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S. 2232, THE FOREIGN AID LESSONS FOR DOMESTIC ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2007

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FEBRUARY 27, 2008

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S. 2232, THE FOREIGN AID LESSONS FOR DOMESTIC ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2007

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2008

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 a.m. in room 485, Russell Senate Office Building, Hon. Byron L. Dorgan, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BYRON L. DORGAN, U.S. SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA

The CHAIRMAN. We will begin the hearing today. My colleague, Senator Murkowski, is on her way and will be here momentarily. I will make an opening statement and I expect she will be here and I will recognize her for an opening statement. Then we have Senator Stevens, who has joined us, who will be the first witness.

Today, the Committee is going to hold a hearing on S. 2232, the Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Assistance Act of 2007. This hearing is being held at the request of Vice Chairman Murkowski. Witnesses will include representatives from the Administration, various tribal leaders, and experts on economic development initiatives that are included in this bill.

As many of us know, there are obstacles to individual Indians and to Indian tribes that wish to stimulate economic development in their communities. Many of the communities continue to face extreme poverty, severe health disparities, overcrowding and substandard housing, substance abuse problems, a weak education system, and the list goes on.

I think most of us would say this is unacceptable and we have to change it. One of the ways to change is to provide more opportunity and jobs. Similar to Third World countries, many of the social issues faced by Indian tribes in America are a result of underdeveloped and unstable economies and governments.

Stable economic growth for these communities, creating jobs and lasting livelihoods, ought to be a paramount goal for all of us. I think there are many different ways and many possibilities and policy choices for how to improve economic development in Indian Country. There are opportunities with respect to energy development that I think are very significant opportunities on Indian lands; and opportunities in the information technology sector. For

example, the Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation, in my State, own and operate a successful document conversion program that is providing very important jobs.

Today's hearing will focus on a legislative proposal that has been offered by Senator Stevens to create an economic development pilot project in Indian Country modeled after the Millennium Challenge Corporation. In 2004, the Congress authorized the Millennium Challenge account to be managed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation. It seeks to provide assistance through a competitive selection process to developing nations that are pursuing political and economic reforms.

I look forward to all of the testimony today and to the perspectives on the merits of this proposal and other proposals before us that would deal with economic development. We have asked our witnesses to provide full written statements, and ask that witnesses would summarize their comments in five minutes or less.

Let me say that at the request of Senator Murkowski, I am holding this hearing. There are a wide range of proposals on economic development that we will and should consider. This piece of legislation, authored by our colleague, is one of those, and we are very pleased that he is able to be with us today to explain the legislation and the purpose and intent of the legislation.

We established this hearing on relatively short notice last week, and I am going to ask Senator Murkowski to chair the second half of the hearing today. I can only be here for the first half. But let me thank her for recommending this hearing, and recognize Senator Murkowski for an opening statement.

Before I do, I do want to say, however, and we will do this more appropriately at a later date, but yesterday on the floor of the United States Senate for the first time in 16 years, the United States Senate passed a piece of legislation to improve Indian health care. That is no small feat. It has taken us year after year after year after year to convince the Senate finally to move forward on Indian health care.

My colleague, Senator Inouye, who has just entered the room, has been Chairman of this Committee for many, many years, and has worked on this issue. My colleague, Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell worked on this issue. Our colleague, Senator McCain, worked on it as Chairman of the Committee. My colleague, Senator Murkowski worked on it with me.

I couldn't be more pleased that we have finally, at long, long last, made some progress. I look forward to the House passing its bill and having a conference, and with Senator Murkowski and other members of this Committee being able to send a bill to the President for his signature. For the first time in 16 years we will have made a step in the right direction on something that is not optional, something that is mandatory, and that is keeping America's promise with respect to the health consequences and the health delivery system for the first Americans.

So Senator Murkowski, thank you for your work on that important piece of legislation. I know you felt, as I did yesterday, that it was a significant victory for those who are the first Americans.

Senator Murkowski?

STATEMENT OF HON. LISA MURKOWSKI, U.S. SENATOR FROM ALASKA

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It was a very good day yesterday for Indian Country. I think we would all agree. I had an opportunity this morning to meet with a good handful of constituents from Alaska, many coming from our villages, many Alaska Natives. The enthusiasm is shared, let me tell you, about finally after all these years moving the Indian Health Care Improvement Act through the Senate.

So I appreciate your leadership on it, and know that we are only halfway, but it is a very good start, and I look forward to advancing that.

I want to thank you, Chairman Dorgan, for agreeing to take up the legislation that we have in front of us today, the Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act. I want to thank those that have traveled quite a ways to be with us here this morning. We have a few of our Alaska Native leaders. Byron Mallot is back there. We have Julie Kitka from AFN; Nelson Angapak back there; Ralph Anderson; Zack Brink, thank you.

This legislation, introduced by Senator Stevens, really builds on the best practices of the international economic development and the successful principles of tribal self-determination here in the United States. I want to thank you, Senator Stevens, for introducing this legislation and for your continued commitment to the Native people of Alaska.

I also want to recognize the very diligent work of Alaska Federation of Natives, AFN, in changing the economic landscape in rural Alaska and mapping the economic future of the Native people by merging culture and merging development. We know that the ingenuity of the Alaska Native people has enabled them to not only survive, but to thrive for centuries in one of the harshest, most unforgiving environments. It is that ingenuity that will enable them to strive into the future in their effort to harness the private market, to raise the standard of living and the social well being of rural Alaska.

I appreciate the recognition and the importance that AFN has placed on sustaining the cultures of the Alaska Native people, in their effort to apply proven models of economic development. We know that this diligence to provide new opportunities for the future of generations of rural Alaskans will make that difference.

AFN has done some very innovative things. We have engaged world-renowned economists such as Hernando DeSoto, and the larger international economic development community, to think about the economic realities that our rural residents face. The leadership forums that AFN has hosted in 2004 and 2006 have been pivotal in building relationships between rural Alaska and the global community such as the World Bank. It is these forums that enable them to share the ideas, the methods and practices of integrating indigenous peoples into the market economy, of realizing indigenous development potential, and of recognizing the importance of local cultures.

The Alaska Marketplace is a great example of a success which integrates culture and development in a competition of business ideas, bringing together rural entrepreneurs with technical experts

and financiers to bring the development ideas of the entrepreneurs into life. When you sit down and you talk to them, a lot of these are young people with great ideas, who need just a little bit of that financial backing to kick-start an idea that is going to make a difference within their community.

I truly appreciate all that Senator Stevens has done in cultivating all of this activity through the legislation that we have before us today. Whether it is the Alaska Marketplace, the developments that we are seeing invigorate this entrepreneurial spirit in rural Alaska, making it more investor-friendly, forging a new path in economic development in our Native communities.

I am looking forward to the testimony that we will hear this morning, and encouraging this important legislation to move forward.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your time here this morning. I know that you have other commitments, but I am glad that you will be able to hear at least a portion of what we have this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Murkowski, thank you very much.

Senator Inouye?

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL K. INOUYE, U.S. SENATOR FROM HAWAII

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I commend the Committee for holding this important hearing, and I wish to commend my friend and colleague, Senator Stevens, for authoring this bill. This bill will play an important role in reviving the economies of many of our Native communities.

I ask that the full statement be made part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

[The prepared statement of Senator Inouye follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL K. INOUYE, U.S. SENATOR FROM HAWAII

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I commend the Committee for holding this important hearing on S. 2232. I wish to commend my colleague and friend Senator Stevens for authoring this legislation. This bill will play an important role in reviving the dire economies of many of our Native communities.

Many of our Native communities continue to suffer from disproportionately high rates of unemployment, poverty, substandard living conditions, and poor health. This legislation has been developed to remedy some of the disparities mentioned earlier by creating long-term jobs, revenue opportunities, and an investment favorable climate which would in turn increase Native productivity in some of the poorest Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Native American communities.

I believe that this legislation will not only provide a wealth of opportunities but I have always said that one day native peoples will have to find other means to sustain themselves. Over the years, I have personally witnessed the Indian Gaming Industry grow into a multi-billion dollar industry. It has proven to be one of the most successful economic development tools for Indian Country. Over 200 tribes have taken advantage of this thriving economic opportunity to provide funds for government operations, and social programs.

Although gaming has proved to be a success for some tribes it is not a solution for every community.

As a cosponsor of this legislation, I would like to urge my colleagues to support this legislation and look forward to working with them on this initiative. Once again I thank you Mr. Chairman for holding this important hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Stevens, thank you for joining us this morning. We will recognize you and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. TED STEVENS,
U.S. SENATOR FROM ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I follow my good friend and colleague, and we have another hearing, so I would ask that my statement be printed in full in the record, as you indicated.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that this bill might stimulate another visit to Alaska by this Committee. It has been a long time. I really believe that those who deal with Indian affairs primarily in the South 48 have to get a grasp of the problems that our people in Alaska face with regard to economic development.

We have 241 villages spread throughout an area that is one-fifth the size of the United States. The principal area of the northwest is larger than Texas, and it has scattered villages there. These villages can be reached year round only by air. Seventy percent, as a matter of fact, of all the cities and villages of the State can be reached year round only by air. They have some summertime boat supply, but basically their transportation is by air.

We have an isolation that is just absolutely unheard of, really, in terms of the total Indian affairs of the Country. Most Indians in the South 48, and I had some experience with them back when I was in the Interior Department, are in areas where they are fairly contiguous. Our people are spread out so much that any economic development is very difficult to maintain.

You may recall that in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Section VII(I), which requires that if any regional corporation received monies from resource development, they had to share 70 percent of that with the other regions in the State. There were 12 regions in the State. We tried to find a way to broaden opportunity that came from resource development. That has proven helpful, but it hasn't really gotten down to the village level.

I want to give really great credit to Julie Kitka, President of the Alaska Federation of Natives, for suggesting that we go this direction and look to the Millennium Challenge as an example of what can be done if our Federal Government puts its mind to finding a way to assist people in very rural areas to achieve some economic development, and achieve it and maintain it.

The difficulties of the past have primarily been we have had spot programs that have come in and helped individual villages, but we have not been able to sustain that because of transportation and communications problems. Now, if you can bring the Committee to the State, and I really do urge it. We have made arrangements that the National Guard will take you throughout the State, and really have a chance to visit these areas and see the differences between them.

But the real problem is the sustainability of this kind of development. In the past, it was really improbable. We could not tell you it could be done. But today, because of telecommunication and the expansion now of broadband to these areas, they have opportunities that we have never thought of before.

There is no reason why Hyatt, for instance, should have people answering their phones in India. They could very easily be answered in our villages or some of the Indian reservations in the

U.S. We have to find some way to give an incentive to bring some of these jobs back home.

The reason that they went to India, of course, was their nation subsidized the establishment of enormous phone banks. Now, with the advent of new types of communication, we can beat that very easily, provided we have the incentive to have these jobs come home.

I think this Committee in particular has the toughest job of any in terms of trying to bring about economic development, because of the isolation of our people and because of the lack of development on the Indian reservations in the South 48.

I hope that this will be an example. If we can get this bill passed, it would show what can be done if the Federal Government decides to combine the efforts of all the agencies and try to bring about and sustain economic development in areas where people currently think it is not possible.

So again, I thank you very much for holding the hearing. I do hope that my colleague from Hawaii, and by the way, they have a similar situation. If you look at Hawaii, Hawaii's outer islands really make Hawaii larger than our State. We have half the coastline of the United States, but they have this enormous bank of islands out there with the indigenous people still living there. They, too, have a problem, and they need a challenge. There is no reason why this bill can't be expanded in the first instance to include Hawaii, if that is your desire to do so. It would make a lot of sense, because with the advent of new communications, not telecommunications, but really total communications, a communications-based economy in these areas where they have many people.

By the way, our students out there are computer literate at the age of eight. We have the highest penetration of computer literacy in the Country. Out there in those areas, those schools are teaching children how to use the new systems that many people of the South 48 are not using. At a very young age, they are into computer development, into internet access, and they can find jobs related to the new kind of economy, the internet economy, if we work to make it happen.

So I thank you for the hearing. I hope you will think about coming up. We can find some very nice times to come up. These people can show you some of the best fishing in the world and other things, too. One time in the past, we took the whole Appropriations Committee to Alaska, and it was a very enlightening trip. I think that those who went along, there were 14 who went along, and went throughout the State and they learned a great deal, and they in years after that were very receptive to some of the ideas we had about trying to help Alaska per se.

I make the same suggestion to this Committee in terms of trying to look at these villages and see what this plan means to those villages if it properly implemented.

So I do thank you for your time. We have a lot of good friends here in the audience who are going to testify. I wish we could stay, but Senator Inouye and I have to have our own committee. We have revolving chairs, you know, so he is Chairman now.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Senator Stevens follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. TED STEVENS,
U.S. SENATOR FROM ALASKA

I'm pleased to be here this morning to offer my support for the bill before your Committee today—S. 2232, the "Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Assistance Act of 2007." I introduced this bill, along with you and Senators Inouye and Akaka, in the Senate in October 2007.

Welcome to our Alaska friends who are here today to testify on behalf of this legislation—Julie Kitka, President of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Zack Brink, President of the Association of Village Council Presidents and Ralph Anderson, Executive Director of the Bristol Bay Native Association, and other Alaska Natives here today to offer support.

First, Madame Chairwoman, congratulations to you and Chairman Dorgan on securing passage—after 10 years of efforts—of the reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act yesterday on the Senate floor. It contains provisions that will benefit all Alaska Natives and American Indians. I am a cosponsor of that important legislation, and I look forward to its speedy consideration by the House and signing by the President.

Today, however, your Committee turns its attention to another area of critical importance to the well-being of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians—economic success and independence.

Despite modest improvements in the economic and social circumstances of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians, they continue to have extremely high rates of unemployment and poverty, poor health, substandard housing and the related ills of alcohol and drug abuse. Native people have vibrant cultural legacies and abundant natural resources on and under their lands and in their waters. Many Native communities have marketable timber, huge reserves of coal, natural gas, oil, fish and shellfish and other natural amenities.

At the same time, Native economies are hobbled by geographic remoteness, distance from markets and population centers, poor physical infrastructure, and a lack of governmental transparency contributing to stagnating Native American economies.

Because Native economies are often plagued by the same challenges as the economies of the developing world, Native economies are likely to benefit from the application of proven models employed in international development efforts, most notable the *Millennium Challenge Act of 2003.* This initiative aims to foster those policies that are known to be effective and reduce poverty and promote sustainable economic growth in the host country. Typically, the activities that are assisted are related to agriculture, irrigation, and related land practices, physical infrastructure development to facilitate marketing of goods and services, and a variety of health care programs.

Similarly, the objectives of the legislation before your Committee today are just as straightforward: enhancing the long term job creation and revenue generation potential of Native economies by creating investment-favorable climates and increasing Native productivity.

The Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act will also authorize administering federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance to benefit Native economies. To do that, the bill requires that any assistance provided must be coordinated with other federal economic development assistance programs for Native Americans.

Madame Chairwoman, I hope your Committee will look favorable on this legislation and work for its passage during this Congress. Our Native people are looking to us for this much needed assistance to gain economic self-sufficiency and a share of the prosperity that so many others in our nation already enjoy. Thank you for the opportunity to speak on its behalf today.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Stevens, thank you very much for being here today and providing testimony on a new and interesting idea. We appreciate the work of you and Senator Inouye. We will let you go, and we have other witnesses that we will then call to the dais.

We are going to have two panels today. The first will be Mr. Matt Crow, who is the Deputy Assistant Secretary for External Affairs and Communications, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C.

Following Mr. Crow, we will have Ms. Julie Kitka, President of the Alaska Federation of Natives; Mr. Ralph Anderson, President

of Bristol Bay Native Association; Mr. Zack Brink, Vice President of the Association of Village Council Presidents; and Mr. Paul Applegarth, the CEO of Value Enhancement International.

We will introduce them at greater length, but in the meantime, Mr. Crow, thank you very much for being with us from the Economic Development Administration. Your entire statement will be made a part of the permanent record, and we would ask that you summarize. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MATTHEW CROW, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. CROW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Vice Chairman Murkowski, members of the Committee.

I am honored to be here today representing the Department of Commerce. I am also pleased to be here at the same hearing as Julie Kitka. I have known Julie since I came to work at the Commerce Department, and on my visits to Alaska. She has been a great friend and a great source of advise and counsel to the Department of Commerce and to the Bush Administration as well.

I appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the Committee the Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007. While the Administration hasn't taken a position on the bill, the Department is pleased to offer its observations today based on our experience working with Native American communities.

Overall, the Department appreciates the bill's emphasis on planning to promote successful economic development and the effort to incorporate performance benchmarks in order to better ensure results are achieved in areas where economic development opportunity lags.

The Commerce Department has promoted economic growth in Native American communities in the following ways. The International Trade Administration, ITA, their Commercial Service at the Department, plays a key role in promoting Native American exports abroad. Since 2004, the Commercial Service has helped its growing base of Native American businesses to achieve approximately $1 million in export sales in international tourism in tribal lands. The Commercial Service has provided research on target markets for Native American artisan work, funded activities at international industry trade shows, and presented training seminars for Native American communities on marketing their Native trade crafts and their lands as travel destinations across the world.

EDA, my agency, makes investments to promote economic development in Native American communities. Native American communities are eligible to compete for EDA investments and can, by statute, receive up to 100 percent Federal funding for their economic development initiatives.

Since 2001, EDA has made over 500 investments in Native American communities and organizations for economic development, totaling over $88 million. These investments are estimated to have created over 9,000 jobs for Native Americans, saved another 6,500 jobs, and leveraged over $395 million in private sector investment.

Each year, EDA awards approximately 55 planning investments, totaling $2.5 million to Native American governments to help with the creation of comprehensive economic development strategies, CEDS plans. EDA expects to maintain this level of investment in 2008. By drafting economic development strategies that reflect local priorities, Native American governments position themselves to direct their resources to optimal use.

EDA has four policy priorities that guide our investment philosophy. We look for investment opportunities that promote innovation and competitiveness, entrepreneurship, regional collaboration, which is key the rural areas that Senator Stevens referred to, and connecting those regional economies to the worldwide marketplace. These four cornerstones of EDA's approach have been successful in creating higher skilled, higher wage jobs, attracting private investment, and preparing America's regions for success in the 21st century.

In selecting projects for investment, both for distressed Native American communities as well as other distressed areas, EDA relies on grassroots ideas. As an example of EDA's investments in Native American Indian communities, let me tell you about one of our more fruitful partnerships. In Qwinhagak, near Bethel, Alaska, EDA invested $1.2 million to extend the runway 800 feet to accommodate aircraft handling bigger payloads. This successful investment generated almost 200 new higher skill, higher wage jobs and is positioned to facilitate the shipment of cargo between remote Alaska areas and Anchorage, which benefits a whole region of Alaska, not just the local village.

The Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007 correctly identifies the fundamental need to begin any economic development with strategies designed to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty over a defined period. The bill intends to mirror the framework established by the Millennium Challenge Act, which improves how the U.S. provides foreign aid to underdeveloped countries. If this demonstration project follows the Millennium Challenge Act model, it is critically important Native American communities be able to show development readiness by the improvement of schools and education levels, elimination of regulatory barriers to business creation, and a reduction overall in violent crime.

In addition, the bill recognizes the critical need to measure actual results. Equally significant, it recognizes that accountability in the implementation of such projects is an important incentive for success. Accordingly, it authorizes the Secretary to suspend or terminate assistance for poor performance, so resources can be redirected to more promising initiatives.

I also appreciate the intent of the bill to simplify the complex maze of often confusing regulatory requirements that Native American areas face in accessing assistance from a myriad of Federal programs. The demonstration bill, S. 2232, proposes to provide Native American communities with a multi-year strategic economic development plan developed by the community, and pushes the major decision-making to the local level. This is an important first step to a successful outcome, as is the provision of technical assist-

ance to support capacity building, which a number of communities are likely to need.

We appreciate the intent of this bill to adapt the framework of the Millennium Challenge to Native American communities. We look forward to working with Chairman Dorgan and Vice Chairman Murkowski to bring our experience in economic development to bear in Native American communities.

Thank you for your time, and the Commerce Department looks forward to being helpful as this bill moves through Congress.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Crow follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MATTHEW CROW, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Introduction

Chairman Dorgan, Vice Chairman Murkowski, and Members of the Committee, I am honored to be here today representing the Department of Commerce. I am also pleased to be at the same hearing as Julie Kitka, President of the Alaska Federation of Natives. The Department of Commerce knows Ms. Kitka well, and we have come to greatly appreciate her passion, commitment, and new ideas regarding improving economic opportunity in Native American communities.

I appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the Committee the "Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007." Although the Administration has not taken a position on the bill, in this tight fiscal environment, it is clear that spending constraint is one of the Administration's top priorities. However, the Department is pleased to offer its observations today, based on our experience working with Native American communities. Overall, the Department appreciates the bill's emphasis on planning to promote successful economic development, and the effort to incorporate performance benchmarks in order to better ensure results are achieved for areas where economic opportunity lags.

Department of Commerce Experience with Native American Communities

The Department of Commerce has promoted economic growth in Native American communities in the following ways:

International Trade Administration Promotes Exports and Tourism

The International Trade Administration's Commercial Service plays a key role in promoting Native American exports abroad. Since 2004, the Commercial Service has helped its growing base of Native American businesses to achieve approximately $975,000 in export sales and international tourism in tribal lands. The Commercial Service has provided research on target markets for Native American artisan work, funded activities at international industry trade shows, and presented training seminars for Native American communities on marketing their native crafts and their lands as travel destinations.

Economic Development Administration Invests in Job Creation

The Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) makes investments to promote economic development in Native American communities. Native American communities are eligible to compete for EDA investments, and can by statute receive up to one hundred per cent federal funding of their economic development initiatives.

Since 2001, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) has made 509 strategic investments to Native American communities and organizations for economic development, totaling over $88 million. It is estimated that these investments will have created over 9,400 jobs for Native Americans, saved another 6,500 jobs, and leveraged over $395 million in private sector investment over the lifecycle of the projects.

Each year, EDA awards approximately 55 planning investments totaling $2.6 million to Native American governments to help with the creation of comprehensive economic development strategies, and EDA expects to maintain this level of investment in 2008. By crafting economic development strategies that reflect local priorities, Native American governments position themselves to direct their resources to optimal use.

EDA has four policy priorities that guide its investment philosophy; we look for projects that promote:

- innovation and competitiveness,
- entrepreneurship,
- regional collaboration, and
- connection to the worldwide market.

These four cornerstones of EDA's approach have been successful in creating higher-skilled, higher-wage jobs, attracting private investment and preparing America's regions for success in the 21st century.

In selecting projects for investment, both for distressed Native American communities as well as other distressed areas, EDA relies on grassroots ideas. When economic development strategies are developed by local decision makers, the whole process works better.

As example of EDA's investments in Native American and Indian communities, allow me to review one of EDA's more fruitful partnerships:

Native Village of Kwinhagak

In 2004, EDA made an investment in the Native Village of Kwinhagak near Bethel, Alaska. EDA invested $1.2 million to extend the airport runway 800 feet to accommodate planes handling bigger payloads. This successful investment generated 189 jobs. The runway is strategically located to ship cargo to remote wilderness in southwest Alaska and to Anchorage. Therefore, this runway extension benefits a whole region, not just a locality.

S. 2232

The "Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007" (S. 2232), proposes to base assistance to Native American communities upon a multi-year strategic economic development plan developed by the community. This is an important first step to any successful economic plan. The bill intends to mirror the framework established by the Millennium Challenge Act, which improves how the U.S. provides foreign aid to under-developed countries. Under this model, communities receiving assistance would need to show development readiness by the improvement of schools and education levels; elimination of regulatory barriers to business creation; and a reduction in violent crime. The bill recognizes the critical need to measure actual results and that accountability in the implementation of such projects is an important incentive for success.

While these are positive features, we have some concerns with the proposal. The authorized program of $20 million per year, for example, would be inconsistent with the President's 2009 Budget.

We have also been informed that the Justice Department has concerns about the definition of "eligible entity" in section 3 of the bill. Since Congress has not recognized any group of Native Hawaiians as an Indian tribe and there is a substantial, unresolved question whether Congress may treat the native Hawaiians as it does the Indian tribes, I understand that Justice recommends that Native Hawaiian community organizations be deleted from the list of eligible entities.

There is also concern over other agencies transferring development funds to the Department of Commerce. We would, of course, need to discuss such arrangements with our sister agencies.

Conclusion

We appreciate the intent of this bill to adapt the framework of the Millennium Challenge to Native American communities. While there are no Department of Commerce funds available for this program, we look forward to working with Chairman Dorgan, Vice Chairman Murkowski and the Committee, to bring our experience in economic development to bear in helping Native American communities prosper.

Mr. Chairman, Vice Chairman Murkowski, and Members of the Committee, thank you for your time and we look forward to being helpful as this bill moves through the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Crow, thank you very much for your testimony.

Let me ask a couple of questions. Is it your feeling that this proposal duplicates any other program that exists to provide stimulus or help?

Mr. CROW. No. If you go back to a couple of years ago, there was an idea that unfortunately was strangled in its crib by different groups, called the Strengthening America's Communities Initiative. It was a similar idea, to take all the economic development plans

across the government, which there are approximately 15 different agencies involved in economic development, and combine them under one roof. Unfortunately, that didn't see the light of day several years ago. So the answer to your question is no.

The CHAIRMAN. But this is being offered because there is a feeling that there needs to be something more. You seem to feel like the Administration does not support this or has concerns about it. If there is a general feeling there needs to be something more and this is not it, what is the Administration recommending?

Mr. CROW. To the degree that they want to see a greater coalescing of the economic development plans across the spectrum of Federal agencies, they support the bill. The funding measures that would have to come over to the Commerce Department, as delineated in the bill, will have to be discussed with our sister agencies, but I don't think you are going to find anybody in the Bush Administration who is going to argue that this would be a much more efficient way to deliver economic development aid to Native American communities.

The CHAIRMAN. And would you see, as you have reviewed this bill, it applies to Alaska Natives, Hawaiian indigenous people, as well as Native Americans in the lower 48 States?

Mr. CROW. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Murkowski?

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, to follow on Senator Dorgan's question then, is it just the money? In your written testimony, when you cite to the concerns, you first reference the authorized amount of $20 million per year as being inconsistent with the President's budget. Then you just referenced the difficulty in kind of transferring to the Department of Commerce from other agencies. Is that the biggest hurdle, in your opinion?

Mr. CROW. It has been historically because each of those Cabinet offices and agencies have their own appropriators and their authorizors. As you know, everybody gets very nervous in Washington when you start talking about moving large sums of money and different responsibilities for different agencies under one roof. In my estimation, that was one of the greatest hurdles that the Strengthening America's Communities initiative had.

Senator MURKOWSKI. You are obviously within Commerce. We know that in the State of Alaska, EDA does great things, whether it is the runway that you cite in Kwinhagak, or the various other EDA projects. We recognize that it makes a difference. But it is also just one small pocket of money, if you will. So often, the challenge is how do you marry that up with anything that is going to complete the project? Where do you go? It is kind of shopping from agency to agency to build a project that, as you know, kills a lot of projects.

Mr. CROW. You put your finger on a huge problem, not only in rural Alaska, but also across the United States. For a rural community or a collection of rural communities from a regional standpoint to come together to shop all the different baskets of Federal economic development funding is a long and tedious process. It is a huge challenge for them. They almost have to hire somebody singularly on salary just to do that, and they don't have the resources to do that.

So in essence, they have to go around and cherry-pick all these different agencies like HUD, AG, Education, Commerce. It is a terrible burden on them.

So I agree with you 100 percent. One of the greatest challenges of recognizing where the resources are in the Federal Government is finding them out in the first place and then trying to figure out what you are eligible for. There is no central control point. There is no one office you can go to to clear all that through.

I am not advocating having that one central office dictate economic development policy. Far from it. We want to keep that at the local level, but it would be a huge advantage for rural communities to be able to go to one central location to find out what the resources are.

Senator MURKOWSKI. So in your opinion, then, what is being proposed through Senator Stevens' legislation is something that makes sense.

Mr. CROW. It is. Yes.

Senator MURKOWSKI. From an efficiency perspective and from the perspective of being able to accomplish what we are looking for, which is economic development in, at this point, economically distressed villages in Alaska or otherwise.

Mr. CROW. And from a performance management standpoint, a performance review standpoint, with the concerns that OMB would have and the GPRA measures, we think it would be far easier to track.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, I like your comments because they are positive. I get concerned recognizing that the hurdle of getting the commitment from other agencies to participate and work in a cooperative manner toward something like this is probably a bigger struggle. That I find discouraging, because I think we have to look beyond the typical framework that we face within government right now because what we are doing is we are putting up roadblocks to economic development. Whether it is in Alaska Native villages or on reservations or for Native Hawaiians, we are not able to advance what we know we need to do.

So at some point in time, there has got to be greater coordination and a greater acceptance that we are going to have to change how we are approaching this problem.

Where do you suggest we start?

Mr. CROW. Well, to your point, I have never met a grant recipient or a potential grant recipient that cared or particularly wanted to care one way or the other about internal machinations back here in Washington, about the turf battles with different agencies and funding. They just have great ideas. They have innovative ideas that they want to use to grow jobs, and they are looking for the priming of their economic pump.

I wish EDA could do more. We do as much as we can, but I agree with you completely that we owe it to the customers and to the taxpayers in these rural areas to make the delivery mechanisms, and the ability to deliver the Federal money. We are not talking about just giving the money to them. Most of these funds are matching funds. Most communities, particularly in Alaska, show terrific leadership. They show buy-in from the private sector. They show buy-

in from the rural communities' leadership. They show buy-in from the economic development professionals like Julie.

We need to make it easier for them, not harder for them, to deliver the economic development help that they need. Because the ideas are there, the resources are there, but the ability for them to climb through the maze of all the economic development funding mechanisms in the Federal Government, it shouldn't be their problem in the first place, but it is.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Do you have anything specific within EDA or the Department of Commerce that you feel has been successful in retooling economic development within Alaska Native communities?

Mr. CROW. I think I would have to point singularly to our work with the Department of Labor on workforce development issues. We have found that helping the Labor Department, and this is a good example of two Departments actually working together for the common good, they have identified areas in rural Alaska which have a workforce development problem. In other words, there are manufacturing jobs there, but there are not the skill sets for the people to come and work at the plants. On manufacturing sites, Labor has identified those. We have worked with Labor in those communities to develop workforce training sites.

So we take a gentleman who is making $12,000 or $13,000 a year as a dishwasher and turn him into a $65,000 a year x-ray technician at a manufacturing plant. Those are the kinds of jobs we create. We are in the job business, but we are not in the low paying job business. We want to create higher paying jobs.

So I point to working with the Labor Department and their WIRED initiative.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Why has that been more successful?

Mr. CROW. I think it combines two agencies who singularly don't have the expertise, but together they have great expertise. So we take the Commerce Department with their ability with economic development in international trade, and you take the Labor Department who knows how to train people with their funds as well, with some of their budget. So I think you have a marriage there of two fairly efficient, well-managed Cabinet agencies pulling together and we are actually creating jobs a little bit faster than we used to in the past when we operated independently of each other. Up until 2002, there wasn't a heck of a lot of communication between the Labor Department and the Commerce Department.

Senator MURKOWSKI. What do you figure the biggest impediment is to meaningful economic development within Alaska Native villages right now? Is it dealing with the bureaucracy that we have put up for them?

Mr. CROW. I think it is partly that. I think it is infrastructure. I think it is getting the water, getting the sewer, getting the power, the broadband to these regions. It is giving them the ability to identify the resources to work together to learn what works in other rural communities in the United States. While there are unique challenges to Alaska, there are tremendous success stories from a rural perspective in the Lower 48. If we could somehow combine the best practices and methods which we see in the Lower

48 with attempts in Hawaii and Alaska, I think that would really benefit the customers and the taxpayer.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Do you have any good ideas about how to do that?

Mr. CROW. I would like to see some sort of a national organization which could gather together best practices and methods from rural communities across the United States, to exchange ideas for people like Julie and people who are here today from their communities, to come to this organization on a regular basis to learn from the success stories of the other rural communities, because by information sharing, you are not going to get that at national conferences and through brochures and through the Internet. You have to actually talk to practitioners. You have to talk to the people in those communities. That is an idea that I have absolutely no money to fund, or know where I would get it from.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, it is something that we have talked about, too. Oftentimes here in the Committee, we hear all the bad statistics about what is facing Alaska Natives and American Indians around the Country, whether it is in the health care area or whether it is the shortage of housing or the substandard housing. We hear all of the negatives. We need to remember that there are a lot of good things that are happening out in Indian Country.

But what is the forum for sharing best practices? What is the forum where you can sit down with one another and learn from the successes or perhaps the failures that have ultimately yielded success so that we don't have to start over in every reservation in every village with these new ideas.

I don't know, Mr. Chairman, how we accommodate that at the Committee level, but it would sure be nice to have a focus on the good news instead of always the negative. So I appreciate your suggestions, Mr. Crow. I appreciate your testimony this morning and for your willingness to work with Julie, AFN and so many of our leaders on this issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Crow, thank you very much for being with us today. We appreciate your attendance and your testimony is very helpful.

Next, we will ask for the second panel to come forward: Ms. Julie Kitka, the President of the Alaska Federation of Natives; Mr. Ralph Anderson, the President and CEO of Bristol Bay Native Association; Mr. Zack Brink, Vice President of the Association of Village Council Presidents; and Mr. Paul Applegarth, CEO of Value Enhancement International and former CEO of the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

As I indicated previously, I am also a member of the same Defense Appropriations Subcommittee that Senator Stevens and Senator Inouye had to leave to attend, so I will have to go to that subcommittee, and Senator Murkowski will chair the remainder of the hearing.

I want to thank the witnesses especially for being with us today. We will begin with Ms. Kitka.

I would say to all of you that your full statements will be made a part of the permanent Committee record and we would ask that you summarize.

STATEMENT OF JULIE KITKA, PRESIDENT, ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES; ACCOMPANIED BY BYRON I. MALLOT, DIRECTOR, SEALASKA CORPORATION

Ms. KITKA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Madam Vice Chairman.

On behalf of the Alaska Federation of Natives, I really appreciate your scheduling time for the hearing. We support the Senate bill that is before you. We urge that there might be a couple of technical amendments to the Senate bill that we might want to do, and we would be glad to get that to your staff.

But overall, what we want to convey to the Committee is our excitement in working on creating economic opportunities for our communities, our excitement in working on national demonstration projects with our brothers and sisters, and our intense interest in focusing on rural America and what additional things need to be put into place for Native Americans that live in remote rural areas on that, because the challenges sometimes are different than ones that are more urban.

In addition to this bill, which we fully support and are very excited about, we really would urge that a national priority for high-speed telecommunications be made a priority for this Committee. In order for us to participate in the global economy, and we are part of the global economy, everywhere you look around us we are part of that already, we need to have access to the high-speed telecommunications.

We also really need the investment climate in our communities changed. We need tax policies and investment policies that incentivize economic empowerment of or people. And we need authorization language and funding for what we call clusters of economic initiatives. This bill is very important because it will move us forward as Native people all over the Country in the areas where the demonstration project is, whether or not the U.S. economy is very robust and growing in leaps and bounds, or whether or not we are in recession. It is that core of an initiative that will help us in either situation where the economy is at.

We also realize that it is one piece of the economic puzzle in considering and encouraging a whole look at economic initiatives like the cluster approach and demonstration projects. We really cannot underestimate how important that is in our view. We would like to let the Committee know that we would like to bring forward a couple of additional demonstration projects for consideration of the Committee, one in telecommunications and communications strategies of areas that we think can go forward, but also demonstrations in regard to compacting energy resources and new technology components on that. So with the permission of the Committee on that, we would like to bring that forward within the next 30 to 60 days, actual concrete proposals and ideas on that. Again, we think that the cluster approach is the way to go.

We have also been focusing a lot on how do Native people, how do we become competitive in the economy? How do we be competitive in our State, in our Nation, and globally? We do think that we need additional tools to help us be more competitive, and we think that we have to go things more efficiently and more strategically and with much more foresight in what we are doing. Again, we believe that this legislation that is pending in front of you will help

us in the areas where we are doing the demonstration, but if we are able to prove that successful, we sure like it ramped up. We have other areas in our State, other areas in the Country that would like to participate in the demonstration project, but we need to be prepared to ramp up and scale up some of these initiatives very quickly if we are able to prove that they make a lot of sense.

Again, I am not going to rehash what is in the legislation with the written testimony. We strongly support it. We think it is very innovative. We think that it will has lasting results. And most importantly, it will be helpful to us as Native people regardless of where the U.S. economy is at. That is really significant when you see the changes that are going on and how people that basically are at the bottom of the economic sphere are impacted so much by changes in the U.S. economy, to know that this legislation and this tool will help us regardless of that. I think that is really significant.

So with that, I would just ask that my written testimony be included in the record, and thank you very much for the leadership shown in the Committee and your support on this legislation.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Kitka follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JULIE KITKA, PRESIDENT, ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

Good morning, Mr.Chairman, Vice Chair Murkowski and distinguished members of the Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), to express our views on S. 2232. If enacted, this legislation will bring a welcomed new approach to stimulating Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Lower-48 Indian tribal economies. We strongly urge its passage during this Congress.

My name is Julie Kitka. I am President of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.; I am pleased to appear here today in support of this innovative and critically important legislation.

By way of background, AFN is the largest statewide Native organization in Alaska, representing more than 130,000 Alaska Natives. We are a young, growing population, expected to double in size every 23 years, so our need for a solid economic base is critical. The Alaska Native population, although united in AFN, is a very diverse group. There are at least eight distinct cultural and ethnic groups: Yupik, Cupik, and Inupiat Eskimo peoples; Athabascan, Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian Indian peoples; and Aleuts. Our Native cultures are land-based, and our occupation and use of our land predates Plymouth Rock and the pyramids. Within each cultural group, there is diversity—*across generations, across geography,* and *across gender.* Because of this great diversity, there is no "one solution fits all." We need a *cluster of economic, health and educational initiatives* that will empower our Native people to be able to maintain our unique land-based cultures and participate fully in the larger society. One such initiative is embodied in S. 2232 and H.R. 3351.

America's Native peoples, including Alaska Natives, continue to suffer disproportionately high rates of unemployment and poverty, poor health, substandard housing, and associated social ills when compared to any other group in our nation. Although there has been steady improvement in absolute terms, particularly in the area of health, the fact remains that there has been little progress in the last 30 years towards closing the gap between Native peoples and the American public at large in most indicators of well-being.

This poor statistical profile plagues Native communities in remote parts of Alaska, for example, despite a rich cultural legacy and abundant natural resources on their lands and in their waters. The extraction of natural resources from remote communities in Alaska, valued at billions of dollars, produces only modest direct economic benefit (jobs, household income, business purchases and public revenues) for most residents. Physical remoteness, distance from markets and population centers, poor physical infrastructure, and the lack of either a strong private sector or of healthy, transparent governmental institutions are among the reasons so many Native American economies remain stagnant. In several of these economies, these long-existing factors are compounded by a new challenge—the effects of climate change. The public perception may be that casino-style gaming is lifting tribes out of pov-

erty, but the reality is that most Native American communities do not benefit from gaming due to geographic remoteness, legal constraints or other factors.

To address this issue, AFN, working with the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) and the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), and their 87 federally recognized tribes, has spent several years developing and supporting an economic development proposal that would take the best lessons of the last 50 years of American experience in providing foreign aid to developing countries and apply them in the domestic context in remote, predominantly Native American areas. Since Native economies are often plagued by the same challenges as economies of the developing world, we believe strongly that our communities can benefit from lessons learned from international development assistance. These lessons include:

- The need to focus on sustainable poverty reduction, economic growth and job creation.
- The importance of local ownership, whereby the intended beneficiaries of programs determine priorities and are responsible for implementation.
- The need to focus on outcome-oriented objectives—where the beneficiaries determine, up-front, what outcomes they want to achieve and how they will measure success.
- The importance of establishing quantitative measures of success. Key to this are collecting baseline data up front, and establishing an arm's-length program of monitoring and evaluation that tracks progress against benchmarks and that highlights the need for mid-course adjustments.
- The importance of capacity building. Skills learned in setting objectives, implementing programs, and making adjustments based on measurable results are readily transferred to other programs and to public and private sector activities.

AFN has advocated for building on the concepts and principles of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and was pleased to work with Alaska's congressional delegation and Senators Akaka and Inouye in refining the concept. S. 2232 embodies the concept we believe is needed in our communities. It adapts the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities in this country.

This bill will serve to re-invigorate Native economies by using a compacting model to channel a significant amount of development funds to implement locally designed economic development strategies. The bill authorizes $100 million over five years, for disbursement to a total of five pilot projects; one each in Alaska and Hawaii and three in the Lower-48 states.

The objectives are simple: to enhance the long-term job creation and revenue generation potential of Native economies by creating investment-favorable climates and increasing Native productivity. A corollary, but equally important, objective is to improve the effectiveness of *existing* Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance for the benefit of Native economies.

Consistent with the philosophy of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, S. 2232 recognizes that communities that have made the threshold decision to improve their economic conditions and evince a "readiness for development" are precisely those most likely to make the best use of development aid. S. 2232 would provide Federal assistance, over and above the funding currently available, to those Native communities that are determined to be "eligible entities" by the Secretary of Commerce and are therefore poised to negotiate and enter into a bilateral compact with the United States. A key feature of the legislation is that the specific strategies and objectives will be determined by the eligible entities themselves.

This novel federal initiative would have as its mission reducing poverty in Native communities. The compacts authorized under the bill would have to be consistent with the broad purposes of the Act, but must also contain five elements:

1. The specific objectives for sustainable economic development and the reduction of poverty that the eligible entity and the United States expect to achieve;
2. A description of the respective roles and responsibilities of the eligible entity and the United States in the achievement of such objectives;
3. A list and description of regular benchmarks to measure progress toward achieving such objectives;
4. An identification of the intended beneficiaries, disaggregated by income level, gender, and age, to the maximum extent practical; and
5. A multi-year financial plan.

A critical component of the demonstration project is in its demands for accountability in the performance of the Compact terms and the use of financial resources.

For the Alaska component, AFN has been working closely with two Native regional organizations in southwest Alaska, the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Bristol Bay Native Association. Together these adjacent Native regions span 96,000 square miles, and contain 87 Native villages and one-quarter of the Native population of Alaska. These regions have a rich cultural heritage, and truly incredible natural resources, yet paradoxically have among the highest poverty and unemployment rates in the state, and in the country.

We believe that these regions are ripe for this demonstration project. Both regional organizations are experienced with operating federal programs under Indian Self-Determination Act compacts, have a history of collaboration, and have done much of the planning legwork for undertaking economic development using this model.

Our experience, and that of BBNA and AVCP and others, is that many federal programs that should foster economic development are splintered, suffer from lack of coordination between the federal agencies, are often poorly timed, and are complex and poorly understood by their intended beneficiaries. Thus, they remain under-utilized, as was borne out by the 2001 General Accounting Office report, GAO–12–193, which reviewed the effectiveness of some 100 federal programs that serve Native Americans.

What we need is a paradigm shift in the way the federal government promotes economic development for Native American communities. S. 2232 represents just such a shift. It also represents the fruition of several years of intense discussion within parts of the Alaska Native community on how we can meet the challenge of reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth in our rural villages. S. 2232 will enhance the long-term job creation and revenue generation potential of Native economies by creating investment-favorable climates and increasing Native productivity. Accordingly, we urge this Committee to pass S. 2232 as soon as possible.

Senator MURKOWSKI. [Presiding.] Thank you, Julie. Your full testimony will be included as part of the record. Thank you for all that you have done to help facilitate this.

Byron, Mr. Mallot?

Mr. MALLOT. Thank you, Senator.

My name is Byron Mallot. I am a former President of the Alaska Federation of Natives. When Julie asked if I might come to Washington to testify on this bill, I was very excited by the opportunity. Recognizing that it also involves hopefully demonstration projects in the State of Hawaii, and of course within Indian Country here in the Lower 48, I contacted a colleague and friend, Nanoa Thompson, who is a trustee of Kamehameha Schools in Hawaii, as well as the leader of the Polynesian Voyaging Society on whose board I sit, in order to obtain his counsel and his thoughts about this kind of potential.

I certainly cannot speak for him, but I can make an observation regarding his thoughts. He was very excited by the idea. He tried to get back here to Washington in order to testify, but because of the shortness of time was unable to. As I think about Alaska, as you are well aware, Senator, we are beginning to celebrate 50 years of statehood. After 50 years of statehood, we are still wrestling with the kind of negative issues that you commented upon earlier. But also as you commented upon, we have much success to celebrate within our State, and even within rural Alaska, and particularly within the Native community. The success of ANCSA, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and the institutions that it has created and made successful over these 50 years, along with the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay, will be the historical touch-

stones for the first 50 years of statehood, and even well into the 21st century.

But in spite of that success, and I think building upon best practices and what we have accomplished, this bill captures where we are, the notion that there is still much to be done, but recognizing that we need to be smart about where we go and how we move forward; the idea of being able to measure performance; the notion of being able to combine assets and resources from a multiple of agencies with different mandates in order to be flexible and responsive; the notion of creating incentive for Native institutions, Native communities, Native minds to bring to fruition opportunities that are building upon generations of learning. All of that is tremendously exciting.

I think that as we begin a new century, it could take us to another level in terms of how we think of our relationship with the Federal Government, which is one of a trust responsibility; of how we think of about and how we work with agencies and institutions of the Federal Government; of how we work internally, the leadership of AFN as a statewide institution bringing ideas and advocacy to where it is needed; looking to its owner institutions such as here at this table, to provide direction and strength; and allowing the kind of innovation, the kind of leadership, the kind of new thinking and the need for new ways to accomplish what we need to accomplish is all what is most exciting to me about this legislation. I urge its passage.

Thank you very much.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you. We appreciate your testimony here and joining us this morning.

Next, we will hear from Mr. Ralph Anderson with Bristol Bay Native Association out of Dillingham. Welcome.

STATEMENT OF RALPH ANDERSON, CEO, BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. ANDERSON. Thank you, Senator Murkowski.

I am Ralph Anderson. I am the Chief Executive Officer at the Bristol Bay Native Association, which is a nonprofit consortium of 31 tribes in Bristol Bay.

First, I want to thank you and Senators Steven, Inouye and Akaka, for introducing this important piece of legislation. It will help to make a transformative, positive change in the way the Federal Government approaches economic assistance in Native American communities.

It will be a large step toward lifting some of the most impoverished people in America out of poverty and linking us to the national and global economy, while preserving the distinctive cultural lifestyle values that make us the Native people who we are.

It is true that we have made much progress in terms of health, education, housing and other social indicators in the decades since ANCSA, but our improvements haven't really completely closed the gap with other Native Americans and with other Alaskans. We still lag behind in terms of average income and lead in most negative social indicators such as suicide rates, incarceration rates, alcohol and drug abuse and joblessness. We are still more likely to suffer

alcohol and drug addiction, joblessness than average Alaskans. We remain heavily reliant on Government-provided services.

At BBNA, we have been thinking long and hard about what might be done to improve our economy and the general well being of our people. To provide some context, the Bristol Bay region has about 7,000 people living in 31 villages in an area the size of Ohio. We have many well-known obstacles to progress. Our villages are remote, transportation costs are high, and the mainstay of our cash economy, the commercial fishing industry, has been in relative decline the past few years. There have never been many year round jobs in the villages. Many people have moved out of our region.

With the rise in oil prices, gasoline in Dillingham is now $4.93 per gallon. Heating oil is $4.20 per gallon. And prices for both in the villages can range between $5 and $10 a gallon. While it is true that the Federal Government already spends a great deal of money providing services to Alaska Natives, a feature of this funding is that most of it is provided in distinct channels, with Indian Health Service funding for health, NAHASDA money for housing, and BIA funding for line services, some road construction and a variety of social and education services.

In a sense, the Native organizations in rural Alaska such as BBNA have grown up around these funding sources. That sometimes gives us tunnel vision that makes it difficult to think more broadly beyond the service programs that are already provided. None of these major funding streams has directly promoted economic growth, although the BIA does have a loan program and there is some flexibility in the use of other BIA funds. BBNA, for example, operates BIA programs, but we receive a grand total of $9,000 specifically to support economic development.

This hearing is about a bill that is the fruition of discussions about economic development within the Alaska Native community over the past several years. The fundamental idea is to build upon two success stories. One is the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation which provides funds to developing countries for use in locally determined economic development strategies, but with clear accountability and measures for determining success built on the funding agreements.

The other success story is domestic, the tribal self-governance compacting under the Indian Self-Determination Act. Tribal self-governance has allowed tribal entities to operate Federal services and in many instances to design programs, but to date it is limited to the Indian Health Service and BIA. Both the Millennium Challenge Corporation and Indian self-determination use the compacting devices for providing funds, which has the effect of cutting through the red tape normally associated with government contracts, and also signifies that these agreements are more than just ordinary grants. They are commitments between governments.

We believe that by providing funds for the Native communities specifically to foster economic development, S. 2232 plugs a major gap. It has features that we believe are absolutely critical for such a program to succeed. One, it provides enough funding to make a difference. Two, it is self-directed and allows the recipients to develop the economic development strategies and projects to be funded, although with the advice and assistance of the funding agency.

Number three, it provides assurance that funding will be available for the entire project period, as opposed to the annual funding of most grants. And finally four, it requires benchmarks for measuring our success.

The bill authorizes a new demonstration project for economic development with the Department of Commerce that would fund five demonstration projects nationally for five years. Total funding would be $100 million over the five years. Alaska Natives would receive one demonstration project, with Native Hawaiians one and tribes in the Lower 48 would receive three.

Another important feature of the bill is that it would allow, but not require, existing funding sources or existing funding from a variety of agencies to be integrated into the compact.

We believe that this is an exciting opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of Native American people and we urge that it be enacted.

Thank you very much for allowing me to testify.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RALPH ANDERSON, CEO, BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Chairman Dorgan, Vice-Chairman Murkowski, and distinguished members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to speak in support of S. 2232, the Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act.

My name is Ralph Andersen. I am testifying today in my capacity as Chief Executive Officer of the Bristol Bay Native Association, which is a non-profit Native organization based in Dillingham and serving 31 communities in Southwest Alaska. I have been in my current position for about 2½ years. I am also from Bristol Bay and have spent most of my life in rural Alaska—I grew up in the village of Clarks Point, a small village about 15 miles from Dillingham on Nushagak Bay.

First, on behalf of BBNA, I would like to thank Senators Murkowski, Stevens, Inouye and Akaka for introducing S. 2232, and to thank this Committee for providing the opportunity to testify. We believe this legislation, if enacted, will make a transformative, positive change in the way the Federal Government approaches economic assistance to Native American communities. It will be a large step toward lifting some of the most impoverished people in America out of poverty and linking them to the national and global economy, while preserving the distinctive cultural and lifestyle values that make we Native people who we are.

It is true that although we have made much progress in terms of health, education, housing and other social indicators in the decades since the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement, but our improvements have not closed the gap with other Americans. We still lag far behind in terms of average income and lead in most negative social indicators such as suicide rates, incarceration rates, alcohol and drug abuse, and joblessness. We are still more likely to suffer alcohol and drug addiction and joblessness than average Alaskans. And we remain heavily reliant on government-provided services.

At BBNA have been thinking long and hard about what might be done to improve our economy and the general well-being of our people. To provide some context, the Bristol Bay Region has about 7,000 people living in scattered communities in an area the size of Ohio. We have many well-known obstacles to progress: our villages are remote, transportation costs are high, the mainstay of the cash economy—commercial fishing—has been in relative decline, and there have never been many year-round jobs in the villages. Many people have moved out of our region. With the rise in oil prices, gasoline in Dillingham is now $4.93 per gallon, heating oil is $4.20, and prices for both in the villages can be over $5 or even $7 per gallon.

Yet—in a seeming paradox—the Bristol Bay region is rich in natural resources, it has a vibrant Native culture, the Native corporations own hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and there is no reason to think our commercial salmon fishery won't continue to be an important economic base for the foreseeable future. By any measure Bristol Bay is a world class destination for sports hunters and fishermen, and for eco-tourists. Improvements in telecommunications partially offset geographic

barriers, and link even the smallest of our villages to the modern global environment.

Given the positive factors, we do not believe there is any inherent reason why Bristol Bay and rural Alaska in general cannot develop a robust sustainable economy, while preserving our culture and lifestyle.

While it is true that the Federal Government already spends a great deal of money providing services to Alaska Natives, a feature of this funding is that most of it is provided in distinct channels—Indian Health Services funding for health, NAHASDA money for housing, and Bureau of Indian Affairs funding for land services, some road construction, and a variety of social and education services. In a sense the Native organizations in rural Alaska have grown up around these funding sources, and that may sometimes give us tunnel vision that makes it difficult to think more broadly, beyond the service programs we already provide.

None of these major funding streams is directed at promoting economic growth, although the BIA does have a loan program and there is some flexibility in the use of other BIA funds. BBNA operates BIA programs, but we receive a grand total of only about $9,000 specifically to support economic development.

Today's hearing is about a bill that is the fruition of discussions about economic improvement within the Alaska Native community over the last several years. The fundamental idea is to build upon two success stories: One is the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, which provides funds to developing countries for use in locally determined economic development strategies, but with clear accountability and measures for determining success built into the funding agreements.

The other success story is domestic: tribal self-governance compacting under the Indian Self-Determination Act. Tribal self-governance has allowed tribal entities to operate federal services and in many instances to design the programs, but to date it is limited to Indian Health Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs funding. Both the Millennium Challenge Corporation and Indian Self-Governance use the "compacting" device for providing funds, which has the effect of cutting through the red tape normally associated with government contracts, and also signifies that these agreements are more than just ordinary grants. They are commitments between governments.

We believe that by providing funds to the Native community specifically to foster economic development, S. 2232 plugs a major gap. It has features that we believe are absolutely critical for such a program to succeed.

1. It provides enough funding to make a difference.
2. It is self-directed. It allows the recipients to develop the economic development strategies and projects to be funded, although with the advice and assistance of the funding agency.
3. It provides assurance that funding will be available for the entire project period (as opposed to the annual funding of most grants).
4. It requires benchmarks for measuring success.

The bill authorizes a new demonstration project program for economic development, within the Department of Commerce, that would fund five demonstration projects nationally for 5 years. Total funding would be $100 million over the 5 years. Alaska Natives would receive one demonstration project, Native Hawaiians one, and tribes in the Lower 48 states would receive three. Another important feature of the bill is that it would allow, but not require, existing funding from a variety of federal agencies to be integrated into the compacts.

We believe this is an exciting opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of Native American people, and we urge that it be enacted.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Ralph. We appreciate your comments and your presence here today.

Next, we will hear from Zack Brink, who is Vice President of the Association of Village Council Presidents out of Bethel. Welcome, Zack.

STATEMENT OF ZACK BRINK, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

Mr. BRINK. Thank you, Senator Murkowski, and thank you for the opportunity to speak to you on behalf of the Association of Village Council Presidents about the importance of this bill.

My name is Zack Brink. I am testifying today in my capacity as Executive Vice President of the Association of Village Council Presidents, whose headquarters are located in Bethel, Alaska.

I have worked for AVCP for a total of 15 years. Myron Naneng, AVCP President, was not able to attend this hearing and sends his apologies and best wishes.

On behalf of the Native people of the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta, thank you for your many years of service in the Congress, in the Senate, and on this Committee meeting here today. We are grateful for you and your staff's hard work over the years. Quyana.

By way of background, the AVCP region in Southwest Alaska represents 56 tribes and is approximately the size of Oregon. AVCP was organized in 1964 and serves as the regional Native non-profit corporation.

Our message today is that the Association of Village Council Presidents is very supportive of S. 2232 and urges Congress to act and pass this bill.

For the past several years, the Association of Village Council Presidents, Bristol Bay Native Association and the Alaska Federation of Natives have been working together in an innovative manner. We have partnered together to lay the groundwork for our project and we are ready to take the next step. We have taken it upon ourselves to make the lives of our people better and we are here to share with you how important this project is for us.

The overall goal of the project is to substantially improve the economic, educational, social health and cultural status of our people. We see these four areas of focus as tied together. It is our belief that any improvement in one area directly impacts the other areas. In our region, the predominant Native language is Yup'ik.

Despite a rich cultural heritage and widespread reliance on subsistence resources, Southwest Alaska has the highest poverty rates in the State and very high instances of substance abuse, suicide and other indicators of social health. By funding this bill, the lives of our people in the region would benefit greatly in the economic, educational, social and cultural arenas.

We want to build on what we already know that works in our region. Our strengths include our Yup'ik culture, language and people. We want to design the projects to fit our region and to build on our past successes. Specifically, we want this project to work in our villages. We want to meet the challenge of reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth in our rural villages.

When considering S. 2232, please consider the following issues. The AFN/AVCP/BBNA partnership is working. Over the past several years, this partnership has been preparing for this. We have put considerable time, effort and planning into the project. AVCP is committed to making it work.

The AVCP region is ready to take the next step. Our 56 tribes met and passed resolutions in support of the project, both at the

regional and village levels. The AVCP Board of Directors is in full support of the project.

Our strategy works for us. The overall goal of the project is to substantially improve the economic, educational, social health and language/cultural status of our people. This strategy is holistic and it works for us in filling the gaps. We want to design our project in this manner.

We want to share what we learn. In this demonstration project, we want to share what we learn. We also want to learn from others through the model, specifically through the Millennium Challenge Corporation model. We want to design our own model. Lessons learned from a domestic demonstration will help all of us.

The AVCP region exists in an environment of extremes. What that means is that all the economic, educational, social health, and language/cultural indicators are either very high or very low. They are either at one end of the spectrum or the other. The lessons learned will help all of us.

The project will take time. We know that this will not happen overnight or just over a couple of years. This is a long-term project and we want it to be successful.

In conclusion, AVCP believes that this project will work and we ask for your support.

Quyana.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brink follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ZACK BRINK, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you today on behalf of the Association of Village Council Presidents to talk about the importance of Senate Bill 2232: Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007.

My name is Zack Brink. I am testifying today in my capacity as Executive Vice President of the Association of Village Council Presidents whose headquarters are located in Bethel, Alaska. I have worked for AVCP for a total of 15 years. Myron P. Naneng Sr., AVCP President, was not able to attend this hearing and sends his apologies and best wishes.

On behalf of the Native people of the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta, thank you for your many years of service in the Congress, in the Senate, and on this Committee meeting here today. We are grateful for you and your staffs hard work over the years. Quyana—Thank you.

Background

By way of background, the AVCP Region in southwest Alaska represents 56 Tribes and is approximately the size of Oregon. AVCP was organized in 1964 and serves as the regional Native-Nonprofit Corporation.

S.B. 2232: Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007

Our message today is that the Association of Village Council Presidents is very supportive of S.B. 2232 and urges Congress to act and pass this Bill.

For the past several years the Association of Village Council Presidents, Bristol Bay Native Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives have been working together in an innovative manner. We have partnered together to lay the groundwork for our project and we are ready to take the next step. We have taken it upon ourselves to make the lives of our people better, and we are here to share with you how important this project is for us.

The overall goal of the project is to substantially improve the economic, educational, social health and cultural status of our people. We see these four areas of focus as tied together. It is our belief that any improvement in one area directly impacts the other areas. In our region the predominant Native language is Yup'ik.

Despite a rich cultural heritage and widespread reliance on subsistence resources, Southwest Alaska has the highest poverty rates in the state, and very high instances of substance abuse, suicide, and other indicators of social health. By funding this Bill, the lives of our people in the region would benefit greatly in the economic, education, social and cultural arenas.

We want to build on what we already know that works in our region. Our strengths include our Yup'ik culture, language and people. We want to design the project to fit our region and to build on our past successes. Specifically, we want this project to work in our villages. We want to meet the challenge of reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth in our rural villages.

Issues to Consider

When considering S.B. 2232 please consider the following issues:

1. *The AFN/AVCP/BBNA Partnership is working.* Over the past several years this partnership has been preparing for this. We have put considerable time, effort, and planning into the project. AVCP is committed to making it work.

2. *AVCP Region is ready to take the next step.* Our 56 Tribes met and passed resolutions in support of the project both at the regional and village levels. The AVCP Board of Directors are in full support of the project.

3. *Our strategy works for us.* The overall goal of the project is to substantially improve the economic, educational, social health and language/cultural status of our people. This strategy is holistic and it works for us in filling the gaps. We want to design our project in this manner.

4. *We want to share what we learn.* In this demonstration project we want to share what we will learn. We also what to learn from others through this model, specifically through the Millennium Challenge Corporation Model.

5. *We want to design our own model.* Lessons from a Domestic Demonstration will help all of us. The AVCP region exists in an environment of extremes. What that means is that all the economic, education, social health, and language/cultural indicators are either very high or very low. They are either at one end of the spectrum or the other. The lessons learned will help all of us.

6. *The project will take time.* We know that this will not happen overnight or just over a couple years. This is a long term project and we want it to be successful.

In conclusion, AVCP believes that this project will work and we ask for your support.

Quyana. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Zack. We appreciate your testimony this morning.

We will finally hear from Mr. Paul Applegarth. Paul is the CEO of Value Enhancement International out of Connecticut and formerly the CEO of the Millennium Challenge Corporation. Welcome, Mr. Applegarth.

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL V. APPLEGARTH, CEO, VALUE ENHANCEMENT INTERNATIONAL

Mr. APPLEGARTH. Thank you, Madam Vice Chairman, and thanks for the invitation to speak today about the Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act, which Senators Inouye, Stevens, Akaka and yourself have introduced. It is a real pleasure to be here. I will speak only briefly this morning, but I have given longer remarks for the record, which with your permission would be added to it.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Those are included as part of the record.

Mr. APPLEGARTH. Thank you.

It is likely that anyone coming into this Committee room by mistake this morning would wonder why we are talking about foreign aid in the Committee on Indian Affairs, yet we are, thanks to an original insight of the leaders of AFN, BBNA, and AVCP. About

two years ago, they came to me, introduced themselves, and said in effect, even though we are in the United States, our people face challenges like those in a developing country. Do you have some ideas from your experience in international development that might benefit us?

I gave them a couple of suggestions, and thought that would be it. So to my surprise, they came back several months later, and even more to my surprise, they had implemented by earlier suggestions. They asked if there was more they could do, and that ultimately led to the reason that we are here today, legislation which establishes a pilot program targeted to Native Americans based on the lessons of 50 years of international development assistance.

The objective of the legislation is to promote poverty reduction among Native Americans through sustainable growth and economic development using the lessons of international development. The MCC, which is a major U.S. initiative in foreign aid, is built on these same lessons.

As you have heard this morning from my panel colleagues and as you noted in your own remarks and Chairman Dorgan noted in his remarks, despite some improvement in recent decades, many Native American communities, whether they are American Indians or Alaska Natives or indigenous people in Hawaii, face issues similar to those that people face in the developing world. They continue to suffer disproportionately high rates of unemployment and poverty, poor health, substandard housing, a lack of access to basic infrastructure like power and water, and limited job opportunities.

These conditions lead to high alcoholism and suicide rates, and the loss of young people to urban areas, threatening traditional culture and heritage and in the case of Alaska at least, a valued traditional lifestyle. Now, many communities also face increased concerns about environmental changes that could be precipitated by global warming.

As you know, Madam Vice Chairman, the concept of foreign aid is not well regarded by many Americans. In several instances, this poor reputation is probably deserved. However, foreign aid has had successes. In the more than 50 years of international development assistance, there have been a number of lessons learned about what works and what doesn't work. The lessons include that programs intended to assist long-term development should explicitly focus on sustainable poverty reduction, economic growth and job creation. Sometimes those programs get diverted to all other kinds of objectives, but if you do not make poverty reduction and growth the objective of the program, they are not likely to happen.

Another lesson is that local ownership is important. Development assistance is much more effective when the beneficiaries identify what they need and themselves take responsibility for ensuring that the programs are a success.

If I can divert some from my prepared remarks, I think if you listened to some of the discussion this morning, you would think this legislation is primarily about better coordination in Washington, more efficiency, and more program integration. I think that is a valuable plus of the legislation, but it misses the fundamental point. This approach represents a fundamental change in the way

programs work. Who decides? The people who are going to benefit or the people here in Washington administering the program?

Who is responsible for success, the people here in Washington or the potential beneficiaries? It is a different mind set of who has ownership, who decides what the priorities are, and who is responsible for success or failure.

Programs should also focus on results, by the impact on the people who are the intended beneficiaries. Simply focusing on how much money is spent or how quickly it is dispersed is a recipe for disaster. Viewing development assistance more as an investment and focusing on what you get for these taxpayer dollars, as this legislation does, is a much more effective approach in determining which programs work and making sure that they work.

It is also important to establish quantitative measures of success up front, collect baseline data, and track progress toward those objectives. This doesn't take a long time to do, but it is very important in determining both whether your program is successful and whether you need to make mid-course adjustments to make it work better.

Another lesson is that those programs should also build capacity, as well as achieve specific objectives. Skills learned in setting objectives and implementing programs are readily transferred to other programs and to other public and private sector activities.

And finally, the assurance of longer term funding over the life of a program is important. Being dependent on annual appropriations, which are uncertain in their amount and when and if the money will ever arrive, and which expire at the end of a fiscal year, makes program management very difficult. It leads to inefficiencies, wasteful spending and in the words of several of my friends in the developing world, it has led to corruption in some cases. Far better to have steady assured funding up front.

The legislation before us today is built upon these lessons. Under it, the potential beneficiaries have ownership from the beginning. They choose the priorities. They compete based on the quality of their plans, and they have to win. Competing and winning builds ownership.

They are judged on their existing poverty rates and their ability to implement a good plan. The funding is explicitly directed to promoting economic growth and the elimination of poverty. Each proposed program must have specific objectives, identify who will benefit and establish regular benchmarks to measure progress. Ownership is built up front. The entities must compete. It is their plan and they have responsibility to implement it. This of course also builds local capacity and promotes entrepreneurship. Compacts can be up to five years in length and are fully funded up front. The funding is "no year" money. The authorization does not expire, so there is no artificial rush to spend everything by September 30 of each fiscal year.

Let me give you a concrete example of how this might work in practice. One of the entities in Alaska that hopes to be able to participate in the demonstration project has already begun working on what its proposal might be. Thanks to prior studies, it has excellent social, economic and demographic data on the population of Alaska, both Native American and other. While the data shows im-

provement for all groups, it also shows a persistent gap between the status of Native Americans and other parts of the population.

The program they are working on is explicitly targeted to help close that gap. It is testing the program against the lessons learned. The priorities are decided in Alaska by the people who would benefit from the program, people from one of the poorer areas of Alaska, not here in Washington. The intended results are specific, targeted to growth and poverty reduction, and measurable. The beneficiaries, as well as you here on the Hill, performance managers at OMB, and U.S. taxpayers can know in advance what the funding will be used for and what the implementation plan is. They will be able to monitor progress and at the end of the program they will be able to know with confidence whether it has been successful.

The proposed legislation also incorporates one lesson not built into the original Millennium Challenge bill. It is structured as a pilot and a demonstration project. It allows the parties to learn. Establishing the initial program as a demonstration project gives time to move up the learning curve and to get startup issues behind them. Once they have, the experience with the pilot can be used to fine tune both a larger program built on the same lessons, as well as to make adjustments in other programs intended to benefit Native Americans.

The benefits of a pilot are not limited to Native Americans and other directly involved in the programs. There is a need for education elsewhere as well. MCC, which was a start up in 2004, has been criticized by some, and I think quite unfairly, for being slow in making commitments and disbursements. Certainly, in a world of fast-disbursing emergency assistance and in which money not spent by September 30 is lost, it may seem slow. But emergency assistance to provide relief is not the model or the lessons on which MCC was built, nor how it or the program established by this legislation should be evaluated. As each highlighted this morning, those are long-term fundamental problems, and they require deliberative, well planned and long-term solutions.

Ultimately, both MCC and this legislation should be evaluated on the outcomes they achieve and the progress their programs make toward their objectives and their benchmarks. In the interim, since the outcomes are not known immediately, there are other measures. In terms of the pace of its own commitments, MCC compares favorably with other international aid institutions, even though it has slowed somewhat from its early days. There are other benchmarks set out in my written testimony.

In short, establishing the program first as a demonstration project will allow us time to educate everyone on the approach and to better manage expectations.

In closing, let me say, as you know, this legislation has bipartisan sponsors. The original MCC legislation was passed with bipartisan support and the support of many of your Senate colleagues who serve on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I remember with particular appreciation and respect the support and assistance that I and the others at MCC received from many of them, including both Senators Lugar and Biden, who were the Chair and Co-Chair of the Committee, and Senators Feinstein,

Coleman, Hagel, Dodd, Sununu and others. This was a very distinguished and helpful group, and the result showed the value of a bipartisan effort.

You all now have the opportunity to bring some of these international lessons and ideas here domestically to address the same fundamental problems of helping people to escape poverty and to achieve sustainable long-term growth and to do so on a bipartisan basis. I hope that you will. Thanks very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Applegarth follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL V. APPLEGARTH, CEO, VALUE ENHANCEMENT INTERNATIONAL

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Madame Vice-Chairwoman, Senator Murkowski, and Members of the Committee. I am Paul Applegarth, CEO of Value Enhancement International, and, formerly, the founding CEO of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Thank you for the invitation to speak with you today about S. 2232, the Foreign Aid Lessons for Economic Assistance Act of 2007, introduced by Senators Inouye, Stevens, Akaka, and yourself, Madame Vice-Chairwoman. It is a pleasure to be here. I will speak only briefly this morning, but with your permission will provide longer written remarks for the record.

It is likely that anyone entering this Committee room by mistake this morning would be wondering why we are discussing Foreign Aid in the Committee on Indian Affairs. Yet we are, thanks to an original insight of the leaders at the Alaskan Federation of Natives, BBNA, and AVCP.

About two years ago, they came to me, introduced themselves, and said, in effect: "Even though we are in the United States, our people face challenges like those in a developing country. Do you have some ideas from your experience in international development that might benefit us?"

I gave them a couple of suggestions, and thought that would be it. Somewhat to my surprise, they came back several months later, and even more to my surprise, had implemented my earlier suggestions. They asked if there was more they could do, and that ultimately led to the reason we are today—legislation which establishes a pilot program targeted to Native Americans based on the lessons of fifty years of international development assistance.

The objective of the legislation is to promote poverty reduction among Native Americans through sustainable growth and economic development, utilizing these lessons of development. The Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United States' major new initiative in foreign aid, is built on these same lessons. The experience with the pilot projects created by the legislation can be used to fine-tune both a larger program based on the same lessons, as well as to make adjustments in other programs intended to benefit Native Americans.

As you have heard this morning from my colleagues here on the panel despite some improvement in recent decades in measures of their economic and social well-being, many Native American communities—American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians—do face issues similar to those faced by peoples in the developing world. They continue to suffer disproportionately high rates of unemployment and poverty, poor health, substandard housing, a lack of access to basic infrastructure like reliable power and water, and limited job opportunities. These conditions lead in turn to high alcoholism and suicide rates, and the loss of young people to urban areas, threatening traditional culture and heritage, and the case of Alaska, a valued traditional life style. Now, many communities also face increased concerns about environmental changes that could be precipitated by global warming.

The Lessons of International Development

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the concept of what foreign aid does is not well regarded by many Americans. In several instances, this poor reputation is richly deserved. However, foreign aid and development assistance have had a number of successes. In the more that fifty years of international development assistance, there have been a number of lessons learned—lessons about what works and what does not.

Because Native economies are often plagued by the same challenges as the economies of the developing world, they are likely to benefit from these lessons. The legislation we are discussing today has been designed with them in mind.

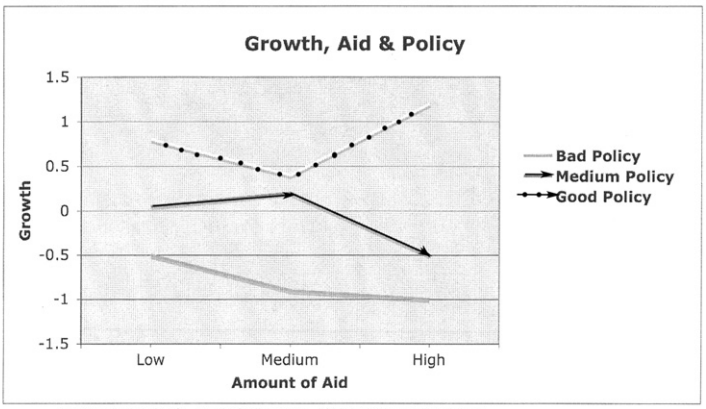
The lessons include:

Lesson #1: Programs intended to assist long-term development need to explicitly focus on sustainable poverty reduction, economic growth and job creation. If you do not make poverty reduction and growth the objective of the program, it is less likely to happen. Much of U.S. foreign aid has other objectives. It is directed to important humanitarian assistance, to disaster relief efforts, or simply to reward friends of the United States. Many of the efforts are by their nature short-term. To achieve long-term poverty reduction and ensure Native Americans permanently escape the cycle of poverty, these short-term assistance efforts must be complemented with assistance explicitly targeted to economic growth, including development of the private sector. If sustainable poverty reduction and job creation are not explicit objectives, experience shows that they are less likely to happen.

Lesson #2: Policies matter. If a country's policies are not supportive of development, if they do not fight corruption, promote economic freedom, and invest in their people's health and education, including the education of young women, if they do not manage their natural resources well, growth does not occur.

As the chart on the next page shows, there is a strong correlation among good polices, aid effectiveness and growth rates. Fortunately, by being in the United States, Native communities are relatively well off in terms of their macro-policy environment. There are certainly improvements to be made, but we rank near the top of most country policy rankings.

The link between good policies and growth is clear:



Source: Burnside, C., and D. Dollar. 2000. "Aid, Policies, and Growth."
Copyright 2006: Eyeshot Marketing Services, LLC.
Policies are classified according to generally accepted empirical measures.

Lesson #3: Local ownership is important. Intended beneficiaries of programs should determine priorities and be responsible for implementation.

Critics of traditional approaches to development assistance sometimes say that "it consists of consultants and development officials from developed countries going to developing countries and saying 'You need this, and we're here to do it for you.'[1] They then do their work, depart for their home countries, and leave nothing behind." This assertion does an injustice to many dedicated professionals, but does contain at least a kernel of truth. Development assistance is more effective when the beneficiaries identify what they need, and themselves take responsibility for insuring that the programs are a success.

There is no Federal economic development paradigm for Indian country, and if there is list of Lessons Learned for Indian economic development assistance similar to those in the international area, no one I have asked is aware of it. However, it should be acknowledged that Native American communities have

[1] Similar criticisms are made of Congressional "earmarks" that mandate that certain amounts of foreign aid must be directed to specific purposes.

some experience with this approach[2] The Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007 builds on the most effective tools to date: self-determination, contracting and self-governance, and leave provide broad Federal parameter but leave specific program objectives and tactics to the tribes.

Lesson #4: Programs should focus on, and be measured by their outcomes—by their impact on the people they are intended to help. Simply focusing on how much money is spent and how quickly it is disbursed is a recipe for disaster. Rather, an investment approach whereby the beneficiaries determine, up-front, what results they want to achieve, and how they will measure success is crucial, i.e., "what they will get for the money."

Lesson #5: It is important to establish quantitative measures of success up-front, and to track the progress toward those objectives. Proponents of many programs claim success in qualitative terms. However, establishing clearly articulated quantitative targets and rigorously tracking progress toward those targets promotes accountability and leads to more successful programs. Keys to this are collecting baseline data up front, and establishing an arm's-length program of monitoring and evaluation that tracks progress against benchmarks and that highlights the need for mid-course adjustments.

Lesson #6: Each program should build capacity, as well as seek to achieve its specific objectives. This is why local ownership and responsibility for implementation is so important. Skills learned in setting objectives, implementing programs, and making adjustments based on measurable results are readily transferred to other programs and to public and private sector activities.

Lesson #7: Assurance of longer term funding over the life of a program is important for success. Being dependent on annual appropriations, which are uncertain in their amount, and when—and even if—the money will arrive, and which expire at the end of a fiscal year, makes program management difficult. It leads to inefficiencies, wasteful spending, and in some cases corruption.

S. 2232 and the Lessons of Development

The original legislation establishing MCC is built on these lessons, as is the legislation before you today.

Potential beneficiaries compete to be selected for funding, based on the quality of their plans, their existing poverty rates, and their ability to implement the plan. Funding is explicitly directed to promoting economic growth and the elimination of poverty.

Ownership is built in up front, as the entities must compete, it is their plan, and they have responsibility to implement it. This of course builds local capacity, and promotes entrepreneurship.

Compacts can be for up to five years of operations, and are fully funded up front.

Funding is "no year" money; i.e., authorizations do not expire, so there is no artificial rush to spend everything by September 30 of each year.

Finally, programs proposed under the legislation must have specific objectives, identify intended beneficiaries, and establish regular benchmarks to measure progress.

To give an example of how this will work in practice: One of the entities in Alaska that hopes to be able to participate in the demonstration project has already begun working on what its proposal might be. Thanks to prior studies, it has excellent social, economic, and demographic data on the population of Alaska, both Native American and other. While the data shows improvement for all groups, it also shows a persistent gap between the status of Native Americans and other parts of the population. The program they are working on is explicitly targeted to help close that gap. Intended results are specific, targeted to growth and poverty reduction, and measurable. The beneficiaries, you here on the Hill—and U.S. taxpayers—can know in advance for what the funding will be used and what the implementation plan is. You will be able to monitor progress, and, at the end of the program, know whether it has been successful.

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[2] The highly regarded Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et. seq.) has been particularly effective in devolving Federal decision making and authority to administer programs and services from the United States to tribal governments. Its transfer of authority and resources has resulted in more effective and efficient program administration as well as the development of an Indian civil service whose skills are transferable to tribal economic development efforts. At the end of the day, however, the ISDEAA is a mechanism whereby Indian tribes and tribal consortia manage Federal funds, and is therefore akin to a contracting program.

Advantages of a Demonstration Project and Benchmarks for Success

The proposed legislation also incorporates one lesson not built into the original MCC bill—it is structured as a pilot and demonstration project. It allows the parties to learn.

The Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007 represents a fundamental change in approach. Many potential beneficiaries are accustomed to having the government set priorities, design programs, handle implementation, procure goods and services, and manage many other aspects of these activities.

It will take time for Native Americans—in Alaska, Hawaii, and the lower 48 states—and government officials to understand that this approach is different and to come up the learning curve. Once they have, the experience with the pilot can be used to fine-tune both a larger program based on the same lessons, as well as to make adjustments in other programs intended to benefit Native Americans.

The benefits of a pilot are not limited to Native Americans and others directly involved in the programs. There is a need for education elsewhere as well. MCC, which was a start-up as recently as 2004—has been criticized by some—for the most part, unfairly I believe—for being slow in making commitments and disbursements. Certainly, in a world of fast-disbursing emergency assistance and in which money not spent by September 30 is lost, it may be seem slow. But that is not the model or the lessons on which it was built, nor how it should be evaluated.

Ultimately, both MCC and this legislation should be evaluated on the outcomes they achieve, and the progress their programs make toward their benchmarks. In the interim, other measures exist.

In terms of the pace of its commitments, MCC compares favorably with other international aid institutions, even though it has slowed somewhat from its early days.

MCC COMPACT APPROVALS

By Six-month period	# of Compact Approvals	Approvals within 15 months of country selection	Average months from country selection to compact approval	Average months from proposal receipt to compact approval	$ Amount (millions)
March 05-Aug-05	**5**	**5**	**12**	**8**	**$905**
Sept 05-Feb 06	3	0	19	*	$608
March 06-Aug 06	1	0	26	*	$547
Sept 06-Feb07	2	1	20	*	$922
Mar 07-August 07	3	0	32	21	**$1,566**
Sept 07-Feb 08	2	0	31	18	$983

Number of Approvals by calendar year

2005	**7**	
2006	**4**	**
2007	**5**	

* Not publicly available
**Assumes Vanuatu approved in 2005, press release dated 1/3/06

Source: MCC Press Releases

Similarly, benchmarks can be set for the pace of disbursements. It would be unreasonable in measuring the pilot's success to expect that 100 percent of the funding for a 5-year program would be disbursed in the first year. In a fully functioning, steady state program, achieving a pace of 20 percent a year might be reasonable. However, allowing for initial start-up challenges, the time needed to decide objectives, prepare proposals, to evaluate them, and mobilize to implement them is likely to result in a disbursement pace will below that in the project's early years.

Establishing this initial program as a demonstration project gives time for participants to come up the learning curve and to get start-up issues behind them. It allows them to educate constituents, and to manage expectations.

In Closing

The original MCC legislation was passed with bipartisan support, and with the support of many of your Senate colleagues who serve on the Foreign Relations Committee. I remember with appreciation and respect the support and knowledgeable assistance we received from many of them, including Senators Lugar and Biden—the Chair and Co-Chair of the Committee—Senators Feinstein, Coleman, Hagel, Dodd, Sununu, and others.

You now have the opportunity to bring some of those same lessons and ideas here domestically, to address the same fundamental problems of helping people to escape poverty and achieve sustainable long-term growth—and to do so on a bipartisan basis. I hope that you will.

Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. Applegarth, and all of you for your testimony. We certainly appreciate it here this morning, not only to give a little bit of background on the legislation itself and how it fits in with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, but also to understand from the local perspective what this might mean.

Mr. Applegarth, let me start with you. Just to better understand how we might see direct application in Alaska. Mr. Crow had some very good testimony this morning about what we actually have within the bureaucracies that we have set up and the difficulty in moving the money between the agencies to allow for real, and complete economic development. And your point is that there needs to be a fundamental change in how we allow these programs to work.

Given what Mr. Crow described, and the structures that we have within agencies, short of this legislation and this MCC approach, do you believe it is possible to do what Julie and the folks at AFN want to do in terms of economic development, short of this legislation?

Mr. APPLEGARTH. There are people here with more experience with that particular group of agencies than I have. There are certainly some good programs that are already existing, and some very well- intentioned professionals here in Washington. But, if you look at the world of international development, there are also very well-intentioned programs and some good, hard-working professionals. Insiders in the development community sometimes characterize their efforts as: People from a developed country, whether it is Washington or London, or Paris, come to a country and say, "Hey, we are here to help, this is your problem, and we are going to fix it for you." And so professionals go for a while, they spend some money, and they leave. There is no capacity-building, and at the end of the day it is not clear that a lot has been accomplished except spending for consultants and other things. It is hard to see the real benefit on the people and really see a fundamental change in the lives of the people.

This legislation, and these lessons on which it is based really turn that model on its head. It starts from which problem do the people in the affected area believe is their highest priority. And what is the best way to fix it? A compact under this program is a vote of confidence in the potential beneficiaries, in the people that are experiencing the problem on a day to day basis, and are they willing to sign up to take responsibility to get it done? While there is certainly a trust and verify element in this, you are shifting the responsibility out of Washington and putting it onto people on the ground. So they have to step up: say yes, we will take it, develop plans, explain what they are and how it is going to work, and then be willing to be tracked against it. You certainly still have high standards in terms of making sure the money is used well, but it really is a shift.

Certainly a lot of developing countries don't qualify for this vote of confidence. MCC only takes, roughly, the top quartile of countries. Even before a country gets to talk to MCC, it wants to see its government is committed to the fundamental kind of policy environment that is important for growth.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Let me ask you, Senator Stevens raised this in his opening remarks, Alaska geographically is a challenge because it is so remote. You have very small villages that are very isolated and so the ability to build a stronger economy is very limited because of, primarily geographic factors. In your experience, in working with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and how that came together, and recognizing the developing countries that you wanted to assist, are Alaska's issues much more unique than other countries that can avail themselves of the MCC? In other words, do we need to do anything different with Alaska because of our small, isolated population and the fact that you have very localized economies? Are there more similarities or more differences?

Mr. APPLEGARTH. Well, I think there are both. The reality is there are some 150 developing countries. They are widely diverse. The differences between Bangladesh and Cape Verde, for example, are vast. And I think that is part of the point, that you can't, in Washington or in a centralized donor country, make decisions of what is going to work in each situation. It is not a cookie cutter approach. That is why it is important to have the people at the local level who know the situation best driving the process.

There are similarities—I can think right away of a couple—between the situation in Alaska and some other emerging economies, and there are opportunities for lessons learned. I think one of the many good things we did at Millennium Challenge was to encourage the people in each country responsible for program implementation to talk to each other. We would sponser group meetings and then suggest some topics of conversation. That would be the last thing we would say, because then everybody gets animated and talks among themselves and a real exchange of lessons. Encouraging this kind of dialog between the native program located in Alaska, and those in developing countries, would be one of the things we could do. To sum up I think there probably are some lessons that would be attributable to Alaska or Hawaii or the lower 48 in some other emerging markets that we could look closely at.

I believe one of the advantages that Alaska has is the leadership provided by the BBNA and AVCP. They deal on a day to day basis with the local communities and making sure they are involved in the processes. I have had the opportunity to sit in some of the Council meetings and watch the process of debating resolutions and coming to a conclusion or not. And anybody who thinks that this rubber stamp process has another lesson coming. There is animated, active debate. Ralph and Zack and their colleagues must really have to have a thick skin sometimes. Because there is involved—I will put it this way—there is involved local ownership of the issue.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Let me ask the two of you, Ralph from BBNA's perspective, and from AVCP's perspective, it is one thing to know that you have a reliable funding stream, and I appreciate the benefits that that certainty yields. But it is also about what

you can build in your region. Zack mentioned the poverty rates there in the area, the unemployment, the poverty, is as extreme there as anywhere in the Country. As you are sitting and dreaming about what you could do with this potential, how do you see a specific program developing out there that can provide for this level of economic development in an area that has just been historically—I don't want to say depressed—there is very little economic vitality in the region in many of those outlying villages.

Mr. BRINK. I think what we envision in this area is what will work. I can't say what will work in that area. They know what will work in their area. And I think what they were talking about is tourism. There are several individuals in the Yukon River that are trying that. So they are the ones that they know what will work and then we want to build on those. I am not from the Yukon, I am from the Kuskokwim area, and the Kuskokwim in summertime, the fishing and hunting networks that we have, that brings income to some individuals. In the Yukon, there is not a whole lot of that.

So they will need to take the opportunity for them to try things that will enhance their lives.

Senator MURKOWSKI. What about out in the Bristol Bay area, Ralph?

Mr. ANDERSON. Thank you, Senator. You know, over the past five years, we have been discussing this whole concept of how best we can meet our economic challenges and how can we help to move our people into the 21st century. Paul mentioned some things that I think were absolutely right on. One is that for many years we have lacked capacity-building from service providers. We would have government officials come swooping and say, hey, we are from the government and we are here to help. They might be there to take care of an emergency problem or some specific problem with funding ending on September 30, and then they are gone, with maybe a facility built or a service started without any local person left behind to do the actual maintenance in carrying out the project or carrying out the service.

Being from the small village of Clarks Point, I grew up there. There are 60 people, and 30 of us were students, grade school students. And now the population is cut in half. There are now 30 people living there. Our school is barely being kept open. We are still above the 10 student threshold.

We developed some concepts between us, between our groups, AVCP, BBNA and AFN. We started this a couple of years ago actually, when we had our first formal meeting between us on the project.

There is also a really key component of the legislation that will help us to move along. There is a provision in there for planning because we need to know, and we would also like to find out from Millennium Challenge how the compacts are set up. We are familiar with compacting. We know how they operate. So we would also like to find out from Millennium Challenge just how they have their compacts set up and how they are administered and programs developed.

There is also another component here where we need to teach a new agency, Commerce, the whole concept of compacting, because my understanding is that the only agency that I am aware of that

compacts with Native tribes and Native Alaskans is the Department of Interior. Although there may be an Administration policy encouraging other DOI services to be compacted, we haven't seen any. So this is also helps us to expand the concept of compacting to other departments. So there is some planning that would need to occur.

We have explored in the Bristol Bay region telecommunications possibilities, energy possibilities, but we also understand that in order to be successful, we need to go about implementing the project as carefully as possible, because we want to be successful. We don't want to set ourselves up to fail, because our success means that Native Americans, Native Alaskans throughout the State will also benefit. We will be opening doors for other opportunities for them as well. So we want to succeed.

As far as specifics for the villages, and Zack was very accurate in saying that different areas have different needs. One of the things that we have seen in Bristol Bay and everywhere in Alaska is just the astronomical costs for energy. We are having people leave our region or leave our villages as well. At the same time, we are facing really poor economic conditions. How do we provide for families in the villages to buy heating fuel at $5 a gallon in the coldest winter months when it is 20 or 30 degrees below?

Those are some of the challenges that we are facing. If you take a look at the $100 million over five years, and you count the number of eligible entities, we are not going to see $100 million apiece. We are not going to see enough money to build roads, airports, and infrastructure with the costs the way they are. But we will be able to build companies to build roads and airports, to build infrastructure, to provide economic opportunities and jobs in our regions.

We might not be able to provide some direct program services and facilities as a result of the legislation. If you divide $100 million by six, and that doesn't leave very much, if you are just doing the math. But we will be able to build the companies and build enterprises that would allow them to pursue other funding sources as well.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Let me ask you about that, Julie, because you mentioned that what you needed were the tools for competition, and whether the tools for competition are ensuring that you have high-speed Internet, basically the ability to communicate not only village to village, but around the globe.

What else are you considering in terms of the tools for competition that are going to make the difference?

Ms. KITKA. Well, we need an education component. We need more training money for workforce development. It is absolutely critical because if you are going to be moving towards more communication and knowledge economy on that, an educated workforce and an educated people and community is essential on that.

So I would say that you need access to the high-speed Internet. You are going to need additional training and workforce development money that is able to be compacted, that people can really move not only a sizable number of people into greater and greater ability to use the communications and technologies, but also move people to the whole model of life-long learning.

I think that that is really what you are saying in regard to how do you move our people to be more competitive in the world is to change the mind set. It is not really changing. It is just encouraging and making explicit that that is what life is about, is lifelong learning, and getting people from where they are at to move forward and continue to develop.

As I said, another aspect is what I have called changing the investment climate. We had an economic forum one time here a few years ago, and we had a speaker that does a lot of investing all around the world. We were talking about what the differences are in some of these countries and in Alaska, and they basically said the United States Government incentivizes us to invest in Brazil, in India, in China. The U.S. Government does that. And if you want us to invest in your State or your rural area, the government really has to take a look at what are its economic incentives and its climate that it provides to incentivize that.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Is that just at the Federal level or is it also at the State level?

Ms. KITKA. I think it is both. One in particular I mentioned at the beginning of the testimony, the idea of additional demonstration projects. One which I have been particularly interested in is taking a look at what is going on the Middle East in the Arab countries, in particular Dubai and others, where they have created these free trade zones where companies can relocate there and they pay absolutely no taxes. They have areas there where they become magnets for all these world class universities to locate there, to provide world class education.

These countries, when they are looking at how do they build sustainable economies and transition from oil economies to other ones to benefit their people and position themselves, they really are looking at education and expanding that, but also again this whole investment climate of how do you incentivize people to locate there.

I really think it is really ripe for a national demonstration project on what we would call a free trade zone to try to incentivize business opportunities in Alaska, in Hawaii, and in the reservations.

It may sound like it is just nothing but big thinking, but I think if you think in terms of the global economy and how things move so rapidly and how far the United States is falling behind in being competitive in the world, I really think that the Committee and the Congress really needs to take a look at how can each part of the Country gets its strategic edge and help us be more competitive in the global economy based on our strategic edge.

When I think about Alaska in particular, I think our closeness to Asia and the Pacific and that whole rim, and the growth of those economies and what that means, our potential trade partners, I really see Alaska and our people and the people of the Pacific Northwest and California as being transition areas for that part of the world.

Again, with some of these demonstration projects, you can test some of these things out. You don't have to make a full-blown total commitment, but you can test things out for a few years to say does this make a difference in making us more competitive; does this take advantage of our strategic competencies that we might have or our geographic location; and does this move us forward.

I would argue that we are really far behind in doing that. That is why I am suggesting that even at this late time in this Congress on that, that we consider entertaining more demonstration projects and moving those forward, because I do think that we are falling behind more than we realize. We do need to catch up.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I appreciate your comments about the trade zones or the economic development centers where you do incentivize, whether it is educational institutions or some level of industry to come in. I think that that is important.

I think that leads to the other initiative that you had indicated that you would hope to include as a demonstration project. This is the focus on energy resources. I am convinced that if we are not able to get our energy costs under control and have reliable, affordable clean energy available, it will be very, very difficult for us to be competitive in that global marketplace.

The comments have been made today about what the high energy costs are doing to our villages, whether it is Clarks Point where you grew up, Ralph, where you are seeing people move out of the villages because of high energy costs. I think if we can focus on this as an area and figure out how we bring down our energy costs.

I know you have had the conversation with the President of Iceland. We have seen how that country has been able to attract world business leaders to come locate in, again, a geographically remote country like Iceland, not because of the labor force there, but because there is affordable, reliable, clean energy sources.

So I would hope that of the initiatives, as you try to advance this, that the energy piece is one that we are able to tackle. We have some initiatives that we are working with. NakNik is looking at how they might be able to bring on geothermal, not just for their community, but for the communities within that region, to be able to tie them into that. If you had an economic center where you did have an energy source that worked there, I think your possibilities are greatly expanded.

I wanted to ask, Julie, you had mentioned some technical amendments that you would present to staff, just in terms of additions to the legislation. Are there any specifics to the technical amendments that we might want to know about?

Ms. KITKA. The one technical amendment I would suggest would be a severability amendment that if anything is ruled unconstitutional, that it would be severed. I know that if you look at the Justice Department's concerns on the Hawaiians being included in that, AFN is absolutely totally behind the Hawaiians staying in this project, but if that helps overcome some of the concerns with Justice Department on the bill, having that severability if there is any reason why they shouldn't be on that, I think that that helps the bill go forward.

Also, I was going to say in regard to, and I think that there was one technical amendment that was to in the other agencies on that make it more permissive for the agencies, as opposed to mandatory, so that you are building the cooperation of the agencies that are participating, contributing resources into Commerce, as opposed to hitting them over the head. So it was kind of like build up the mechanism and build up the attractiveness of that, and allow the

ability to have negotiations and build positive things to make that happen, as opposed to it being viewed negatively. So I think those are the two there.

And certainly if there was an interest in making explicit capturing best practices on that, I am sure that there is a technical amendment that could be developed on that.

We also felt that there was something that could be done totally aside of legislation to try to help capture some of the best practices. That would be just basically maybe a letter or a request from this Committee to the Millennium Challenge, opening up that inquiry and saying we really would like to see this sharing take place. I think that when we went to meet with them, Ralph and many of us sat down for briefings over there on that. I think that there is a real willingness for people to share what is going on, but if we can formalize that somewhat and maybe, like I said, even a letter going over there expressing the interest of the Committee in making sure we capture some of these best practices, could get the ball going as well.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Which would be I think very important to be able to share that.

We are going to have to wrap up here in just a few minutes.

Is there anything further? Byron, I haven't directed a question at you this morning. Is there anything further that you wanted to add in terms of support or the initiatives as they may apply in Alaska?

Mr. MALLOT. Well, just based upon the testimony and discussion here, I would emphasize the notion of continuing to think about appropriate incentives. Senator Stevens mentioned that in his testimony.

I think we also need ultimately to effect an attitudinal change about rural Alaska within our State, the notion that putting dollars into rural Alaska some how is a sunk cost, while building something in another place might be an investment.

I also think that as we look at high energy costs, with what is happening with climate change, a more profound focus on the ultimate future of our rural communities and rural places in our State, and their importance not just to Alaska, but to the United States and to the world, as being places that we can learn and act and hopefully bring again best practices and lessons that can be applied elsewhere.

My final comment would be that we know that high energy costs are bringing rural Alaska to its knees as we speak, that the outmigration is significant, and that the need to wrestle that 500 pound gorilla to the ground is absolutely necessary and vital. It is preaching to the choir, but it is something that very much needs to be emphasized and dealt with.

So thank you very much for your leadership, Senator.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, we will work with you on all these issues. The energy one, I do believe, is the biggest hurdle we have now within certainly most parts of the State to real economic advancement. If the residents can't afford to continue to live there, that means they can't afford to continue to do any business there, and we do see that migration into town or elsewhere, leaving the

State. That is something that we have to be able to get our arms around.

Julie?

Ms. KITKA. Madam Vice Chair, I neglected to extend our deepest thanks for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act getting done yesterday. I was meaning to do that, but I kind of jumped into our testimony. I think that that is really critically important that that happened. We are so pleased with that. We can hardly wait to get back home and share the news. That is a major accomplishment for the Senate. We want to thank you and Chairman Dorgan and all the staff people and all the members of the Congress that made that happen, because we know that that has been a long time coming and a lot of work, but we deeply appreciate it. It was very significant.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, I appreciate your kind words. When you think about the economic health of a region, regardless of where it is, whether it is Alaska, Hawaii or Bangladesh, we can work hard to create good, strong economies, but if you don't have healthy individuals, if you don't have healthy families, you simply do not have that strong economy that you need.

And so I view the focus on the Indian Health Care Improvement Act as an integral part to how we bring about economic development and real economic stability within a region. We have to be able to provide for the health care needs, and as we know, we have to be able to provide for those health care needs out in those regions. I think that this Act goes a long way in helping to do that, so that along with education, along with job training, is the healthy individual. So we will continue to push on that.

We will ask for your help on the House side in encouraging them to move it along so that we can actually get this one tied up this year. It is going to be very, very important to us.

Gentlemen, anything further that you would care to add before we conclude?

Paul?

Mr. APPLEGARTH. Senator, pardon me, when I mentioned the efforts of AVCP and BBNA, I failed to mention AFN and Julie and Nelson's efforts in helping to pull this legislation together, and in involving everybody in the local communities. I didn't want that oversight to be uncorrected.

Since I have the floor, I also want to emphasize a couple of other things quickly. One is how quickly lessons learned spread. One of the things that we have seen is if you shift the responsibility to the people at the local level, the benefits of lessons learned spreads automatically. They take the initiative to call their counterparts elsewhere. It is not something that needs to be coordinated or planned in a forum.

For example, I remember when the local coordinator of a MCC program in one of the African countries asked for a list of the other coordinators from their other countries. He got on the phone and called them, and said, what are you doing about this or that. MCC probably would have gotten that idea after a couple of months, but the reality is, it was happening well ahead of us. This is an example of the market working and ownership being taken, with indi-

vidual participants who accomplish their own goals go out and do things.

I also think new technologies offer us an opportunity to preserve life at the local villages in a way that some of us are just beginning to imagine. We are seeing about the power of distributed computing in terms of stay at home moms doing work or other kinds of things. There may be a way to apply similar concepts, and allow people to become economic powerhouses in their same village. They do not have to leave home, not have to spend the energy to commute somewhere else and so on, and still generate income and help preserve the traditional lifestyle.

How this would work in practice, I don't yet know, but the reality is this kind of approach in this legislation allows those kinds of ideas to bubble up into proposals and to programs where other people can learn about it.

Finally, it really is important that you have held the hearing today. Thank you very much for your own efforts.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you.

And I want to thank AFN, AVCP and BBNA for your efforts to work together, to coordinate. I greatly appreciate the interest of so many Alaskans that are here at the Committee today to listen to this. I think we are all looking at this as a new idea, an approach that is going to startle some, is going to scare some because it is not the norm. Sometimes you have to shake things up in order to change the way that things have happened for a long period of time.

So again, I appreciate the leadership and the ingenuity of so many of you that have brought us to this point. We will be working on it on this end, and again thank you. I appreciate the fact that you have traveled some great distances to be here, and I look forward to working with you. Thank you.

With that, this hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:25 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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February 25, 2008

The Honorable Byron Dorgan
Chairman, Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
The Honorable Lisa Murkowski
Vice Chairman, Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
838 Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Dorgan and Vice-Chairman Murkowski:

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) appreciates the opportunity provided by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to address the exceptional Native American economic and community development challenges during the hearing this Wednesday, February 27, 2008 on the Foreign Aid Lessons for Domestic Economic Assistance Act of 2007, S. 2232.

Indian Country is a world of economic extremes. There are a few high-profile examples of tribes around the country who have prospered economically. However, there are hundreds more who remain nearly invisible, who are struggling to preserve their reservations, their culture, and their sovereignty.

While gaming has transformed the economies of a small handful of tribes, the vast majority of tribes remain in desperate need of meaningful, diversified economic development opportunities, such as those that would be developed under the Millennium Challenge Demonstration Project proposed in S. 2232. The social and economic conditions in many Indian communities are comparable to those in developing nations around the world, and it is appropriate to bring the lessons the U.S. has learned in providing foreign aid home to Indian Country.

In the spring of 2007, the Department of Interior, in partnership with NCAI, hosted the National Native American Economic Policy Summit to identify major challenges tribes face in creating sustainable economies and develop solutions to those challenges. Many of the barriers revolved around access to capital, comprehensive and culturally-appropriate planning, and developing effective legal and physical infrastructure to stimulate economic growth. The solutions identified by Summit participants included accessing additional funding, developing best practices, and the implementation of the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act to address specific nation and community challenges.

Many Indian tribes, Alaska villages, and Native Hawaiians have been creatively trying to navigate a path to self sufficiency for generations. Geographic isolation, poor infrastructure, and governance challenges are legacies of previous federal policies that have created development barriers within Indian Nations that are similar to those in developing countries. Leveraging the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) core values and its proven model of success to advance the development of Indian nations domestically is both appropriate and feasible.

One of the core values of the current MCC program is to incentivize developing nations to chart their own path to self-sufficiency using economic development to lead the way. Developing nations are responsible for identifying and prioritizing the barriers to creating sustained economic growth in an effort to overcome poverty and other social ills resulting from lack of opportunity and citizen engagement.

This core value or policy is equally relevant for Native communities. One of the more successful federal policies in leading Native nations toward self-sufficiency has been the self-determination policy first implemented under the Nixon administration in 1970. Creating sustainable nations by encouraging local political decision-making and problem-solving is an idea that Tribes and Native communities know can work.

The MCC project is appropriate for developing the domestic nations within our borders because it is targeted to meet specific Native nation needs. Given the diversity of Native communities, one-size-fits-all solutions simply do not work. The MCC project would create incentives for nation-developed plans to identify and resolve the specific challenges confronted by each nation. Tribes are diverse in culture and language and have varied assets to support sustained development. They would benefit from a nation-centered approach to development, especially those that have experienced generations of poor conditions. The MCC project would also allow participating tribes to streamline and leverage existing federal funding sources to ensure maximum impact of limited resources.

The federal policy of self-determination has been one of the most effective paths for tribes to take more control over programs and assets, but it has not been a tide that has lifted all boats. Many tribes and Indian communities have economic, social, and political challenges equal to or worse than those nations the U.S. is assisting overseas. A targeted approach to developing the economies and infrastructure of domestic nations and communities would be appropriate not only for the tribes and villages in need, but would also be appropriate for Congress in meeting its trust responsibility.

We appreciate the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs' support in implementing this program domestically and ensuring all Native nations and communities are considered in the important program proposed in S. 2232.

Sincerely,

Joe Garcia

Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa

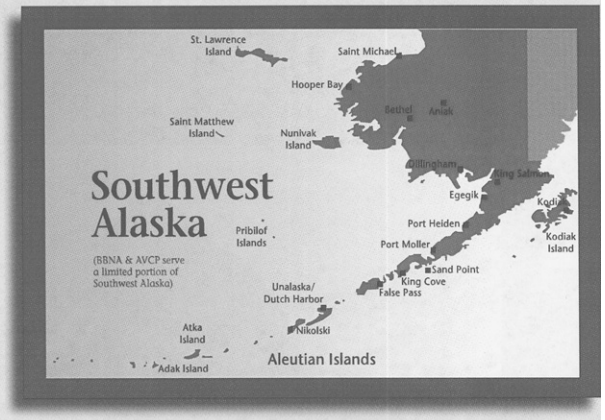
"Improving All Our Lives"

Traditional Ice Fishing in Southwest Alaska. *Photo: Mike Affleck*

Native Peoples of Southwest Alaska

Southwest Alaska
Who We Are & What We Face

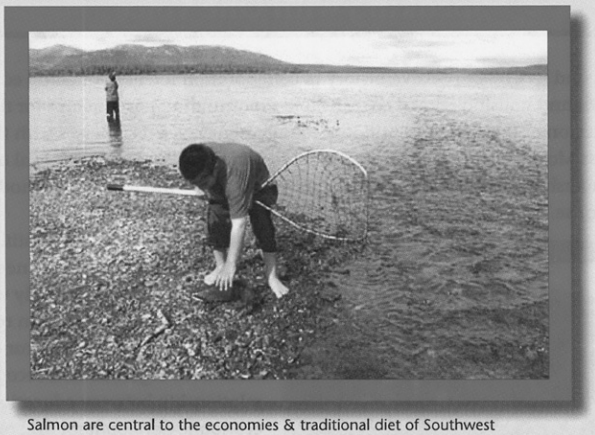
Together, the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) and the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) were established in the mid-1960s and represent 87 Federally Recognized Tribes and one quarter of the Native population of Alaska. BBNA and AVCP are regional nonprofit corporations committed to providing federal and tribal trust services to the residents of the Bristol Bay and Yukon-Kuskokwim regions of Southwest Alaska. The Native peoples of Southwest Alaska are actively shifting away from an outdated model of social service delivery and instead are embracing a social enterprise model that encourages greater self-determination. These two regions span 96,000 square miles, which is roughly equivalent in size to the state of Wyoming. From majestic mountains, muskeg, tundra and coastal plains to flatlands and Boreal Forests, the land and sea of Southwest Alaska have sustained the Native population for thousands of years.



> *"The philosophy of our forefathers is rooted in a traditional way of life that is a compass to guide our Yup'ik people."*
>
> Elder Paul John of Toksook Bay

A common linguistic and cultural heritage binds the majority Yup'ik people of Bristol Bay and Yukon-Kuskokwim regions together and has shaped a culture-based model of cooperation at the tribal and regional levels. Bristol Bay and Yukon-Kuskokwim are home to three major ethnic groups; the Aleut or Alutiiq people of the southern islands and coastal areas, the Athabascans to the northeast in the Boreal Forests and the Yup'ik Eskimo people in the coastal northwest. The people of Southwest Alaska have shared the bounty of the land and sea together and have bartered, traded and intermarried for hundreds of years.

Southwest Alaska Who We Are & What We Face



Salmon are central to the economies & traditional diet of Southwest Alaska Native peoples. *Photo: BBNA & Agnew::Beck*

The challenges Alaska Native people and rural communities face are well-documented—and are especially extreme in Southwest Alaska, a region twice declared a Federal Disaster Area due to the effects of failed salmon runs in 1997 and 1998 and the victim of rising out-migration to urban hubs. While progress has been made in the last few decades, Alaska Natives continue to fall short in the areas of education, economic sustainability, poverty reduction and social and community health/wellness. The Native peoples of Southwest Alaska are poised and ready to take ownership of their development process, but they lack the financial tools to affect immediate change. BBNA and AVCP are determined to foster personal responsibility and self-sufficiency within their Native communities and thereby improve the quality of life in Southwest Alaska.

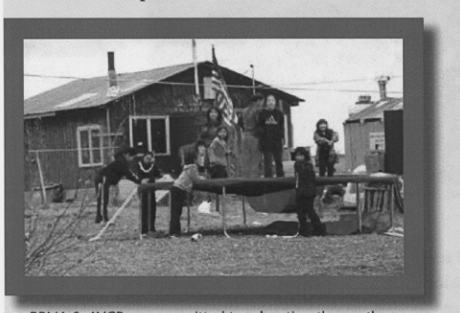
> ***"AFN pledges to do everything we can to support the Native peoples of Southwest Alaska in this bold initiative. We are behind them 100%."***
>
> Julie Kitka

Due to the remoteness of their regions, the Native peoples of Southwest Alaska have successfully maintained and strengthened their land-based culture, language and values for the past 10,000 years. This tradition of self-determination has enabled an impressive history of collaboration and progress in improving their economic and social conditions. This unique group of Americans is truly development-ready.

Southwest Alaska

Moving Forward with One Mind, Speaking with One Voice

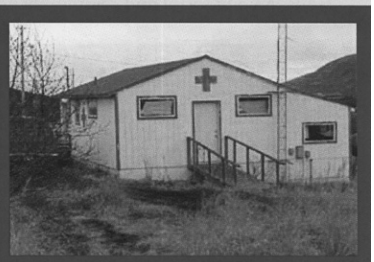
BBNA and AVCP's impressive history of collaboration includes ongoing education, health and housing related cooperation, longstanding partnerships for the protection of their regions' national resources and recent successes with the Sobriety and Wellness Movement. These organizations demonstrate the success of local and regional leadership in combating poverty and promoting a more proactive model of social enterprise.



BBNA & AVCP are committed to educating the youth—the future of this great region of Southwest Alaska.

BBNA and AVCP have identified the most pressing educational needs in their region and are actively working to increase local graduation rates and improve performance on standardized tests. Both organizations recognize the relationship between educational and economic development and are committed to successfully implementing the tenants of "No Child Left Behind". These organizations were also instrumental in the development of the Johnson O'Malley Act to support educational collaboration to reach all young people.

BBNA and AVCP have been successful in improving access to health care and increasing the number of clinics in their regions. They have contributed to statewide improvements in life expectancy and immunization rates, as well as improvements in disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Bristol Bay is home to Alaska's first hospital under tribal administration, Kanakanak Hospital, which serves 34 communities through its main facilities in Dillingham and its 29 affiliated village clinics. Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation serves 51 communities through its main facilities in Bethel, 4 full-service sub-regional clinics and 47 village clinics, and is the largest health compact in the United States.

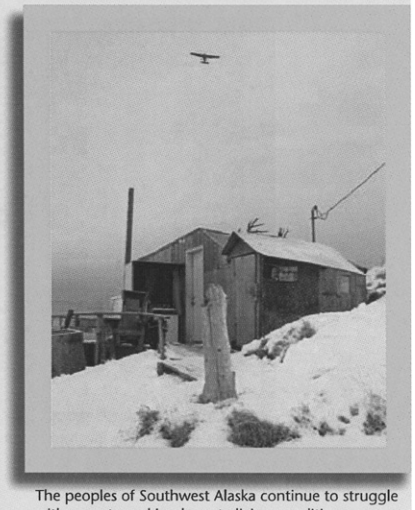


One of the 29 village clinics associated with the Kanakanak Hospital, Chignik Lake, Bristol Bay Region.
Photos: BBNA & Agnew::Beck

Southwest Alaska

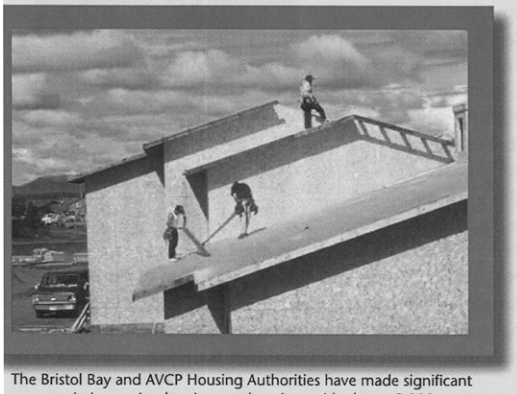
Moving Forward with One Mind, Speaking with One Voice

In the years following the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 16 regional housing authorities were established to improve upon the abysmal condition of rural housing in Alaska. The Bristol Bay and AVCP housing authorities have contributed greatly to improving the quality of life in the communities of Southwest Alaska through their housing related programs. To date, the BBHA and AVCP Housing Authority have constructed almost 2,000 affordable homes.



The peoples of Southwest Alaska continue to struggle with poverty and inadequate living conditions.

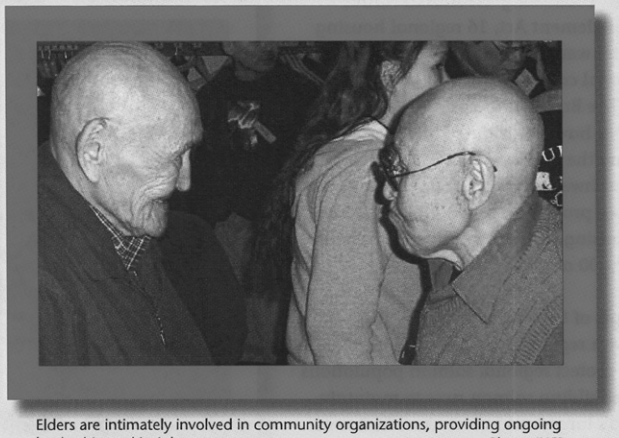
The people of the Bristol Bay and Yukon-Kuskokwim regions have collaborated extensively to protect regional salmon populations and in rebuilding salmon runs to maintain the world's largest and most abundant runs of wild salmon native to the region. Wild salmon is not only a mainstay of Native diets in Southwest Alaska, but also a primary source of current and future economic growth. Both BBNA and AVCP were instrumental in creating the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Natives of the Southwestern region routinely come together to protect the natural resources that provide their subsistence and are vocal proponents of the right of Alaska Natives to hunt and fish on federal lands.



The Bristol Bay and AVCP Housing Authorities have made significant progress in improving low income housing, with almost 2,000 new constructions to date. *Photos: BBNA & Agnew::Beck*

Southwest Alaska

Moving Forward with One Mind, Speaking with One Voice



Elders are intimately involved in community organizations, providing ongoing leadership and insight. *Photo: AVCP*

> ***"We have to look toward the resources in our community and to the Elders, they are our experts."***
>
> John Pingayak of Chevak

Southwest Alaska's Native peoples repeatedly demonstrate their capacity to stretch federal resources and move beyond government dependency through the success of their regional housing authorities, nonprofit organizations, corporations and federally recognized tribes. For example, BBNA and AVCP recently came together to develop a community-based Wellness Program that serves as a catalyst for positive change at the local level, inspiring incredible enthusiasm and genuine community support. Taking up the challenge raised by Alaska's Senior Senator Ted Stevens to work together more effectively and make better use of federal resources, BBNA and AVCP just signed a Memorandum of Understanding to continue their collaboration for the improvement of Native life and expand their original mandate from Wellness and Sobriety to a broader commitment to improving their communities' economic, educational, health and cultural indicators.

Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa

"Improving All Our Lives"

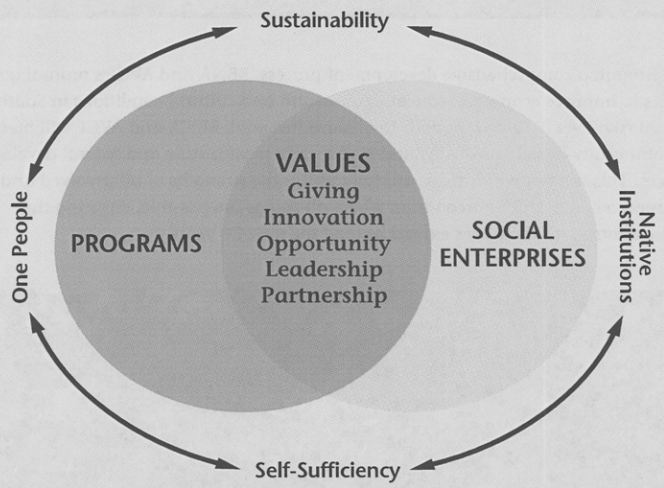
Through a comprehensive development process, BBNA and AVCP's mutual goal is to improve economic, educational, health and cultural conditions in Southwest Alaska over a 10-year period. To achieve this goal, BBNA and AVCP will merge their community-based knowledge and Native culture with state and federal development resources. This innovative strategy will fully utilize the strengths of all involved and will build upon a community-based vision where all things are possible, ensuring that improvements in all their lives extend beyond the next 30 years.

The Native peoples of Southwest Alaska use their cultural strength as a catalyst for progress. *Photo: AVCP*

BBNA and AVCP will take the lead and accept responsibility for four areas of development:

1. Improving the **academic achievement** of Alaska Natives in Southwest Alaska to achieve greater K-12, post secondary and vocational human resources.
2. Developing **economic sustainability** in rural communities by better utilizing local economic resources, pursuing and making changes to existing cost structures to free up existing economic resources in the communities and developing new and existing resources to build private sector economic growth.
3. Improving **social/wellness conditions** of rural people and communities that result in healthier physical, mental, emotional and spiritual well being, and decreased alcohol/drug related crimes and behaviors.
4. Strengthening and maintaining Southwest Alaska Native peoples' **values, language and culture** in the modern global environment.

Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives"



Graphic courtesy of CITC

VALUES
Our values are at the core of operation at Native Institutions, guiding both programs and social enterprises.

PROGRAMS & SOCIAL ENTERPRISES
The organization has two divisions, both focused on Sustainability and Self-Sufficiency of Our People and the corporation.

POTENTIAL & OPPORTUNITY
Our programs and social enterprise are focused on working with Our People to provide jobs and other opportunities that will create an environment of Our People reaching their fullest potential.

> ***"We are actively engaged in a shift away from service delivery and are adopting a more proactive social enterprise model. This better develops our capacity for self-determination and empowers community members at all levels."***
>
> Ralph Andersen

Bristol Bay Native Association

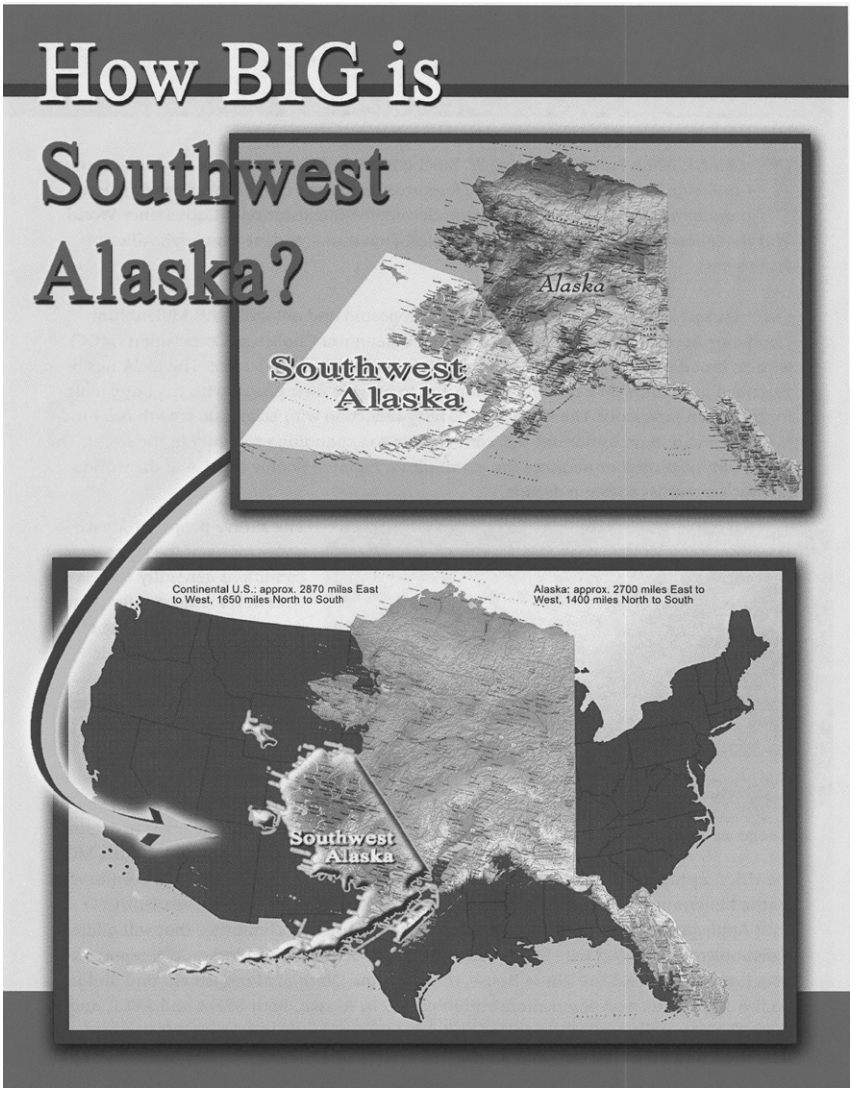
Millennium Challenge Account
Bringing It Home

In March 2002, President George W. Bush announced the creation of the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). The MCA represents a new post Cold War development paradigm. The MCA is the third great development assistance initiative since World War II—following President Truman's Marshall Plan and President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress.

The President has shown great leadership in proposing and obtaining his Millennium Challenge Account initiative and subsequent Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) with its broad mandate, incentive-based reform and substantial budget. The MCA has been described as an incentive system for countries to provide their people with the basic tools for their own prosperity. The linkage of poverty-reduction with economic growth is a fundamental tenet and an important U.S. contribution to expanding prosperity in the world. The Bush Administration announced the extraordinary goal to double the size of the world's poorest economies within a decade.

From regional to village and tribal levels, the Native peoples of Southwest Alaska are organized and truly development-ready. *Photo: AVCP*

The Native people of Alaska suffer many of the same dismal conditions generally associated with developing countries and possess the drive and the ability to take ownership of their regions' development.The Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), of which both BBNA and AVCP are members, is proposing an innovative development program backed by the federal government to demonstrate the strengths of the MCA, the U.S. flagship development assistance program, on American soil. AFN has been briefed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation and has met with the former President/CEO Paul Applegarth. Applegarth has agreed to be on an advisory committee that will address a demonstration project here in the United States, to be piloted in Alaska. AFN representatives have also briefed the White House, including the Office of Management and Budget, on the appropriateness of a demonstration project in Alaska. Both BBNA and AVCP, and their 87 Native villages, are organized and development-ready to take on this demonstration effort and make it a national model.


How BIG is Southwest Alaska?
Alaska
Southwest Alaska
Continental U.S.: approx. 2870 miles East to West, 1650 miles North to South
Alaska: approx. 2700 miles East to West, 1400 miles North to South
Southwest Alaska

AVCP/BBNA JOINT FUNDING PROPOSAL
"Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa / Improving All Our Lives"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
(AVCP Component)

The "Improving Our Lives" proposal is a joint funding request to Congress by the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) and the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), developed with the support and encouragement of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

The goal of the project is to *substantially* improve the economic, educational, social health and cultural status of Southwest Alaska over a ten year period, through an extensive focused effort to literally "improve all our lives."

It is the hope of AVCP and BBNA that Congress will fund a demonstration project for this purpose, perhaps by consolidating existing federal programs housed in various Federal agencies such as the Small Business Administration, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Health and Human Services, and others, which serve the Alaska Native community but which have been largely ineffective in improving the material and social well-being of the Alaska Native people.

Together, the AVCP and BBNA regions represent ¼ of the Native population of Alaska and 87 federally recognized tribes. The predominant Native language of the two regions, Central Yup'ik, is the second most widely spoken indigenous language in the United States. Despite a rich cultural heritage and widespread reliance on subsistence resources, Southwest Alaska has the highest poverty rates in the state, and very high instances of substance abuse, suicide, and other indicators of social health.

The official unemployment rates for Yukon Kuskokwim communities are as high as 22.6%, but the actual jobless rate is much higher. Official unemployment rates in the region have risen while statewide rates decline. Chronic social and economic problems in Southwest Alaska have been exacerbated in recent years by the downturn of the fishing industry and sky-rocketing fuel prices, such that the very existence of some of our communities is threatened.

Key Features of Project

- It is holistic in approach, recognizing that all four identified elements of development are inter-related and must be addressed together. These elements are:
  - Sustainable Economic Growth
  - Academic Achievement
  - Social Wellness
  - Values, Language and Culture

- It focuses on gaps in service delivery and avoids duplications.

- It builds on what we already have and on past successes.

- It is collaborative, both between AVCP and BBNA and between those organizations and their respective villages.

- It recognizes that the tribes and the regional non-profits operating Bureau of Indian Affairs' programs are the Native entities with the broadest missions are in the best position to focus on improving the general well-being of the Native community.

Summary of AVCP Funding Requests

1. Economic Development $6,966,599.53

Resource Center

The Association of Village Council Presidents proposes to create a Regional Resource Center that takes on the challenge of Economic Development by advancing Yup'ik leadership and maintaining cultural identity in a global economy. This Resource Center can be characterized to exude Yup'ik ownership and innovation, to building infrastructure and partnerships, and to address systems design and utilize data in it's services. The Resource Center is like a catalyst, for community change and has a holistic approach, addressing the whole community's needs.

Teams

The Association of Village Council Presidents proposes a team approach. The Resource Center staffed by Teams will work with the community. There will be teams to focus on the 10 Administrative Units to develop Community Strategic Plans to start. In the Economic Development Division, the teams will consist of Planners, Grant Writers and Project Managers. These Teams will be joined by the Community Development Specialist in each village and the Field Liaisons assigned to that village. So, every community will have a Team of resources to assist them in planning and implementing economic development.

This concept will take a step further. These Teams will also work on the other three focus areas of this proposal including Education, Community Wellness and Culture and Language over the 10 year period of the demonstration project. The Teams will also work with each village's Core Groups that were established previously through the Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Wellness Iniatives in each village.

Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" is a proposal utilizing a holistic approach that is based in the community, comes from the community and depends upon active community support to make it work. It is firmly based in Yup'ik language and culture and way of life. These two components are key and can not be overlooked.

2. Education $5,093,247.59.00

Yup'ik Knowledge Center

The Yup'ik Knowledge Center's focus is on education and will celebrate and strengthen Native language and culture. The Association of Village Council Presidents and all the villages on the Delta share a commitment and great pride in and concern for the vitality of the Yup'ik languages and culture. Through this proposal, the Association of Village Council Presidents will create a model to demonstrate a comprehensive and systematic indigenous language cultural knowledge center.

This initiative will create a cultural knowledge and study center in Bethel. The Knowledge Center will be the focus for Native Language and Cultural Studies that will develop and support a network of Native teachers, scholars and professional dedicated to perpetuate Native cultural knowledge, values and language. The Knowledge Center will offer courses, designed by Native instructors, for students to learn about the language, literature, history, art, science, spirituality, philosophy, social systems among others. The initial partners in this initiative are the

Association of Village Council Presidents, University of Alaska-Fairbanks Kuskokwim Campus, Calista Elders Council, and others.

The intent is to help build and maintain strong Yup'ik language and culture. A strong grounding in Yup'ik identify allows for not only cultural and linguistic benefits, but also extends to social, economic, and educational benefits for the whole region. The Center will have strong ties to the communities in the region and will not only focus on the past but on how real life is lived today, and what the future of the region brings therefore making the Center a important catalyst for positive change for the people of the Delta.

3. Social Wellness **$3,402,892.69**

Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children"

AVCP proposes to build upon the community based momentum and strength from Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat (KC) "Securing A Future For Our Children" Wellness Program which ended in July, 2005. Each community in the region identified problems and solutions in the village, created Action Plans, identified Village Core Teams including Elders, Youth and Adults, and listed and shared the Best Practices or what has been working in the villages. This proposal's desire is to continue the success and ground gained in the last several years.

KC has been empowering Tribes to directly identify the challenges and needs of the region to create village work groups and work plans to tackle the crippling social pathologies and identify and build upon best and promising practices that work in the communities. The results and outpouring of support have been equivalent to a cultural revolution.

4. Language & Culture **$3,402,892.69**

Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center

This proposal is an initiative to celebrate and strengthen Yup'ik language and culture as the purpose of the Association of Village Council Presidents' Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center. Yup'ik people share a commitment and great pride in and concern for the vitality of their indigenous language and culture. Through this proposal the Association of Village Council Presidents will create a model to demonstrate a comprehensive and systematic indigenous language and cultural knowledge center.

Although the region has in place a number of excellent programs already doing much of the work conceived for a regional heritage center; they are not well coordinated which is one of the purposes of the proposed center. There is also a current facility; although not configured in a way not to allow for a full heritage center to be housed. This facility needs both programmatic and physical modifications to address the potential needs of the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center.

The intent is to help build and maintain strong Yup'ik language and culture. A strong grounding in Yup'ik identify allows for not only cultural and linguistic benefits, but also extends to social, economic, and educational benefits for the whole region. The Center will have strong ties to the communities in the region and will not only focus on the past but on how real life is lived today, and what the future of the region brings therefore making the Center a important catalyst for positive change for the people of the Delta.

Association of Village Council Presidents
Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives"

	Education	Health	Economics	Language/Culture	Total
Cultural Heritage Division	263,311.16	263,311.16		263,311.16	789,933.49
Museum	152,943.32	152,943.32	152,943.32	152,943.32	611,773.27
KC-Department	1,701,529.53	1,701,529.53	1,701,529.53	1,701,529.53	6,806,118.12
KC-Orientation	34,469.50	34,469.50	34,469.50	34,469.50	137,878.00
KC-Comm. Dev	64,272.00	64,272.00	64,272.00	64,272.00	257,088.00
KC-Summit	78,232.28	78,232.28	78,232.28	78,232.28	312,929.10
KC-Regional	76,381.20	76,381.20	76,381.20	76,381.20	305,524.80
KC-Unit	137,304.30	137,304.30	137,304.30	137,304.30	549,217.20
KC-Village	120,640.00	120,640.00	120,640.00	120,640.00	482,560.00
Task Force	37,930.80	37,930.80	37,930.80	37,930.80	151,723.20
Elder & Youth Dept	76,457.76	76,457.76	76,457.76	76,457.76	305,831.03
Elder Capture	283,446.83	283,446.83	283,446.83	283,446.83	1,133,787.34
Symposium	18,158.00	18,158.00	18,158.00	18,158.00	72,632.00
Elder Visioning	31,752.50	31,752.50	31,752.50	31,752.50	127,010.00
Youth Visioning	31,752.50	31,752.50	31,752.50	31,752.50	127,010.00
Education Knowledge Center	1,690,354.90				1,690,354.90
	4,798,936.58	3,108,581.68	2,845,270.51	3,108,581.68	13,861,370.44
Economic Development Division					
Division Administration	-	-	789,933.49	-	789,933.49
Planning	-	-	3,037,084.52	-	3,037,084.52
	-	-	3,827,018.01	-	3,827,018.01
Program Support Services	247,754.05	247,754.05	247,754.05	247,754.05	991,016.19
Career Development	46,556.96	46,556.96	46,556.96	46,556.96	186,227.84
	5,093,247.59	**3,402,892.69**	**6,966,599.53**	**3,402,892.69**	**18,865,632.48**

End.

Association of Village Council Presidents
Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal
Education: Yup'ik Knowledge Center

Introduction

The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) presents this plan as part of the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal. The focus on Education is one of the four focus areas of "Improving All Our Lives". AVCP will take the lead and accept responsibility for the area of development under the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal:

> Improving the academic achievement of Alaska Natives in Southwest Alaska to achieve greater K-12, post secondary and vocational human resources.

This initiative will create a cultural knowledge and study center in the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta of Alaska. The Yup'ik Knowledge Center will be the focus for Native Language and Cultural Studies that will develop and support a network of Native teachers, scholars and professional dedicated to perpetuate Native cultural knowledge, values and language. The Center will develop and offer courses, designed by Native instructors, for students to learn about the language, literature, history, art, science, spirituality, and philosophy among others through a partnership with the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Kuskokwim Campus. The initial partners in the initiative will be the Association of Village Council Presidents, University of Alaska Fairbanks-Kuskokwim Campus, Calista Elders Council, and others.

Statement of Need

The Central Yup'ik Eskimo language is the second most commonly spoken Native language spoken in the United States and the third most common in North America, north of Mexico following Navajo and Inuktitut. More than half of the Native residents of South Western Alaska speak Yup'ik as their first language. It is the first language of everyone from the Eldest to the Youngest in one quarter of the villages. This continued cultural and linguistic vitality has placed the Yupiit among the most traditional Native American groups, actively working to both retain the best of their past and to carry important values and traditions forward into the future.

The YK Delta is recognized for its rich heritage. *"If the definition of a healthy language and culture is one that is acquiring new speakers, then almost all of the twenty Alaska Native languages are in need of major medical treatment. Only Central Yup'ik, spoken in the YK Delta by the state's largest Native group, can be considered a thriving language"* (Fall 2005, AK Humanities Forum, p. 17). Although Yup'ik is still spoken, we are still seeing the younger generation speaking only English in some villages.

The Association of Village Council Presidents proposes to address the many Educational issues of the region through strengthening Yup'ik Education. This will in turn, improve self-confidence and enhance self-identify and in turn, improved performance in all academic subjects, post secondary and vocational fields.

Project Description

The strategy for the Yup'ik Knowledge Center is to start with the quality programs and facilities in place and expand from there.

Yup'ik Knowledge Center

The Yup'ik Knowledge Center's focus is on education and will celebrate and strengthen Native language and culture. The Association of Village Council Presidents and all the villages on the Delta share a commitment and great pride in and concern for the vitality of the Yup'ik languages and culture. Through this proposal, the Association of Village Council Presidents will create a model to demonstrate a comprehensive and systematic indigenous language cultural knowledge center.

This initiative will create a cultural knowledge and study center in Bethel. The Knowledge Center will be the focus for Native Language and Cultural Studies that will develop and support a network of Native teachers, scholars and professional dedicated to perpetuate Native cultural knowledge, values and language. The Knowledge Center will offer courses, designed by Native instructors, for students to learn about the language, literature, history, art, science, spirituality, philosophy, social systems among others. The initial partners in this initiative are the Association of Village Council Presidents, University of Alaska-Fairbanks Kuskokwim Campus, Calista Elders Council, and others.

The intent is to help build and maintain strong Yup'ik language and culture. A strong grounding in Yup'ik identify allows for not only cultural and linguistic benefits, but also extends to social, economic, and educational benefits for the whole region. The Center will have strong ties to the communities in the region and will not only focus on the past but on how real life is lived today, and what the future of the region brings therefore making the Center a important catalyst for positive change for the people of the Delta.

Work Plan

Goal 1:	**To have a Yup'ik Knowledge Center Strategic Plan**
Objective 1:	**To hire a Director for the Knowledge Center**
Activities:	Advertise and fill Director Position, Orientation and Training conducted, Start the process for creating a Strategic Plan with Association of Village Council Presidents, University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Kuskokwim Campus, Calista Elders Council and others.
Objective 2:	**To Hold Planning Work Sessions**
Activities:	Work with each Staff, Administration, Partners, Tribes, and others to identify stakeholders in Work Session, plan and convene Planning Work Session to start the process for the drafting the

strategic plan, create an agenda, make travel plans for stakeholders to meetings, attend the work sessions, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the work sessions, participate and share success and progress of Work Sessions.

Objective 3: **Draft and Finalize Yup'ik Knowledge Center Strategic Plan**

Activities: Plan Work Sessions, facilitate the meetings, write the draft, review the draft, make changes to the draft, present the draft to stakeholders, finalize the draft and then write and submit the final strategic plan to Administration. Considerations of the strategic plan may include but are not limited to agreeing on a concept and considering the all options.

Goal 2: **To create and teach a Yup'ik Language and Culture Courses**

Objective 1: **To establish and maintain Yup'ik language and culture courses**

Activities: Develop and offer courses, designed by Native instructors, for students to learn about the language, literature, history, art, science, spirituality, and philosophy, hire a staff, establish partnerships with other Native and regional entities, develop and support a network of Native teachers, scholars and professionals, teach courses.

Objective 2: **Provide 40 students scholarships to take Yup'ik language course.**

Activities: Create scholarships for 40 students to take Yup'ik language classes.

Objective 3: **To establish and maintain Yup'ik Culture Curriculum**

Activities: Develop and offer courses, designed by Native instructors, for students to learn about the language, literature, history, art, science, spirituality, and philosophy, hire a staff, establish partnerships with other Native and regional entities, develop and support a network of Native teachers, scholars and professionals, teach courses.

Evaluation

The Association of Village Council Presidents will utilize a professional outside evaluator in addition to an Internal Evaluation conducted by Elders from the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta as well as staff associated with the program.

Budget

Yup'ik Knowledge Center	**Budget**
500-Wages	
1 Program Director-JC70S7	81,667
1 Administrative Assistant-JC40S5	49,760
1 Coordinator-JC45S6	55,573
2 Faculty Instructors-JC60S5	131,310
1 Curriculum Developer-JC60S5	65,655
500-Wages Total	**383,965**
515- Fringe (46%)	**176,624**
Personnel Total	**560,589**
531-Travel	
Village	59,000
Anchorage	59,000
Outside	22,000
531-Total Travel	140,000
532- Per Diem	**279,282**
534-Stipends	**21,000**
540-Equipment	44,000
560-Supplies	15,000
564-Food Supplies	**5,000**
565-Adv/Print	
567 - Dues/Fees	
585- Contractual	175,000
602-Telephone	**15,000**
603-Postage/Freight	**5,000**
608-Building Rent	**20,000**

Total	**1,300,273**
AVCP Indirect 30%	**390,082**
Total Cost	**1,690,355**

Budget Narrative

Yup'ik Knowledge Center

Personnel

A. Department Director. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $81,667.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including program management, supervision of staff, collecting knowledge from Elders, designing and teaching courses, developing curriculum, project evaluation, maintaining program files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Director will also work with outside entities on Elder and Youth projects.

B. Administrative Assistant. 1.0 FTE will provide support to the program to carry out work plans, and coordination of work session, courses, meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. The Administrative Assistant wages are estimated at $49,760.00 per year.

C. Coordinator. 1.0 FTE will coordinate events/courses/students for the Yup'ik Knowledge Center. The Coordinator will also assist in arranging and organizing the Planning Meetings, Task Force Meetings, and other events associated with the Center. The Coordinator's wages is estimated to be $55,573.00.

D. Faculty Instructors. 2.0 FTE will be Faculty Instructors to design, organize and teach Yup'ik language and culture courses. Instructors may participate in project evaluation, maintaining program files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the department goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Instructor may also work with outside entities on Elder and Youth projects. The Faculty Instructors wages are estimated to be $65,655.00 for a total of $131,310.00

E. Curriculum Developer. 1.0 FTE will design and develop Yup'ik language and culture curriculum. Curriculum Developer may participate in project evaluation, maintaining program files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and

coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the department goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Curriculum Developer may also work with outside entities on Elder and Youth projects. The Curriculum Developer wages is estimated to be $65,655.00 per year.

F. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $176,624.00.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Director, 2 Faculty Instructors and Curriculum Developer will travel at $250 round trip to the Village at least 10 times each for a total of $10,000 00 to attend Village or Unit Work Session or visit school districts within the region. Providing 40 students travel scholarships for $1,225.00 for 4 trips per year from the Village to Bethel or another village for language camp/class/course for approximately $49,000.00.

B. Anchorage Travel. The Director will attend 4 meetings in Anchorage with the funding agency at the beginning, middle and end of the grant. Airfare is estimated at $350 Round trip, if bought in advance for a estimate of $1,400.00. The Director, 2 Faculty Instructors and Curriculum Developer will travel to Anchorage to attend a State Wellness Summit. It is estimated to be $350.00 round trip for a total of $1,400.00. Student Travel Scholarships for 40 students to travel from the Village to Bethel ($250 RT) is $10,000.00 plus 40 students to travel from Bethel to Anchorage ($350 RT) is $14,000.00 for a total of $24,000.00 to attend the National Indian Education Conference in Anchorage. Provide 40 students travel scholarships from their village to the Bilingual Conference in Anchorage for $32,200.00.

C. Outside Travel. The Director, 2 Faculty Instructors and Curriculum Developer will attend a National Wellness Conference (4 times $1,200.00 round trip) plus the Director will travel with an Instructor to D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of approximately $7,200.00. Provide 10 students and 2 Faculty travel scholarships ($1,200.00) to a National Language Conference for a total of $14,800.00.

Per Diem

A. Village. The Director, 2 Faculty Instructors and Curriculum Developer will travel to 10 villages and will stay for 2 day with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of approximately $15,600.00. . Providing 40 students per diem scholarships at $195 per day for 4 trips per year from the Village to Bethel or another village for language camp/class/course for approximately for 5 days for approximately $156,000.00

B. Anchorage. The Director will stay for 2 days at $135.00 per diem per day for 4 trips for an approximately $1,080.00. The Director, 2 Faculty Instructors and

Curriculum Developer will stay in Anchorage for 5 days at $135.00 per day to attend a State Wellness Summit for a total of $2,700.00. Per diem for 40 students to travel from the Village to Anchorage to attend the National Indian Education Conference for 5 days at $135.00 per day is $ 36,201.00. Per diem for 40 students to travel from the Village to Anchorage to attend the Bilingual Education Conference for 5 days at $135.00 per day is $ 36,201.00. For these two trips, one night in Bethel is planned due to travel times from the village.

C. Outside. The Director, 2 Faculty Instructors and Curriculum Developer will attend a National Wellness Conference for 5 days at $350.00 per day for a total of $7,000.00. The Director and Faculty will stay in Washington DC for 5 days at $350.00 per day for a total of approximately $3,500.00. 12 people will attend a National Language Conference for 5 days at $350.00 per day for a total of $ 21,000.00.

Stipends

Eight Elders will be paid a stipend of $250.00 per day for 10 days for approximately $21,000.00 to be part of the language courses taught.

Equipment

A. Computer/Printer/Fax. The 6 staff will get a computer, printer and fax, estimated at $3,000.00 for the package for a total of $18,000.00.

B. Vehicle. A vehicle to transport staff, Elders, Youth and delegates in Bethel will be purchased. Total is $26,000.00.

Supplies

The Translating/Transcribing equipment supply budget will be $10,000.00 plus $5,000.00 for general supplies.

Food Supplies

Food at the meetings during the day for a total of $5,000.00.

Contractual

Contracting with a professional to assist in writing a business plan will be $25,000.00. Designing and drafting plans for a new facility to house the Knowledge Center will be $100,000.00. $25,000.00 to contract with a professional to analyze and establishing educational accreditation.

Telephone

The telephone budget will be $15,000.00 per year regarding teleconferencing.

Postage/Freight

The postage/freight budget will be $5,000.00 per year.

Building Rent

The rent for the courses, conferences and planning meetings for a total of $20,000.00.

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $390,082.00.

End.
(3.02.06)

Association of Village Council Presidents
Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal
Economics

Introduction

The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) presents this plan as part of the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal. The focus on Economics is one of the four focus areas of "Improving All Our Lives". AVCP will take the lead and accept responsibility for the area of development under the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal:

> Developing economic sustainability in rural communities by better utilizing local economic resources, pursuing and making changes to existing cost structures to free up existing economic resources in the communities and developing new and existing resources to build private sector economic growth.

Statement of Need

In considering Economic Development on the Yukon Kuskokwim Region, several major themes must be considered in providing services to the region.

Living Below The Poverty Level

The Alaska Native Policy Center's *Our Choices, Our Future Report*, states that the Association of Village Council Presidents Region has the highest number of Alaskan Natives who live below the United States poverty level. Currently, the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta is not economically sustainable. The villages in the region continue to grow in size with regard to population, need for infrastructure and expanded services needs. The infrastructure growth that improves the quality of life requires monthly household costs. The combination of revenue, additional changes in revenue usage, and increasing private sector resources based on understanding of the local Yup'ik values and expectations.

Commercial Salmon Fishing Crash

Once the economic engine of western Alaska, commercial salmon fishing and the cyclical cash economy it afforded our traditional Subsistence way of living can no longer be dependent upon as a major source of income for many residents. Even if commercial fishing is permitted in the face of a modest rebound in returning salmon stocks, it is often more expensive to fish than to not. Therefore economic diversification is a necessity, especially in the face of a significant shift in federal spending due to the war and security interests and a lagging economy.

No Regional Tax Base

The communities in the AVCP region are some of the most economically depressed and communities are often unable to provide matching cash for most grant opportunities. The AVCP

region is not a municipality or borough; therefore does not have a bond and tax authority. Some villages are not even incorporated, having only a Traditional Council or IRA as a form of government.

Extremely High Cost of Fuel

The main reason why the cost of living in the region is extremely high reflects upon the high cost of fuel prices. The villages are dependent upon diesel generators to produce electricity, and diesel fuel costs have recently skyrocketed. High electricity costs increases the cost of doing business in the villages. Electricity is essential to operate schools; maintain water and sewer systems; and provide street and airport lights. The retail, wholesale, manufacturing, processing and service sectors in both regions pay high electrical costs to light their business facilities and operating furnaces.

Project Description

In considering Economic Development on the Yukon Kuskokwim Region, several major themes must be considered in providing services to the region.

Infrastructure Development

Most Yukon-Kuskokwim communities lack infrastructure necessary to provide essential services. Inadequate infrastructure, additionally, creates challenges for private sector economic development and local employment opportunities. Needs identified are public facilities and infrastructure to increase the quality of living standards that most Americans take for granted. By attaining necessary infrastructure, current state and federal programs and services can be administered locally, thereby increasing local employment opportunities. Additionally, private sector economic opportunities become more feasible as infrastructure develops.

Private Sector Growth

In conjunction with infrastructure development, the Association of Village Council Presidents region villages need private sector economic development. Roughly 90% of the regional economy is comprised of public sector funds. In addition to traditional economic vehicles, commercial fisheries and fur trapping, there needs to be development of tourism, guided fisheries and retail marketing of Alaska Native products. Sustainability of Western Alaska villages is dependant on private sector economic development. The Association of Village Council Presidents will work with village based businesses to develop and implement new, private sector economic enterprises to fuel local economy.

Small Business Development

Small business for the Yukon Kuskokwim region is essential to the overall health of the economy of the State. Economic opportunities such as jobs and prosperity in Home-Based Childcare, Small Engine Repair, Youth Programs, On-Site Operational Hubs and Tourism need to be developed. Ideas such as a Small Business Incubator to develop businesses through critical

first years are innovative strategies to consider. Staff will provide direct assistance and maintain materials for all small business needs. Tourism Planning is also another significant potential small business for the region that needs to be developed.

Education And Training

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region regularly posts one of Alaska's highest unemployment rates, but it is not for lack of jobs. In fact, hundreds of long-term, high-paying jobs are advertised in Bethel and the surrounding areas every year. The problem is an education and training gap that excludes a majority of the local workforce from qualifying for the positions. The seven school districts in the region are also major employers at the community level in the villages. The Association of Village Council Presidents is also a partner in Yuut Elitnaurviat ("Yuut"), an innovative program that seeks to address a full scope of workforce issues through vocational training. Yuut Elitnaurviat, which translates from Yup'ik as "The People's Learning Center," was created to provide local people a chance at those jobs.

Resource Center

The Association of Village Council Presidents proposes to create a Regional Resource Center that takes on the challenge of Economic Development by advancing Yup'ik leadership and maintaining cultural identity in a global economy. This Resource Center can be characterized to exude Yup'ik ownership and innovation, to building infrastructure and partnerships, and to address systems design and utilize data in it's services. The Resource Center is like a catalyst, for community change and has a holistic approach, addressing the whole community's needs.

Teams

The Association of Village Council Presidents proposes a team approach. The Resource Center staffed by Teams will work with the community. There will be teams to focus on the 10 Administrative Units to develop Community Strategic Plans to start. In the Economic Development Division, the teams will consist of Planners, Grant Writers and Project Managers. These Teams will be joined by the Community Development Specialist in each village and the Field Liaisons assigned to that village. So, every community will have a Team of resources to assist them in planning and implementing economic development.

This concept will take a step further. These Teams will also work on the other three focus areas of this proposal including Education, Community Wellness and Culture and Language over the 10 year period of the demonstration project. The Teams will also work with each village's Core Groups that were established previously through the Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Wellness Iniatives in each village.

Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" is a proposal utilizing a holistic approach that is based in the community, comes from the community and depends upon active community support to make it work. It is firmly based in Yup'ik language and culture and way of life. These two components are key and can not be overlooked.

Community Planning Format

The following is a draft outline of some of the major issues that the Teams will be addressing with each community.

1, Summary – Community Planning Process
   A. Who was involved, when, how was plan developed?
   B. What primary village entities and staff were involved?
   C. When and how did planning take place?
   D. What existing plans were incorporated into process?

2. Summary-Current Community Profile
   A. Community Profile – locations, population, history.
   B. Current operating environment.
   C. What are the current public facilities, services, and utilities operated by primary village entities?
   D. What are other services/utilities provided by outside entities? Electricity, phone/Internet, health, education.
3. What is the condition and cost of operating of current infrastructure?
   A. What are the operating costs and revenue sources for current? Infrastructure?
   B. Does current infrastructure meet current community needs? Are facilities aged or in poor condition?
   C. Does infrastructure extend into all parts of town and planned expansion sites? If not, what is lacking?
   D. How do you get land when you need site control?
   E. What infrastructure is currently under construction or is a funded project?
   F. When project(s) are completed, what needs will be addressed?

4. What is the organizational capacity of the primary village entities?
   A. Fully functioning Board/Council?
   B. Fully functioning Administration?
   C. Fully functioning program/service delivery?

5. Summary-Vision for the future
   A. How should the community look, be, operate and maintain in the future?

6. Summary – Current Challenges, Needs and Opportunities
   A. What are the current challenges of the following?
   B. Public facilities, infrastructure, transportation
   C. Environment, soil conditions, erosion
   D. Residential housing.
   E. Organizational capacity.
   F. Education, social, cultural.
   G. Employment/Economic development?

7. What are the current community needs/ priorities?
   A. Community facilities, infrastructure
   B. Utilities/Services
   C. Programs
   D. Environment, soil conditions, erosion
   E. Employment/Economic sustainability
   F. Educational, Social, Cultural.
   G. Environmental – water, solid waste, human waste.

8. What are the opportunities your community has?

9. Individual action plans for Community needs (plug in current action plans. Draft new action plans to meet needs.
   A. Local Sponsored Needs
   B. Regional Organization Sponsored needs
   C. Education System sponsored needs
   D. Private sector sponsored needs

10. Infrastructure, Economic and Community Sustainability plans
    A. Public Infrastructure, services, utilities.
    B. Organizational Infrastructure and capacity
    C. Community – economic development/public/private
    D. Expand revenue sources.

11. List of primary village contacts

Work Plan

Goal 1: **To develop economic sustainability**

Objective 1: **To hire a Director for the Resource Center**

Activities: Advertise and fill Director Position, Orientation and Training conducted, create work plan for staff, hire staff, organize office.

Objective 2: **To Hold Planning Work Sessions**

Activities: Work with Staff, Administration, Partners, Tribes, and others to identify stakeholders in Village Work Session, plan and convene Village Planning Work Session to start the process for the drafting the Village strategic plan, create an agenda, make travel plans for stakeholders to meetings, attend the work sessions, create template for outline of each village community plan including financials, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the work sessions, participate and share success and progress of Work Sessions.

Objective 3: **Draft and Finalize each Village Community Strategic Plan**

Activities: Plan Work Sessions, facilitate the meetings, write the draft, review the draft, make changes to the draft, present the draft to stakeholders, finalize the draft and then write and submit the final strategic plan to the community including . Considerations of the strategic plan may include but are not limited to agreeing on a concept and considering the all options.

Objective 4: **Build local and regional human resource capacity to drive economic development through education and training**

Activities: All AVCP staff associated with this project will be on an education plan to achieve bachelor's or masters degree, work with local partners to advance Yuut Elitnaurviit, Yuut Yuqungviat; and the St. Mary's Mission Training Center and all school districts as well as major employers and state offices.

Goal 2: **To pursue and change existing cost structures**

Objective 1: **Identify alternative natural resources**

Activities: Assess resources such as wind, aero magnetic resources, cooperative purchase agreements, regional power utility, sub regional power utilities, and others for heat, fuel and electricity. Also, promote innovative arctic construction methods and technologies.

Objective 2: **Identify alternatives to reduce the cost of telecommunications**

Assess the extension of microwave line of site to Cook Inlet fiber optics network, investigate partnership to alternative use of universal service fund,

Goal 3: **To develop new and existing resources to build private sector economic growth.**

Objective 1: **Promote and utilize more local teachers**

Activities: Work with local school districts, work with Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat to promote healthy families, create partnerships that help increase academic achievement of students.

Objective 2: **Promote private sector innovation**

Activities: Create think tanks for fisheries, marketing arts and crafts, tourism, technology, construction, and other innovations, work with partners to crate opportunities for expansion of market base, utilize technology to create opportunities

Objective 3: **Utilize Native Knowledge**

Activities: Create think tanks for Native Knowledge and local resources for innovations, work with partners to crate opportunities for expansion of market base, utilize technology to create opportunities

Evaluation

The Association of Village Council Presidents will utilize a professional outside evaluator in addition to an Internal Evaluation conducted by Elders from the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta as well as staff associated with the program.

Budget

Economic Development Division

	Budget
500-Wages	
1 Administrator-JC80S2	87,774.00
1 Administrative Assistant-JC40S5	49,760.00
1 Event Coordinator-JC45S7	58,353.00
1 Project Manager-JC60S6	68,943.00
1 Receptioninst-JC30S2	36,272.00
500-Wages Total	**301,102.00**
515- Fringe (46%)	138,506.92
Personnel Total	439,608.92
531-Travel	
Village	2,500.00
Anchorage	2,100.00
Outside	4,800.00
531-Total Travel	**9,400.00**
532- Per Diem	22,100.00
540-Equipment	60,700.00
560-Supplies	9,800.00
564-Food Supplies	1,000.00
565-Adv/Print	10,000.00
567 - Dues/Fees	2,000.00
585- Contractual	40,000.00
602-Telephone	1,000.00
603-Postage/Freight	7,500.00
608-Building Rent	5,000.00
Total	608,108.92
AVCP Indirect 30%	181,824.57

Total Cost	**789,933.49**

Planning Department

	Budget
500-Wages	
1 Director-JC70S3	67,181.00
2 Admin Ass't-JC40S5	99,520.00
5 Planners-JC60S5	328,275.00
5 Grant Writers-JC60S5	328,275.00
5 Project Managers-JC60S7	361,940.00
500-Wages Total	1,185,191.00
515- Fringe (46%)	545,187.86
Personnel Total	1,730,378.86
531-Travel	
Village	144,000.00
Anchorage	21,000.00
Outside	36,000.00
531-Total Travel	**201,000.00**
532- Per Diem	138,840.00
533-Training/Career Dev	
534-Stipends	
540-Equipment	125,000.00
560-Supplies	25,000.00
564-Food Supplies	5,000.00
565-Adv/Print	48,000.00
567 - Dues/Fees	8,500.00
585- Contractual	90,000.00
602-Telephone	34,000.00
603-Postage/Freight	8,500.00
608-Building Rent	12,000.00
Total	2,336,218.86
AVCP Indirect 30%	700,865.66
Total Cost	**$3,037,084.52**

Budget Narrative

Economic Development Division

Personnel

A. Division Administrator. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $87,774.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including division, department and program management, supervision of staff and Directors, collection of data, coordination of the project evaluation, maintaining division files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team

work with other AVCP Administrators and Directors to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines.

C. Administrative Assistant. 1.0 FTE will provide support to the program to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. The Administrative Assistant wages are estimated at $49,760.00 per year.

D. Event Coordinator. 1.0 FTE will coordinate events for the Division including work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings, and Task Force Meetings. The Event Coordinator salary is estimated at $58,353.00 per year.

E. Project Manager. 1.0 FTE will manage projects associated with the Resource Center including projects within Division Departments. Such projects may include grant writing, data collection, report writing, surveys, presentations, proposal writing, working with other entities on teams on projects, travel to work sessions, and other meetings. The wages is budgeted at $68,943.00 per year.

F. Receptionist. 1.0 FTE will provide support to both Division and Departments in receiving calls, answering questions, greeting guests and co workers, and other duties associated with providing support to the village and Bethel based staff. Wages are estimated to be $36,272.00 per year.

G. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $138,506.92.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Administrator or Project Manger will to travel to at least 10 Village or Unit Work Session and Core Team meetings. We estimated that the average round trip would be $250.00. The total for village travel is $2,500.00.

B. Anchorage Travel. The Administrator will attend 4 meetings in Anchorage with the funding agency at the beginning, middle and end of the grant. Airfare is estimated at $350 Round trip, if bought in advance. The Administrator and Project Manger will travel to Anchorage to attend a State Wellness Summit. Total travel is estimated at $2,100.00.

C. Outside Travel. The Administrator and Project Manager will attend a National Wellness Conference (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) plus the Administrator and Project Manger will travel Washington D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of $4,800.00.

Per Diem

The Administrator and Project Manager will travel to approximately 20 Village Work Sessions, Core Team Meetings or Unit Work Sessions and will stay for 4 days with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of $14,000.00. The Administrator or Project Manger will travel to Anchorage at least 6 times for an average of 5 days for an average of $135.00 per diem for a total of $4,050.00. Administrator or Project Manager will travel outside for 4 times for an average of 6 days at $350.00 per day per diem for a total of $4,050.00. Total Per Diem is $22,100.00.

Equipment

A. Computer/Printer/Fax. The 5 staff will get a computer, printer and fax, estimated at $3,000.00 for the package for a total of $ 15,000.00.
B. Vehicle. A vehicle to transport staff, Elders, Youth and delegates in Bethel will be purchased. Total is $40,000.00.
C. Translating Equipment. Translating equipment will be purchased for $5,700.00.00

Supplies

Supplies for start up of the Bethel based office will be $5,000.00 plus $400.00 per month for a total of $9,800.00.

Food Supplies

The Resource Center hosts planning meetings, conferences or any other gathering bottled water and food snacks will be made available for guests at a total of $1,000.00.

Advertising/Printing

A Resource Center brochure explaining the program, poster, newspaper advertisements in regional papers, information supplements/mail-outs, local cable public service channel ads will be planned for a total of $10,000.00.

Dues/Fees

Registration Fee for 4 staff to attend the State Wellness Summit for $500.00 will be planned for a total of $2,000.00

Contractual

A. Program Evaluation. The Resource Center will contract with a professional Program Evaluator for $20,000.00.
B. Business Plan. The Resource Center will contract to create a business plan for $20,000.00.

Telephone

Budgeted $1,000.00 in telephone use.

Postage/Freight

Freight for shipping the vehicle to Bethel from Anchorage is estimated to be $6,000.00. $1,500.00 for postage/freight for daily operations of division.

Building Rent

When the Resoruce Center hosts meetings in Bethel, meeting space will be rented for a total of $5,000.00.

Indirect Costs

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $181,824.57.

Planning Department

Personnel

A. Department Director. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $67,181.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including program management, supervision of staff, collecting knowledge from Communities, project evaluation, maintaining program files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, working with the summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Director will also work with outside entities on specific projects.

B. Administrative Assistant. 2.0 FTE will provide support to the program to carry out work plans, and coordination of work session, courses, meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. The Administrative Assistant wages are estimated at $99,520.00 per year.

C. Planner. 5.0 FTE will work with the other members of the Resource Center team to assist villages in planning activities. The Coordinator's wages is estimated to be $328,275.00 per year.

D. Grant Writer. 5.0 FTE will work with the other members of the Resource Center team to assist villages in planning activities. The Grant Writers wages are estimated to a total of $328,275.00 per year.

E. Project Manager. 5.0 FTE will work with the other members of the Resource Center team to assist villages in managing projects associated with the Resource Center. The wages is budgeted at $361,940 per year.

F. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $545,187.86.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Director, Planner, Grant Writer, Project Manger, Administrative Assistant and a another resource person will travel at $250 round trip to the 48 Village at least 2 times each for a total of $144,000.00 to attend Village Work Sessions.
B. Anchorage Travel. The Director, 3 Planners, 3 Grant Writers and 3 Project Managers will travel to Anchorage to attend an Alaska Federation of Natives Economic Development Summit, State Wellness Summit a grant management meeting in addition to 3 follow-meetings to each for a total of $21,000.00
C. Outside Travel. The Director, 3 Planners, 4 Grant Writers and 4 Project Mangers will travel to D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (12 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of approximately $14,400. The Director, 5 Planners, 5 Grant Writers and 5 Project Mangers will travel to a National Economic Development Summit for a total of $19,200.00

Per Diem

A. Village. The Director, Planner, Grant Writer, Project Manger, Administrative Assistant will travel twice to 48 villages and will stay for 1-2 days with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of approximately $ 107,640.00
B. Anchorage. The Director, 3 Planners, 3 Grant Writers and 3 Project Managers will travel to Anchorage to attend an Alaska Federation of Natives Economic Development Summit, State Wellness Summit at $135.00 per day for 3 days each a total of $8,100.00
C. Outside. The Director, 3 Planners, 4 Grant Writers and 4 Project Mangers will travel to D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program at $350.00 per day for 3 days for a total of $ 6,300.00. The Director, 5 Planners, 5 Grant Writers and 5 Project Mangers will travel to a National Economic Development Summit for 3 days at $350.00 per day for a total of approximately $16,800.00

Equipment

A. Computer/Printer/Fax. The 18 staff will get a computer, printer, projector and fax, estimated at $3,000.00 for the package for a total of $54,000.00.
B. Vehicle. A vehicle to transport staff in Bethel will be purchased. Total is $40,000.00.

C. Translating Equipment. Three sets of Translating Equipment will be purchased at $31,000.00

Supplies

The supply budget will be $25,000 for supplies.

Food Supplies

Food at the meetings during the day for a total of $5,000.00.

Advertising/Printing

A budget of $1,000.00 per village (48 villages) will be sent aside for printing the finished community plans.

Dues/Fees

A budget of $8,500 will be set aside for State/National Conference Fees.

Contractual

Contracting with a professional to assist in writing a business plan will be $30,000.00. Designing and drafting plans for a new facility to house the Resource Center will be $60,000.00.

Telephone

The telephone budget will be $34,000.00 per year.

Postage/Freight

The postage/freight budget will be $8,500.00 per year.

Building Rent

The rent for the courses, conferences and planning meetings for a total of $12,000.00.

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $700,865.00.

End.
(3.09.06)

Association of Village Council Presidents
Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal
Community Wellness Program: Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children"

Introduction

The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) presents this plan as part of the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal. The focus on Community Wellness is one of the four focus areas of "Improving All Our Lives". AVCP proposes to build upon the community based momentum and strength from Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat (KC) "Securing A Future For Our Children" Wellness Program which ended in July, 2005. Each community in the region identified problems and solutions in the village, created Action Plans, identified Village Core Teams including Elders, Youth and Adults, and listed and shared the Best Practices or what has been working in the villages. This proposal's desire is to continue the success and ground gained in the last several years.

AVCP will take the lead and accept responsibility for the area of development under the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal:

> Improving social/wellness conditions of rural people and communities that result in healthier physical, mental, emotional and spiritual well being, and decreased alcohol/drug related crimes and behaviors.

KC has been empowering Tribes to directly identify the challenges and needs of the region to create village work groups and work plans to tackle the crippling social pathologies and identify and build upon best and promising practices that work in the communities. The results and outpouring of support have been equivalent to a cultural revolution.

The overwhelming support by the villages of our program is best simply state by Elder Michael Chase of Nunapitchuk, "*We must not stop this process*," and Elder Paul John of Toksook Bay, "*KC is helping us to stand up again*."

KC plans to establish a Youth Visioning Committee in order to enhance and foster the youth involvement in "*Securing a future for our children*," and "*Walk hand in hand with the Elders*," as stated by Elder Peter Jacobs of Bethel.

Statement of Need

The Association of Village Council Presidents Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children" Program is firmly based on the Yup'ik/Cup'ik/Dene world view and way of life as the basis for community wellness. Utilizing a holistic approach and process through Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat we have learned from the all the villages that there is a great desire to "Solve Our Own Problems" in our villages and region. This process speaks to the need that each community in the region is addressing, "how are we to secure a future for our children?" This process touches every individual and entity in the community. The Community Wellness Program at AVCP is truly a grass roots project which is based in the village, comes out of the community and depends upon active participation to make it work from Elders to the very young in all of the villages. AVCP proposes to continue this success with this proposal.

Project Description

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children's" Mission is:

> "To create formats on individual, village, unit and regional levels a journey towards a well community in which all entities of that community shall work together under the direction of the Elders to restore a healthy community strong in its culture and language."

Despite the FY04 cut to the Alaska Federation of Native Wellness Program, the Association of Village Council Presidents requests that the Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat wellness program for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta be considered worthy of continued federal funding as a healthy model for change. AVCP will maintain the core staff, coordinate village, unit and regional conferences, organize regional topic specific summits, coordinate topic specific task forces, and organize Elder and Youth Visioning.

Staffing

The Director of the program is responsible for carrying out the work of Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat on a daily basis assisted by the Assistant Director and the support staff including Administrative Assistants and Field Liaisons to be located in the main office and Community Development Specialists who are located in each community.

Village Work Sessions

One of the many successes of the program has been the opportunity for villages to come together individually, as units and as a region to meet, plan and actively determine their futures. The Community Development Specialist will coordinate a village conference intended to be a work session for the whole community to meet, share, plan and implement the Community Wellness Plan. The Community Development Specialist will work directly with the Tribal Government, Schools, and other community entities to organize the meeting. The work session will build upon previous work sessions and will bring communities together to discuss and decide upon issues that impact the whole community.

Village Core Teams

The Community Development Specialist will assist in coordinating the Village Core Teams or Resource Teams, or those that can meet on a regular basis to carry out the Community Wellness Plans. Each village will identify individuals in the community who can act as a resource and participate in the Core Teams to address issues in the community.

Unit Work Sessions

The Community Development Specialists will coordinate a unit conference intended to be a work session for anywhere from 4-10 communities to meet, share, plan and implement their Community Wellness Plans. The Community Development Specialist will work directly with the Tribal Government, Schools, and other community entities to organize the Unit Conference hosted by one of the villages. The work session will build upon previous work sessions and will bring communities together to discuss and decide upon issues that impact several communities in that Unit. The Unit Conferences are intended for villages to come together and share successes in their own communities and plan or coordinate between villages on those issues that they have in common.

Regional Work Sessions

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and staff will coordinate a regional conference intended to be a work session for all communities to meet, share, plan, and implement their Community Wellness Plans. The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and Community Development Specialist will work directly with the Tribal Government, Schools, and other community entities to organize the Regional Conference. The regional work session will build upon previous work sessions and will bring all communities together to discuss and decide upon issues that impact several communities in the region. The Regional Conferences are intended for villages to come together and share successes in their own communities and plan or coordinate between all villages on those issues that they have in common.

Summit

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director will work with other AVCP Directors and Administrators and will coordinate a regional summit intended to be a work session for all villages and regional entities to meet, share, plan, and implement Community Wellness Plans. The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and Community Development Specialist will work directly with the Tribal Government, Schools, and other community entities to organize the Summit. The Summit is intended for villages and regional entities to come together, share, plan and implement on a regional basis on a specific topic regarding Community Wellness. Out of the Summit, a regional Task Force will be initiated to look into and make recommendations on specific issues raised at the Summit.

Task Force

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and staff will coordinate a regional Task Force as a result of the Summit to look at specific issues related to the Summit. The Task Force will make recommendations on specific issues raised at the Summit and will forward the recommendations to all the villages and regional entities.

Elder Visioning

The Elder Visioning Committee will provide advise, guidance and direction regarding issues related to Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat and regional issues. Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat's core goal is to continue to bring together the people of all ages in the tribal community in order to revitalize the spirit and teachings of Yup'ik/Cup'ik/Dene culture and to use them as tools to create a brighter future for our young people. The Elders say that our language and traditional values is the compass for life.

Youth Visioning

The Youth Visioning Committee will provide advise, guidance and direction regarding issues related to Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat and regional issues. Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat's core goal is to continue to bring together the people of all ages in the tribal community in order to revitalize the spirit and teachings of Yup'ik/Cup'ik/Dene culture and to use them as tools to create a brighter future for our young people. The Elders say that our language and traditional values is the compass for life.

Work Plan

Goal 1: **To have a community wellness plans for every village.**

Objective 1: **To hire a Community Development Specialist in every village**

Activities: Contact each Tribal Council, Advertise and fill the Community Development Specialist Positions in each village, Set Up offices in each village, Orientation and Training conducted for Community Development Specialist, Plan and executive Village Work Sessions, At the Village Work Session start the process for the community wellness plans..

Objective 2: **To Hold Community Wellness Work Sessions**

a. In Every Village
b. In the 10 AVCP Administrative Units
c. At the Regional Level

Activities: Work with each Tribal Council to coordinate work sessions and identify delegates, create an agenda, make travel plans for delegates to host communities, attend the work sessions, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the work sessions, participate and share village success at unit and regional work sessions.

Goal 2: **To have Community Wellness Teams in every village.**

Objective 1: **The Community Development Specialist working with the Tribal Councils and the community to initiate Community Wellness Teams in every village.**

Activities: Work with the Tribal Councils, get a list of stakeholders, visit village entities and invite to the meeting, hold organizing meeting, set a meeting schedule.

Objective 2: **To implement community wellness plans in every village**

Activities: Have a final Community Wellness Plan, create an action plan, share with individuals and other entities in the village, have regular Community Wellness Team Meetings, Invite the community to participate.

Goal 3: **To have a Regional Community Wellness Summit.**

Objective 1: **The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Staff and village delegates, leaders and regional entities to attend and share success, problem solve and plan at the regional level Community Wellness issues.**

Activities: Work with each Tribal Council to identify and coordinate village delegates, create an agenda, make travel plans for delegates, invite regional entities, attend the Summit, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the Summit, participate and share village success at

unit and regional work sessions, identify resources to participate in regional task forces.

Objective 2: **To hear from Regional Entities in the Wellness Summit**

Activities: Invite guest speakers who can share and inspire community wellness specifically from regional entities, create an agenda, make travel plans, attend the Summit, complete the follow up reports, document accomplishments during the Summit, identify resources to participate in regional task forces.

Goal 4: **To have a Regional Community Wellness Task Force.**

Objective 1: **Delegates and others attend and share success and problem solve at the regional level Community Wellness issues.**

Activities: Work with each Tribal Council to identify and coordinate village delegates, create an agenda, make travel plans for delegates to host communities, attend the Task Force, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the Task Force, participate and share village success at unit and regional work sessions, identify resources to participate, make recommendations on specific Community Wellness issues.

Goal 5: **To have a Regional Elder and Youth Visioning Committee.**

Objective 1: **The Elders attend and share success, problem solve and plan at the regional level on Community Wellness issues.**

Activities: Work with each Tribal Council to identify and coordinate village Elders, create an agenda, make travel plans for delegates to host communities, attend the Visioning Committee Meeting, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the Meeting, participate and share village success at unit and regional work sessions, identify resources to participate in Elder Visioning Committee meetings.

Objective 2: **The Youth attend and share success, problem solve and plan at the regional level on Community Wellness issues.**

Activities: Work with each Tribal Council to identify and coordinate village Youth, create an agenda, make travel plans for delegates to host communities, attend the Visioning Committee Meeting, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the Meeting, participate and share village success at unit and regional work sessions, identify resources to participate in Youth Visioning Committee meetings.

Evaluation

The Association of Village Council Presidents will utilize a professional outside evaluator in addition to an Internal Evaluation conducted by Elders from the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta as well as staff associated with the program.

Budget

A. KC Department

KC Department

	Budget
500-Wages	
1 Director-JC70S7	81,667.00
1 Asst. Dir-JC60S7	72,388.00
2 Admin Asst-JC40S5	99,520.00
5 Field Liason-JC45S5	264,655.00
48 Community Development Specialist-JC40S6	2,507,808.00
500-Wages Total	3,026,038.00
515- Fringe (46%)	1,391,977.48
Personnel Total	4,418,015.48
531-Travel	
Village	36,000.00
Anchorage	20,300.00
Outside	6,000.00
531-Total Travel	**62,300.00**
532- Per Diem	160,060.00
533-Training/Career Dev	
534-Stipends	
540-Equip	211,000.00
560-Supplies	57,800.00
564-Food Supplies	5,000.00
565-Adv/Print	5,000.00
567 – Dues/Fees	28,500.00
585- Contractual	45,000.00
602-Telephone	30,500.00
603-Postage/Freight	34,500.00
608-Building Rent	177,800.00

Total	5,235,475.48
AVCP Indirect 30%	1,570,642.64
Total Cost	**6,806,118.12**

B. KC Orientation

KC Orientation

	Budget
531-Travel	
Village	24,000.00
532- Per Diem	56,160.00
534-Stipends	3,600.00
560-Supplies	5,000.00
564-Food Supplies	1,500.00
565-Adv/Print	2,500.00
567 – Dues/Fees	4,800.00
585- Contractual	5,000.00
602-Telephone	1,000.00
603-Postage/Freight	500.00
608-Building Rent	2,000.00
Total	106,060.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	31,818.00
Total Cost	**137,878.00**

C. KC Community Development Travel

KC Community Development Travel

	Budget
531-Travel	
Village	48,000.00
532- Per Diem	149,760.00
Total	197,760.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	59,328.00
Total Cost	**257,088.00**

D. KC Summit

KC Summit

	Budget
531-Travel	
Village	60,000.00
532- Per Diem	140,400.00
534-Stipends	7,500.00
560-Supplies	5,000.00
564-Food Supplies	5,000.00
565-Adv/Print	4,000.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
608-Building Rent	4,000.00
Total	240,900.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	72,029.10
Total Cost	**312,929.10**

E. KC Regional

KC Regional

	Budget
531-Travel	
Village	60,000.00
532- Per Diem	140,400.00
534-Stipends	10,000.00
560-Supplies	3,800.00
564-Food Supplies	3,000.00
565-Adv/Print	3,000.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
608-Building Rent	4,000.00
Total	235,200.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	70,324.80
Total Cost	**305,524.80**

F. KC Unit

KC Unit

	Budget
531-Travel	
Village	96,000.00
532- Per Diem	280,800.00
534-Stipends	10,000.00
560-Supplies	10,000.00
564-Food Supplies	5,000.00
565-Adv/Print	3,000.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
608-Building Rent	3,000.00
Total	422,800.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	126,417.20
Total Cost	**549,217.20**

G. KC Village

KC Village

	Budget
534-Stipends	290,800.00
560-Supplies	24,000.00
564-Food Supplies	24,000.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
608-Building Rent	14,400.00
Total	371,200.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	111,360.00
Total Cost	**482,560.00**

H. KC Task Force

KC Task Force

Budget

531-Travel	
Village	20,000.00
Anchorage	4,800.00
Outside	6,000.00
531-Total Travel	30,800.00
532- Per Diem	17,500.00
534-Stipends	17,500.00
560-Supplies	1,600.00
564-Food Supplies	1,600.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
608-Building Rent	2,000.00
Total	116,800.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	34,923.20
Total Cost	**151,723.20**

I. KC Elder Visioning

KC Elder Visioning

	Budget
531-Travel	
Village	10,000.00
Anchorage	1,200.00
Outside	1,500.00
531-Total Travel	12,700.00
532- Per Diem	31,000.00
534-Stipends	31,000.00
560-Supplies	2,000.00
564-Food Supplies	2,000.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
608-Building Rent	4,000.00
Total	97,700.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	29,310.00

Total Cost	**127,010.00**

J. KC Youth Visioning

KC Youth Visioning	**Budget**
531-Travel	
Village	10,000.00
Anchorage	1,200.00
Outside	1,500.00
531-Total Travel	12,700.00
532- Per Diem	31,000.00
534-Stipends	31,000.00
560-Supplies	2,000.00
564-Food Supplies	2,000.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
608-Building Rent	4,000.00
Total	97,700.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	29,310.00
Total Cost	**127,010.00**

Budget Narrative

A. KC Department

Personnel

A. Department Director. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $81,667.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including program management, supervision of staff, collection of data, coordination of the project evaluation, maintaining program files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines.

B. Assistant Director. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $72,388.00 in wages. This position will provide Assistance to the Director in the implementation of the approved scope of work including program management, supervision of staff, collection of data, coordination of the project evaluation, maintaining program files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans,

and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines.

C. Administrative Assistant. 2.0 FTE will provide support to the program to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. The Administrative Assistant wages are estimated at $49,760.00 per year.

D. Field Liaison. 5.0 FTE will provide local support to the Community Development Specialists in the 48 communities within the program. Each Field Liaison will be assigned to 2 of the 10 Administrative Units with anywhere from 4-10 villages in each unit. The positions are estimated at approximately $52,931 per year for a total of $264,655.00.

E. Community Development Specialist. 48.0 FTE will provide village based support in every community within the program. The positions are estimated at approximately $52,246.00 per year/per site for a total of $2,507,808.00.

F. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $1,391,977.48.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Director, Assistant Director, or Field Liaison will travel to the Village Work Session, Unit Work Session and Core Team meeting (48 villages times 3 visits) in each village at least once. We estimated that the average round trip would be $250.00. The total for village travel is $36,000.00.

B. Anchorage Travel. The Director will attend 3 meetings in Anchorage with the funding agency at the beginning, middle and end of the grant. Airfare is estimated at $350 Round trip, if bought in advance. The Director, Assistant Director and Field Liaisons, 7 staff, will travel to Anchorage to attend a State Wellness Summit. In addition, 48 Community Development Specialists will travel to Anchorage, $350.00 round trip, to attend a State Wide Wellness Summit for a total of $20,300.00.

C. Outside Travel. The Director and Assistant Director will attend a National Wellness Conference (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) plus the Director will travel with a Youth and Elder to Washington D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (3 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of $6,000.00.

Per Diem

A. Village. Three staff (Director, Field Liaison and Administrative Assistant) will travel to all 48 Village Work Sessions and will stay for 4 days with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of $110,410.00. Main office staff may leave prior to the 4 days are up to prepare for or attend other village conference depending on the schedule.

B. Anchorage. 48 Community Specialists will stay for 5 days at $135.00 per day. Travel to Anchorage for will require that staff travel in the day before or a stop in Bethel on the way into or back from Anchorage. This total is $32,400.00. 10 staff from the main office will also attend

the State Wellness Summit for 5 days at $135.00 per day for a total of $6,750.00. Total is $39,150.00.

C. Outside. The Director, Assistant Director will stay attend a National Conference for 6 days at $350.00 per day for a total of $4,200.00. The Director and a Youth and Elder will stay in Washington DC for 6 days at $350.00 per day for a total of $ 6,300.00. Total is $10,500.00.

Equipment

A. Computer/Printer/Fax. The Bethel based staff as well as the Community Development Specialists (57 staff) will get a computer, printer and fax, estimated at $3,000.00 for the package for a total of $ 171,000.00.
B. Vehicle. A vehicle to transport staff, Elders, Youth and delegates in Bethel will be purchased. Total is $40,000.00.

Supplies

A. Village. Supplies for the 48 Community Development Specialists will be $1,000.00 for a total of $48,000.00.
B. Bethel Based. Supplies for start up of the Bethel based office will be $5,000.00 plus $400.00 per month for a total of $9,800.00.

Food Supplies

When Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat hosts planning meetings, conferences or any other gathering bottled water and food snacks will be made available for guests at a total of $5,000.00.

Advertising/Printing

A Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat brochure explaining the program, poster, newspaper advertisements in regional papers, information supplements/mail-outs, local cable public service channel ads will be planned for a total of $5,000.00.

Dues/Fees

Registration Fee for 57 staff to attend the State Wellness Summit for $500.00 will be planned for a total of $28,000.00

Contractual

A. Professional Video Taping. Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat will contract to professionally video tape a village, unit and regional workshop, as well as an Elder/Youth Visioning Meeting for a total of $20,000.00.
B. Program Evaluator. Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat will contract with a professional Program Evaluator for $25,000.00.

Telephone

The 57 Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat staff will be budgeted $500.00 in telephone use in addition to 1 cell phone to be used in Bethel for $2,000.00 for a total of $30,500.00.

Postage/Freight

The 57 Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat staff will be budgeted $500.00 in postage/freight primarily to ship equipment to the village for a total of $28,500.00. Freight for shipping the vehicle to Bethel from Anchorage is estimated to be $6,000.00.

Building Rent

A. The 48 Community Development Specialists will rent a public office space for 12 month at $300.00 per month in the village for a total of $172,800.00.
B. When Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat hosts meetings in Bethel, meeting space will be rented for a Summit, Elder or Youth Visioning Meetings, Task Force Meetings or Regional Conferences for a total of $5,000.00.

Indirect Costs

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $31,818.00.

G. KC Orientation

AVCP will expend $7,850 for a two day Wellness Initiative Retreat to bring in each of the Village Coordinators, costs of food, off-site facility rental, and professional facilitator to assist in providing training and technical assistance regarding the project for an accelerated start on the Western CAPT and IOM process and orientation to data management requirements to maintain the integrity of project reporting and accountability.

Village Travel

Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Director, Assistant Director, or Field Liaison will travel to the Village Work Session, Unit Work Session and Core Team meeting (48 villages times 3 visits) in each village at least once. We estimated that the average round trip would be $250.00. The total for village travel is $36,000.00.

Per Diem

Village. Three staff (Director, Field Liaison and Administrative Assistant) will travel to all 48 Village Work Sessions and will stay for 4 days with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of $110,410.00. Main office staff may leave prior to the 4 days are up to prepare for or attend other village conference depending on the schedule because sometimes there are 2 to 3 villages meetings scheduled for the same days.

Indirect Costs

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $31,818.00.

H. KC Community Development Travel

Village Travel

The Community Development Specialists are the staff that play a key role in the community and at the regional level. This budget is for the Community Development Specialists to travel to Bethel to attend the Regional Conference, Summit, Task Force Meeting, Elder or Youth Visioning Meeting or Elder Capture Meeting. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Community Development Specialist will travel to Bethel (48 villages times 4 visits).. We estimated that the average round trip would be $250.00. The total for village travel is $48,000.00.

Per Diem

All 48 Community Development Specialists will travel to Bethel up to 4 times to attend Regional Conference, Summit, Task Force Meeting, Elder or Youth Visioning Meeting or Elder Capture Meeting and will stay from 3 day (2 trips) to 5 days (2 trips) with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of $149,760.00.

Indirect Costs

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $59,328.00.

I. KC Summit

Summit

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director will work with other AVCP Directors and Administrators and will coordinate a regional summit intended to be a work session for all villages and regional entities to meet, share, plan, and implement Community Wellness Plans. The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and Community Development Specialist will work directly with the Tribal Government, Schools, and other community entities to organize the Summit. The Summit is intended for villages and regional entities to come together, share, plan and implement on a regional basis on a specific topic regarding Community Wellness.

Travel

The Community Development Specialist will work with the Tribal Administrator in each of the 48 communities and/or Tribal Council in each village to identify 5 delegates to represent the community in a regional Summit in Bethel. Total $60,000.00

Per Diem

The 5 delegates from each of the 48 communities will stay in Bethel for 3 days for the Summit at $195.00 per day for a total of $140,400.00.

Stipends

An Elder from each Administrative Unit (10 in total) will attend the Summit from the Elders Visioning Committee and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 per day for 3 days for a total of $7,500.00.

Supplies

The Summit will be in Yup'ik so we will need translating equipment for a total of $5,000.00

Food Supplies

During the Summit a potluck will be held as well as food at the meetings during the day for a total of $5,000.00.

Advertisement/Printing

The Summit will be advertised in both regional newspapers with a full back page ad for $2,200.00 and $1,800.00 bags, brochures, radio ads, and agendas for a total of $4,000.00.

Contractual

Two professional Translators will be contacted for $400.00 per day (X2 people) for 3 days for a total of $2,400.00. The Summit will also be professional video taped for a total of $12,600.00.

Building Rent

The Cultural Center in Bethel will be rented for the 3 days for a total of $4,000.00

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $72,029.10

J. KC Regional

Regional Work Sessions

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and staff will coordinate a regional conference intended to be a work session for all communities to meet, share, plan, and implement their Community Wellness Plans. The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and Community Development Specialist will work directly with the Tribal Government, Schools, and other community entities to organize the Regional Conference. The regional work session will build upon previous work sessions and will bring all communities together to discuss and decide upon issues that impact several communities in the region. The Regional Conferences are intended for villages to come together and share successes in their own communities and plan or coordinate between all villages on those issues that they have in common.

Travel

The Community Development Specialist will work with the Tribal Administrator in each of the 48 communities and/or Tribal Council in each village to identify 5 delegates to represent the community in a Regional Work Session in Bethel. Total $60,000.00

Per Diem

The 5 delegates from each of the 48 communities will stay in Bethel for 3 days for the Summit at $195.00 per day for a total of $140,400.00.

Stipends

An Elder from each Administrative Unit (10 in total) will attend the Summit from the Elders Visioning Committee and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 per day for 3 days for a total of $7,500.00. In addition, three different Keynote Speakers will be invited to speak on each of the 3 days and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 for 3 days for a total of $2,250.00.

Supplies

The Summit will be in Yup'ik so we will need translating equipment for a total of $3,800.00

Food Supplies

During the Summit a potluck will be held as well as food at the meetings during the day for a total of $3,000.00.

Advertisement/Printing

The Summit will be advertised in both regional newspapers with a full back page ad for $2,200.00 and $800.00 brochures, radio ads, and agendas for a total of $3,000.00.

Contractual

Two professional Translators will be contacted for $400.00 per day (X2 people) for 3 days for a total of $2,400.00. The Summit will also be professional video taped for a total of $12,600.00.

Building Rent

The Cultural Center in Bethel will be rented for the 3 days for a total of $4,000.00

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it $70,324.80.

K. KC Unit

Unit Work Sessions

The Community Development Specialists will coordinate a unit conference intended to be a work session for anywhere from 4-10 communities to meet, share, plan and implement their Community Wellness Plans. The Community Development Specialist will work directly with the Tribal Government, Schools, and other community entities to organize the Unit Conference hosted by one of the villages. The work session will build upon previous work sessions and will bring communities together to discuss and decide upon issues that impact several communities in that Unit. The Unit Conferences are intended for villages to come together and share successes in their own communities and plan or coordinate between villages on those issues that they have in common.

Travel

The Community Development Specialist will work with the Tribal Administrator in each of the 48 communities and/or Tribal Council in each village to identify 10 delegates to represent the community in a Unit Work Session in a village. Total $96,000.00

Per Diem

The 10 delegates from each of the 48 communities will stay in the host village for 3 days for the Summit at $195.00 per day for a total of $280,800.00.

Stipends

An Elder from each Administrative Unit (10 in total) will attend the Unit Work Session from the Elders Visioning Committee and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 per day for 3 days for a total of $7,500.00. In addition, a Keynote Speaker will be invited to speak (at 10 different meetings) and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 for 1 day for a total of $2,250.00.

Supplies

The Unit Work Session will be in Yup'ik so we will need translating equipment for a total of $5,000.00 and $50.00 (x ten meetings) work of paper, pencils, etc. for a total of $5,000.00.

Food Supplies

Each of the 10 Unit Work Sessions will get a total of $500.00 for food supplies for the work sessions for a total of $5,000.00.

Advertisement/Printing

Each of the 10 Unit Work Sessions will get $300.00 for brochures, radio ads, and agendas for a total of $3,000.00.

Contractual

One professional Translator will be contacted for $400.00 per day for 3 days for a total of $12,000.00 for 10 Unit Work Sessions. One Unit Work Session will also be professional video taped for a total of $3,000.00

Building Rent

The Unit Work Sessions will be held in the village where a community building can be rented for 3 days (x 10 Unit Work Sessions) at $100.00 per day for a total of $3,000.00

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it $126,417.20.

L. KC Village

Stipends

Ten delegates from each village (48 communities) attend the Village Work Session and will be paid a stipend of $195.00 per day for 3 days for a total of $ 280,800.00. In addition, an Elder will be invited to speak (at 10 different meetings) and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 for 3 day for a total of $10,000.00.

Supplies

The Village Work Session will be in Yup'ik so we will need translating equipment for a total of $10,000.00 and $291.66 (x 48 meetings) work of paper, pencils, etc. for a total of $14,000.00.

Food Supplies

Each of the 48 Village Work Sessions will get a total of $500.00 for food supplies. for the work sessions for a total of $24,000.00.

Contractual

One Village Work Session will also be professional video taped for a total of $15,000.00

Building Rent

The Village Work Sessions will be held in the village where a community building can be rented for 3 days (x 10 Unit Work Sessions) at $100.00 per day for a total of $14,400.00

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it $111,360.00.

M. KC Task Force

Task Force

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat Director and staff will coordinate a regional Task Force as a result of the Summit to look at specific issues related to the Summit. The Task Force will make recommendations on specific issues raised at the Summit and will forward the recommendations to all the villages and regional entities.

Village Travel

Two people from each of the 10 Administrative Units travel to Bethel ($250.00 round trip) 4 times per year or one meeting per quarter for a total of $20,000.00.

Anchorage Travel

Two people from Anchorage who have expertise in the topic of the Task Force who will act as resources to travel to Bethel ($600.00 round trip) 4 times per year or one meeting per quarter for a total of $4,800.00 for the Task Force.

Outside Travel

One person from Outside who have expertise in the topic of the Task Force who will act as resources to travel to Bethel ($1,500.00 round trip) 4 times per year or one meeting per quarter for a total of $6,000.00 for the Task Force.

Per Diem

The 20 Task Force participants from the village will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $200 per day Per Diem; plus two people from Anchorage will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $250 per day; plus one person from outside will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $250 per day for a total of $17,500.00.

Stipends

The 20 Task Force participants from the village will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $200 per day Stipend; plus two people from Anchorage will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $250 per day Stipend; plus one person from outside will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $250 per day Stipend for a total of $17,500.00.

Supplies

The Task Force will meet 4 time per year and have $400.00 to spend on supplies for a total of $1,600.00.

Food Supplies

The Task Force will meet 4 time per year and have $400.00 to spend on food for a total of $1,600.00.

Contractual

The Task Force meeting will be professional video taped for a total of $15,000.00.

Building Rent

The 4 Task Force meetings per year ($500.00 per meeting) will rent building space for a total of $2,000.00

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $34,923.20.

N. KC Elder Visioning

Elder Visioning

The Elder Visioning Committee will provide advise, guidance and direction regarding issues related to Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat and regional issues. Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat's core goal is to continue to bring together the people of all ages in the tribal community in order to revitalize the spirit and teachings of Yup'ik/Cup'ik/Dene culture and to use them as tools to create a brighter future for our young people. The Elders say that our language and traditional values is the compass for life.

Village Travel

One Elder from each of the 10 Administrative Units travel to Bethel ($250.00 round trip) 4 times per year or one meeting per quarter for a total of $10,000.00.

Anchorage Travel

Two Elders will travel to Anchorage to attend the State Wellness Summit ($600.00 round trip) for a total of $1,200.00.

Outside Travel

One Elder will travel outside to Washington DC for a total of $1,200.00

Per Diem

The 10 Elders from the village will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $200 per day Per Diem; plus two Elders will travel to Anchorage for 4 days at $250 per day; plus one Elder will travel outside for 4 days at $250 per day for a total of $31,000.00.

Stipends

The 10 Elders from the village will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $200 per day Stipend; plus two Elders will travel to Anchorage for 4 days at $250 per day Stipend; plus one Elder will travel outside for 4 days at $250 per day Stipend for a total of $31,000.00.

Supplies

The Elders will meet 4 times per year and have $500.00 to spend on supplies for a total of $2,600.00.

Food Supplies

The Elders will meet 4 times per year and have $500.00 to spend on food for a total of $2,000.00.

Contractual

The Elder Visioning meeting will be professional video taped for a total of $15,000.00.

Building Rent

The 4 Elder Visioning meetings per year ($1,000.00 per meeting) will rent building space for a total of $4,000.00

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $ 29,310.00.

O. KC Youth Visioning

Youth Visioning

The Youth Visioning Committee will provide advise, guidance and direction regarding issues related to Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat and regional issues. Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat's core goal is to continue to bring together the people of all ages in the tribal community in order to revitalize the

spirit and teachings of Yup'ik/Cup'ik/Dene culture and to use them as tools to create a brighter future for our young people. The Elders say that our language and traditional values is the compass for life.

Village Travel

One Youth from each of the 10 Administrative Units travel to Bethel ($250.00 round trip) 4 times per year or one meeting per quarter for a total of $10,000.00.

Anchorage Travel

Two Youth will travel to Anchorage to attend the State Wellness Summit ($600.00 round trip) for a total of $1,200.00.

Outside Travel

One Youth will travel outside to Washington DC for a total of $1,200.00

Per Diem

The 10 Youth from the village will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $200 per day Per Diem; plus two Youth will travel to Anchorage for 4 days at $250 per day; plus one Youth will travel outside for 4 days at $250 per day for a total of $31,000.00.

Stipends

The 10 Youth from the village will meet 4 times per year for 3 days at $200 per day Stipend; plus two Youth will travel to Anchorage for 4 days at $250 per day Stipend; plus one Youth will travel outside for 4 days at $250 per day Stipend for a total of $31,000.00.

Supplies

The Youth will meet 4 times per year and have $500.00 to spend on supplies for a total of $2,600.00.

Food Supplies

The Youth Visioning will meet 4 times per year and have $500.00 to spend on food for a total of $2,000.00.

Contractual
The Youth Visioning meeting will be professional video taped for a total of $15,000.00.
Building Rent
The 4 Youth Visioning meetings per year ($1,000.00 per meeting) will rent building space for a total of $4,000.00
Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $ 29,310.00.

End.
(2.22.06)

Association of Village Council Presidents
Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal
Language/Culture: Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center

Introduction

The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) presents this plan as part of the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal. The focus on Language/Culture is one of the four focus areas of "Improving All Our Lives". AVCP will take the lead and accept responsibility for the area of development under the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa (YP) "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal:

> Strengthening and maintaining Southwest Alaska Native people's values, language and culture in the modern global environment.

Statement of Need

The Central Yup'ik Eskimo language is the second most commonly spoken Native language spoken in the United States and the third most common in North America, north of Mexico following Navajo and Inuktitut. More than half of the Native residents of South Western Alaska speak Yup'ik as their first language. It is the first language of everyone from the Eldest to the Youngest in one quarter of the villages.

This continued cultural and linguistic vitality has placed the Yupiit among the most traditional Native American groups, actively working to both retain the best of their past and to carry important values and traditions forward into the future. Although the language is one of the strongest in North America, there is drastic loss of language and culture in the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Region of Alaska in recent years. The Association of Village Council Presidents proposes to create a center to address the needs and issues of Native language and culture on a regional basis.

Progress To Date

As part of the 2005 Association of Village Council Presidents Strategic Plan and at the direction of the Board of Directors a regional cultural heritage center was identified as a priority. Preliminary research, investigation and planning into the proposed Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center (July, 2005 Research Paper, Agnew::Beck) has been completed. The 42nd Annual AVCP Convention held October 4-6, 2005; passed Resolution 05-10-26 authorizing AVCP to seek planning funds and to create a regional planning team to plan and implement the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center.

Two work sessions were held in July, 2005 to start the discussions of the proposed Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center. The Center was envisioned by the regional leaders who participated in the discussions to help build the vision of the center. They include (July, 2005 Research Paper, Agnew::Beck):

- Empower communities to be strong in culture, heritage and language
- For the whole region
- Gather and combine efforts
- Bring artifacts home to the region and make them available to the people
- Create events and materials to spread Yup'ik culture and language around the world
- Develop local talent and expertise

There is no doubt that there is a considerable amount of work yet to be completed. As it was stated in the article "Y-K Cultural Heritage Center plans seem to get off on the right foot" (Tundra Drums, July 28, 2005, p. 4):

> It is no secret that the proposed Y-K Heritage Center is a natural transformation for us. Its time is here. The Center will empower communities to be strong in culture and language. It will establish ownership and maintenance of indigenous cultural knowledge and provide education, as well as preserve art and traditions. It will help us maintain our values and provide advocacy.

Project Description

The strategy for the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center is to start with the quality programs and facilities in place and expand from there.

Heritage Center

This proposal is an initiative to celebrate and strengthen Yup'ik language and culture as the purpose of the Association of Village Council Presidents' Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center. Yup'ik people share a commitment and great pride in and concern for the vitality of their indigenous language and culture. Through this proposal the Association of Village Council Presidents will create a model to demonstrate a comprehensive and systematic indigenous language and cultural knowledge center.

Although the region has in place a number of excellent programs already doing much of the work conceived for a regional heritage center; they are not well coordinated which is one of the purposes of the proposed center. There is also a current facility; although not configured in a way not to allow for a full heritage center to be housed. This facility needs both programmatic and physical modifications to address the potential needs of the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center.

The intent is to help build and maintain strong Yup'ik language and culture. A strong grounding in Yup'ik identify allows for not only cultural and linguistic benefits, but also extends to social, economic, and educational benefits for the whole region. The Center will have strong ties to the communities in the region and will not only focus on the past but on how real life is lived today, and what the future of the region brings therefore making the Center a important catalyst for positive change for the people of the Delta.

Division Departments and Staffing

The Division Administrator for the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center is responsible for those departments with in the Division including the Yupiit Piciryarait_Museum; Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children" Wellness Program; Elder and Youth Department, and the Yup'ik Knowledge Center Department. In addition, the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center will continue to work closely with and coordinate, develop, plan, and implement services with the Calista Elders Council.

Yupiit Piciryarait Museum Department

1. The Facility

The current facility is owned by the University of Alaska, which oversees facility operations and maintenance and provides building security. The University is also in charge of renting out the facility's conference space. The facility also houses the Consortium Library which is operated by the City of Bethel and the University of Alaska. The Association of Village Council Presidents operates the museum and gift shop.

The building is currently located in Bethel near the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Kuskokwim Campus and Bethel City Offices and in close proximity to the US Fish and Wildlife Offices. Construction of the facility was completed in 1995, funded through a State appropriation and federal funds for a total construction cost of $6.15 million.

2. The Museum

The Yupiit Piciryarait Cultural Center and Museum Mission is to:

> Sustain the Yup'ik culture, history, language, and arts via the transmission of knowledge from this generation of elders into the future.

The Yupiit Piciryarait Cultural Center and Museum was transferred to the Association of Village Council Presidents in 1995 when the new building was constructed. The Museum was originally started in 1965 as the Bethel Museum established by the City of Bethel. The move to the new building, which also houses a library and conference rooms and Museum Shop, has been a great step in securing the valuable collections from the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Region of Western Alaska.

The museum occupies 3,800 square feet including galleries, storage, a gift shop, and offices of the 18,000 square foot facility. The museum houses approximately 500 pieces of art, pictures and artifacts. Two galleries display the permanent exhibits of Athabascan, Cup'ik, and Yup'ik people of the Delta in ancient and contemporary times. The third galley is reserved for short-term exhibits that include some Native collections.

The Museum will utilize the Elder Visioning Committee for guidance and direction. At a strategic planning session, held in 2004, the Association of Village Council Presidents

determined the need for this facility in which the museum is housed, to better represent, serve and perpetuate the language and culture of the region. Therefore, this proposal is to create the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center encompassing the Museum and other language and culture related departments.

Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children" Wellness Program Department

The Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children's" Mission is:

> To create formats on individual, village, unit and regional levels a journey towards a well community in which all entities of that community shall work together under the direction of the Elders to restore a healthy community strong in its culture and language.

Despite the FY04 cut to the Alaska Federation of Native Wellness Program, the Association of Village Council Presidents requests that the Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat wellness program for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta be considered worthy of continued federal funding as a healthy model for change. The Association of Village Council Presidents wishes to expand the core staff to every village, coordinate village, unit and regional work sessions, organize regional topic specific summits, coordinate topic specific task forces, and organize Elder and Youth Visioning.

Please refer to the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal for a full description of the proposed Kinguliamta Ciunerkaat "Securing A Future For Our Children" Community Wellness Program.

Elder & Youth Department

The Association of Village Council Presidents recognizes the urgency of creating the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center because the elders of the region, who lived traditional lifestyles and were taught *Yuuyaraq* "Way of living" by their Elders, as passing on. As each one passes, a link to the region's rich way of life is lost. At the same time, the Youth of the region under the age of 18 years of age make up more than half of the population on the Delta.

As with all the Departments with the Division, the Elder and Youth Department will work with the Elder Visioning Committee and the Youth Visioning Committee to provide advise, guidance and direction regarding issues related to Elders and Youth of the region. The core goal is to continue to bring together the people of all ages in the community in order to revitalize the spirit and teachings of Yup'ik/Cup'ik/Dene culture and to use them as tools to create a brighter future for our young people.

The Elders say that our language and traditional values is the compass for life. In an article titled, *Language Forms Foundation For New Stores* (The Tundra Drums; February 23, 2006; p. 7), Professor Oscar Kawagley, Bethel, said, today's young Natives "do not know who they are or where they belong in this world." "Children today need to know

their language and the old stories that will enable them to continue. It's very complicated to form a Native identity." And so, the Elder and Youth Department of the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center will bring to the table that issues that pertain to the Elders and Youth of the region and to the forefront of discussions so that plans may be made to change thing in a positive manner.

The Elder and Youth Department will also work closely with the Calista Elders Council on projects associated with the Elders and the Youth of the region, such as topic specific gatherings, translation, transcriptions and overall documentation of Yup'ik language and culture.

1. Elder Capture Program

Within the Elder and Youth Department, the Elder Capture Program will manage an Elder Capture Program whose purpose is to document and share the knowledge that Elders wish to share.

The first project for the program will be documenting "Surviving The Era Of Many Deaths". An Elder Knowledge Capture Conference will provide the opportunity to initiative the beginnings of documenting Yup'ik history during the early 1900's. What was Yup'ik lifelike before the epidemic and what was it like after? What helped people pull through the experiences?

Twenty (20) Elders, all above the age of 80, will be brought to Bethel from the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Villages to address how our people survived the "Era of Many Deaths". They will be professionally video taped for educational purposes and these tapes were to be used in the region for healing and learning purposes. The Elders will speak of their first hand experience so that we may learn as a people how our people survived. These lessons will be used through out our region to plan for such events in the future and assist in prevention. These video tapes will be recorded in the Yup'ik language and will be transcribed and translated into English. The intent is to share with all of our villages what we learn through this process.

2. Elder Symposium Program

Within the Elder and Youth Department, the Elder Symposium Program will be in place. The Symposium will be a formal meeting held for the discussion of a particular subject chosen by the Elders and during which Elders and others may make presentations. The Symposium is intended for Elders and Youth to get together share. These topic specific gatherings will be professionally documented and transcribed and translated and put into publication for the whole region. It is also intended that this mechanism will attract those Native Youth on the Delta who are engaged in formal western education to start interacting with regional Elders on their specific topic of study. It is a way of connecting and building upon the Youth as a resource for the benefit of all the people in the region to gain from.

Yup'ik Knowledge Center Department

The Yup'ik Knowledge Center's focus is on education and will celebrate and strengthen Native language and culture. The Association of Village Council Presidents and all the villages on the Delta share a commitment and great pride in and concern for the vitality of the Yup'ik languages and culture. Through this proposal, the Association of Village Council Presidents will create a model to demonstrate a comprehensive and systematic indigenous language cultural knowledge center.

The Central Yup'ik Eskimo language is the second most commonly spoken Native language spoken in the United States and the third most common in North America, north of Mexico following Navajo and Inuktitut. More than half of the Native residents of South Western Alaska speak Yup'ik as their first language. It is the first language of everyone from the Eldest to the Youngest in one quarter of the villages. This continued cultural and linguistic vitality has placed the Yupiit among the most traditional Native American groups, actively working to both retain the best of their past and to carry important values and traditions forward into the future.

This initiative will create a cultural knowledge and study center in Bethel. The Knowledge Center will be the focus for Native Language and Cultural Studies that will develop and support a network of Native teachers, scholars and professional dedicated to perpetuate Native cultural knowledge, values and language. The Knowledge Center will offer courses, designed by Native instructors, for students to learn about the language, literature, history, art, science, spirituality, philosophy, social systems among others.

The initial partners in this initiative are the Association of Village Council Presidents, Bristol Bay Native Association, University of Alaska-Fairbanks Kuskokwim Campus and Bristol Bay Campus, area school districts, Calista Elders Council, and others.

Please refer to the Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal for a full description of the proposed Yup'ik Knowledge Center proposal.

Work Plan

Goal 1:	**To have a Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center Strategic Plan**
Objective 1:	**To hire a Division Administrator for the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center**
Activities:	Advertise and fill Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center Administrator Position, Orientation and Training conducted for Administrator, Start the process for creating a Strategic Plan with Association of Village Council Presidents Administration and Staff.

Objective 2: **To Hold Planning Work Sessions**

Activities: Work with each Staff, Administration, Partners, Tribes, and others to identify stakeholders in Work Session, plan and convene Planning Work Session to start the process for the drafting the strategic plan, create an agenda, make travel plans for stakeholders to meetings, attend the work sessions, complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the work sessions, participate and share success and progress of Work Sessions.

Objective 3: **Draft and Finalize Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center Strategic Plan**

Activities: Plan Work Sessions, facilitate the meetings, write the draft, review the draft, make changes to the draft, present the draft to stakeholders, finalize the draft and then write and submit the final strategic plan to Administration. Considerations of the strategic plan may include but are not limited to agreeing on a concept and considering the following options.

A. Keep status quo or "as is"
B. Create a plan to collaborate between exiting programs and partners by creating a program "without walls"
C. Create a plan for funding for adequate staff and program support
D. Create a facility management plan to either modify or expand the existing building
E. Create a plan to build or modify the a new facility

Goal 2: **To create and maintain an Elder and Youth Department**

Objective 1: **To bring together Elders and Youth in order to revitalize the spirit and teachings of Yup'ik/Cup'ik/Dene language and culture.**

Activities: Work with each Tribal Council to identify and coordinate Elder and Youth delegates, create an agenda for Elder and Youth meetings, make travel plans for Elders and Youth, attend the Elder and Youth Visioning Committee Meetings, Elder Capture Conferences, Elder Symposiums, etc., complete follow up reports, document accomplishments in the meetings, work with other departments on projects associated with Elders and Youth, attend village, unit or regional work sessions.

Objective 2: **To establish and maintain an Elder Capture Program**

Activities: The Elder Capture Program will document Elder Knowledge, travel to villages, organize conferences, make travel arrangements, translate and transcribe, draft documents or reports, create publications, work with other departments on projects associated with Elders, attend Elder and Youth Visioning Committee Meetings, attend village, unit and regional work sessions.

Objective 3: **To establish and Maintain an Elder Symposium Program**

Activities: The Elder Symposium Program will plan, organize and hold formal meetings, travel to villages organize conferences, make travel arrangements, translate and transcribe, draft documents or reports, create publications, work with other departments on projects associated with Elders, attend Elder and Youth Visioning Committee Meetings, attend village, unit and regional work sessions,

Goal 3: **To create and maintain a Yup'ik Knowledge Center Department**

Objective 1: **To establish and maintain Yup'ik language and culture Program**

Activities: Hire a staff, create a mission for the cultural knowledge and study center, create a Yup'ik Language and Cultural Studies plan, establish partnerships with other Native and regional entities, develop and support a network of Native teachers, scholars and professionals, offer courses.

Evaluation

The Association of Village Council Presidents will utilize a professional outside evaluator in addition to an Internal Evaluation conducted by Elders from the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta as well as staff associated with the program.

Budget

A. Cultural Heritage Division

	Budget
500-Wages	
1 Administrator JC80S2	87,774.00
1 Administrative Assistant-JC40S5	49,760.00
1 Event Coordinator-JC45S7	58,353.00
1 Project Manager-JC60S6	68,943.00
1 Receptioninst-JC30S2	36,272.00
500-Wages Total	**301,102.00**
515- Fringe (46%)	138,506.92
Personnel Total	**439,608.92**
531-Travel	
Village	2,500.00
Anchorage	2,100.00
Outside	4,800.00
531-Total Travel	**9,400.00**
532- Per Diem	22,100.00
540-Equipment Purchase	60,700.00
560-Supplies	9,800.00
564-Food Supplies	1,000.00
565-Adv/Print	10,000.00
567 - Dues/Fees	2,000.00
585- Contractual	40,000.00
602-Telephone	1,000.00
603-Postage/Freight	7,500.00
608-Building Rent	5,000.00
Total	608,108.92

AVCP Indirect 30%	181,824.57
Total Cost	**789,933.49**

B. Museum Department

	Budget
500-Wages	
1 Director-JC70S3	67,181.00
1 Curator-JC60S5	65,655.00
1 Shop Man.-JC45S5	52,931.00
500-Wages Total	185,767.00
515- Fringe (46%)	85,452.82
Personnel Total	271,219.82
531-Travel	
Village	2,500.00
Anchorage	1,750.00
Outside	4,800.00
531-Total Travel	**9,050.00**
532- Per Diem	9,325.00
540-Equipment Purchase	12,000.00
560-Supplies	13,000.00
564-Food Supplies	1,000.00
565-Adv/Print	5,000.00
567 - Dues/Fees	2,000.00
585- Contractual	120,000.00
602-Telephone	1,000.00
603-Postage/Freight	3,000.00
608-Building Rent	24,000.00
Total	470,594.82

AVCP Indirect 30%	141,178.45
Total Cost	**611,773.27**

C. Elder & Youth Department

	Budget
500-Wages	
1 Director-JC70S3	67,181.00
1 Coordinator-JC45S7	58,353.00
500-Wages Total	**125,534.00**
515- Fringe (46%)	57,745.64
Personnel Total	183,279.64
531-Travel	
Village	2,500.00
Anchorage	1,750.00
Outside	4,800.00
531-Total Travel	9,050.00
532- Per Diem	9,325.00
540-Equipment Purchase	6,000.00
560-Supplies	5,000.00
564-Food Supplies	4,000.00
565-Adv/Print	2,000.00
585- Contractual	15,000.00
602-Telephone	1,000.00
603-Postage/Freight	2,000.00
608-Building Rent	4,000.00
Total	235,254.64
AVCP Indirect 30%	70,576.39
Total Cost	**305,831.03**

D. Elder Capture

	Budget
500-Wages	
1 Program Manager-JC50S7	64,545
1 Administrative Assistant-JC30S7	46,118
3 Oral Historians-JC35S7	148,005
Transcriber/Translators- JC35S27	148,005
1 Editor/Publisher-JC40S113	66,417
500-Wages Total	**473,090**
515- Fringe (46%)	**217,621**
Personnel Total	690,711
531-Travel	
Village	23,000
Anchorage	3,150
Outside	5,000
531-Total Travel	**31,150**
532- Per Diem	**28,300**
534-Stipends	**6,000**
540-Equipment Purchase	**67,000**
560-Supplies	**6,000**
564-Food Supplies	**10,000**
565-Adv/Print	**5000**
567 - Dues/Fees	**5,000**
585- Contractual	**10000**
602-Telephone	**5,000**
603-Postage/Freight	5000
608-Building Rent	5,000

Total	**874,161**
AVCP Indirect 30%	**259,626**
Total Cost	**1,133,787**

E. Symposium

	Budget
531-Travel	
Village	10,000
Anchorage	1,200
Outside	1,500
531-Total Travel	**12,700**
532- Per Diem	**26,500**
534-Stipends	**14,000**
560-Supplies	**400**
564-Food Supplies	**400**
565-Adv/Print	**2,000**
Total	**56,000**
AVCP Indirect 30%	**16,632**
Total Cost	**72,632**

Budget Narrative

A. Cultural Heritage Division

Personnel

A. Division Administrator. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $87,774.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including division, department and program management, supervision of staff and Directors, collection of data, coordination of the project evaluation, maintaining division files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP Administrators and Directors to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines.

C. Administrative Assistant. 1.0 FTE will provide support to the program to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. The Administrative Assistant wages are estimated at $49,760.00 per year.

D. Event Coordinator. 1.0 FTE will coordinate events for the Division including work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings, and Task Force Meetings. The Event Coordinator salary is estimated at $58,353.00 per year.

E. Project Manager. 1.0 FTE will manage projects associated with the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center including projects within Division Departments. Such projects may include grant writing, data collection, report writing, surveys, presentations, proposal writing, working with other entities on teams on projects, travel to work sessions, and other meetings. The wages is budgeted at $68,943.00 per year.

F. Receptionist. 1.0 FTE will provide support to both Division and Departments in receiving calls, answering questions, greeting guests and co workers, and other duties associated with providing support to the village and Bethel based staff. Wages are estimated to be $36,272.00 per year.

G. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $138,506.92.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Administrator or Project Manger will to travel to at least 10 Village or Unit Work Session and Core Team meetings. We estimated that the average round trip would be $250.00. The total for village travel is $2,500.00.

B. Anchorage Travel. The Administrator will attend 4 meetings in Anchorage with the funding agency at the beginning, middle and end of the grant. Airfare is estimated at $350 Round trip, if bought in advance. The Administrator and Project Manger will travel to Anchorage to attend a State Wellness Summit. Total travel is estimated at $2,100.00.

C. Outside Travel. The Administrator and Project Manager will attend a National Wellness Conference (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) plus the Administrator and Project Manger will travel Washington D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of $4,800.00.

Per Diem

The Administrator and Project Manager will travel to approximately 20 Village Work Sessions, Core Team Meetings or Unit Work Sessions and will stay for 4 days with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of $14,000.00. The Administrator or Project Manger will travel to Anchorage at least 6 times for an average of 5 days for an average of $135.00 per diem for a total of $4,050.00. Administrator or Project Manager will travel outside for 4 times for an average of 6 days at $350.00 per day per diem for a total of $4,050.00. Total Per Diem is $22,100.00.

Equipment

A. Computer/Printer/Fax. The 5 staff will get a computer, printer and fax, estimated at $3,000.00 for the package for a total of $ 15,000.00.
B. Vehicle. A vehicle to transport staff, Elders, Youth and delegates in Bethel will be purchased. Total is $40,000.00.
C. Translating Equipment. Translating equipment will be purchased for $5,700.00.00

Supplies

A. Bethel Based. Supplies for start up of the Bethel based office will be $5,000.00 plus $400.00 per month for a total of $9,800.00.

Food Supplies

The Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center hosts planning meetings, conferences or any other gathering bottled water and food snacks will be made available for guests at a total of $1,000.00.

Advertising/Printing

A Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center brochure explaining the program, poster, newspaper advertisements in regional papers, information supplements/mail-outs, local cable public service channel ads will be planned for a total of $10,000.00.

Dues/Fees

Registration Fee for 4 staff to attend the State Wellness Summit for $500.00 will be planned for a total of $2,000.00

Contractual

A. Program Evaluation. The Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center will contract with a professional Program Evaluator for $20,000.00.
B. Business Plan. The Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center will contract to create a business plan for $20,000.00.

Telephone

Budgeted $1,000.00 in telephone use..

Postage/Freight

Freight for shipping the vehicle to Bethel from Anchorage is estimated to be $6,000.00. $1,500.00 for postage/freight for daily operations of division.

Building Rent

When the Yukon Kuskokwim Heritage Center hosts meetings in Bethel, meeting space will be rented for a total of $5,000.00.

Indirect Costs

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $181,824.57.

B. Museum Department

Personnel

A. Department Director. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $67,181.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including program management, supervision of staff, collections, project evaluation, maintaining program files and artifacts and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Director will also work with outside entities on Museum projects.

B. Curator. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $65,655.00 in wages. This position will provide Assistance to the Director in the implementation of the approved scope of work including museum management, collection of artifacts, coordination of exhibits, maintaining program files and artifacts and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Curator will also work with outside entities on Museum projects.

C. Shop Manager. 1.0 FTE will manage the Museum Shop and carry out work plans associated with the shop. The Shop Manager wages are estimated at $52,931.00 per year.

D. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $85,452.00.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Director or Curator will travel to the Village Work Session, Unit Work Session and Core Team meetings in the village at least 10 times. We estimated that the average round trip would be $250.00. The total for village travel is $2,500.00.

B. Anchorage Travel. The Director or Curator will attend 4 meetings in Anchorage with the funding agency at the beginning, middle and end of the grant. Airfare is estimated at $350 Round trip, if bought in advance. The Director and Curator will travel to Anchorage to attend a State Wellness Summit. It is estimated to be $350.00 round trip for a total of $1,750.00.

C. Outside Travel. The Director and Curator will attend a National Wellness Conference (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) plus the Director will travel with the Curator D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of $4,800.00.

Per Diem

A. Village. The Director or Curator will travel to 5 Village Work Sessions and will stay for 2 days with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of $.1,950.00.
B. Anchorage. The Director and Curator will stay for 4 days at $135.00 per day. Travel to Anchorage for will require that staff travel in the day before or a stop in Bethel on the way into or back from Anchorage. This total is $1,800.00. The Director and Curator will also attend the State Wellness Summit for 5 days at $135.00 per day for a total of $1,350.00.

C. Outside. The Director and Curator will stay attend a National Conference for 3 days at $350.00 per day for a total of $2,100.00. The Director and Curator will stay in Washington DC for 3 days at $350.00 per day for a total of approximately $ 2,125.00.

Equipment

Computer/Printer/Fax. The 3 Museum staff will get a computer, printer and fax, estimated at $4,000.00 for the package for a total of $ 12,000.00.

Supplies

Supplies for the Museum will be $1,083.00 per month for 12 months for a total of $13,000.00.

Food Supplies

When the Museum hosts planning meetings, conferences or any other gathering bottled water and food snacks will be made available for guests at a total of $1,000.00.

Advertising/Printing

A Museum brochure explaining the program, poster, newspaper advertisements in regional papers for a total of $5,000.00.

Dues/Fees

Registration Fee State Wellness Summit for (2 staff) times $500.00 will be planned for a total of $1,000.00 plus $1,000.00 for Museum related newsletters or magazines.

Contractual

A. Architectural Design. The Museum will contract to professionally assess the current facility and/or proposed new facility for a total of $60,000.00.
B. Business Plan. The Museum will contract with a professional to write a business plan for $60,000.00.

Telephone

The telephone is budgeted for a total of $1,000.00.

Postage/Freight

Postage/freight estimated to be $3,000.00.

Building Rent

The Museum currently rents space in the existing facility for $24,000.00 per year.

Indirect Costs

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $141,178.45.

C. Elder & Youth Department

Personnel

A. Department Director. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $67,181.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including program management, supervision of staff, collections, project evaluation, maintaining program files and artifacts and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Director will also work with outside entities on Elder and Youth projects.

B. Coordinator. 1.0 FTE will provide local support and coordination of Elder and Youth activities within the division. The position are estimated at approximately $58,353 per year.

C. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $57,745.64.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the Director or Curator will travel to the Village Work Session, Unit Work Session and Core Team meetings in the village at least 10 times. We estimated that the average round trip would be $250.00. The total for village travel is $2,500.00.

B. Anchorage Travel. The Director will attend 4 meetings in Anchorage with the funding agency at the beginning, middle and end of the grant. Airfare is estimated at $350 Round trip, if bought in advance. The Director and Coordinator will travel to Anchorage to attend a State Wellness Summit. It is estimated to be $350.00 round trip for a total of $1,750.00.

C. Outside Travel. The Director and Coordinator will attend a National Wellness Conference (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) plus the Director will travel with the

Coordinator D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of $4,800.00.

Per Diem

A. Village. The Director or Coordinator will travel to 5 Village Work Sessions and will stay for 2 days with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of $.1,950.00.
B. Anchorage. The Director and Coordinator will stay for 4 days at $135.00 per day. Travel to Anchorage for will require that staff travel in the day before or a stop in Bethel on the way into or back from Anchorage. This total is $1,800.00. The Director and Curator will also attend the State Wellness Summit for 5 days at $135.00 per day for a total of $1,350.00.
C. Outside. The Director and Coordinator will stay attend a National Conference for 3 days at $350.00 per day for a total of $2,100.00. The Director and Curator will stay in Washington DC for 3 days at $350.00 per day for a total of approximately $ 2,125.00.

Equipment

Computer/Printer/Fax. The Elder and Youth Staff will get a computer, printer and fax, estimated at $3,000.00 for the package for a total of $6,000.00.

Supplies

Supplies for the Elder and Youth Department will be $5,000.00 per year.

Food Supplies

When the Elder and Youth Department hosts planning meetings, conferences or any other gathering bottled water and food snacks will be made available for guests at a total of $4,000.00.

Advertising/Printing

Advertising/printing for the Elder and Youth Department will be $2,000.00 per year.

Contractual

Professional Video Taping. The Elder and Youth Department will contract to professionally video tape a gathering for a total of $15,000.00.

Telephone

The budget will be $1,000.00 for telephone use per year.

Postage/Freight

Postage/freight will be budgeted at $2,000.00 per year.

Building Rent

Building rent for the Elder and Youth Department will be $4,000.00 per year.
Indirect Costs

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $70,576.00.

D. Elder Capture

Personnel

A. Department Director. 1.0 FTE from this grant for a total of $64,545.00 in wages. This position will provide the implementation of the approved scope of work including program management, supervision of staff, collecting knowledge from Elders, project evaluation, maintaining program files and administrative reports, direct working relationship with tribes in villages, team work with other AVCP staff to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions, summits, Elder and Youth meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. Director will also work with outside entities on Elder and Youth projects.

B. Administrative Assistant. 1.0 FTE will provide support to the program to carry out work plans, and coordination of work sessions and Elder meetings and Task Force Meetings to implement the goals and objectives under the approved timelines. The Administrative Assistant wages are estimated at $46,118.00 per year.

C. Oral Historians. 3.0 FTE will gather Elder Knowledge directly working with Elders on projects outlined in the plans either in the villages or at gatherings. The Oral Historians will be assigned to the three sections of the Delta, either to the Coastal, Yukon or Kuskokwim Sub-regions. The Oral Historians will work hand in hand with the translators/transcribers on projects. The Oral Historians wages are estimated to be $49,335.00 for a total of $148,005.00.

D. Transcriber/Translator. 3.0 FTE will transcribe/translate Elder Knowledge directly working with Elders on projects outlined in the plans either in the villages or at gatherings. The Transcribers/Translators will be assigned to the three sections of the Delta, either to the Coastal, Yukon or Kuskokwim Sub-regions. The Translators/Transcribers will work hand in hand with the Oral Historians on projects. The Translators/Transcribers wages are estimated to be $49,335.00 for a total of $148,005.00.

E. Editor/Publisher. 1.0 FTE will manage the editing and publication of all Elder Capture materials in conjunction with the Program Manger. These publication will be the property of the Association of Village Council Presidents. The Editor/Publisher wages is estimated to be $66,417.00 per year.

F. The Fringe Benefits are calculated at 46% and include: 6.20% FICA; 1.45% MED; 2.19% ESC; 13.47% Leave; 5.97% Pension; 15.63% Health; 1.09% Workers Compensation for a total of $217,621.00.

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Therefore, we estimated that the 3 Oral Historians and 3 Transcribers/Translators and the Director as well as the Editor/Publisher will travel at $250 round trip to the Village at least 10 times for a total of $23,000 00.

B. Anchorage Travel. The Director will attend 4 meetings in Anchorage with the funding agency at the beginning, middle and end of the grant. Airfare is estimated at $350 Round trip, if bought in advance for a estimate of $1,400.00. The Director and Editor/Publisher will travel to Anchorage to attend a State Wellness Summit. It is estimated to be $350.00 round trip for a total of $1,750.00.

C. Outside Travel. The Director and Editor/Publisher will attend a National Wellness Conference (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) plus the Director will travel with the Coordinator D.C. to share with Congress the success of the program (2 times $1,200.00 round trip) for a total of approximately $5,000.00.

Per Diem

A. Village. The Director, Editor/Publisher, Oral Historians and the Transcribers/Translators will travel to 7 villages and will stay for 2 day with the per diem rate of $195 per day for a total of approximately $20,925.00

B. Anchorage. The Director and Editor/Publisher will stay for 4 days at $135.00 per day. Travel to Anchorage for will require that staff travel in the day before or a stop in Bethel on the way into or back from Anchorage. This total is $1,800.00. The Director and Editor/Publisher will also attend the State Wellness Summit for 5 days at $135.00 per day for a total of $1,350.00.

C. Outside. The Director and Publisher will stay attend a National Conference for 3 days at $350.00 per day for a total of $2,100.00. The Director and Curator will stay in Washington DC for 3 days at $350.00 per day for a total of approximately $ 2,125.00.

Stipends

An Elder from each Administrative Unit (10 in total) will attend the Elder Capture Symposium from village and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 per day for 3 days for approximately $6,000.00.

Equipment

A. Computer/Printer/Fax. The 9 staff will get a computer, printer and fax, estimated at $3,000.00 for the package for a total of $27,000.00.
B. Vehicle. A vehicle to transport staff, Elders, Youth and delegates in Bethel will be purchased. Total is $40,000.00.

Supplies

The Translating/Transcribing equipment supply budget will be $6,000.00

Food Supplies

During the Summit a potluck will be held as well as food at the meetings during the day for a total of $10,000.00.

Advertisement/Printing

The Elder Capture will be advertised in both regional newspapers with a full back page ad for $2,200.00 and $2,800.00 bags, brochures, radio ads, and agendas for a total of $5,000.00.

Dues/Fees

Dues and fees will be budgeted at $5,000.00

Contractual

The Elder Capture will also be professional video taped for a total of $10,000.00.

Telephone

The telephone budget will be $5,000.00 per year.

Postage/Freight

The postage/freight budget will be $5,000.00 per year.

Building Rent

The Cultural Center in Bethel will be rented for the 3 days for a total of $5,000.00

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $259,626.00.

E. Symposium

Travel

A. Village Travel. Round trip seat fare flight by small aircraft differs to all the 48 villages in the region. Ten men and ten women (20 people)would travel to Bethel at an average of $250.00 round trip for an estimated $10,000.00.
B. Anchorage Travel. Two people from Anchorage would travel to Bethel ($600.00 round trip) to attend the Symposium for a total of $1,200.00

C. Outside Travel. One person would travel from outside to Bethel for $1,500.00 round trip.

Per Diem

A. Village. 20 Elders will be paid per diem for 5 days at $195.00 per day for a total of $19,500.00. We realize that some of the Elders may need escorts, so we budgeted for 4 additional people at 5 days for $195.00 per day to travel with the Elder for an approximate $4,075.00.
B. Anchorage. 2 people will be paid per diem for 5 days at $195.00 per day for a total of $1,950.00.
C. Outside. One person will be paid per diem for 5 days at $195.00 per day for a total of $975.00.

Stipends

Two Elders from each Administrative Unit (20 in total) will attend the Symposium from the villages and will be paid a stipend of $250.00 per day for 3 days for a total of approximately $14,000.00.

Supplies

Supply budget is $400.00.

Food Supplies
Food budget is $400.00
Advertisement/Printing
The Symposium will be advertised in both regional newspapers with a full back page ad for $2,000.00.
Indirect
AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $72,632.00.
End.
(2.28.06)

Association of Village Council Presidents
Yungnaqlemta Piunarillerkaa "Improving All Our Lives" Proposal
Administration

Staff

Staff directly associated with the project in Administration are the Grant Coordinator, Web Master, 2 Information Technicians, Staff Development Director, Administrative Assistant, Media Developer and 2 Travel Clerks. The Grant Coordinator will be responsible for all financial reporting associated with the grant. The Web Master and 2 Information Technicians will be responsible for supporting all the staff in the villages and in Bethel as well as keeping up to date the Web information on the project. The Staff Development Director and Administrative Assistant will be responsible for making sure all staff have career development plans because all staff in the project will be required to pursue either degree. The Media Developer will assist the Public Relations Director at AVCP to keep the general public informed of the project on a coordinated level. The 2 travel Clerks will assist in the tremendous amount of travel required in the project.

Travel/Per Diem

The majority of the travel and per diem will be done by the Information Technicians to the villages to set up and support technology in communities. The Media Developer will also travel to villages to assist in documenting the activities. The Anchorage travel will be done by the Grant Coordinator to assist in grant reporting and Staff Development Director to assist in setting up career opportunities for staff. The Outside travel will be the Grant Coordinator and the Staff Development Director to a National Summit.

Equipment

The equipment for 9 staff ($3,000.00 per staff) to include computers, printers, fax will be $27,000.00.

Indirect

AVCP Indirect Rate is estimated to be 30%. For this department budget it is $228,109.19.

Career Development

Each of the staff in the project will be required to strive for their undergraduate or graduate degree while employed by this project. We have budgeted for each staff to take at least 1 three credit course per semester for a total of $186,226.84 per year for tuition and books scholarships.

Budget

Administrative Services	**Budget**
500-Wages	
1 Grant Coordinator-JC60S5	65,655.00
1 Web Master-JC50S2	50,778.00
2 Information Technicians-JC45S2	91,416.00
1 Staff Development Director-JC45S7	58,353.00
1 Administrative Assistant-JC40S5	49,760.00
1 Media Developer-JC45S4	50,406.00
2 Travel Clerks-JC34S4	85,582.00
500-Wages Total	**451,950.00**
515- Fringe (46%)	**207,897.00**
Personnel Total	659,847.00
531-Travel	
Village-46*2trips*250rt	23,000.00
Anchorage- 10trips*350rt	3,500.00
Outside-2*1200rt	2,400.00
531-Total Travel	**28,900.00**
532- Per Diem	47,160.00
540-Equipment	27,000.00
Total	762,907.00
AVCP Indirect 30%	228,109.19
Total Cost	**$991,016.19**

Administrative Services	**Budget**
Career Development	**$186,227.84**

3.10.06

AVCP
Association of Village Council Presidents
Office of Administration
Pouch 219, Bethel, AK 99559

Raymond J. Watson, Chairperson
Myron P. Naneng, President
Phone (907) 543-7300
Fax (907) 543-3369

February 19, 2008

Senator Lisa Murkowski
709 Hart Senate Building
Washington D.C., 20510

Congressman Don Young
2111 Rayburn
Washington, DC 20515

SUB: Support Resolutions for the "Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act"

Dear Senator Murkowski and Congressman Young:

Attached you will find Support Resolutions from 18 Tribes in the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Region of Alaska in support of the "Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act".

I urge you to move this bill through Congress as soon as possible. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Myron P. Naneng Sr. President

Attachments, Resolutions from:

1. Akiachak IRA Council
2. Native Village of Alakanuk
3. Aniak Traditional Council
4. Alqaaciq Tribal Government
5. Atmauthuak Traditional Council
6. Chevak Native Village
7. Eek Traditional Council
8. Iqurmiut Traditional Council
9. Kasigluk Traditional Council
10. Kongiganak Traditional Council
11. Village of Kotlik
12. Native Village of Kwigillingok
13. Native Village of Kwinhagak
14. Native Village of Nunapitchuk
15. Orutsararmiut Native Council
16. Platinum Traditional Council
17. Tuluksak Native Community
18. Tuntutuliak Traditional Council

CC: Cynthia Ahwinona (cynthia.ahwinona@mailhouse.gov)
Mike Anderson (Michael.Anderson@mail.house.gov)
David Mullon Jr. (david_mullon@indian.senate.gov)
Liz Connell (Liz_Connell@stevens.senate.gov)
MiMi Braniff (MiMi_Braniff@appro.senate.gov)

TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 07-11-01 ~~(DRAFT)~~

TITLE: **IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT of 2007"**

WHEREAS: The Akiachak IRA Council is the recognized governing body of the AKIACHAK Tribe of ~~AKIACHAK~~ Alaska; and

WHEREAS: Akiachak IRA Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: Akiachak IRA Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purposes of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Akiachak IRA Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Akiachak IRA Council during a meeting held in Akiachak, Alaska, this 6th day of Nov, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 abstaining.

Signed: _____ President

Attested: _____ Secretary

Native Village of Alakanuk
Alakanuk Traditional Council
PO Box 149
Alakanuk, Alaska 99554
Phone (907) 238-3419 Fax (907) 238-3429

RESOLUTION NO. 07-09-63

IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2007".

WHEREAS: The Alakanuk Tribal Council is the recognized governing body of the Alakanuk Tribe of Alakanuk, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: Alakanuk Tribal Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: Alakanuk Tribal Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purpose of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alakanuk Tribal Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self-Determination Act with new federal resources,

maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Alakanuk Tribal Council during a meeting held in Alakanuk, Alaska, this 9th day of October, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 7 ayes, Ø nays, and Ø abstaining.

Signed: _____ President

Attested: _____ Secretary

ANIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 349 Aniak, AK 99557
Phone: (907)675-4349, Fax: (907)675-4513
Email: aniaktc@yahoo.com

Resolution #01-08-07

IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2007

WHEREAS: The Aniak Traditional Council is the recognized governing body of the Aniak Traditional Council; and

WHEREAS: Aniak Traditional Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purpose of the Act is to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;

2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;

3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;

4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;

5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and

6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Aniak Traditional Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self-Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Aniak Traditional Council during a meeting held in Aniak, Alaska, this 4th day of February, 2008, at a duly called meeting at which a Quorum was present by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 abstaining.

Signed: _____
Wayne Morgan, 1st Chief

Attested: _____
Daisy Phillips, Secretary

Algaaciq Tribal Government
200 Paukan Avenue
P.O. Box 48
St. Mary's, Alaska 99658
Phone (907) 438-2932/2933
Fax (907) 438-2227
E-mail algaaciq@yahoo.com

RESOLUTION 07-27

IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT of 2007"

WHEREAS, the Algaaciq Tribal Council is a federally recognized tribal governing body for the Algaaciq Tribal Government, and;

WHEREAS, the Algaaciq Tribal Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being, and;

WHEREAS, the Algaaciq Tribal Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing, and;

WHEREAS, The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act, and;

WHEREAS, The Purpose of the Act are to:

1. adopt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and;
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Algaaciq Tribal Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self

Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results passed management process.

CERTIFICATION

PASSED AND APPROVED BY A DULY CONSTITUTIONED QUORUM OF THE ALGAACIQ TRIBAL COUNCIL ON THIS 13th DAY OF November, 2007 IN SAINT MARY'S, ALASKA, BY A VOTE OF 5 IN FAVOR, 0 OPPOSING AND 0 ABSTAINING.

ATTESTED:

Sven Paukan, President

Flora Paukan, Secretary

Atmautluak Traditional Council
P.O. Box 6568
Atmautluak, AK 99559
Ph: (907)553-5610 Fax: (907)553-5612
Email: atmautluaktc@hughes.net

Resolution 07-09-17

IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2007

WHEREAS: The Atmautluak Traditional Council (ATC) is a recognized governing body of the Native Village of Atmautluak, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: ATC fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: ATC is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristal Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purpose of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economics, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOWTHEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Atmautluak Traditional Council (ATC) urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a result based management process.

ADOPTED by the Atmautluak Traditional Council during a meeting held in Atmautluak, Alaska, this 11th day of October, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 7 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 abstaining

Signed: Moses A. Pavilla Sr
President

Attested: James A. Nicholai
Council Member

CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE
Chevak Traditional Council
P.O. Box 140 Aurora Street
Chevak, AK 99563
Phone: (907) 858-7428, Fax: (907) 858-7812

RESOLUTION 2007-16
A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT (ACT) of 2007

WHEREAS: the Chevak Traditional Council (Council) is a governing body for the Chevak Native Village a federally recognized Tribe; and

WHEREAS: the Council represents the interests of the tribal members of the Kashunamiut Tribe for their health, safety and wellbeing; and

WHEREAS: is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: the Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Native applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the ACT; and

WHEREAS: the purpose of the ACT are to;

- **a. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situate remote Native American communities;**
- **b. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;**
- **c. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;**
- **d. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American Communities;**
- **e. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and**
- **f. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Chevak Native Village urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge

Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self-Determination Act with the new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a result based management process.

CERTIFCATION

This certifies that the Council is composed of five (5) duly elected members of Chevak Native Village of whom 4 were present at a meeting held this 18th day of September and the Council adopted this resolution by a vote of 4 in favor, 0 in opposition, and 0 abstaining.

Roy J. Atchak, President **Leo Moses Jr., Vice-President**

CHEVAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL CORPORATE SEAL 1978 ALASKA

Eek Traditional Council
Native Village of Eek

Resolution No. 07-17

Title: **A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT OF 2007"**

WHEREAS: The Native Village of Eek is the federally recognized tribe in Eek, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: The Native Village of Eek fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: The Native Village of Eek is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Native Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purposes of the Act are to:

1. Adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;

2. Provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;

3. Administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;

4. Improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;

5. Promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and

6. Establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

Eek Traditional Council
Native Village of Eek

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Native Village of Eek urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Eek Traditional Council this 20th day of September 2007 at which a quorum was present with a vote of 4 ayes, no nays, and no abstaining.

William F. Brown, President

Attest:

Bessie M. Green, Secretary

Iqurmiut Traditional Council
P.O. Box 09
Russian Mission, AK 99657
Ph. 907-584-5511 • Fax 907-584-5593

Resolution No. 07-13

IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2007"

WHEREAS, the Iqurmiut Traditional Council is the recognized governing body of the native peoples of Russian Mission, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Iqurmiut Traditional Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS, the Iqurmiut Traditional Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS, the Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS, the purposes of the Act are to:

1. adopt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project:
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Iqurmiut Traditional Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self

Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

CERTIFICATION

Adopted by the Iqurmiut Traditional Council during a meeting held in Russian Mission, Alaska, this 4th day of October, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 3 for and 0 against with 0 abstaining.

Mary B Peters for Wassily Alexie
Wassily Alexie, President

Christina Changsak
Christina Changsak, Secretary

KTC

Kasigluk Traditional Council
Post Office Box 19
Kasigluk, Alaska 99609
Ph: (907) 477-6405 / 6406 Fax: (907) 477-6212
E-mail: kukvc@unicom-alaska.com

Resolution 07-34

IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT of 2007"

WHEREAS: The Kasigluk Traditional Council is the recognized governing body of the Kasigluk Tribe of Kasigluk, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: The Kasigluk Traditional Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: The Kasigluk Traditional Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purpose of the Act to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Kasigluk Traditional Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Kasigluk Traditional Council during a meeting held in Kasigluk, Alaska, this 9th day of October, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 10 ayes, Ø nays, and Ø abstaining.

Signed: Michael C. Martin
Michael C. Martin Sr.
KTC President

Attested: Nora O. Brink
Nora O. Brink
KTC Secretary

KONGIGANAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 5069
KONGIGANAK, ALASKA 99545-5069
PH (907) 557-5226 FAX (907) 557-5224

RESOLUTION 07-09-06

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT of 2007".

WHEREAS, the Kongiganak Traditional Council is the recognized governing body of the Native Village of Kongiganak; and

WHEREAS, the Kongiganak Traditional Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS, the Kongiganak Traditional Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing

WHEREAS, the Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS, the purposes of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kongiganak Traditional Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

CERTIFICATION

This resolution was passed and approved by the Kongiganak Traditional Council on this 28 day of September, 2007 of which a quorum was present, with a vote of 4 yes; and 0 no; and 1 abstaining.

Signed: _____
President

Attested by: _____
Secretary

VILLAGE OF KOTLIK
P.O BOX 20210
KOTLIK, ALASKA 99620
(907)899-4326 / 4836 FAX (907)899-4790

RESOLUTION 07-33

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2007"

WHEREAS: the Kotlik Tribal Council (COUNCIL) is the federally recognized governing body of the Native Village of Kotlik; and,

WHEREAS: the COUNCIL fully supports its members in all aspects f their self-determination health and well-being; and,

WHEREAS: the COUNCIL is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and,

WHEREAS: the Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and,

WHEREAS: the purposes of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lesions of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Kotlik Tribal Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge

Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a result based management process.

CERTIFICATION

PASSED AND APPROVED BY A CONSTITUTED QUORUM OF THE KOTLIK TRIBAL COUNCIL ON THIS 5th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2007 BY A VOTE OF 5 FOR, 0 AGAINST AND 0 ABSTAIN.

Michael Hunt Sr., Tribal President **ATTESTED BY** Sara Prince

Sara Prince, Secretary

NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK
Kwigillingok I.R.A. Council
P.O. Box 49
Kwigillingok, Alaska 99622-0049
(907) 588-8114/8212
(907) 588-8429-fax
kwkadmin@starband.net

ORIGINAL

Resolution 10-03-07

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2007"

WHEREAS: The Kwigillingok IRA Council is the recognized governing body of the Kwigillingok Tribe of Kwigillingok, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: The Kwigillingok IRA Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: The Kwigillingok IRA Council is a member of Association of Village Council Presidents, and Alaska Federation Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Native Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purposes of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to undeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities:
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That the Kwigillingok I.R.A. Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was passed and approved by a duly convened meeting of the Kwigillingok I.R.A. Council in which a quorum was present and voted 3 yes 0 no 0 abstaining, this 12th day of October, 2007.

Tommy J. Andrew, President

Mary Ann Wilkinson, Secretary

Native Village of Kwinhagak
P.O. Box 149
Quinhagak, AK 99655
PH: (907) 556-8165 FAX: (907) 556-8166

TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 07-12-26

Title: IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATIONPROJECT ACT of 2007

WHEREAS: The Native Village of Kwinhagak Council is the governing body of the Native Tribe of Kwinhagak, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: Native Village of Kwinhagak Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: Native Village of Kwinhagak Council is a member of the Association of Village of Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village of Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purposes of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance I Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and

6. Establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Native Village of Kwinhagak Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act

Of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a result based management process.

ADOPTED: by the Native Village of Kwinhagak Council during a meeting held in Quinhagak, Alaska this 11th day of December, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, and 1 abstaining.

Frank B. Fox
Wasillie Bavilla, NVK President

Annie Cleveland
Annie Cleveland, NVK Secretary/Treasure

Native Village of Nunapitchuk
Nunapitchuk IRA Council
PO Box 130
Nunapitchuk, Alaska 99641
Phone: (907) 527-5705; Fax: (907) 527-5711
Email: ewassillie@avcp.org

Tribal Council Resolution # 07-11-02

TITLE: IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLNGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF "2007"

WHEREAS: The Nunapitchuk IRA Council is the recognized governing body for the Nunapitchuk Tribe of Nunapitchuk, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: Nunapitchuk IRA Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: The Nunapitchuk IRA Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federations of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purposes of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native American communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in the Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Nunapitchuk IRA Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Nunapitchuk IRA Council during a meeting held in Nunapitchuk, Alaska, this 13th day of November, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 5 ayes, 0, nays, and 0, abstaining.

Signed: _____ President

Attested: _____ Secretary

ORUTSARARMIUT NATIVE COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 07-10-28

TITLE: IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATE PROJECT ACT of 2007"

WHEREAS: The Orutsararmiut Native Council is the Federally recognized governing body of the Native Village of Bethel, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: Orutsararmiut Native Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: Orutsararmiut Native Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purpose of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economics, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native American communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Orutsararmiut Native Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self-Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

Certification

ADOPTED by the Orutsararmiut Native Council during a meeting held in Bethel, Alaska, this 10th day of October, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of __7__ayes, __0__nays, __0__ abstaining and __0__Absent.

Signed: Raymond Watson, Chairman

Attested: Susan Murphy, Secretary

P.O. Box 927, Bethel, Alaska 99559-0927 (907) 543-2608 FAX (907) 543-2639 IN STATE ONLY 800-478-2654

PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE
P.O. BOX 8
PLATINUM, ALASKA 99651
(907) 979-8177 OR 8220
(907) 979-8178

Resolution 07-13

Title: IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT of 2007"

WHEREAS: The Platinum Traditional Village is the recognized governing body of the Platinum Tribe of Platinum, Alaska ; and

WHEREAS: Platinum Traditional Village Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: Platinum Traditional Village Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: the Association of Village Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purpose of the Act are to:

1. **adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economics, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;**

2. **provide Federal economic development assistance for Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;**

3. **administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;**

4. **improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;**

5. **promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and**

6. **establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Platinum Traditional Village Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegate to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self-Determination Act new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Platinum Traditional Village Council during a meeting held in Platinum, Alaska , this 21st day of September, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 abstaining.

Signed: Norman Smart
Tribal President

Attested: Lu Adams
Secretary/Treasure

TULUKSAK NATIVE COMMUNITY
P.O. BOX 95
TULUKSAK, ALASKA 99679
Telephone: (907) 695-6420
Fax Number: (907) 695-6932

TULUKSAK NATIVE COMMUNITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 07-12-28

TITLE: IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT of 2007"

WHEREAS: The Tuluksak Native Community Council is the recognized governing body of the Tuluksak Tribe of Tuluksak, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: The Tuluksak Native Community Council fully supports its members in all Aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: The Tuluksak Native Community Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: the purposes of the Act are to:

1. Adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the Experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. Provide Federal economic development assistance for Native American communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. Administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. Improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by Encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. Promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. Establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tuluksak Native Community Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self

Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Tuluksak Native Community Council during a meeting held in Tuluksak, Alaska, this 19th day of December, 2007, at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, 2 excused absent.

Signed: Joseph Cilotia
President

Attested: for Carl Napoka
Secretary

Tuntutuliak Traditional Council
P. O. Box 8086
Tuntutuliak, Alaska 99680
Phone: (907) 256-2128
Fax: (907) 256-2080

TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 07-11-01

TITAL: **IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIVE AMERICAN CHALLENGE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT of 2007"**

WHEREAS: The Tuntutuliak Traditional Council is the recognized governing body of the Native Village of Tuntutuliak, Alaska; and

WHEREAS: Tuntutuliak Traditional Council fully supports its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS: Tuntutuliak Traditional Council is a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents and the Alaska Federation of Natives in good standing; and

WHEREAS: The Association of Village Council Presidents, the Bristol Bay Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives applying jointly, are identified as an eligible entity in the Act; and

WHEREAS: The purposes of the Act are to:

1. adapt the lessons of foreign aid to underdeveloped economies, such as the experience of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to similarly situated remote Native American communities;
2. provide Federal economic development assistance for Native communities through the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project;
3. administer Federal economic development assistance in a manner that promotes economic growth and the elimination of poverty and strengthens good governance, entrepreneurship, and investment in Native communities;
4. improve the effectiveness of Federal economic development assistance by encouraging the integration and coordination of such assistance in Native American communities;
5. promote sustainable economic and poverty reduction policies in Native American communities in a manner that promotes self-determination and self-sufficiency among remote Native American communities while preserving their cultural values; and
6. establish a demonstration project which, if successful, may be broadly applied to other Native American communities in the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tuntutuliak Traditional Council urges the Alaska Congressional delegates to authorize the Native American Challenge Demonstration Project Act of 2007, utilizing the principles of the Indian Self Determination Act with new federal resources, maximizing local decision making process and a results based management process.

ADOPTED by the Tuntutuliak Traditional Council during a meeting held in Tuntutuliak, Alaska, this 13 day of November, 2007 at a duly called meeting at which quorum was present by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 abstaining.

Signed: Henry Lupie
President

Attested: [illegible]
Secretary