New Community Building Improvements

- ★ State grant for new flooring, doors, lighting, furnace and some windows
- ★ Renovation work completed as funded by a State grant

12. Dock Road (Tupkiichiaq) – Via Cemetery Road

- ★ Identified some of the land options for a route including the land owners: NANA, City and Queen Tipelman
- ★ BIA IRR funding to the Native Village of Deering to assist with planning and development



Figure 32: participants working together during the Deering planning sessions.

Environmental Scan

Trends in Deering Community Development

Positive Trends

- ▲ More seasonal jobs opportunities with local construction projects
- ▲ More caribou – changing migration that has allowed for easier village access
- ▲ Plenty of fish in the river
- ▲ More foxes – increase trapping opportunity

Negative Trends

- ▼ Loss of the Inupiaq language across generations – no speakers left in the village and only a few Elders that can understand
- ▼ Less Elders residing in the community
- ▼ More people breaking into the City/IRA offices, Native Store and personal homes
- ▼ Vandalism of local resident property (ATVs, snow-machines) and public facilities (e.g. washeteria)
- ▼ Less local law enforcement
- ▼ Increasing cost of fuel and living costs
- ▼ Sewage dumping at the beach and sea ice

Deering Strengths

Cultural strengths

- ✓ Good Americans – patriotic
- ✓ Working together – traditional value of cooperation
- ✓ Willingness to help parents and Elders
- ✓ Our Elders wisdom and teachings (knowledge of the land, weather, hunting, how to live off the land, etc)
- ✓ Practice our traditional and cultural way of life – we live it
- ✓ Respect of and knowing our land and environment



Figure 33: fish and meat rack in Deering.

Community strengths

- ✓ Good school
- ✓ Respect of other people and their property
- ✓ Know everyone – small community with family relationships
- ✓ Healthy way of living – value
- ✓ Willing to help each other and travelers – community support
- ✓ Our Elders and their knowledge
- ✓ Subsistence resources and lifestyle
- ✓ Our youth and children
- ✓ Communication systems – VHF, word of mouth – easy to notify and spread
- ✓ Stable electrical power

Environmental strengths

- ✓ Coal deposits in the Kougruk area
- ✓ Traditional land marks – our knowledge and relationship to the environment
- ✓ Fishing access and productivity
- ✓ Plenty of game (caribou, musk ox, moose, etc), fish, fur, berries and plants
- ✓ Sea for subsistence and transportation/barge access
- ✓ River – clean water source and subsistence resource
- ✓ Mineral deposits – known gold, quarry grade slate, etc.

Unique things about Deering to build upon for local economic development

- ✓ Inupiaq *Ipnatchiaq* community
- ✓ Gold dredges, Utica mine, gold mining history, and ongoing gold recovery potential
- ✓ Natural scenery – beautiful bluffs, inland mountains, river delta and sea views
- ✓ Migratory birds
- ✓ Caribou herd accessibility
- ✓ Musk ox within easy view and accessibility
- ✓ Natural plants – edible and medicinal
- ✓ Little traffic – quiet community
- ✓ Archeological objects and long history of Inupiaq use of this land and environment including legends of places (Kougruk, Cape Deceit, etc).



Figure 34: Matthew Barr during the planning sessions.

Community Assets

- ★ New health clinic
- ★ School
- ★ Airport – recent improvements and extensions
- ★ Heavy equipment
- ★ Electrical generators
- ★ Washeteria
- ★ New bulk fuel tank farm
- ★ Existing community housing
- ★ Existing community roads and trails
- ★ Community ambulance
- ★ Local people – we care for our community



Figure 35: View of Deering from the sea ice.

Internal Weaknesses to the community (considerations to address)

- ◆ Poor community cohesion – people not communicating due to taking sides
- ◆ Limited communication between community groups and organizations
- ◆ Perceptions of favoritism, nepotism and people being “one-sided”
- ◆ School drop out rate
- ◆ Poor parenting
- ◆ Alcoholism and drug abuse
- ◆ Crime – molestation, break ins, vandalism
- ◆ Teen pregnancies
- ◆ No banking services – increases our cost of living with a percentage charged for check cashing
- ◆ School separates our youth in the community
- ◆ 19-30 year olds (young adults) are not involved in the community
- ◆ Past organization management problems
- ◆ People not paying local bills to support our City infrastructure – e.g. water, sewer, cable TV
- ◆ Community fights that keep people from getting the public work done
- ◆ People not forgiving people and moving on
- ◆ No land for community roads and school expansion
- ◆ People feeling bad inside and taking it out on other people
- ◆ Nobody wants to do the work in order to move community projects forward
- ◆ Frustration of trying to work together and overcome disagreements
- ◆ Got ideas, but who would do it – community apathy
- ◆ We have community services but need enforcement to get them done
- ◆ We need discipline in our community for accountability
- ◆ Hard to fill jobs with qualified people due to shortage of trained individuals and people not passing drug tests
- ◆ People working and getting their first paycheck and then never coming back

External Challenges and Threats to the local economic development

- ❖ Bird flu infecting local wildlife
- ❖ Health diseases affecting our local population
- ❖ Global warming and climate change affecting sea levels and potential future flooding of the community
- ❖ Terrorism – affecting air freight and passenger service with disruptions
- ❖ Sport hunting by “outsiders” – Anchorage, Fairbanks, out-of-state individuals
- ❖ Decreasing state and federal funding for community organizations and services
- ❖ Contamination of the Inmachuk River – affecting our drinking water, salmon and other fish, and wildlife
- ❖ Federal and state subsistence regulations – ability to live our lifestyles and maintain our way of life

Areas of Concern with community development

- More land for community expansion
- Control of land for local development – surrounding area owned by NANA
- Better involvement of the National Park Service with the Bering Land Bridge park management
- Ensure we are taking responsible actions for our future generations
- Growth of musk ox herds – potential of the animals charging people in the community
- Monitor tourism in the community to ensure no trespass – e.g. birders, sport hunters
- Unregulated sport hunting guides – competition for our subsistence
- Use of road/heavy equipment to keep roads clear of snow in the winter
- Mining developments that are unregulated and damage the environment
- Enforcing the closure of old air strips at Utica – prevent fly in hunters and looting of the Utica mine
- Cost of fuel and living expenses
- Road improvements
- Unemployment in the community – particularly among youth and young adults that do not have high school diplomas and are not able to pass drug tests
- Suicide prevention
- Parenting skills for young adults to take care of their own children
- Erosion control around the village

Opportunities for economic development in Deering

- ★ Tourism development – birding, wildlife viewing, cultural tours, gold mining
- ★ Musk ox farm for wool harvesting, craft making and meat processing
- ★ Local business development – e.g. stores, services, childcare, tours/tourism
- ★ Coordinate vocational and job training with Alaska Technical Center (Kotzebue), Chukchi Campus, etc.
- ★ Enforce sport hunting regulations with agencies
- ★ Build a new IRA and City office building and convert the old facility into a childcare center
- ★ Youth center for a Boys and Girls Club
- ★ Wind generation for renewable energy
- ★ Encourage local people to stay on the job and stay with it – stability and growth in positions
- ★ Make sure we follow and enforce our organization’s policies and procedures for maintaining compliance and stable funding
- ★ Parents become active in their children’s education
- ★ Community members work together to stop drugs and alcohol from getting in



Figure 36: Youth observing the public meeting in Deering.

Appendix

1. Detail of Deering Community Development Goals, Objectives, and Prioritized Projects with Recommendations to Apply Community Values
2. Deering Community Values
3. Actions Plans for 2006-2011 (5-year period)
4. Participants' Closing Insights
5. Plan Resources



Figure 38: flip charts of planning information completed during the Deering planning sessions.



Figure 37: Community goals, objectives and projects developed during the Deering planning sessions.

Detail of Deering Community Development Goals and Objectives with Prioritized Projects

To make the community vision a reality within 10 years, the participants formalized 4 focal development areas with goal statements and a total of 14 community development objectives. The goals, objectives and associated projects are presented in priority order as follows.

Deering Development Goal 1: To improve our community's education, welfare and capacity for self-sustainability and safety of present and future members of Deering

Community Development Areas: Governance, public safety, education and training, social development

Objective 1.1: To encourage, enable and support present and future leaders for enhancing our community's stability, providing quality public services, and working together as a community

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Ensure we have collective honesty and cooperation – working as a community for the community
- ✧ More people need to get involved rather than complain
- ✧ Abide by our organization's and community's rules
- ✧ People separate personal lives when conducting business and during meetings
- ✧ Make sure we follow and enforce our organization's policies and procedures
- ✧ People need to start thinking as a community – not as individuals

Projects in priority order:

1. Improve our community capacity in order to have functioning organizations and programs, e.g. correct past problems and any mismanagement
2. Prepare our next generation for community service
3. Tribe and City Council training with community members on Robert's Rules of Order, ethics and standards of conduct

4. Provide accounting skill training with both the City and Tribe that includes the staff and council members, e.g. basic bookkeeping, tax reporting (payroll taxes), worker's compensation requirements, and accounting compliance
5. Grants management, compliance and reporting training with both the City and Tribe staff and council members
6. Grant writing and proposal development training with community based staff
7. Work together as a community by regularly communicating, sharing knowledge and skills, and having more fun
8. Local organizations comply and abide with our local ordinances – process for accountability and self-evaluations
9. Teach leadership skills to adults and youth
10. Involve students in planning, tribe and city meetings
11. Teach youth and adults to respect and emulate Elders
12. Develop and train more community members for tribal courts

Objective 1.2: To enhance public safety services and awareness for a respectful, safe and crime free community and surrounding areas

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Honesty, truthfulness and hard work that encourages and promotes personal responsibility as well as responsibility to the community
- ✧ Personal responsibility to guide us in working out problems
- ✧ Encourage cooperation and interaction with law enforcement

Projects in priority order:

1. Village law enforcement to reduce crime and enforce laws including curfew – VPSO and VPO
2. Get the Deering airport to check baggage for drugs and alcohol to stop illegal importation – such as a Deering TSA employee
3. Natural disaster planning and training that incorporates disruption in air/freight service
4. More local programs to decrease crime (e.g. vandalism, break-ins) and promote respect for community – e.g. such as parents paying for their children's wrong doings, educating community members on the Alaska State Troopers process to report drugs and how to collect rewards if caught, etc.
5. Safety training with community members and youth – e.g. fire response, boating, ATV/snow-machine driving, hunter safety and utilization, etc.
6. Monitor sport hunters, birders and other tourists to ensure rules are followed and limit trespass on lands
7. Need to maintain existing and build new shelter cabins on various trails with use guidelines to ensure respect and maintenance – e.g. renovate the search and rescue cabin in Qiwalik

8. ELT (emergency location transmitter) for check out at the City/Tribe for hunters, berry pickers, campers and boaters
9. Street lights with light guards for more safety
10. Search and rescue boat
11. Rifle range
12. Stop sexual harassment
13. Deering magistrate for local hearings and taking care of problems within the village
14. Veterinary services

Objective 1.3: To enhance education and training with local adults and youth for building our future, strengthening leadership, and supporting families and community

Recommendations to apply Deering’s community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Parents need to be active in their children’s education – show our care and love
- ✧ Respect for Elders by using them and honoring them as our teachers

Projects in priority order:

A. Adult Education

1. Job qualification training – e.g. driver’s licenses, CDLs, 6-pack license, etc.
2. More parent involvement with student’s education and at the local school – promote understanding between teachers and parents
3. Teach basic parenting skills of raising children with appropriate discipline

B. Youth Education

1. Re-form a Deering youth council to plan and operate activities
2. Address the school drop out rate
3. School train and educate youth for local employment opportunities and realistic skills to successfully live in Deering – e.g. construction trades, small engine repair, City/Tribe jobs, teacher positions, Native arts and crafts, etc.
4. Support youth job skills education with internships and summer employment opportunities
5. Bilingual education with the school – ability to speak our Inupiaq language
6. Education support the learning of and working within both the Inupiaq culture and westernize worlds
7. Provide job skill training opportunities for youth 16 and older that are not working in order to give knowledge to do local jobs
8. More extracurricular activities to support and create bonds between young people and adults – e.g. basketball, storytelling, hunting, fishing, etc.

Objective 1.4: To educate, enforce and guide people in healthy lives that are free from drugs and alcohol for creating a safer community for current and future generations

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ We care for our children and then use that value to tell them to live good lives and scold appropriately to correct their behavior
- ✧ Do not ignore and sit back – rather care for others
- ✧ Stop drugs and alcohol from getting in – emphasize our community's value of health and safety

Projects in priority order:

1. Promote drug free and alcohol free lifestyles – prevention and intervention education on drugs, alcohol and inhalant abuse to youth and adults
2. Learn spiritual skills by support going to church and having more church activities
3. Stop alcoholism and drug abuse/addiction by having support groups, help programs and local treatment options for recovery
4. Youth/teen (Boys and Girls Club), adult and Elder center building (shared building with separate spaces) with programs for supervised activities and public access
5. Craft nights for (a) young people, (b) ladies and (c) men

***Deering Development Goal 2:
To strengthen, preserve and utilize our health system
and Inupiaq culture, traditions and values for promoting
the well-being of the community and people (body, mind
and spirit)***

Community Development Areas: Health, culture

Objective 2.1: To enhance and encourage health programs, infrastructure and choices for improving the well-being of Deering while integrating traditional medicines and healing

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Promote healthy living with youth in cooperation with Maniilaq and the Northwest Arctic Borough School District to address tobacco use and suicide prevention
- ✧ Emphasize good working ethics to help our Elders with labor assistance and home health care services
- ✧ Promote cultural health habits for families, parenting skills and anger management
- ✧ Encourage good family values in the home then apply to self and then to the community level
- ✧ Give people time and understanding – provide time to talk about bad feelings to get them out, then let them go

Projects in priority order:

1. Address youth smoking and tobacco use
2. Health education for good diets and exercise – stop junk foods and change to traditional foods (no additives such as fertilizers, pesticides, etc)
3. Elder home health care and assisted living services to help them stay in the community – including assistance with water hauling, wood cutting, trash hauling, snow shoveling, etc.
4. Suicide prevention services and support – e.g. counselor, community support, teen and young adult crisis place to turn to with someone to talk to
5. Improve local mental and behavioral health services – e.g. anger management, mental conditions, depression
6. Parenting skills for young adults to help take care of the health of their own children (prevention)

7. Use of Serpentine Hot Springs for health and well-being – when and how to get there, traditional medicines available there
8. Teach tribal healing – tribal doctor, how to use stink weed, what greens to use, etc.
9. Water tank for the new clinic

Objective 2.2: To preserve our Inupiaq lifestyle and language for keeping our culture in the community and with future generations

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Honor our history by displaying Deering's artifacts, learning our past, and making arts and crafts that reflect our identity
- ✧ Encourage Elders and adults to pass on traditional knowledge to current and future generations – outdoor skills, plant and animal utilization, etc.
- ✧ Plan cultural activities and the new culture center to emphasize and teach traditional knowledge with cooperation

Projects in priority order:

1. Cultural center with an arts and crafts workshop and sales center, display area for archeological objects, and tourism/visitors center including programs to teach adults and youth Native heritage and skills (e.g. sled building, skin sewing, carving, beading, etc)
2. Deering youth-Elder-adult cultural learning programs – able to pass our traditional ways in the future (such as teaching youth to make their own traditional toys like seal skin sleds, women's night for sewing classes, etc)
3. Start a dog mushing association and activities
4. Archive for the Tribe and City records, and cultural resources

Objective 2.3: To enhance and strengthen traditional knowledge of subsistence for engaging and teaching youth to practice our lifestyle

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Remember our subsistence lifestyle promotes health, happiness, spiritual well-being, good food and opportunity for satisfying hard work
- ✧ Respect animals and land in our modern subsistence practices
- ✧ Just do it – live our culture and lifestyle
- ✧ Respect subsistence – it is our people's survival both historically, presently and in the future

Projects in priority order:

1. Culture camp with youth and Elders to teach traditional knowledge including video production for preservation of knowledge
2. Subsistence shop (meat and skin processing) to teach adults and youth how to live off the land, process/cut traditional food (how to cut ugruks, caribou and other game), and how to safely preserve foods (how to prepare blubber, dry meat, etc)
3. Teach traditional survival and weather skills with youth and adults
4. Involve youth in our subsistence lifestyle with more activities for Elders and youth to teach and share Native knowledge – e.g. land and sea areas, hunting, cooking, skinning, fishing, how to live off the land, how to pick various greens and berries, how to gather traditional medicine, and about nature
5. Teach youth and adults how to seine for fish (salmon, herring, white fish and smelts) – including net mending and how to set nets
6. Teach youth and adults how to make traditional hunting and gathering tools with actual use of the items (make it real)



***Deering Development Goal 3:
To improve, construct and maintain a healthy business
and community environment with infrastructure for
development and sustainability of employment and
economy with equal opportunity***

Community Development Areas: Capital projects and infrastructure, business development, natural resource development, tourism, employment, housing

Objective 3.1: To sustain and create businesses and an economic environment for developing cash income opportunities and jobs for local residents

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Support people to get more training
- ✧ We care for our children and their education
- ✧ Encourage our organizations to develop economic projects that respect our environment
- ✧ Talk to local people and businesses in how to get things working
- ✧ Encourage people to stay on the job – keep with it and stay with it
- ✧ Work together to support and cooperate with our local grant writers

Projects in priority order:

1. Training with local people for micro-enterprises and small businesses
2. Eco-tourism plan and development – such as 17-38 mile road to Ipnatchiaq Springs for tours
3. Local employment guidelines for fair hiring practices with both local and regional entities for jobs in Deering
4. New Deering Native Store that allows for expansion and competitive pricing
5. Hotel/lodge for accommodating visitors
6. Restaurant for local and visitor food service
7. Taxi service for rides to/from the airport
8. Local banking resources – e.g. check cashing and an ATM
9. Teach fur/skin processing and tanning for cash income opportunities – e.g. wolves, foxes, wolverines, musk ox, caribou, moose, etc.
10. Develop access to and sales of local coal for resident heat sources in order to save on heating fuel costs
11. Small scale tribal or community owned mining operation that is environmentally responsible
12. Appropriate scale commercial fishing with value added processing (cannery, smoking, or drying) that is sustainable with subsistence

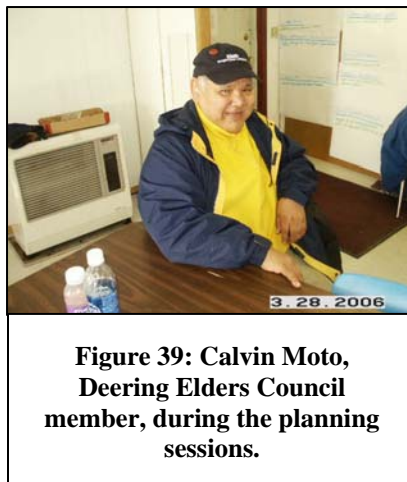
Objective 3.2: To expand and modernize community infrastructure for creating future employment and providing public services

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Develop our infrastructure plans while getting community input and involving youth
- ✧ Community work together honestly and pursue projects to the finish
- ✧ Go after grants and emphasize our value of hard work and helping each other

Projects in priority order:

1. Multi-purpose office building with the City and Tribe – additional office space to support more jobs in the community, centralize the utilities and local government offices
2. Renovate the old City-Tribe community building for library space expansion and a daycare center with Head-start
3. New Friends Church/Community building for up to 500 people
4. Community engine and auto shop for repairing boat motors, snow machines, ATVs, and autos
5. Warm-up and storage building at the cemetery to help with burials, particularly in the winter
6. Piped water system throughout the City
7. Repair the heavy equipment
8. Need new grader for the airport (state)
9. Repair the City Red Shop for equipment storage
10. Playground equipment
11. New school gym – full size



Objective 3.3: To build new and improve existing homes for improved living conditions, affordability, and future community growth

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Continue home renovations with both modern technology and honoring traditional values
- ✧ Survey more land for expansion that honors local management, berry picking and other subsistence areas
- ✧ Care for the homeless and displaced people

Projects in priority order:

1. Apartment building or duplexes for housing options
2. Build new homes for more housing – e.g. new housing development at the old airport that complies with FAA regulations so not to interfere with the new airport
3. Home renovations and additions – work with homeowners for options, selecting the best possible changes to meet family needs, and effectively utilizing funding
4. Continue home weatherization and work with NWIHA for converting the oil back-up stoves in existing homes to wood stoves and ensure future homes can have wood stoves as back-up heat sources

Objective 3.4: To pursue and encourage long-term, affordable and sustainable energy for supporting community development

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Community members remember to adjust to modern technology when researching, studying and implementing alternative energy such as solar power
- ✧ Work with the Northwest Arctic Borough for reducing fuel costs that uses our value of cooperation and interaction

Projects in priority order:

1. Alternative and renewable energy development (wind, solar, hydro, tidal, coal) – lower electric costs and add capacity for future community growth
2. Fuel conservation and efficiencies – electrical generators, home heating, vehicles
3. Improve fuel distribution services
4. Lower fuel prices by (a) working with legislative representatives for state funding, and (b) working with the Northwest Arctic Borough for cooperative buying to lower the cost per gallon

***Deering Development Goal 4:
To develop, protect and conserve our land and
environmental resources for responsible community
expansion and transportation development that
preserves our history and subsistence***

Community Development Areas: Land, roads and transportation, environment, sanitation and waste

Objective 4.1: To protect our land, water and wildlife resources for a clean and healthy village and lifestyle for today and tomorrow

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ We need to take care of our land now so it is in good condition for the future – present people have a responsibility now
- ✧ Keep our town and camp sites clean – everyone do their part, and respect the land and others property
- ✧ We need to inform visitors of our values to keep our land clean
- ✧ Encourage people how to be clean with good sanitation practices – hauling trash to the dump regularly, proper honey bucket disposal, etc.

Projects in priority order:

1. Dump site repairs – improvements to limit contamination of the environment, reduce tundra and sea ice garbage, and ensure it can contain trash
2. Dump burn box or incinerator
3. City and Tribe develop environmental guidelines to monitor current and future mining activities and ensure good drinking water
4. Improve sanitation planning and systems – e.g. discontinue sewage dumping on the sea ice and beach, ensure we have capacity for community growth
5. Keep the community clean – set an example for all people particularly youth
6. Hazardous materials response team with training and certification
7. Need proper equipment to haul stove oil in order to prevent oil spills and contamination
8. Repair or replace, and utilize the trash vehicle to haul garbage
9. Maintain trash bins in the community
10. Monitor contamination and diseases (e.g. bird flu) in wildlife and sea life to ensure that our subsistence foods are safe
11. More activities to teach everyone to respect the land and camps
12. Encourage local people to always take home trash after camping, hunting, picking berries, etc.

Objective 4.2: To improve and maintain accessibility and transportation infrastructure for year round subsistence, economic and community growth activities

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Develop long-term infrastructure that supports subsistence practices and protects the environment (water and land)
- ✧ Protect the water fall areas, duck nesting areas, and other wildlife areas – new roads do not interfere
- ✧ Enforce and protect the river water and source – ensure it is clean and drinkable for years to come

Projects in priority order:

1. Road and bridge development via Smith Creek for a flood escape route, land expansion and an alternate route to the airport
2. Barge landing development
3. Small boat harbor
4. Pave the main road for dust control
5. Transportation program for Elders utilizing the existing van or Maniilaq truck – e.g. store, airport, post office, and community events
6. Road improvements to the cemetery
7. In town road improvements
8. Protect Deering rights and access to subsistence resources by working with federal and state fish and game agencies
9. Permanent trail stakes
10. ATV and bike trails
11. Airport terminal building for passenger waiting and secure freight storage
12. Utilize Kotzebue and Cominco air freight back haul for freight – e.g. recycling of cardboard and aluminum, mining development, etc.
13. Road extension up River to mile 17 with a bridge for crossing the Inmachuk River
14. Study old tractor road to Nome for possible economic activities

Objective 4.3: To update our land use plan for future community development while protecting our historical sites

Recommendations to apply Deering's community values to the objective and projects:

- ✧ Use our Elders wisdom and knowledge to document erosion in the community – use our history, honor experience, then listen and use the information
- ✧ Plan for land use that works with nature – we know we cannot win against mother nature
- ✧ Learn from other villages in their erosion control efforts – what works and does not work
- ✧ Use our knowledge of the land and sea in our planning efforts – knowing safe and protected areas, and knowledge of changes

Projects in priority order:

1. Erosion control with a plan and funding
2. In depth study on rising ocean levels and how long until the spit that Deering is built on is washed clean into the Kotzebue Sound – e.g. How high? How long?
3. Improve and complete the seawall
4. Land use planning including zoning areas for industrial uses (heavy equipment storage, commercial development, etc) and housing expansion options (gravel fill along the river bank, old airport redevelopment, bridge to other lots, etc)
5. Identify historical sites within and around Deering
6. Fencing of the cemetery to keep musk ox out
7. Cemetery grave mapping and marking
8. More land transferred to the community for expansion – cooperation with NANA or federal/state government for additional conveyances
9. Protect Native allotments on NANA lands
10. Gain control (ownership or land lease) of Utica with environmental impact issues addressed
11. Move the village to higher ground in order to address climate change and global warming trends

Community Values

The community also defined its core values for guiding local development. Values help understand the collective community beliefs and serve as a foundation to overall development. This was based upon the following focus question:

What are the core community values Deering holds?

- *Cultural*
- *Traditional*
- *Modern*

The following were developed by the group of participants – note overall community value statements are in bold with expression of values bulleted underneath:

Respect for Elders and Caring for the Older Generation

- Elders
- Mutual respect for Elders
- More respect for Elders
- Family values

Traditional Knowledge

- Traditional lifestyle
- Respect for all cultures
- Hunting, fishing and gathering
- Subsistence practices
- Inupiaq values
- Practicing and teaching our subsistence lifestyle
- Hard honest work
- We value the knowledge and teaching of weather conditions
- Show kids to hunt the animals we depend on and fully utilize them
- Usage of fish and game with unnecessary waste
- Traditional clothes
- Keep the younger generations on how to hunt, fish and gather traditional foods and medicines, as well as how to make clothing



Health of Body, Mind and Spirit – Healthy Living Style

- Health
- Traditional medicine
- Safety and well-being of community and people
- Teach good home making skills to our young parents
- Care for the homeless or displaced people
- Protect children from abuse and neglect – adults should respect children

Cooperation and Interaction

- Coming together in time of need
- Cooperation
- Communication with others – via VHF, CB, telephone, etc.
- We value our people
- Speak the truth – be accountable for your responsibilities

Developing Our Next Generation

- It takes a village to raise a child – everyone keeps an eye on each other's children when they are away from home
- We care for our children and their education
- Young generation
- School and education

Land Management

- We value our land
- Water protection rights
- We value and enjoy our traditional land resources – berries, greens, mazru, stinkweed, tundra tea, hunting areas – including the knowledge, use and care for areas and trails
- Camp sites
- Berry picking areas
- Egg gathering

Adjusting to Modern Technology

- Modern equipment – e.g. guns, boats, ATV, snow go, etc.
- Travel plans – where one is going
- We value the available technology and utilities – search and rescue equipment, telephones, Internet, electricity, etc.
- Our modern transportation
- Teach hunting in the ocean and small machinery repair and maintenance

Communication and Teaching Our Young Ones Respect

- No more swearing or hollering at public meetings – show more respect for Elders and others
- Our community needs to work together honestly
- To work together as a whole, we achieve our goals with involvement from all age groups



Implementation Action Plans – 2006-2011 (5 years)

Priority 1: Land use planning including zoning areas for industrial uses (heavy equipment storage, commercial development, etc) and housing expansion options (gravel fill along the river bank, old airport redevelopment, bridge to other lots, etc)

Background of Need: Limited lands for expansion – current land mostly utilized with no free space, protect subsistence areas, plan for future projects – be proactive

Strategies for Solutions: Get NANA involved, work with the land committee (get them together), get land now rather than wait for a crisis, work in cooperation with the Northwest Arctic Borough for assistance, request land from the National Park Service (conveyance, lease or other use options), ensure compliance with coastal management plans

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Activate the Deering land committee	2006	City, Tribe and Village Planning Committee
Community meeting to discuss	2006	City, Tribe and Village Planning Committee
Identify potential projects and land sites	2007	City, Tribe and Village Planning Committee
Meet with the NANA land committee	2007-8	City, Tribe and Village Planning Committee
Meet with the Northwest Arctic Borough, State and National Park Service	2007-8	City, Tribe and Village Planning Committee
Draft the land use plan and adopt	2008	City, Tribe and Village Planning Committee

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Cooperation and interaction
- Traditional knowledge
- Land management
- Protect and preserve our environment
- Subsistence practices

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Number of community members involved with cooperation
- Number of acres conveyed for community development
- Number of land protections developed
- Zoning of land for community uses
- Amount of land available for future generations
- Facilitate creation of more jobs

Other projects that relate

- Erosion control with a plan and funding
- Alternative and renewable energy development (wind, solar, hydro, tidal)
- Improve our community capacity in order to have functioning organizations and programs
- Dump site repairs – improvements to limit contamination of the environment, reduce tundra and sea ice garbage, and ensure it can contain trash
- Barge landing development
- Build new homes for more housing

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- BIA
- BLM
- Denali Commission
- State DCCED mini-grant
- USDA-RD
- ANA
- NANA
- National Park Service

Land Use Considerations: Land expansion options at the old airport, land behind the City Red Shop

Priority 2: Alternative and renewable energy development (wind, solar, hydro, tidal) – lower electric costs and add capacity for future community growth

Background of Need: high cost of fuel for diesel powered generators, future community growth requiring additional kilowatts; protect our environment for subsistence, high cost of living in the village

Strategies for Solutions: utilize alternative energy to supplement diesel and as a back-up power source, network with the State AEA for knowledge and technical assistance, build off past studies in Deering (e.g. wind, coal, etc)

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Research alternative energy options for feasibility and costs – pros and cons and generation potential	2006-8	Ipnatchiaq Electric Company and City
Identify land sites for installation of proposed energy options	2007-8	Ipnatchiaq Electric Company and City
Funding and permitting	2008	Ipnatchiaq Electric Company and City
Construction and staff training	2008-9	Ipnatchiaq Electric Company and City
Operation and utilization	2009-11	Ipnatchiaq Electric Company and City

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Adjusting to modern technology
- Cooperation between various outside groups
- We value our traditional resources
- We value the technology and utilities
- Safety and well-being of the community

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Reduced reliance on diesel fuel for electricity
- Lower electric rates per kilowatt
- Completed feasibility studies
- Number of homes served

Other projects that relate

- Land use planning
- Develop access to and sales of local coal for resident heat sources in order to save on heating fuel costs
- Eco-tourism plan and development – such as 17-38 mile road to Ipnatchiaq Springs for tours
- Build new homes for more housing
- Fuel conservation and efficiencies – electrical generators, home heating, vehicles
- Road extension up River to mile 17 with a bridge for crossing the Inmachuk River

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- State AEA
- Denali Commission
- BIA
- Ipnatchiaq Electric Company (match)
- ANA
- CDBG
- USDA-RD
- Alaska Conservation Foundation
- US Department of Energy

Land Use Considerations: bluff areas for solar and tidal energy, flat land for wind generation (e.g. west side of the airport)

Priority 3: Improve our community capacity in order to have functioning organizations and programs

Background of Need: limited communication between local organizations, inaction of governing bodies – stalled community and public projects, community apathy, mismanagement by council members not understanding financial statements and requirements of funding resources grant regulations

Strategies for Solutions: staff and council members trained on code of ethics, Roberts Rules of Order, basic bookkeeping, and standards of conduct; policies and procedures reviewed, followed and updated as needed (use what we have); keeping regular meetings with councils and boards; inter-organization community meetings for collaboration

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Review current bylaws, ordinances, and policies and procedures with the City and Tribal councils for awareness and education	2006	City, Tribe and School
Regular and mandatory attendance by local governing bodies and employees	2006	City and Tribe
Educate community members to prepare them for City and Tribal council service and to build leadership and understanding	2007-9	City and Tribe with the Northwest Arctic Borough and Maniilaq Tribal Government Support Program
Local governance trainings in needed topics: code of ethics, standards of conduct, basic bookkeeping skills, IRS payroll tax requirements, grants management and reporting	2007-9	City and Tribe with the Northwest Arctic Borough and Maniilaq Tribal Government Support Program
Implement good governance practices	2007-ongoing	City and Tribe with the Deering Elders Council
Council level self-evaluations to ensure policies and procedures are followed with equal opportunities for our residents	2007-annually	City and Tribe with the Deering Elders Council
Elders and past council members help mentor current and future council members	2007-annually	City and Tribe with the Deering Elders Council

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Cooperation and interaction
- Communication
- Accountability to the community
- Involve the younger generation
- Family values

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Good governing practices that guide and allow entities to work together to achieve the goals of the community comprehensive plan
- Clean financial audits of the City and Tribe
- City and Tribe grants and funding in compliance with reports
- Follow/compliance with policies and procedures
- Organizations accountable to the community

Other projects that relate

- Prepare our next generation for community service
- Teach leadership skills to adults and youth
- Involve students in planning, tribe and city meetings
- More local programs to decrease crime (e.g. vandalism, break-ins) and promote respect for community – e.g. such as parents paying for their children’s wrong doings, educating community members on the Alaska State Troopers process to report drugs and how to collect rewards if caught, etc.
- More extracurricular activities to support and create bonds between young people and adults – e.g. basketball, storytelling, hunting, fishing, etc.
- Archive for the Tribe and City records, and cultural resources

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- BIA
- State Municipal Assistance Division
- DCCED
- Northwest Arctic Borough
- Maniilaq
- Local tax revenue
- ANA

Priority 4: Village law enforcement to reduce crime and enforce laws including curfew – VPSO and VPO

Background of Need: number of crimes – break-ins (store, washeteria, city, private residents), vandalism of community and private property, alcohol and drug abuse in the community, lack of any local police and safety position, infrequent Trooper visits to the community and the Troopers are swamped when do get to Deering

Strategies for Solutions: Involvement of the Borough and Troopers (invite into the community for education and what actions community members can take), joint meetings with the City and Tribe for community support of the position (office space, housing and council support), document the number of crimes to show need

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Community meetings	2006	City and Tribe with Troopers and Borough
Meet with the State Troopers and Borough for process to hire a VPSO and community public safety education	2006	City and Tribe
Request VPO and public safety funding – State, Federal and Borough	2006-7	City
Work to fill VPSO position in Deering: recruit applicants, interviews and hiring	2006-7	City with Troopers
Provide community support – office space, council member support, someone to talk to, etc.	Ongoing	City and Tribe with community members

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Safety and well-being of the community
- Health
- Care of children – younger generation
- Our community needs to work together honestly
- Respect for all cultures
- We value our people

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Reduction in community crime
- Improved safety and awareness
- Improved search and rescue services
- Less vandalism – more property protected
- Public safety positions filled

Other projects that relate

- Deering magistrate for local hearings and taking care of problems within the village
- Get the Deering airport to check baggage for drugs and alcohol to stop illegal importation – TSA employee
- More local programs to decrease crime (e.g. vandalism, break-ins) and promote respect for community – e.g. such as parents paying for their children’s wrong doings, educating community members on the Alaska State Troopers process to report drugs and how to collect rewards if caught, etc.
- Safety training with community members and youth – e.g. fire response, boating, ATV/snow-machine driving, hunter safety and utilization, etc.
- Stop sexual harassment
- ELT (emergency location transmitter) for check out at the City/Tribe for hunters, berry pickers, campers and boaters
- Search and rescue boat

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- State VPO
- Trooper VPSO program
- DOJ
- BIA Tribal Police
- Deering City and Tribe ordinances

Priority 5: Multi-purpose office building with the City and Tribe – additional office space to support more jobs in the community, centralize the utilities and local government offices

Background of Need: insufficient space for public meetings, city and tribe job growth limited due to no office space to add new employees, need to centralize services for improving communication and sharing information, lack space for making coffins and community activities

Strategies for Solutions: inter-organization collaboration for joint funding and operation costs, public involvement to show community support, seek grant assistance from the Northwest Arctic Borough and Maniilaq, seek land contribution from NANA for match and reducing development costs

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Community input and meetings for supporting and designing the project	2006	City, Tribe and School with Village Planning Committee
Apply for funding and community fundraising	2006-7	City and Tribe
Secure land and complete building plans that encompass community input	2007-8	City and Tribe
Construction with local hire	2008-9	City and Tribe
Centralize offices at new location with ongoing use and maintenance	2009-11	City and Tribe

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Cooperation and interaction
- Communication – teaching our young ones respect
- Modern equipment and facilities
- Hard honest work
- Safety and well-being of the community
- Employment and jobs

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Community involvement and support
- Amount of office space for supporting new jobs and expansion of services
- Number of jobs created – construction and within the new facility

Other projects that relate

- Land use planning including zoning areas for industrial uses
- Training with local people for micro-enterprises and small businesses
- Improve our community capacity in order to have functioning organizations and programs
- Prepare our next generation for community service
- Work together as a community by regularly communicating, sharing knowledge and skills, and having more fun
- Archive for the Tribe and City records, and cultural resources

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- Denali Commission
- CDBG/ICDBG
- City
- Tribe
- Community fundraising
- NANA (land contribution)
- State DCCED capital matching grant
- National Park Service
- USDA-RD

Land Use Considerations: new building along with the new development area

Priority 6: Dump site repairs – improvements to limit contamination of the environment, reduce tundra and sea ice garbage, and ensure it can contain trash

Background of Need: current dump causing contamination in Smith Creek, current dump does not contain batteries and other hazardous materials properly, dump affecting berry picking areas, smells bad and looks awful

Strategies for Solutions: utilize the completed dump design for implementation (use what we have), get funding through collaboration and cooperation, start a recycling program to reduce waste, provide public education for community support and proper procedures, contain hazardous waste and remove junk metals and machines

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Research the status of the landfill project and funding	2006	City, Tribe and NANA
Consult with engineers that created the design for status of the project	2006	City, Tribe and NANA
Complete dump improvements and repairs per the completed design and address community concerns/needs	2006-9	City and Tribe
Update dump permitting and licensing	2006-10	City
Grant writing and assistance for completing the project and updating the Deering waste management plan	2006-10	City, Tribe and NANA

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Land management
- Health
- Safe and well-being of the community
- We value our people
- Subsistence practices
- Traditional resources
- Cooperation
- Berry picking areas

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Public involvement
- Project completion and finalized grant reports
- Prevention of contamination by the dump to our environment
- Cleaner environment with improved attractiveness of the dump site and operations
- Residents properly dump garbage with rules and guidelines

Other projects that relate

- Dump burn box or incinerator
- Eco-tourism plan and development – such as 17-38 mile road to Ipnatchiaq Springs for tours
- Improve sanitation planning and systems – e.g. discontinue sewage dumping on the sea ice and beach, ensure we have capacity for community growth
- Keep the community clean – set an example for all people particularly youth
- Hazardous materials response team with training and certification
- Repair or replace, and utilize the trash vehicle to haul garbage
- Maintain trash bins in the community

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- EPA IGAP
- ANTHC
- I.H.S.
- P.H.S.
- City funds
- BIA
- CDBG
- DCCED mini-grant and capital matching grant
- NPS
- USDA-RD
- Village Safe Water

Land Use Considerations: pre-selected City land per the dump design

Priority 7: Erosion control with a plan and funding

Background of Need: erosion of the beach and riverbanks that is shrinking of community's land base around houses and businesses, global warming and climate change affecting sea levels

Strategies for Solutions: work cooperatively with the Army Corp of Engineers, plan together with our village planning committee, utilize our traditional and Elder knowledge for effective methods

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Community meeting for input and issues – invite the Army Corp of Engineers	2006-7	City and Tribe
Planning to put together project concept	2006-7	City and Tribe
Funding and applications	2007-8	City and Tribe
Complete draft plan	2007-8	City and Tribe
Implement erosion control project	2008-11	City and Tribe

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Protect land
- Cooperation
- We value our traditional resources and environment
- Subsistence practices
- Safety and well-being of the community

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Community involvement and input
- Impact on beach and riverbank erosion
- Amount of land conserved
- Improved transportation

Other projects that relate

- Road and bridge development via Smith Creek for a flood escape route, land expansion and an alternate route to the airport
- Barge landing development
- Small boat harbor
- In depth study on rising ocean levels and how long until the spit that Deering is built on is washed clean into the Kotzebue Sound – e.g. How high? How long?
- Improve and complete the seawall
- Land use planning including zoning areas for industrial uses (heavy equipment storage, commercial development, etc) and housing expansion options (gravel fill along the river bank, old airport redevelopment, bridge to other lots, etc)

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- Army Corp of Engineers
- BIA IRR
- DOT P&F
- USDA-RD
- Denali Commission

Land Use Considerations: beach front area, riverbank

Priority 8: Culture camp with youth and Elders to teach traditional knowledge including video production for preservation of knowledge

Background of Need: loss of Inupiaq language, Elders passing on without transmission of knowledge across generations, imbalance of Inupiaq culture with western work

Strategies for Solutions: community involvement with Elders and those that can teach traditional skills and knowledge, get support and involvement of NANA and Maniilaq, work with the National Park Service

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Community meeting with Elders and adults for planning and volunteers	2006	City, Tribe and Elder Council
Identify camping sites	2006	City, Tribe and Elder Council
Funding	2006-7	City, Tribe and Elder Council
Select camp staff	2007	City, Tribe and Elder Council
Recruit youth and operate	2007-annually	City, Tribe and Elder Council

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Traditional lifestyle
- Inupiaq culture
- Usage of fish and game
- Teach young to hunt and fish
- Respect for Elders
- Traditional medicine

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Community involvement – number of youth and Elders participating
- Number of volunteers to help
- Number of jobs created
- Inupiaq skills and knowledge learned by youth

Other projects that relate

- Youth center
- Subsistence shop
- Bilingual education
- Subsistence gathering

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- Tribe
- NANA
- Maniilaq
- ANA
- BIA
- DHHS/ACF – Family and Youth Services Bureau
- DHHS/ACF – Childcare Development Fund
- US Department of Education
- National Park Service
- Institute of Museum and Library Services

Land Use Considerations: traditional subsistence sites around Deering – Deering River, Kougruk, Pingoo River, Goodhope, and Lane River

Priority 9: Cultural center with an arts and crafts workshop and sales center, display area for archeological objects, and tourism/visitors center including programs to teach adults and youth Native heritage and skills (e.g. sled building, skin sewing, carving, beading, etc)

Background of Need: need to pass on knowledge from adults and Elders to youth and future generations (it is disappearing), boredom of youth – need to give positive activities, alcohol and drug abuse in the community, lack of space for cultural and arts activities, loss of Inupiaq language and traditional knowledge

Strategies for Solutions: involve Elders and youth in planning and operating activities, provide a place for gathering and meetings, plan multiple purposes of the building for leveraging funding and resources for both construction and operation, encourage volunteers for cost effective services

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Invite community members for planning and working together	2006	Elders Council, City, Tribe and School
Research funding and fundraising	2006-7	Elders Council, City, Tribe and School
Find local language and cultural teachers	2007	Elders Council, City, Tribe and School
Find a place to meet until the cultural center is built	2007	Elders Council, City, Tribe and School
Cultural programs	2007-ongoing	Elders Council, City, Tribe and School
Funding and construction of the new cultural center – potentially an addition to the school with multi-purpose uses	2008-11	Elders Council, City, Tribe and School

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Traditional knowledge
- Communication and teaching our young respect
- Respect for Elders
- Cooperation and interactions

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Number of youth and Elders involved
- Number of youth that master cultural and arts skills
- Amount of arts sales and trade
- Number of traditions passed on from Elders
- Improvement in healthy lifestyles and reduction in alcohol and drug abuse

Other projects that relate

- Culture camp with youth and Elders to teach traditional knowledge including video production for preservation of knowledge
- Bilingual education with the school – ability to speak our Inupiaq language
- Education support the learning of and working within both the Inupiaq culture and westernize worlds
- Teach traditional survival and weather skills with youth and adults
- Start a dog mushing association and activities
- Subsistence shop (meat and skin processing) to teach adults and youth how to live off the land, process/cut traditional food (how to cut ugruks, caribou and other game), and how to safely preserve foods (how to prepare blubber, dry meat, etc)
- Teach fur/skin processing and tanning for cash income opportunities – e.g. wolves, foxes, wolverines, musk ox, caribou, moose, etc.
- Appropriate scale commercial fishing with value added processing (cannery, smoking, or drying) that is sustainable with subsistence
- Promote drug free and alcohol free lifestyles – prevention and intervention education on drugs, alcohol and inhalant abuse to youth and adults
- More extracurricular activities to support and create bonds between young people and adults – e.g. basketball, storytelling, hunting, fishing, etc.

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- Northwest Arctic Borough – economic development
- ANA
- NANA
- Maniilaq
- Alaska Native Arts Foundation
- National Park Service
- MJ Murdock Charitable Trust
- Rasmuson Foundation
- Alaska Humanities Forum
- NEA/NEH

Land Use Considerations: old city building (renovated)

Priority 10: Barge landing development

Background of Need: changing of the sea channel (sand bars and currents), high cost of freight to the village, barge service is the only way to transport large items to the village

Strategies for Solutions: get the land committee together for securing the site; ensure we comply with coastal management plans, ACMP involvement, cooperation and collaboration among entities for leveraging efforts and reducing duplication of efforts

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Write letters to organizations for support and assistance: US Army Corp of Engineers, State, Denali Commission, etc.	2006	City, Tribe, School and community
Community planning meetings for cooperation and planning	2006-7	City, Tribe, Ipnatchiaq Electric Company and Village Planning Committee
Identify a site and secure	2007-8	City and Tribe
Funding	2007-9	City and Tribe
Construction	2008-11	City and Tribe

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Cooperation and interaction
- Land management
- Water protection rights
- Working cooperation
- Subsistence practices
- Modern transportation

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Community involvement and support
- Number of jobs created during construction
- Maintain and improve transportation accessibility
- Amount of freight that utilizes the new barge facility

Other projects that relate

- Erosion control with a plan and funding
- Improve and complete the seawall
- Small boat harbor
- Natural disaster planning and training that incorporates disruption in air/freight service
- Move the village to higher ground in order to address climate change and global warming trends

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- Denali Commission
- DOT P&F
- USDA-RD
- CDBG/ICDBG
- ANA (planning)
- COE

Land Use Considerations: west side of fuel farm or in front of the Deering Native Store

Participants' Closing Insights

What was the most important break through to you from the planning meetings?

- To see and understand what fellow citizens would like to see regarding the future direction of Deering
- Creating a healthy community
- Community capacity – powers, duties and everyone should abide more (City, Tribe, local school, IEC)
- Getting other people's input
- Rebuild the road to the cemetery
- Seeing everyone's ideas and concerns on paper, then realizing everyone is on the same page
- To have a safe and healthy community for our future and children
- To bring better understanding of the concerns in our village that will upgrade our lifestyle
- Identification of the law enforcement need
- Realizing and voicing that the community capacity is stalling the movement forward as a community
- Everybody agreed on the plan and actions developed by the community members and leaders

What is one way you can help achieve the vision of the community?

- Carry on with my personal plans and start within my own household
- To get more people involved
- Participate and assist with implementation
- Help with a multi-council meeting between the City, Tribe, youth, Elders and community
- Promote more understanding for the village and by the village
- Help with community volunteers
- Provide more involvement in the IRA and City meetings to represent the community
- Work on a multi-council/agency memorandum of agreement
- Help with funding for the cemetery project
- As a committee member, will continue to work with other members and village entities on moving forward with completing and implementing this plan
- Help work with the State of Alaska and other agencies

Plan Resources

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