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# Community Economic Development Plan for Hydaburg, Alaska 2005-2015

## Top 10 Overall Community Development Projects for 2005-7

1. Bulk fuel storage facility with a local gas and heating fuel station
2. Hydaburg land ownership resolution and land use plan
3. Build a visitors center to enhance tourism
4. CQE development and operations for enhancing community fisheries opportunities
5. Re-develop the cold storage and processing plant for making specialty seafood products
6. Construct a tribal and community building to house tribal offices and programs, local day care services, community meeting and training spaces, library resources, and Haida cultural items
7. Develop tribal laws and codes for allowing HCA tribal members to utilize subsistence and customary commerce for all marine seafood resources (shrimp, crab, halibut, salmon, herring roe, etc)
8. Upgrade the community water and waste systems
9. Complete community road improvements – paving, drainage and safety
10. 100% of the community learning the Haida language, traditions, arts and culture



Prepared for

Hydaburg Cooperative Association  
City of Hydaburg  
Haida Corporation  
Hydaburg Residents, Organizations and  
Community

Facilitated and Prepared by

Tom Okleasik, Principal  
Northwest Planning and Grants Development  
PO Box 429 / Nome, AK 99762  
(907) 443-3830 / FAX (907) 443-3845  
E-mail [nwpgd@gci.net](mailto:nwpgd@gci.net)

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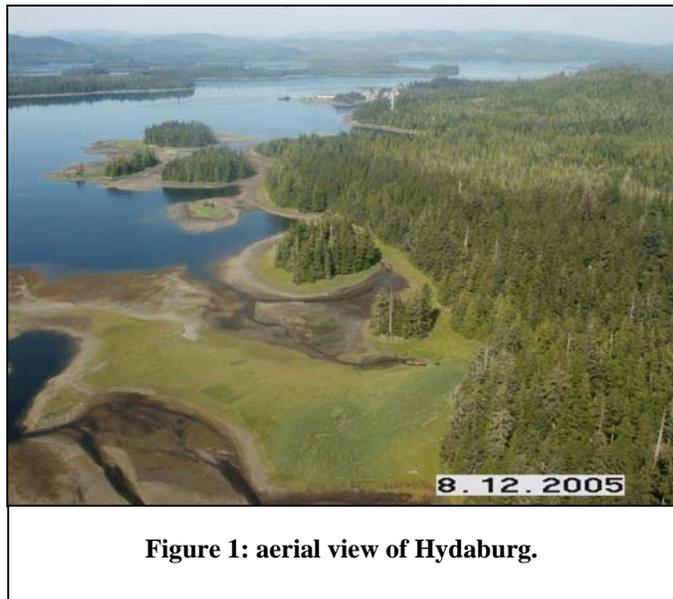
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## Introduction and Background

The Hydaburg Cooperative Association (HCA) planned to work with the community of Hydaburg to update the Community Economic Development Plan. The plan was envisioned to aid in analyzing past efforts, local conditions, new opportunities, and then update development goals, projects and community values for proactively addressing Hydaburg's concerns for sustainable development. HCA contracted with Tom Okleasik, principal of Northwest Planning and Grants Development, to work with the community in facilitating a comprehensive update to the community plan.

By creating an economic development plan for Hydaburg, local governments (both tribal and city) and community entities (civic organizations, businesses, the ANCSA village corporation and community members) worked together to develop a tool to identify collective community needs and strategies. The planning process facilitated a consolidated effort to implement development 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: aerial view of Hydaburg.**

## ***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: Doreen Witwer and Frances Natkong working together during the planning session.**

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:

<b>Workshop Session</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
<p><b>Community History and Environment</b></p> <p>Reviewed the community’s heritage, history and present environment to develop a common understanding of the past including economic development accomplishments from the 2002 action plan.</p>	<p><i>Past to Present</i></p>
<p><b>Community Development Strategic Vision, Values and Goals</b></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></p> <p>Next 10-Years (2005-2015)</p>
<p><b>Strategic Action Plans for Community Implementation</b></p> <p>Selected priority projects and created strategic action plans to help guide the community in the coming 2-years to launch the economic development projects and aid in initial movement upward towards the vision and goals.</p>	<p><i>Initial Two Years</i> (2005-2007)</p>
<p><b>Funding and Land Use Considerations</b></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> (2005)</p>

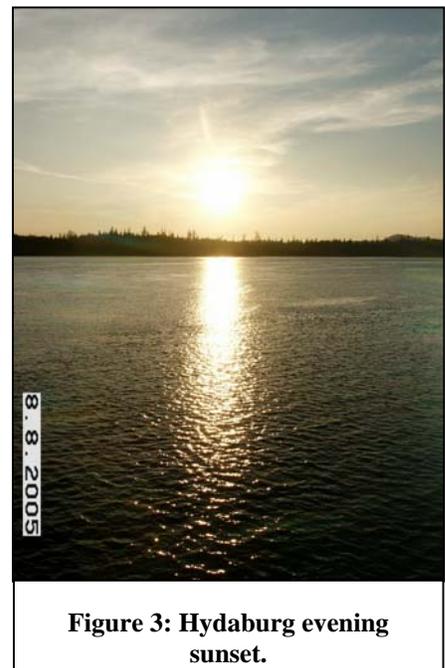
## ***Participant Expectations***

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

### Economic Development 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
- Ensure our environment is clean and protected including preservation of our community's traditional relationship to the land and sea
- How we can grow our infrastructure to better serve the community and support future economic development projects
- Envision our community's future together
- Complete the 14c3 conveyance with at least 1,200 acres of land to the City for local development
- Connect our plans with transportation efforts and the tribe's IRR program
- Get the community economic development plan done and then get down to business with respect and move forward building on our past and history
- Build our economy especially addressing community infrastructure needs for a growing population and enterprise development
- See our community move on the tribal rights already settled in court to aid in developing the economy that builds on our heritage and tribal sovereignty
- How we can get together as community members (our human resources) to address our current economic situation
- Teach the young the Haida language, history and values
- Work with residents to pay their local utility bills – local support for our community's infrastructure
- Address our community's existing infrastructure needs – e.g. dump, helipad, etc.
- See growth in our community volunteers, e.g. ambulance drivers, etc.



- Move from planning and project surveys to implementation – e.g. road planning to road construction
- Use our Haida culture and language resources already completed with the school for teaching the community our own language – action can be taken if we use what we already have
- Build support for our community to say “*Yes – Hydaburg can do it*”
- See the economic development plan lead to success for at least one project in the community
- How we can build on our past and present for taking care of our local assets – e.g. heavy equipment, buildings and people
- Take on the hard work of planning for the benefit of the community
- Get our town back together again – healthy people, fishing opportunities, functioning organizations, local seafood processing, etc.
- Plan to improve our community living conditions and infrastructure to bring economic development growth in our future
- Keep the cooperation and work going among our local entities
- Collect and document our culture with Elders and ensure it is used with our youth to get back on track – rebuild Hydaburg as a proud village using our heritage
- Here to learn
- Use our Elders and each other for re-capturing our culture, community and taking care of teach other
- Build on the cultural revitalization movement in the community for continued positive results
- See the fish cannery re-developed
- Continue our community’s ability to move forward and work together among the tribe-city-corporation-school
- Grow community involvement in our organizations and meetings including Elders
- Increase community communication with people in Hydaburg to know what we are planning and doing
- Work together so jobs come out in the end – the systems work including business development, education, language training, job preparation, etc.
- Strengthen our language – teach people to speak versus words
- Realize our long-standing infrastructure and community projects
- Take the lessons from our past for our present and future benefit
- People and residents volunteer in our community – ANB/ANS Hall building repairs, men’s meetings to assign projects, community clean-ups, etc.
- Create methods to share the outcome of our meeting and plan with the community



**Figure 4: Jan Burgess posting ideas during the planning session.**

## Hydaburg Community Vision

### *Vision*

Perpetuate our Haida  
Community, Sovereignty and Way of Life  
for Achieving Renewed Dignity and Prosperity

### *Prophecy Statement – Description When the Vision is Fulfilled*

We are a strong, healthy Haida community, exercising our sovereign rights, practicing our Haida culture, and protecting our natural resources.

Our economy is self-sufficient and self-reliant with economic opportunities for everyone.

Our education and curricula is truly effective in educating our children and people so that they may have happy and prosperous lives. The community is supportive of a life-long learning process.

We are accountable and disciplined and everyone is encouraged to reach their full potential.

All our children are born free of alcohol, drugs and addictions.

## ***Hydaburg Development Goals, Objectives and Priorities***

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**Goal 1: To unify and revitalize our community for social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits**

Community Development Areas: Governance, Social, Environment, Public Safety, Culture, and Our Way of Life (Subsistence)

**Objective 1.1:** To unify the community entities for positive public relations and working together for the betterment of Hydaburg

**Objective 1.2:** To assert our tribal sovereignty for inclusive, fair representation, and expansion of community and cultural development

**Objective 1.3:** To manage and protect the environment for improving and sustaining our health, living conditions and natural resources

**Objective 1.4:** To revitalize and protect our heritage for restoring the community's and individual's self-esteem and Haida pride

**Objective 1.5:** To ensure, protect and manage Haida tribal rights to customary and traditional resources for securing and perpetuating the Haida way of life

**Goal 2: To strengthen our human and physical infrastructure for a healthy community and a stable economy**

Community Development Areas: Capital Projects and Infrastructure, Education and Training, Housing, Land, Health

**Objective 2.1:** To upgrade and build sustainable infrastructure for controlling the cost of living and promoting future economic growth

**Objective 2.2:** To upgrade and expand transportation infrastructure for supporting economic plans and projects with local tribal involvement

**Objective 2.3:** To train and educate local residents for building a community human resource pool for current and future job opportunities

**Objective 2.4:** To improve the overall community health delivery system and infrastructure for continued social and cultural advancement

**Objective 2.5:** To build appropriate and affordable housing for supporting community growth, cultural activities and healthy living conditions

## Goal 3: To capitalize on our area, natural resources and culture for maximizing economic returns and well-being in the community

### Community Development Areas: Employment, Business Development, Natural Resources

**Objective 3.1:** To sustain and increase local development and ownership of business opportunities for maximizing economic returns in the community

**Objective 3.2:** To fully utilize, develop and market marine resources for ensuring market competition of Haida specialty seafood products

**Objective 3.3:** To organize our current resources and cultural assets for capitalizing on tourism development locally while ensuring community control

**Objective 3.4:** To utilize local forest and water resources for creating employment opportunities with village residents

### Top 10 Overall Community Development Projects For 2005-2007 (2 years)

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1. Bulk fuel storage facility with a local gas and heating fuel station
2. Hydaburg land ownership resolution and land use plan
3. Build a visitors center to enhance tourism
4. CQE development and operations for enhancing community fisheries opportunities
5. Re-develop the cold storage and processing plant for making specialty seafood products
6. Construct a tribal and community building to house tribal offices and programs, local day care services, community meeting and training spaces, library resources, and Haida cultural items
7. Develop tribal laws and codes for allowing HCA tribal members to utilize subsistence and customary commerce for all marine seafood resources (shrimp, crab, halibut, salmon, herring roe, etc)
8. Upgrade the community water and waste systems
9. Complete community road improvements – paving, drainage and safety
10. 100% of the community learning the Haida language, traditions, arts and culture

## Top 10 Capital Project Priorities 2005-7

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1. Bulk fuel storage facility with a local gas and heating fuel station
2. Build a visitors center to enhance tourism
3. Construct a tribal and community building to house tribal offices and programs, local day care services, community meeting and training spaces, library resources, and Haida cultural items
4. Upgrade the community water and waste systems, e.g. water system, dam, increase the water tank storage capacity, waste water treatment, and solid waste disposal system
5. Complete community road improvements – paving, drainage and safety
6. Re-develop the cold storage and processing plant for making specialty seafood products – vacuum packing, cannery, smokery, etc.
7. Timber mill for marketing specialize products and utilizing by-products – e.g. manufacturing saw dust into insulation, using timber scraps from sort yards for commercial development (such as cedar block for closets), harvesting tone quality timber/logs and selling to music instrument manufacturers
8. Construct, monitor and maintain a DEC permitted solid waste facility
9. Upgrade the boat harbor with ability to launch large boats (30', 50' and over) and staffed with a harbormaster
10. Construct an apartment building for young families with children and smaller units for young adults trying to establish independence

## Top 10 Community Projects/Activities Priorities 2005-7

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1. Hydaburg land ownership resolution and land use plan
2. Develop tribal laws and codes for allowing HCA tribal members to utilize subsistence and customary commerce for all marine seafood resources (shrimp, crab, halibut, salmon, herring roe, etc) – will expand customary trade and commerce with guidelines to show to federal/state governments for fishing, trade and tourism
3. Totem park improvements with necessary totem pole renovations and/or replacements
4. 100% of the community learning the Haida language, traditions, arts and culture
5. Improve the community's emergency response, rescue systems and crews
6. CQE development and operations for enhancing community fisheries opportunities
7. Re-capture the 907,000 acres of traditional territory and land rights of Haida
8. Hydaburg tribal grocery, fuel, clothing and general goods cooperative to reduce costs
9. Develop a local artist cooperative to better sell art and Haida cultural items with an Island workshop including a store and on-line web page – portion of the sales to support the tribe
10. Drug and alcohol education for youth – prevention

# Hydaburg Community Overview and Data

The following provides a common grounding of community data and information as it exists now (2005).

## Community Profile

### History

The Haida people originated from the *Haida Gwaii* or Queen Charlotte Island in British Columbia, Canada. During the early to mid 1700s, groups of Haida traveled north across Dixon Inlet in search of new homes and settlements. During the first migration of Haida, the group landed initially at the southern end of Dall Island and established the village of K'ay K'aanii (cran-apple land). Later another group of Haida made a second migration with a landing on the other side of Intaan Kun (Cape Chacon) and established the village of Kasa'aan (beautiful place).

The groups eventually established permanent settlements on Prince of Wales Island after resolving land conflicts with area Tlingit for possession of territory with the site of the current village of Craig as a northernmost point of accepted joint access – the two nations shared seasonal use of Craig for many years with both Haida and Tlingit chiefs living part of each season at Craig and enjoying peace.

By the early 1800's, the Haida establish traditional possession and use of 907,000 acres of land in Alaska with five major settlements including K'ay K'aanii (cran-apple land), Sukwan (land of the white grass), Gawk'aen (brushy bay), Kasa'aan (beautiful place), and Hling kawaan (big land).

The Haidas successfully lived in harmony with the environment in Southeast Alaska that is characterized as a temperate rainforest with a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63; and winter temperatures range from 32 to 42. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches of rain including area snowfall. The Haida people take great pride in the sustained ability to harvest the resources of the land and sea in a traditional and



respectful manner. The Haida developed relationships, strategies and tools for fishing, hunting and gathering that made them one of the richest tribal societies ever known. Haida culture, arts and humanities were expressed through songs, dances, legends, ceremonies, boat building, basketry, wood carving, and language. The Haida successfully cultivated communities with economies based on salmon, herring, hooligan, deer, seal, crab, clams, gumboots, mussels, seaweed, berries, and all that the land and water have and continue to provide.

European contact with the Alaskan Haida was first recorded between 1775-1779 during the Spanish explorations of the Bucarali Bay region on the west side of Prince of Wales Island. From that time forward, Haidas had increasing contact and commerce with both European and American traders, although not always free of hostilities. In 1867, Alaska was purchased by the US from Russia. In 1879, Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the Presbyterian Church began regular missionary contact with the Haida settlements to establish churches and schools for teaching western lifestyles and mainstream American skills. 1884, the Organic Act was adopted by the US Congress that formed a rudimentary form of government in Alaska. In 1897, the Alaskan gold rush began.

As exchanges with traders, explorers, government officials, and missionaries grew more frequent, the Haidas learned second hand of the Lower 48 Indian Wars and reservation settlements. Based on this information, the Haidas began to collectively decide they wanted a better future that would avoid the described situations of other Native Americans and minimize further hostilities with the “white man.” By the end of the 1890’s under the influence of missionaries, government agents and traders, Haidas began to internalize and believe that their survival as a people was dependent on adopting the white man’s religion, culture and language, and that traditional Haida culture, art and customs were incompatible with the new western social order. Although amiss, this was reflective of the changing lifestyles of the community and reflective of the time period in regards to Native-White race relations.

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt established the Tongass National Forest which eventually included 16 million acres of land throughout the Southeast Alaska region. In 1906, the Native Allotment Act 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.”

In 1911, at the advisement of the federal government and Presbyterian Church, tribal members of Sukwan (land of the white grass), Gawk’aen (brushy bay), and Hling



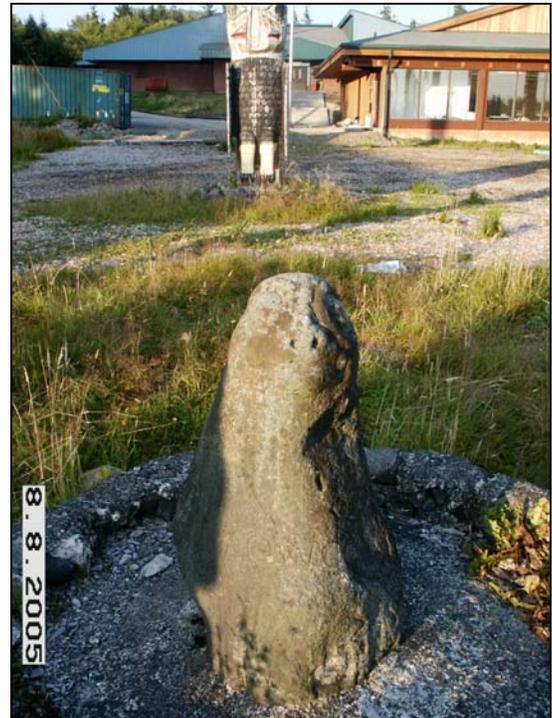
**Figure 5: Sukwan (land of the white grass) - photo from the Alaska State Library Historical Collection.**

kawaan (big land) partially combined at the present site of Hydaburg in order for their children to attend a single school. The three village sites were still occupied; however, some Haida families moved in mid-winter and lived in tents at Hydaburg in order to establish the new village with the Presbyterian Church and federal government representatives. This site is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island, 45 air miles northwest of present day Ketchikan, and 36 road miles west of present day Hollis (now an inter-island ferry landing dock). It lies at approximately 55.208060° North Latitude and -132.82667° West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T077S, R083E, Copper River Meridian.)

In 1912, President Taft reserved 7,800 acres of land surrounding Hydaburg and designated it as the *Hydaburg Indian Reservation* for Haida use. The Haidas at the new village site and reservation established a trading company, store and sawmill. In 1915, 28 village leaders signed a written request to the US Congress to grant Haidas the full rights of American citizenship. Citizenship was eventually granted with the passage of the 1924 Citizenship Act. The tribe and community had a major change in 1926 when the federal government revoked the Haida's reservation status. The reservation land, except for all land held for school purposes, was returned to its former status as part of the Tongass National Forest Reserve. In 1927, 189 acres of land in and around Hydaburg was reserved for disposal as a town site. During the 1920's, tribal members in Hydaburg experienced language shift to English from Haida with schools and western institutions utilizing duress with Haida families and children to use English as their first language.

Hydaburg was incorporated as a City under the Alaska territorial government in 1927, just three years after its people had become citizens of the United States and one year after the reservation land was revoked. The first fish processing plant on Prince of Wales Island at Klawock was also opened in 1927, and seven other canneries opened and operated during the 1930s on Prince of Wales Island. When the federal Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was amended in 1936 at the request of the Alaska Native Brotherhood to include Alaska Natives, Hydaburg became the first village in Alaska to reorganize its traditional form of tribal government to an IRA Council. Formation of the IRA was also related to economic and social factors, particularly the community's concerns to regulate liquor and alcohol.

In 1946, Mount Edgecumbe High School was established in Sitka as a statewide boarding school. Many Hydaburg youth attended the boarding school as well as boarding



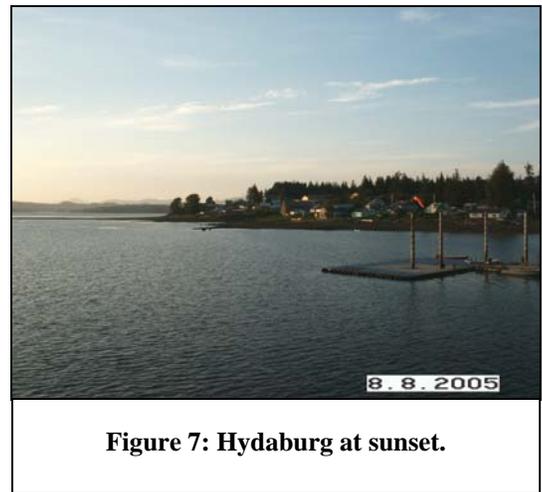
**Figure 6: Stone carving of a seal head originally from Hling kawaan (big land) which has been relocated to the center of the Hydaburg Totem Park.**

schools in Wrangell, Oregon and Oklahoma. During the 1940's, the IRA built the original fish cannery and cold storage plant in Hydaburg.

Through 1950, stable fishing and cannery operations provided economic growth and local job opportunities. However, starting after World War II, the cannery operations declined and Hydaburg experienced an out-migration of its population through 1968 to a low population of 214 according to the US Census. On January 3, 1959, Alaska was proclaimed a state of the union by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1967, the US Haidas in conjunction with the US Tlingits received a Congressional settlement by passage of the Jurisdictional Act that was accepted through the regional tribal government Central Council of Tlingit and Haida for trespass on traditional lands in the Tongass National Forest and Glacier Bay National Monument. Also during the 1960's, the IRA fish cannery and cold storage plant burned in a fire and was rebuilt in the community. In 1971, the US Haidas were granted 23,000 acres of land, a small portion of their traditional 907,000 acres of land and resource rights, through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act through the formation of two state chartered corporations: a village corporation – Haida Corporation and the Southeast Alaska regional corporation – Sealaska Corporation.

During the 1970's, federal and state government poverty and community assistance programs provided new income and benefits to some Hydaburg families, particularly with the passage of PL 93-638 in 1974. In 1980, Haida Corporation leased the IRA owned cannery and cold storage plant for a seasonal fish processing and cold storage operation; however, the facility burned down in the mid 1980's. The plant was re-built with federal US Economic Development Administration grant funds, but was eventually unsuccessful due to national and global commercial fishing market changes (low prices in particular) and closed in 1995. During this same period of the mid-1990's, the State of Alaska instigated the limited entry commercial fisheries program for regulation of fishermen. Unfortunately, many Hydaburg limited entry permit holders sold their interests associated with the declining commercial fisheries industry and commercial opportunities were severely reduced. The timber industry also declined in Hydaburg beginning in the 1990's – both among Haida and Sealaska Corporations.



**Figure 7: Hydaburg at sunset.**

Today, Hydaburg is the largest structured community of Haida in the US. The community is rooted in tribal 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, and rock and gravel quarries. As western institutions have began and matured in Hydaburg, there have developed shared governmental and community development duties among the tribal clans, Hydaburg Cooperative

Association (tribal government), City of Hydaburg, Haida Corporation, Hydaburg School District, and community groups such as the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood.

## 2000 Census Population and Housing Data

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<b>Population by Race:</b>	
Population in 2000:	<b>382</b> <sup>1</sup>
White:	36
Alaska Native or Amer. Indian:	325
Black:	2
Asian:	2
Hawaiian Native:	0
Other Race:	0
Two or More Races:	17
All or Part Alaska Native/Indian:	342
Percent Native*:	89.50%
*Percent reporting Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races	

<b>Population by Gender and Age:</b>		
Male:	202	52.9%
Female:	180	47.1%
Median Age:	31.8	
Pop. Age 18 and over:	248	64.9%
Pop. Age 21 and over:	235	
Pop. Age 62 and over:	39	10.2%

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<sup>1</sup> US Census population does not include all Hydaburg Cooperative Association tribal members that live outside of the community.

**Housing Characteristics:**

<b>Total Housing Units:</b>	<b>154</b>	
Occupied Housing (Households):	133	86.3%
Vacant Housing Including Condemned Housing Units:	21	13.6%
Vacant Due to Seasonal Use (school teacher housing):	4	0.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing:	84	63.2%
Median Value Owned Homes:	\$99,500	
Renter-Occupied Housing:	49	31.8%
Median Rent Paid:	\$463 <sup>2</sup>	
Total Households:	133	
Avg. Household Size:	2.87	
Family Households:	88	
Avg. Family Household Size:	3.60	
Non-Family Households:	45	

**Plumbing/Kitchen/Phones/Heating:**

<b>Total Households:</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Percent of Households That</b>	
Lack Complete Plumbing (lack sink, bath/shower or flush toilet):	0.0%
Lack a Complete Kitchen (lack stove, fridge or running water):	0.0%
Lack Phone Service:	1.4%
Heat Using Fuel Oil, Kerosene:	70.9%
Heat Using Wood:	20.6%
Heat Using Bottled, Tank, LP Gas:	7.1%
Heat Using Other Fuel:	1.4%

<sup>2</sup> Median rent affected by housing subsidies provided to low-income families – majority of rental housing units in Hydaburg.

## Hydaburg Economy

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Hydaburg has a subsistence, commercial fishing, timber, and government-based economy. Subsistence activities are a very significant part of life for the community and people of Hydaburg – historically, culturally and presently. All Haida families in Hydaburg depend upon subsistence as a way of life for the majority of all food and customary trade, barter and commerce including all marine life and species. Timber resources includes Sitka spruce, western hemlock, yellow cedar, and red cedar.

39 residents hold commercial fishing permits including permits for IFQ's, trolling, seining, and shrimp. Haida Corporation owns substantial timber holdings, although it suspended logging in 1985 due to a decline in the timber market. Sealaska Corporation also owns substantial timber holdings around Hydaburg which continue to be logged. Haida Corporation owns a log transfer facility and sort yard at Saltry Point. This log transfer facility is leased to Southeast Stevedoring that provides some local residents part-time and/or seasonally employment in the shipping and loading of timber.

The IRA, City, school, and Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC) are other leading employers. The community is interested in developing a specialty seafood processing facility, a U.S. Forest Service Visitor Center to be operated under tribal management, and a specialty timber processing plant.

<b>Income and Poverty Levels: <sup>3</sup></b>	
Per Capita Income:	\$11,401
Median Household Income:	\$31,625
Median Family Income:	\$31,250
Persons in Poverty: <sup>4</sup>	96
Percent Below Poverty:	24.1%

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<sup>3</sup> These census figures are estimates based on a sample, and are subject to sampling variability. The percent of all households sampled in Hydaburg was 50%; therefore, current socio-economic measures could differ significantly. Hydaburg is located in the Prince of Wales Census Area.

<sup>4</sup> Income and poverty levels are not inclusive of Hydaburg Cooperative Association tribal members that live outside of the community.

<b>Employment:</b>	
<b>Total Potential Work Force (Age 16+):</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Total Employment:</b>	<b>90 or 33.7%</b>
<i>Civilian Employment:</i>	<i>90 (100%)</i>
Military Employment:	0
<b>Civilian Unemployed (And Seeking Work):</b>	<b>41</b>
Percent Unemployed:	31.3%
Adults Not in Labor Force (Not Seeking Work):	136
Percent of All 16+ Not Working (Unemployed + Not Seeking):	66.3%
Private Wage & Salary Workers:	36 or 40.0%
Self-Employed Workers (in own not incorporated business):	0
Government Workers (City, State, Federal):	54 or 60.0%
Unpaid Family Workers:	0

<b>Employment by Occupation:</b>	
Management, Professional & Related:	35 or 38.9%
Service:	11 or 12.2%
Sales & Office:	18 or 20.0%
Fishing & Forestry: <sup>5</sup>	3 or 3.3%
Construction, Extraction & Maintenance:	16 or 17.8%
Production, Transportation & Material Moving:	7 or 7.8%
Total Employment	90
<b>Employment by Industry:</b>	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Mining:	5 or 5.6%
Construction:	11 or 12.2%
Manufacturing:	0
Wholesale Trade:	0
Retail Trade:	8 or 8.9%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities:	7 or 7.8%
Information:	0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing:	3 or 3.3%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt:	4 or 4.4%
Education, Health & Social Services:	40 or 44.4%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services:	2 or 2.2%
Other Services (Except Public Admin):	3 or 3.3%
Public Administration:	7 or 7.8%
Total Employment	90

<sup>5</sup> Note low employment numbers in fishing and forestry occupations despite Hydaburg characterized as a fishing and timber based economy.

## **Hydaburg Based Business Licenses**

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There are 11 state issued **business licenses** currently in Hydaburg.

**License Number**

**Business Name**

**Address**

**Expiration Date**

**SIC Codes**

288817

DOUGS OIL DELIVERY  
DOUGLAS MATHENA JR (note: currently out of business)

PO BOX 68  
HYDABURG, AK 99922  
12/31/2005  
42 4471

295368

GRANT'S TOWING, INC.  
GRANT'S TOWING, INC.

PO BOX 84  
HYDABURG, AK 99922  
12/31/2006  
48 4883

274093

HAIDA CORPORATION

PO BOX 89  
HYDABURG, AK 99922  
12/31/2005  
11 1133 1133

282864

HYDABURG CABLE TV, INC.

PO BOX 5  
HYDABURG, AK 99922  
12/31/2005  
51 5132 5141

726039

HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PO BOX 349  
HYDABURG, AK 99922  
12/31/2005  
42 4529 4529

308226

KENNEY ENTERPRIZES

CHRISTOPHER KENNEY (moved business to Craig although shown as a Hydaburg residing business)

PO BOX 373  
HYDABURG, AK 99922  
12/31/2005  
81 8129

289489

POW DIVING AND RECREATION

JAMES HOLIEN  
PO BOX 107  
HYDABURG, AK 99922  
12/31/2005  
71 7139 7140

In addition, there are four current bed and breakfasts operated in Hydaburg as follows:

1. M Edensaw
2. C. Natkong
3. R. Sanderson
4. J & C Edenshaw



**Figure 8: Haida Market grocery and general store in Hydaburg.**



**Figure 9: M Edenshaw's B&B in Hydaburg.**

## Community Infrastructure Summary

The City of Hydaburg operates the water and sewer systems. The Hydaburg River provides water, which is treated and piped throughout the City. Piped gravity sewage is treated at a secondary treatment plant, with an 800' outfall to Sukkwaw Strait.

Over 95% of all homes are plumbed. Funds have been requested to construct a new dam to increase the water supply.



**Figure 10: Hydaburg water treatment facility.**

Water and Sewer Owner and Operator	City
DEC Water Permit Number:	120224
Water Is Filtered 000FF:	Yes
Water Is Chlorinated:	Yes
Water, Sewer and Garbage (Refuse Pick-up) Monthly Residential Rate (as of 8/19/2005)	\$40.00

The City is exploring options to improve waste disposal. The City operates the refuse collection and the landfill is operated by the City with Haida Corporation. There is not a State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) landfill permit for the class 3 landfill. There is an old dump site above the Community Totem Park on Fifth Avenue that is identified as a community concern for clean-up and protecting the creek below as an active salmon spawning area.

Landfill Owner:	City
Class and Permit Status:	Class 3 Landfill / No DEC permit as of 8/19/2005
Land Fill Fees:	N/A



**Figure 11: Hydaburg landfill.**



**Figure 12: Hydaburg landfill - appliance area.**

Alaska Power and Telephone Company, based in Skagway, owns and operates diesel power systems in Hydaburg and Craig which provide electricity to many Island communities.

A hydro-electric power source is under development at Black Bear Lake and is anticipated to be operational for supplementing the community’s electric power by late 2005.



**Figure 13: APTC diesel power plant in Hydaburg.**

Utility Operator:	Private – Alaska Power and Telephone Co.
Power Source:	Diesel
Kilo Watt Capacity:	1,020
Residential Electricity Rate (as of 8/19/2005):	19.0 cents/KWH
Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Subsidy:	Yes

The State owns and operates a seaplane base/landing site in Hydaburg, with a FAA-designated approach. Taquan Air provides the community’s only scheduled air passenger and mail service via direct flights to Hydaburg from Ketchikan three days per week (Monday-Wednesday-Friday). An emergency heliport is also available.



**Figure 14: Taquan Air docked at the Hydaburg seaplane base.**

The City owns a dock and small boat harbor; and they want to construct a breakwater and boat launch. A road leads to Craig, Klawock and Hollis, where the inter-island ferry docks. There is weekly barge service from Seattle, Washington, to Prince of Wales Island for delivering cargo and goods to all island communities (items need be trucked to Hydaburg). Cargo also arrives on the inter-island ferry that docks in Hollis and can be trucked to Hydaburg.

There are two bulk fuel storage tanks in Hydaburg that are both dedicated to their owners’ uses: (1) Tlingit and Haida Regional Housing Authority with 1,000 gallons capacity for their apartment building, and (2) Alaska Power and Telephone with 21,000 gallons capacity for their power plant. Due to the closure and demolishing of Haida Oil Products 100,000 gallons capacity bulk fuel storage, there is currently no community fuel and oil supplier – all gas, diesel, and heating oil is purchased from Craig and trucked to Hydaburg (the trip is 40 miles one-way) by individual residents.



**Figure 15: FAA equipment in Hydaburg.**

<p><b>Health Care:</b> Clinic/Hospital in <b>Hydaburg Clinic</b></p>
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Community:	
Operator:	SEARHC
Owner:	City; however, in the process of transferring to SEARHC
Facility Status:	Major clinic improvements in 1980
Alternate Health Care:	Hydaburg EMS; Prince of Wales Island Area EMS
Health Comments:	Hydaburg is classified an isolated village, it is found in EMS Region 3A in the Southeast Region. Emergency Services have limited highway, marine, floatplane and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service, 1 physician's assistant, 1 health aide and volunteers



**Figure 17: Hydaburg Health Clinic.**



**Figure 16: AT&T tower in Hydaburg.**

<b>Communications:</b>	
In-State Phone:	Alaska Telephone Company/AP&T
Long-Distance Phone:	AT&T Alascom; Alaska Telephone; GCI
Community Internet Service Provider (all dial-up modem service):	Alaska Power & Telephone Company ( <a href="http://www.aptalaska.net">www.aptalaska.net</a> ) Hydaburg Cable  <i>Note: the school and Boys &amp; Girls Club have private network systems</i>
TV Stations:	Alaska Rural Communication System (ARCS)
Radio Stations:	KRBD-FM
Cable Provider:	Hydaburg Cable TV, Inc. (Gene Natkong)

**School District:**

District Name:	<b>Hydaburg City Schools</b>
Operated By:	City
Total Number of Schools:	2
Total Number of Teachers:	11
Total Number of Students:	75
Student/Teacher Ratio:	6.8
Dropout Rate (9-12 Grade):	5.9 %
Percent Native Students:	95.7%
Geographic Cost Differential:	1.219
Expenditures Per Student (FY 2001):	\$14,259

**Schools Located in Hydaburg:**

School Name	Grades Taught	Number of Students	Number of Teachers
Hydaburg Elementary School	K thru 6	50	6
Hydaburg Jr./Sr. High School	7 thru 12	25	4



**Figure 19: Hydaburg totem park with school behind.**



**Figure 18: Hydaburg school building under construction.**

## ANCSA Land Status

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Hydaburg is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. The community area encompasses 0.3 sq. miles of land with ownership of tide lands within City boundaries.

<b>ANCSA Land Entitlement:</b>	
Village Corporation:	<b>Haida Corporation</b>
12(a) Land Entitlement**:	0 acres
12(b) Land Entitlement**:	0 acres
Other Land Entitlements:	23,040.0 acres 16(b) <sup>7</sup>
<b>14(c)(3) Land Status:</b>	
14(c)(3) Status***:	In Process
14(c)(3) Agreement Signed:	No
14(c)(3) Acres:	0.0
Map of Boundaries done:	No
Date Plat Filed:	
Plat Number:	
Recording District:	Ketchikan Recording District
* ANCSA 12(a) land entitlement to village corporation from federal government	
** ANCSA 12(b) land reallocated to village corporation from Region Native Corporation	
*** Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), villages must 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 Hydaburg Cooperative Association - P.O. Box 349, Hydaburg, AK 99922, Phone 907-285-3666 / Fax 907-285-3541. The tribe (a) compacts directly with the Bureau of Indian Affairs with some BIA programs authorized and operated by Central Council of Tlingit and Haida (e.g. realty), and (b) compacts through the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium for Indian Health Service funding and services.

**Alaska Native Village Corporation** – Haida Corporation, P.O. Box 89, Hydaburg, AK 99922, Phone 907-285-3721 / Fax 907-285-3944.

**City of Hydaburg** – P.O. Box 49, Hydaburg, AK 99922, Phone 907-285-3761, Fax 907-285-3760. Sales tax is 4% with no property taxes. Incorporated as a first class city.

**Churches** – Hydaburg Presbyterian Church, 100 Churchill, Hydaburg, AK 99922, Phone (907) 285-3451.  
Inactive – Assembly of God (building and land may be re-conveyed back to the City)

**Public Safety** – KANA Village Public Safety Officer Program.  
Alaska State Troopers in Klawock.

**School/Education/Library** – Hydaburg City Schools, P.O. Box 109, Hydaburg, AK 99922, Phone 907-285-3491 / Fax 907-285-3391.

Parents as Teachers Program in the Head start building– operated by Rural CAP, Phone (907) 279-2511 / Fax (907) 279-6343

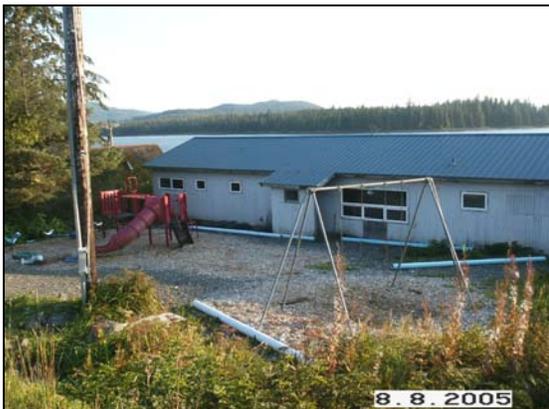
Distance delivery post-secondary education by University of Alaska Southeast



**Figure 20: Hydaburg City Hall with HCA (tribe) renting the lower level.**



**Figure 21: Hydaburg Presbyterian Church.**



**Figure 23: Hydaburg Head Start building.**



**Figure 22: City of Hydaburg shop and equipment.**

**Youth** – Boys and Girls Club of Hydaburg, P.O. Box 321, Hydaburg, AK 99922, Phone: (907) 285-3535, Fax (907) 285-3536 – operated with tribal authorization by the Boys and Girls Club of Alaska (based in Anchorage)

**Housing Authority** – Hydaburg Cooperative Association directly compacts with HUD under NASDHA, and the BIA for the Housing Improvement Program (HIP) funding. Tlingit and Haida Regional Housing Authority oversees past HUD units and their local apartment building.



**Figure 24: Hydaburg youth center operated by the Boys and Girls Club.**

**Regional Native Non-Profit and Tribe** – Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, 320 W. Willoughby Avenue, Suite 300, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone (907) 586-1432.

**Health** – Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, 3245 Hospital Drive, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone (907) 463-4000  
Hydaburg emergency medical services (EMS) – volunteer organization with SEARHC support

**Economic Development** – Southeast Conference (ARDOR funded for the Southeast Region including Hydaburg) P.O. Box 21989, Juneau, Alaska 99802-1989, Phone 907-463-3445 / Fax 907-463-5670  
Hydaburg Community Holding Corporation – Community Quota Entity for Halibut and Sablefish

**Civil Organizations** – Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp #6, Alaska Native Sisterhood Camp #6



**Figure 25: ANB #6 Hall in Hydaburg.**

## Community Projects Funded and Completed – 2000 to 2005

Community Project Area	Description
<b>Capital Projects and Infrastructure</b>	<p><b><u>Water, Sewer and Landfill</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000 ANTHC lead Water Treatment Plant and corrosion reduction I.H.S. funding, \$132,213</li> <li>• 2001 State Capital Matching Grant for Water, Sewer &amp; Garbage Equipment, City of Hydaburg, \$15,000</li> <li>• 2003 Water Source Optimization &amp; Conservation Study ANTHC lead, DEC \$25.0 FED \$75.0 (\$100,000 total), identified water supply improvements and produced as-built drawings</li> <li>• 2004 Sewer System Facility Plan ANTHC lead. USDA/RD \$75.0 DEC \$25.0 (\$100,000 total) – identified deficiencies in sewer system and recommended upgrades– design in progress</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Roads &amp; Transportation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000 State Capital Matching Grant for Heavy Equipment Purchase, City of Hydaburg, \$24,752</li> <li>• 2002 State Capital Matching Grant for Construct Road &amp; Parking Lot, City of Hydaburg, \$3,678</li> <li>• 2002 State Capital Matching Grant for Road Upgrade and Equipment Repairs, City of Hydaburg \$15,000</li> <li>• 2002 BIA/IRR funded Roads Reconstruction &amp; Resurfacing, \$1,500,000</li> <li>• 2005 Federal transportation earmark with State DOT matching funding for Roads Reconstruction &amp; Resurfacing, \$4,500,000</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Energy</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2004 Bulk Fuel Facility Planning and Design with the Alaska Energy Authority, \$75,000 Denali Commission</li> <li>• 2005 Federal bill to extend the FERC license for the Reynolds Creek Hydroelectric Project development / gives Haida Corporation up to 6 additional years to begin construction. The project is to construct, operate, and maintain a 5 mW hydroelectric project on Reynolds Creek just west of Lake Mellen, approximately 10 miles east of Hydaburg. Planned Phase I: diversion/intake, penstock, access roads, transmission line and a 1.5 mW powerhouse. Planned Phase II: powerhouse expansion for an additional 3.5 mW unit increasing capacity to 5 mW.</li> </ul>

<b>Community Project Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Continued: Capital Projects and Infrastructure</b>	<p><b><u>Community Buildings</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 State Capital Matching Grant for City Building Improvements, City of Hydaburg, \$10,000</li> <li>• 2002 State Capital Matching Grant for Community Facilities and Equipment, City of Hydaburg, \$10,000</li> <li>• 2003 State Legislative Appropriation for Ice Cold Storage/Smokery Facility Planning, City of Hydaburg, \$75,000</li> </ul>
<b>Health, Social Services and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2005 AFN Wellness Fund for youth wellness activities (including totem carving), summer camp and community volunteer coordination, HCA, \$50,000</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually, BIA Housing Improvement Program (HIP) compact through HCA (funding based upon eligible applicants from Hydaburg)</li> <li>• 2004 2 homes for senior accessibility, \$20,000</li> <li>• 2004 Indian Housing Block Grant NAHASDA administration, operating &amp; construction funds, HCA, \$191,243</li> <li>• 2004 USDA-RD 504 Grants for Elder Housing Improvements (4 units), Awarded to Individual Elders, \$30,000</li> <li>• 2005 Indian Housing Block Grant NAHASDA administration, operating &amp; construction funds, HCA, \$176,000</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Resources Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2004 THRA lead – Aerial Mapping - Base Map IAID-Southeast Alaska - Community Profile Maps, State DCCED funded, \$40,000 State and \$4,000 US Forest Service</li> </ul>
<b>Education and Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually, JOM funding passed through to the school, HCA, \$11,000</li> <li>• Annually, Summer Youth Employment program, CCTH, \$8,000</li> <li>• 2003 Hydaburg School Renovation Funded by State GO Bond, \$5,822,106</li> </ul>

<b>Community Project Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Environment and Subsistence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 EPA Indian Environmental General Assistance Program for developing an environmental program and building capacity, HCA, \$270,000 (period 2001-4)</li> <li>• 2004 EPA Indian Environmental General Assistance Program for continuing the tribal environmental program and expanding capacity, HCA, \$220,000 (period 2004-6)</li> <li>• 2004 USDA Heat Project, \$35,000</li> <li>• 2004 USDA Hetta Sockeye Harvest and Monitoring, \$210,000</li> <li>• 2005 Sea Otter Commission for Hydaburg Management Plan Development and Monitoring, \$18,000</li> <li>• 2005 AITC Burn Box and Land Fill Issues, HCA, \$25,000</li> <li>• 2005 BIA Water Tech, HCA, \$20,000</li> <li>• 2005 BIA Water Resource Planning, HCA, \$40,000</li> </ul>
<b>Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2002 State Revenue Sharing, City of Hydaburg, \$19,859</li> <li>• 2002 National Forest Receipts (NFR), City of Hydaburg, \$163,391</li> <li>• 2002 US Forest Service for community action plan (completed with GT Consulting and Walsh Development Services), City of Hydaburg</li> <li>• 2003 Payment in Lieu of Taxes to the City of Hydaburg, \$49,688</li> <li>• 2004 State Temporary Fiscal Relief Grant, City of Hydaburg, \$40,000</li> <li>• 2004 FDA Direct Aid to Fisheries-Impacted Communities, City of Hydaburg, \$7,210</li> </ul>
<b>Culture, Arts and Language</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2002 Sealaska Corporation donated three cedar logs for totem carving (estimated value \$20,000 per log)</li> <li>• 2003 State Capital Matching Grant for Totem Park Drainage and Landscaping City of Hydaburg, \$25,000</li> <li>• 2005 US Department of Education grant with Sealaska Heritage Institute for Haida language workshops using Total Physical Response</li> </ul>

# Accomplishments from the 2002 Hydaburg Community Action Plan

## Economic Development Projects

### Short-Term Projects

#### Project 1: Hydaburg Ice Cold Storage/Smokery Facility

- ✓ Obtained a \$75,000 state grant award for planning the project
- ✓ Feasibility study for the project completed by the McDowell Group that established timelines for what needs to be done to make it workable
- ✓ Clean-up of the facility in 2002-3



#### Project 2: Harbor Breakwater

- ✓ Gathered past surveys completed in the 1980's – information to build from



### Long-Term Projects

#### Project 1: Hydaburg Resource Priority Rights

- ✓ Federal court case history to serve as a legal basis – e.g. (1) Alexander case and (2) Brown-Bow-Burgess-Jamison case that both established customary rights to herring roe
- ✓ Community recognition of the need to educate/teach residents and tribal members their rights in resource priority and customary trade opportunities
- ✓ HCA conducted harvest surveys for sea otter, halibut, deer and salmon through the IGAP program in collaboration with the State fish and game
- ✓ IGAP plans to identify subsistence areas
- ✓ Steve Nix asserting traditional trade rights of shrimp

**Figure 26: Hydaburg Cold Storage and Processing Plant facilities.**

#### Project 2: Hydaburg Heritage Center

- ✓ Site selected for project development – on Beach Road on Haida Corporation property
- ✓ Road funding obtained to provide access to the site
- ✓ Haida Corporation hired a staff person to work on the project funding
- ✓ Community meetings started to discuss the project
- ✓ NAGPRA discussions locally started to plan for repatriation

## **Community Development Projects**

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### **Short Term Projects**

#### *Project 1: Hydaburg Solid Waste Facility*

- ✓ Got rid of 35 cars at the land fill – crushed and shipped out in cooperation with Central Council of Tlingit and Haida
- ✓ \$60,000 grant written for hazardous waste collection facility (pending award decision)
- ✓ \$90,000 grant written for landfill equipment, limit landfill access, and develop a site control plan (pending award decision)
- ✓ Volunteers coordinated to clean-up the landfill site with tribal support and in-kind contributions from the school construction contractor

#### *Project 2: Land Use and Ownership Analysis*

- ✓ Local entities are cooperating together to address the land ownership issues in the community
- ✓ Grant application submitted by HCA to the Administration for Native Americans for developing a land use plan (pending award decision)

#### *Project 3: Hydaburg Coastal Management Program and Plan*

- ✓ HCA and the City met with the State to discuss Hydaburg's needs to update the 1980's coastal management plan for the community
- ✓ Submitted a \$5,000 grant to the state to update the plan (pending award decision)

#### *Project 4: Hydaburg Cooperative Store*

- ✓ No activity

### **Long Term Projects**

#### *Project 1: 14(c)(3) Land Transfers*

- ✓ Meetings with the Corporation for transfer of lands to the City
- ✓ Haida Corporation has developed three land conveyance proposals/options for presentation to the community

#### *Project 2: Hydaburg Housing Improvements Project*

- ✓ HCA compacted directly with HUD
- ✓ Completed 20 home assessments with SEARHC for living conditions and needs
- ✓ Completed a Hydaburg housing survey in 2003
- ✓ Developed an Indian Housing Plan for Hydaburg per HUD requirements
- ✓ HCA housing director working with THRHA to address mold issues in the THRHA units
- ✓ City transferred 27 lots for housing development to HCA to build a new subdivision

## **Cultural Retention and Preservation Projects**

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### **Short Term Projects**

#### **Project 1: Tribal Administration Building Project**

- ✓ In the process of developing building plans to start a funding search
- ✓ Site selected – tribal trust land next to the cannery (lot 2 and 3)

#### **Project 2: Totem Park and Pole Renovation**

- ✓ Drainage of the park completed with state funding
- ✓ HCA completed state paperwork for National Historical Site designation in 2005
- ✓ One log donated by Sealaska for totem pole replacement

#### **Project 3: Hydaburg Recovery and Storage of Artifacts**

- ✓ City completed transfer of land for the long house construction – next to the picnic area
- ✓ Completed engineering surveys (results pending release after final payment is made to the engineering firm)
- ✓ Proposal to Sealaska for logs to construct the long house completed – denied but in the processing of re-submitting

#### **Project 4: Hydaburg Cultural Site Preservation**

- ✓ Cultural sites mapped in 2002
- ✓ Listed 90 sites with descriptions – completed in 2003
- ✓ Pending development of a preservation plan in collaboration with Sealaska and the US Forest Service

### **Long Term Projects**

#### **Project 1: Totem Pole Housing Project**

- ✓ Completed a survey of the existing totem poles to identify current conditions and ability to preserve
- ✓ Two old poles stored at the cannery for protection
- ✓ One old pole store at the school library for protection



**Figure 27: Haida pole in Hydaburg totem park.**

## Other Projects

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### Transportation

- ✓ HCA compacted with the BIA for IRR transportation funding and road development
- ✓ Hydaburg 20-year transportation plan under development
- ✓ HCA started a tribal road inventory for submission to the BIA for funding
- ✓ City transferred federal funds to HCA to successful leverage transportation funds with the BIA IRR and State DOT funds – obtained sufficient funding to complete projects in 2006-7

### Youth Culture Camp

- ✓ HCA coordinated a 2005 summer youth culture camp
- ✓ Summer camp concluded with a community potluck (youth gathered, fished and hunted for all food) and pole raising at the Boys and Girls Club



# Environmental Scan

## *Trends in Community Development*

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### Positive

- ▲ Local entities in Hydaburg working together and getting along
- ▲ Increase in flight service to Prince of Wales Island (daily)
- ▲ Increase in paved road for tourism infrastructure
- ▲ Growth in Southeast Alaska tourism and visitor industry
- ▲ Revival of Haida culture – interest of youth with social acceptance
- ▲ Increase of community member participation in Haida song and dance practices
- ▲ Growth of the Haida population
- ▲ Growth in Internet communication and web sales – potential markets and exchanges
- ▲ Increased knowledge and understanding of other Native group's successes and how to potentially replicate with Hydaburg
- ▲ Increase interest in fisheries and abilities to fish with the CQE program

### Negative

- ▼ Decreasing job opportunities with the decline in the timber and commercial fishing industries
- ▼ Decrease in sockeye salmon – 800 count in 2005 compared to 20,000-200,000 historically
- ▼ Increase in state game and fish regulations that limit subsistence and commercial uses locally
- ▼ Increasing cost of living in Hydaburg and rural areas – housing, gas, food, etc.
- ▼ Increasing oversight by federal and state agencies with additional regulations for funding – e.g. sustainability criteria, evaluations, limiting allowable activities, etc.
- ▼ Decreasing student count in Hydaburg schools – loss of up to 40 children over the past eight years due to migration of families to Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan and other areas

## Strengths

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### Cultural strengths

- ✓ Only US Haida community
- ✓ Large totem park
- ✓ Traditional skills among our people – fishing, hunting, processing foods
- ✓ Artist skills among our people – weaving, carving, sewing, etc.
- ✓ Our songs and dances with both youth and adult participation and knowledge
- ✓ Inclusive approach of our community with Elder involvement in activities and decision making
- ✓ Pulling in Elders for listening to wisdom and building stronger direction together
- ✓ Haida and Hydaburg reputation is better than perceived



Figure 29: Xuuts K'awaas (brown bear) totem at Hydaburg Totem Park.

### Environmental strengths

- ✓ Geographic location – temperate Alaskan area with abundant natural resources such as fisheries and timber
- ✓ Haida traditional territory has one of the largest and productive fisheries in the US
- ✓ Subsistence food availability
- ✓ Roads for transportation access, hunting, fishing and recreation
- ✓ Natural deep sea port
- ✓ Fresh water availability
- ✓ Healthy watershed
- ✓ Pristine views

### Unique things about Hydaburg to build upon for local economic development

- ✓ Only US Haida – cultural and language uniqueness
- ✓ Island location – one of the largest under the US flag
- ✓ Close location to British Columbia – geographically and culturally
- ✓ Traditional art styles
- ✓ Knowledge and respect of Haida Elders

- ✓ Community trail systems
- ✓ Traditional and archeological sites in and around the community
- ✓ Willingness of one another to help our fellow residents when in need
- ✓ Central location of Hydaburg to two wilderness reserves – Barriers Island and Forester Island (bird sanctuary)
- ✓ Community is located within a protected marine site with calm waters

## ***Community Assets***

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- ★ Hydaburg Totem Park
- ★ School facilities including community multipurpose room and 5 teacher housing units
- ★ Head start building
- ★ City marina, boat harbor and harbor building
- ★ Outdoor recreation – geography, lifestyle and opportunities
- ★ Forest trails
- ★ US Forest Service managed campsite, cabins (2) and Harris River Trail
- ★ City Hall
- ★ Volunteer fire department hall and garage
- ★ Water and sewer systems and facilities
- ★ Health clinic facility
- ★ Seafood processing, cold storage and warehouse buildings (IRA owned)
- ★ City owned youth center that is operated by the Boys and Girls Club
- ★ US Postal Service facility
- ★ Community street and road systems
- ★ Haida Corporation administration building
- ★ ANB Hall
- ★ Presbyterian Church building
- ★ Vacant Assembly of God building
- ★ Community Elders
- ★ City shop facility
- ★ Canoe house
- ★ New school carving shed



**Figure 30: vacant Hydaburg Assembly of God building (may be reconveyed to the community).**



**Figure 31: Hydaburg post office facility.**



**Figure 32: Hydaburg fire department and garage.**

## ***Internal Weaknesses to the community (considerations to address)***

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- ◆ Uncertain land status, use and ownership within the City of Hydaburg limits – inadequate records
- ◆ Underdeveloped tribal sovereignty
- ◆ Community apathy – need for broad participation in meetings and organizations
- ◆ Dependency mentality with past institutionalization and expectations of “free” hand outs
- ◆ Reputation of the community

## ***External Challenges and Threats to the local economic development***

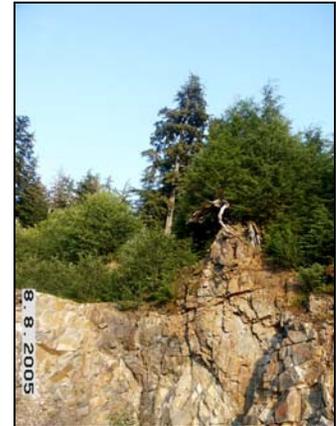
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- ❖ State and federal infringement on fishing, gathering, and hunting rights limiting subsistence and customary trade/commerce development
- ❖ Government funding cuts due to the War in Iraq and War on Terrorism
- ❖ Inadequate enactment and implementation of the protections under ANICLA and federal law – hinders the community’s way of life
- ❖ Negative state relations that have conspired against our way of life and livelihood
- ❖ Limited direct flight passenger service and mail delivery to Hydaburg
- ❖ Diminished coastal zone protection with state changes that have reduced the local governance regulation and community’s ability to ensure the land, sea and wildlife are safely protected from future industrial developments
- ❖ State regulation changes that have decreased the protection of the environment in rural areas – e.g. mining and commercial development standards have been decreased that could significantly harm subsistence and watershed areas that the community depends upon
- ❖ Conflicting values (money versus culture) of the regional and village corporations that could impact our environment and community

## ***Areas of Concern with community development***

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- Ensure Haidas have commercial development of fisheries resources that include tribal/traditional uses and rights for commerce
- Preservation of the Haida language and heritage
- Capacity of the current community infrastructure to serve new economic development projects – e.g. re-opening of the fish processing facility and capacity of the community’s water, sewer and waste systems to handle increased volume, etc.
- Defining acceptable levels and types of community tourism that will respect the local residents and cultural integrity of the Haida
- Adequate housing development for community growth and housing stock replacement
- Budget cuts and impact to community services
- Losing the integrity of Hydaburg if individual shareholders lands when allotted are sold – impacts the whole community and Prince of Wales Island
- Shellfish aqua-farm permits and developments in Alaska and Canada – compete for use of common areas in village subsistence
- Change in federal/state government fish and game regulations
- Floating lodges – competing for resources
- Fish farm sites in British Columbia that may affect our wild stock of fisheries
- “Outsiders” increase in sport fishing and hunting that is not coordinated with the community
- Capacity of both the city and tribal government – ongoing abilities to administer funds and maintain community infrastructure
- Increasing costs to operate programs and infrastructure with sufficient increases in funding, budgets and/or bill collections to sustain
- Forced borough extension on Hydaburg that does not benefit the village and creates an unfair tax burden on residents
- Encouraging local business developments – ability to broaden the city sales tax base, create local jobs, and capitalize on prospects for local people to take advantage of Hydaburg opportunities



**Figure 33: forest and cliff outside of Hydaburg.**

## ***Opportunities for economic development in Hydaburg***

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- ★ Mining development for metallic and nonmetallic mineral deposits
- ★ Rock and gravel quarry development
- ★ Commercial seafood development – e.g. crab, rockfish, trout, Pollock, smelt, shrimp, etc.
- ★ Re-opening of the IRA processing and cold storage facility
- ★ Tourism for wildlife viewing and cultural/archaeological site viewing
- ★ Hydroelectric power development – clean energy at lower costs
- ★ Cultural preservation – protect local cultural sites, document tribal history, return of tribal and cultural objects from museums, preservation and display of totems, etc.
- ★ Customary trade and commerce development – seaweed, medicines, fish, forest products, berries, etc.
- ★ Artist cooperative to increase sales and gain fair prices
- ★ Domestic market specialization of our timber resources – e.g. sell tone quality wood (music instrument quality) that fetches a higher price and requires less logging
- ★ Develop uses for timber by-products – saw dust, scraps, etc.
- ★ CQE for fisheries marketing, value added processing, and purchasing
- ★ Cultural and traditional control over intellectual and medicinal knowledge – potential royalty income for Haida clans and/or the tribe
- ★ Local business development – e.g. sales of heating fuel and gas with closure of the Hydaburg bulk fuel storage, snack shop, cooperative grocery store, hunting and fishing store, etc.
- ★ Washeteria construction and operation for tourism and fisheries development
- ★ Youth leadership training
- ★ Community tourism to facilitate village tours and art/craft item sales
- ★ Harbor master to manage the harbor and collect moor fees
- ★ City owned liquor store to capture Hydaburg dollars – e.g. Klawock example
- ★ Cooperative development for store purchasing
- ★ Obtain funding for economic development by securing a portion of the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida jurisdictional act compensation fund



**Figure 34: Tony Christianson and Roland Shanks during the planning session.**

## Appendix

1. Detail of Economic Development Goals and Objectives with Prioritized Projects
2. Community Values
3. Implementation Actions Plans for 2005-2007 (2-year period)
4. Participants and Closing Insights
5. Plan Resources



**Figure 36: Hydaburg planning participants during lunch.**



**Figure 35: economic development planning ideas posted during the meeting.**

## **Detail of Economic Development Goals and Objectives with Prioritized Projects**

To make this vision a reality within 10 years, the participants formalized 3 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.

### ***Hydaburg Development Goal 1: To unify and revitalize our community for social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits***

**Community Development Areas:** Governance, Social, Environment, Public Safety, Culture, and Our Way of Life (Subsistence)

#### **Objective 1.1: To unify the community entities for positive public relations and working together for the betterment of Hydaburg**

1. Hydaburg land ownership resolution and land use plan
2. Improve living conditions by hiring and supporting a local Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO)
3. Relationship building of the community with public safety agencies and Alaska State Troopers – ensure safety and justice for all community members
4. Re-activate the Hydaburg Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp #6 and Alaska Native Sisterhood Camp #6
5. Conduct a positive public relations campaign for Hydaburg – positive messages
6. Hydaburg police department – local public safety
7. Grave yard and cemetery plan and development



**Figure 37: Tony Christianson, Woodie Morrison and Robert Peele during the planning session.**

**Objective 1.2: To assert our tribal sovereignty for inclusive, fair representation, and expansion of community and cultural development**

1. Tribe sovereignty growth into the justice system – tribal public safety, and tribal court
2. Form a HCA Elders council of clan matriarchs and chiefs
3. Restructure the HCA (tribe) to incorporate Haida clans representation by revising the constitution
4. Tribal membership drive including Haida residing elsewhere (e.g. Anchorage, Juneau, Washington, Oregon, California, etc) – get back our Nation
5. Work with Central Council of Tlingit and Haida for a portion of the jurisdictional act compensation funds for Haida economic development

**Objective 1.3: To manage and protect the environment for improving and sustaining our health, living conditions and natural resources**

1. Hydaburg coastal management plan update
2. Protect the community priority watersheds – drinking water and subsistence water ways
3. Reduce contamination of our community environment, water and subsistence food sources – e.g. regulate herbicide use in the forest, protect areas, etc.
4. Upgrade the waste water treatment system
5. Community garbage clean-up regularly scheduled and conducted
6. Construct, monitor and maintain a DEC permitted solid waste facility
7. Dust control of community streets to improve air quality
8. Improve residential indoor air quality – air exchangers, mold reduction, home drainage, etc.
9. Community compost system for (a) reducing household and commercial waste at the landfill and (b) creating an economic product for sale – e.g. home waste, wood waste, and fish waste that could be composted into fertilizer products
10. Restore community member respect of animals to reduce unnecessary waste and maintain cultural practices and beliefs
11. Old dump clean-up (5<sup>th</sup> Avenue site) to protect the ocean/creek water and salmon spawn areas
12. Dog-cat catcher to improve safety

### **Objective 1.4: To revitalize and protect our heritage for restoring the community's and individual's self-esteem and Haida pride**

1. 100% of the community learning the Haida language, traditions, arts and culture
2. Totem park improvements with necessary totem pole renovations and/or replacements
3. Totem pole housing and storage for old poles preservation
4. Hydaburg NAGPRA repatriation and recovery of cultural objects with local storage for returned artifacts (part of our heritage)
5. Cultural sites preservation plan and implementation
6. Hydaburg host Haida gatherings in the community for residents and visitors to reconnect with our culture and tribe – e.g. invite Haida that live elsewhere to come home for a tribal-Haida reunions, invite Queen Charlotte Island Haida and neighboring communities for celebration gatherings, community pride events, etc.
7. Create a good place and program in the community to tell and share Haida stories
8. Create a community garden for growing vegetables to provide our own food based on Haida traditions

### **Objective 1.5: To ensure, protect and manage Haida tribal rights to customary and traditional resources for securing and perpetuating the Haida way of life**

1. Tribal management of natural resources including development of policies on ownership, distribution and permitted external use with collection of royalties for cultural resources (both intellectual and physical)
2. Establish tribal water rights and fishing rights
3. Develop tribal laws and codes for allowing HCA tribal members to utilize subsistence and customary commerce for all marine seafood resources (shrimp, crab, halibut, salmon, herring roe, etc) – will expand customary trade and commerce with guidelines to show to federal/state governments for fishing, trade and tourism
4. Document and define Haida subsistence (our way of life), traditional food use and commerce/barter for present and future benefit by (a) completing resident subsistence assessments showing use and needs, and (b) gathering notarized affidavits with Elders to record and establish traditional use and commerce of shrimp, crab, cockles, etc (all utilized prior to statehood – Indian before citizens)
5. Revise subsistence limits on catches for local family sustainability and economy
6. Create a local Hydaburg barter system modeled after Ithaca, New York
7. Advocate for Internal Revenue Service tax code changes to allow for subsistence expenses – e.g. Inuit Whaling Commission example
8. Acquire two tribal boats for subsistence and traditional commerce fishing, hunting and gathering – help provide for the community
9. Re-capture the 907,000 acres of traditional territory and land rights of Haida

## ***Hydaburg Development Goal 2: To strengthen our human and physical infrastructure for a healthy community and a stable economy***

**Community Development Areas:** Capital Projects and Infrastructure, Education and Training, Housing, Land, Health

### **Objective 2.1: To upgrade and build sustainable infrastructure for controlling the cost of living and promoting future economic growth**

1. Bulk fuel storage facility with a local gas and heating fuel station
2. Complete 14c3 land conveyances
3. Home sites for shareholders under Haida Corporation
4. Upgrade the community water and waste systems, e.g. water system, dam, increase the water tank storage capacity, waste water treatment, and solid waste disposal system
5. Construct a tribal and community building to house tribal offices and programs, local day care services, community meeting and training spaces, library resources, and Haida cultural items
6. Tribal environmental planning and zoning for community development
7. Energy utility ownership in Hydaburg with hydro-electric service for reduced costs
8. Washeteria for residents and tourists

### **Objective 2.2: To upgrade and expand transportation infrastructure for supporting economic plans and projects with local tribal involvement**

1. Complete community road improvements – paving, drainage and safety
2. Develop the Hydaburg 20-year transportation plan and BIA IRR tribal roads inventory
3. Improve road safety in and to Hydaburg
4. Increase air flight service and traffic including a runway facility
5. Upgrade the boat harbor with ability to launch large boats (30', 50' and over) and staffed with a harbormaster
6. Deep water port development at Saltry Point for freight, log export, tourism, etc.
7. Improve cargo transportation to Hydaburg with direct barge service
8. Create ferry and boat service directly to and from the Queen Charlotte Islands and Hydaburg – open the Canadian border with a Hydaburg based US customs agent
9. Hydaburg airlines for mail, passengers, tours and freight

## **Objective 2.3: To train and educate local residents for building a community human resource pool for current and future job opportunities**

### **A. Youth Education and Training**

1. Youth leadership training for understanding the Haida way, rights and traditional leadership skills (e.g. public speaking, values, etc)
2. Youth job and career preparation through skill training, job shadowing, and internships
3. Program for students to attend HCA tribal council meetings to learn the process
4. Re-direct Johnson O'Malley (JOM) and Indian Education funds back to Native and culture classes as part of the school day
5. Update the school curriculum in Hydaburg to teach true Haida history in all grades with involvement of adults and Elders to help make subjects applicable to the local community – migration, first European contact, Elder stories and history, Haida and Alaska land claims, and PL 280 and other applicable Indian laws
6. Use our Haida language resources already done in the school – implementation
7. Complete family trees with youth to understand lineage and clanship
8. Local safety education with the school and community for accident and injury prevention
9. Youth activities for strengthening boating and marine skills
10. Summer youth camp based on Haida culture with both community youth and youth that reside outside based on fees for support
11. Classes on our Haida natural resources, food gathering, and food preserving processes

### **B. Adult Education and Training**

1. Work with community members to organize volunteers – help with village clean-ups, EMS, and get local organizations in town going again
2. Training for local leadership development – e.g. grooming of local people for leadership positions, leaders and councils to help with economic development, etc.
3. Job skill training and education with locals – e.g. computers, commercial driver's licensing, six-pack classes, etc.
4. Art apprenticeship program and art guild – train the next generation in our culture's arts to ensure it passes on with integrity
5. Organize annual parent-children days for family sharing and teaching respect
6. Parenting skills training
7. Work with the school to allow adult community use of school facilities for economic uses and training – e.g. wood shop, metal shop, and computer lab

## **Objective 2.4: To improve the overall community health delivery system and infrastructure for continued social and cultural advancement**

1. Improve the community's emergency response, rescue systems and crews
2. Purchase a new ambulance
3. Community health education on cancer awareness and prevention
4. Traditional medicine education and treatment alternatives
5. Counseling and education for domestic relationships, marriages, and sex education
6. Drug and alcohol education for youth – prevention
7. Local rehabilitation center for addiction recovery options
8. Local doctor
9. Elder care and assistance
10. Change eating habits by promoting traditional foods and diets (both parents and youth) to improve health – e.g. less sugar and junk foods
11. Improve village dental services and availability
12. Exercise and recreation programs for fitness – e.g. walking programs to promote physical activity, etc.
13. Explore and plan options for a healthier community

## **Objective 2.5: To build appropriate and affordable housing for supporting community growth, cultural activities and healthy living conditions**

1. More land for housing lots with options for individuals to return to the beach (traditional housing locations)
2. Affordable and low cost home options for working families and community members that encourage homeownership – more homes under the tribe's NASDHA, replacement or renovation of old homes, and correcting the THRHA phase III homes with mold and dry rot problems, etc.
3. Construct an apartment building for young families with children and smaller units for young adults trying to establish independence
4. Housing alternatives and options for inter-generational families that want to live together – e.g. larger units, home with connected apartment for grandparents, etc.
5. Elder housing development that is size appropriate to Hydaburg – e.g. duplex
6. Rental units for visitors and transients that resembles a Haida long house (utilize our traditions in a modern way) – community quarters for future cannery workers and other long-term workers in the community, or hosting large groups of visitors
7. Develop a process in the HCA housing program for ensuring individual participation in the design of newly constructed homes for individualization
8. More training for our people in housing – e.g. homeownership, repairs, maintenance, renovation, etc.
9. Build homes that resemble Haida long houses – integrate our culture in the design of homes with modern interiors

***Hydaburg Development Goal 3: To capitalize on our area, natural resources and culture for maximizing economic returns and well-being in the community***

**Community Development Areas:** Employment, Business Development, Natural Resources

**Objective 3.1: To sustain and increase local development and ownership of business opportunities for maximizing economic returns in the community**

1. Local entity apply for 8a government contracting
2. Hydaburg city owned liquor center for a community funding source
3. Hydaburg tribal grocery, fuel, clothing and general goods cooperative to reduce costs
4. Local daycare center
5. Help locals find technical assistance, funding, and financing to start small businesses in the community for fisheries, tourism and timber industries – e.g. B&Bs, charter boats, canoe and kayak boat rentals, etc.
6. Native run and owned sawmill and shake mill
7. Analyze the IFQ fishing qualifications and years in order to appeal eligibility determinations for increasing the number of Haidas with licenses
8. Local Hydaburg construction company for housing and road projects

**Objective 3.2: To fully utilize, develop and market marine resources for ensuring market competition of Haida specialty seafood products**

1. CQE development and operations for enhancing community fisheries opportunities
2. Develop Haida specialty seafood fisheries and products – e.g. sockeye, black cod, halibut, herring roe, abalone, seaweed, kelp, clams, crab, shrimp, salmon eggs, etc.
3. Re-develop the cold storage and processing plant for making specialty seafood products – vacuum packing, cannery, smokery, etc.
4. Herring pound development for community members – e.g. city owned pound with residents earning funds with the facility profits retained by the city
5. Sea otter furs
6. Salmon hatchery for sockeye and kings

### **Objective 3.3: To organize our current resources and cultural assets for capitalizing on tourism development locally while ensuring community control**

#### **A. Tourism Commerce**

1. Community tourism plan with transit options for visitors, and permit process for operators – boats, trail access, etc.
2. Build a visitors center to enhance tourism
3. Market Hydaburg, local tours and community facilities through the state ferry and cruise ship presentations
4. Long house cabins for (a) tourist rentals in recreational areas around cultural sites, and (b) weekend retreat rentals such as group meetings, clan gatherings, youth camps, etc.
5. Camp ground, trailer and RV park for visitors
6. Build a tribally operated resort out of town or a floating resort
7. Organize and operate community tours – e.g. hiking tours to historic sites, wildlife viewing, bird watching in the ocean, eco-tourism in Haida country, totem park tours with orientation to cultural practices and foods, Haida style guided hunting and fishing, dance presentation with art activities and food for sale, etc.

#### **B. Art and Culture for Commerce**

1. Develop a local artist cooperative to better sell art and Haida cultural items with an Island workshop including a store and on-line web page – portion of the sales to support the tribe
2. Expand the artist cooperative with a Ketchikan owned store outlet, Harris River camp ground owned store outlet, etc.
3. Explore marketing of high end Haida art

### **Objective 3.4: To utilize local forest and water resources for creating employment opportunities with village residents**

1. Haida Corporation bottle water company
2. Timber mill for marketing specialize products and utilizing by-products – e.g. manufacturing saw dust into insulation, using timber scraps from sort yards for commercial development (such as cedar block for closets), harvesting tone quality timber/logs and selling to music instrument manufacturers
3. Forest product processing and packaging plant – e.g. berries, fiddle head sprouts, devils club sprouts, alder wood for smoke chips, etc.
4. Crafting and selling Haida canoes – full size and model size
5. Manufacture and sell prefabricated Haida style homes and cabins

## 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 Hydaburg 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:

### **Pride and Self/Group-Esteem**

- Haida pride
- Inter-tribal relations
- Reciprocity
- Food – pride in preparation, abundance and sharing
- Hard work
- Pride in who we are and where we live

### **Health and Strength**

- Care and good health are important for success of the person and clan
- Responsibility
- Basketball and sports
- Dedication
- Through famine, ice ages, sickness, war and other obstacles, unity and self-determination are essential to survival

### **Oral Tradition**

- Spoke person's ability – public speaking
- Ability to express self
- Be careful how you speak, for words can be either pleasing or like a club
- Acknowledgement
- Give credit where credit is due



**Figure 38: Robert Peele with grandson caring for canoe.**

## Caring for Each Other and Community

- In peace, living is better including humor
- Love for each other
- Kindness and pitch in to help
- Friendship and getting along together
- Working together
- Humor and make people happy
- Cooperation
- Care for our community and its organizations
- Local financial support and fundraising
- Moral support
- Loyalty
- Law and order – follow tribal customs and beliefs
- Inclusive of everyone and everything that abides by Haida law

## Our Way of Life

- Traditional hunting, fishing and trapping
- Teach fishing, hunting and gathering
- Providing our own food
- Sharing
- Respect for the environment
- Spirituality
- Our food comes from the land and sea – to abuse either may diminish its generosity – use what is needed
- Good conduct is encouraged to please the spirit we believe is near

## Cultural Traditions

- Keep our culture alive
- Remembering our past and the people that taught us
- Teach the culture and customs
- Learn from our Elders and ancestors
- Remembrance
- Celebration of life – memorial service
- Proper burial
- Be obedient – the wise never test a rule
- Songs
- Dances
- Haida language
- Our homeland is sacred



**Figure 39: Haida totem in Hydaburg Totem Park.**

## Respect and Value Others

- Respect needs to be earned
- Learn from one another
- Respect
- Respect yourself so that others may respect you
- Be considerate and patient
- Honor our teachers and grandparents
- Respect of self and others including feelings and opinions
- Share burdens and support each other – this is caring



## Family Traditions

- Raising children – it takes a whole village to raise a child and everyone is involved (relatives and friends)
- Family – the value of relatives
- Work with our kids
- Pride in family, clan and traditions are found in love, loyalty and generosity
- Education
- Our culture and history bind us together
- Family life

## Value and Respect of Property

- Trespass not on others rights, or offer royalty and/or restitution
- Respect other's property
- Take not the property of others – an error reflects on the family and clan
- Beautification of the community

## Implementation Action Plans – 2005-2007 (2 years)

### ***Priority 1: Bulk fuel storage facility with a local gas and heating fuel station***

Background of Need: Haida Corporation closed the only bulk fuel storage and gas station in the community, none currently exists in Hydaburg – all fuel is trucked from Craig, the high cost of living in Hydaburg

Strategies for Solutions: community involvement in the project development including land and site selection, build support of local entities for working together in the project (city, tribe, corporation)

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Select site based upon community safety and minimum impact to the environment and subsistence resources	2005-6	Corporation City
Complete project design (awarded \$75,000 Denali Commission funding) with the Alaska Energy Authority including business plan	2005-6	HCA with Corporation
Permitting and licensing	2006	HCA with Corporation
Funding and construction	2006-7	AEA in partnership with HCA and Haida Corporation
Operation and maintenance	2007 – ongoing	HCA or Corporation

#### Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Value and respect property
- Responsibility
- Respect for the environment
- Care for our community and its organizations

#### Measures of overall project/activity success

- Availability of fuel in the community
- Price of fuel in the community
- Number of gallons – capacity for storage
- 2-3 local jobs created
- Keeping funds in the local economy – recirculation

Other projects that relate

- Re-develop the cold storage and processing plant for making specialty seafood products – vacuum packing, cannery, smokery, etc.
- Timber mill for marketing specialize products and utilizing by-products
- Energy utility ownership in Hydaburg with hydro-electric service for reduced costs
- Housing development

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- Denali Commission
- USDA/RD
- AEA
- Land contribution
- Past corporation business and financial reports for business plan development

Land Use Considerations: construct over the old site of the corporation bulk fuel facility

## ***Priority 2: Hydaburg land ownership resolution and land use plan***

Background of Need: Insufficient land for future development (both residential and commercial), need to finalize probate of land parcels in the village with a number of families pending title to their site of their homes

Strategies for Solutions: continued cooperation and meetings with local entities, support the city to accept the corporation 14c3 conveyance

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Community meetings and input regarding the 14c3 proposals and options developed by the corporation	2005	Corporation with City
Finalize land designations for community development – e.g. housing/residential, commercial, fisheries industry areas, tourism areas, public use, etc.	2006	City
Educate and work with families to complete probate and write wills	2006 – ongoing	HCA with CCTH Realty
Land use plan completion	2006-7	City with HCA

### Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Sharing
- Working together
- Cooperation
- Acknowledgement
- Respect for the environment

### Measures of overall project/activity success

- 14c3 land conveyance complete
- Number of homeowners with titles to land
- Land use plan completed that facilitates economic development implementation

Other projects that relate

- More land for housing lots with options for individuals to return to the beach (traditional housing locations)
- Home sites for shareholders under Haida Corporation
- Tribal environmental planning and zoning for community development
- Develop the Hydaburg 20-year transportation plan and BIA IRR tribal roads inventory
- Deep water port development at Saltry Point for freight, log export, tourism, etc.
- Community tourism plan with transit options for visitors, and permit process for operators – boats, trail access, etc.

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- ANA
- City
- Corporation
- BLM
- CCTH Realty (BIA funds)

### ***Priority 3: Build a visitors center to enhance tourism***

Background of Need: Current weak economy of Hydaburg that needs to take advantage of the expanded tourism opportunities regionally, lack of places in the community to store artifacts and old totem poles

Strategies for Solutions: Continue community involvement with entities including Elders for support and advice, activate a HCA NAGPRA program, closer coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and US Forest Service for following through with congressional intent to establish a branch of public lands information center in Hydaburg per PL 96-487, Section 1305, and PL 99-664, contact Senator Stevens for assistance

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Finalize land conveyance for site	2006	Corporation and City
Work with Haida Corporation consultant on visitor center plan and design concepts	2006-7	Corporation, City and HCA
Secure funding with Secretary of Agriculture and US Forest Service	2006-7	Corporation and HCA
Construction	2008	Corporation
Train local people to operate the facility	2008	HCA, USFS
Complete a contract under the US Forest Service for HCA to operate the facility locally under tribal management	2007-9	HCA with USFS

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Cultural traditions
- Haida pride
- Dedication
- Working together – cooperation
- Remembering our past and ancestors

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Number of square feet constructed
- Number of jobs created (both construction and operation)
- Number of Elders involved

Other projects that relate

- Community tourism plan with transit options for visitors, and permit process for operators – boats, trail access, etc.
- Long house cabins for (a) tourist rentals in recreational areas around cultural sites, and (b) weekend retreat rentals such as group meetings, clan gatherings, youth camps, etc.
- Camp ground, trailer and RV park for visitors
- Classes on our Haida natural resources, food gathering, and food preserving processes
- Increase air flight service and traffic including a runway facility
- Complete community road improvements – paving, drainage and safety
- Create a good place and program in the community to tell and share Haida stories

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- US Department of Agriculture
- US Forest Service
- Land commitment
- Denali Commission
- Rasmuson Foundation
- Haida Corporation
- USDA-RD
- NEH
- NEA
- NAGPRA (operating support)

Land Use Considerations: pre-selected and approved land/site at Dago Island

## ***Priority 4: CQE development and operations for enhancing community fisheries opportunities***

Background of Need: diminished economy due to the decline in commercial logging, need to diversify the local economy based upon use of natural resources for sustainable development

Strategies for Solutions: utilize the cultural, traditional and community knowledge of fisheries for successful quota purchasing and operations, develop the local cold storage plant for additional economic impact, network with Alaska CDQ groups for assistance and investment in Hydaburg

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Set-up regular community meetings for information and development	2005	Hydaburg Community Holding Company (HCHC) and HCA
Obtain a loan for quota purchasing	2005	HCHC with Haida Corporation
Purchase stable fish and/or halibut quotas	2006	HCHC
Set-up a community system to lease quotas for fisheries catch	2006	HCHC
Sell fish, collect payments from fishermen and pay-back loan	2006 and ongoing	HCHC

### Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Our way of life
- Providing our own food
- Cooperation
- Local financial support
- Working hard

### Measures of overall project/activity success

- Number of participants
- Pounds of fish caught and sold
- Sales prices and financial return to local fishermen
- Profitability of the CQE

Other projects that relate

- Re-develop the cold storage and processing plant for making specialty seafood products – vacuum packing, cannery, smokery, etc.
- Bulk fuel storage facility with a local gas and heating fuel station
- Upgrade the boat harbor with ability to launch large boats (30', 50' and over) and staffed with a harbormaster
- Rental units for visitors and transients that resembles a Haida long house (utilize our traditions in a modern way) – community quarters for future cannery workers and other long-term workers in the community, or hosting large groups of visitors
- Help locals find technical assistance, funding, and financing to start small businesses in the community for fisheries, tourism and timber industries
- Establish tribal water rights and fishing rights

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- State DCED
- BIA loan program
- USDA-RD loans and grants
- NOAA
- Alaska CDQ groups for investment
- Haida Corporation

## ***Priority 5: Re-develop the cold storage and processing plant for making specialty seafood products***

Background of Need: Hydaburg unemployment rate, diminished timber industry, shift to specialty seafood due to low prices for salmon

Strategies for Solutions: re-develop an existing community asset for new processing of profitable products, shift to specialty foods to help ensure profitability, CQE for spurring local participation and availability of product for processing

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Assess the current state grant under the City– what is done and left to do, copies of reports and plans, etc.	2005	City and HCA
Improve the facility with the remaining state grant funds and additional funds from investors (grants, CDQ groups, etc)	2006-7	City and HCA
City operation or transfer to a new entity for ownership and operation (HCA, HCHC, Corporation)	2008	City, HCA, Corporation

### Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Value and respect of property
- Respect of Elders (and their past efforts in the plant)
- Responsibility
- Providing for ourselves
- Remembering our past and that people that taught us

### Measures of overall project/activity success

- Number of jobs created
- Number of markets developed for local fishermen
- Pounds of processed product
- Amount of product sales
- Profitability of the plant

Other projects that relate

- CQE development and operations for enhancing community fisheries opportunities
- Bulk fuel storage facility with a local gas and heating fuel station
- Upgrade the boat harbor with ability to launch large boats (30', 50' and over) and staffed with a harbormaster
- Rental units for visitors and transients that resembles a Haida long house (utilize our traditions in a modern way) – community quarters for future cannery workers and other long-term workers in the community, or hosting large groups of visitors
- Develop the Hydaburg 20-year transportation plan and BIA IRR tribal roads inventory
- Tribal management of natural resources

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- USDA-RD
- CDQ groups
- Private investors – Haida Corporation and foreign companies (Canadian or Asian)
- EDA
- State DCED mini-grant
- State fisheries
- Alaska Industry Export Development Authority
- ANA

Land Use Considerations: current cold storage and processing facility

**Priority 6: Construct a tribal and community building to house tribal offices and programs, local day care services, community meeting and training spaces, library resources, and Haida cultural items**

Background of Need: tribe out growing the current building space available in the community, health hazards of current space

Strategies for Solutions: multiple uses of the new facility to put together different funding sources and leverage grants for both construction and operation/maintenance, leverage the donated land (trust site)

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Site assessment and clean-up	2005	HCA
Plan for building uses – daycare, offices, gift shop, classrooms, meeting rooms, library, artifact storage, etc.	2005	HCA
Funding	2006-7	HCA
Construction with appropriate plan	2007-9	HCA
Operation and maintenance	2009 – ongoing	HCA

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Care for our community and its organizations
- Value and respect of property
- Pride and self-esteem
- Cultural traditions

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Number of square feet of new space
- Expanded capacity of the tribe to operate programs and expand services
- Number of new jobs created during construction and operation (daycare, gift shop)

Other projects that relate

- Local daycare center
- Hydaburg tribal grocery, fuel, clothing and general goods cooperative to reduce costs
- Youth leadership training for understanding the Haida way, rights and traditional leadership skills (e.g. public speaking, values, etc)
- Youth job and career preparation through skill training, job shadowing, and internships
- Job skill training and education with locals – e.g. computers, commercial driver’s licensing, six-pack classes, etc.
- Drug and alcohol education for youth – prevention
- Develop a local artist cooperative to better sell art and Haida cultural items with an Island workshop including a store and on-line web page – portion of the sales to support the tribe

Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- Denali Commission
- MJ Murdock Charitable Trust
- Rasmuson Foundation
- NAHSDA
- BIA compact
- USDA-RD
- EDA
- Paul Allen Foundation
- Land contribution

Land Use Considerations: Lot 2 and 3 by cannery

**Priority 7: Develop tribal laws and codes for allowing HCA tribal members to utilize subsistence and customary commerce for all marine seafood resources (shrimp, crab, halibut, salmon, herring roe, etc)**

Background of Need: need to provide a livelihood for tribal members based on traditional lifestyles and way of life, unemployment rate, number of low income families and poverty rate

Strategies for Solutions: research ANICLA and Canadian/Lower 48 tribes for similar tribal codes, build on the court case history established, utilize the knowledge of Elders regarding Haida traditional practices

<i>Action steps</i>	<i>Time line</i>	<i>Community organization/person responsible</i>
Obtain BIA compact funds	2005	HCA
Research tribal codes	2006	HCA
Draft codes	2006	HCA
Council and community presentation for feedback	2006-7	HCA
Revise and adopt codes	2007	HCA

Community values associated with achievement of project/activity

- Our way of life
- Responsibility
- Cultural traditions
- Respect for the environment
- Providing our own food

Measures of overall project/activity success

- Number of codes developed for subsistence and commerce
- Number of people attending meetings
- Number of codes adopted

#### Other projects that relate

- CQE development and operations for enhancing community fisheries opportunities
- Upgrade the boat harbor with ability to launch large boats (30', 50' and over) and staffed with a harbormaster
- Tribal management of natural resources
- Organize and operate community tours such as hiking tours to historic sites, wildlife viewing, bird watching in the ocean, eco-tourism in Haida country, totem park with orientation to cultural practices and foods, Haida style guided hunting and fishing, dance presentation with art activities and food for sale, etc.
- Community tourism plan with transit options for visitors, and permit process for operators – boats, trail access, etc.
- Develop Haida specialty seafood fisheries and products
- Document and define Haida subsistence (our way of life), traditional food use and commerce/barter for present and future benefit

#### Potential Funding Sources and/or Community Investments

- BIA
- ANA
- EPA IGAP

## **Participants and Closing Insights**

The following individuals participated in the community planning sessions:

1. Anna Peele, Elder
2. Alma Cook, Elder
3. Tony Bitonti, HCA and City of Hydaburg
4. Doreen Witwer, HCA and Hydaburg School District
5. Lisa Lang, Haida Corporation
6. Anthony Christianson, HCA
7. Jan Burgess, HCA and City of Hydaburg Council
8. Viola Burgess, HCA
9. Jean Bland, City of Hydaburg Council and Hydaburg School District
10. Charles Natkong, Sr., Elder
11. Roland Shanks, Rural Community Action Corporation
12. Robert Peele
13. Woodrow Morrison, Elder
14. Frances Natkong, HCA
15. Powell Charles
16. Percy Nix, ANB #6
17. Sylvester Peele, Haida Corporation
18. Vicki LeCorna, City of Hydaburg

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

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- The community seems to have work as a unified group to produce social, economic and cultural growth
- Everything is related to our culture and way of life
- Learning all the ways we can be of service to our people
- The detailed layout of all the community's goals and expectations to boost our economy

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

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- I will continue to be active in community planning, and I will continue to utilize the action plan to go after funds to address the priority projects for Hydaburg
- By helping people to organize and come together and work together
- By working together as one body – respecting everyone's ideas
- Encourage others to participate and get involved with the current and future plans we have set, as well as stay involved individually

## Plan Resources

Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. Hydaburg Community Association Strategic Planning Report. Facilitated by the Council of Energy Resources Tribes and CCTHITA. September 1995.

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