

ALASKA NATIVE GOVERNANCE

Testimony shared with Special Committee on Tribal Affairs – AK Legislature

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Overview:

This presentation will enhance knowledge and understanding about Alaska Native history, contemporary issues, and layers of governance to help decision makers better understand their responsibilities and opportunities towards strengthening relationships, and working with the Alaska Native community.

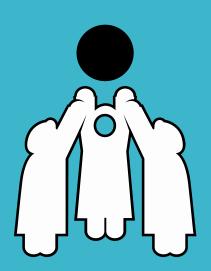


What all Alaskans need to know:

- Alaska Native people have 10,000+ years of stewardship and connection to these lands now called Alaska
- We still possess intact knowledge systems and connections to place (geographic intelligence)
- Distinct cultural groups, languages, ways of life among Alaska Native people (Haida, Yup'ik, Athabascan, Inupiaq, ect.)
- Similarities in values and things we care about but not monolithic people, diverse ideas and priorities just like any other group of people

3 Sovereigns operating in Alaska at *all* times

- Tribal
- State
- Federal governments



229 Federally Recognized Tribes in Alaska over 1/2 of all Tribes in USA



We know who we are

People with traditional values and knowledge on how to govern, in modern contexts





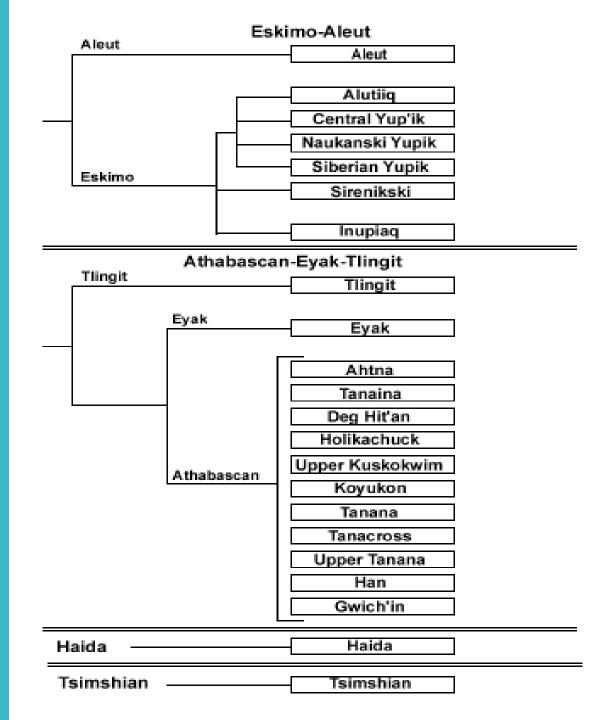
In memory of Roy S. Ewan (Ahtna) Kluti-Kaah

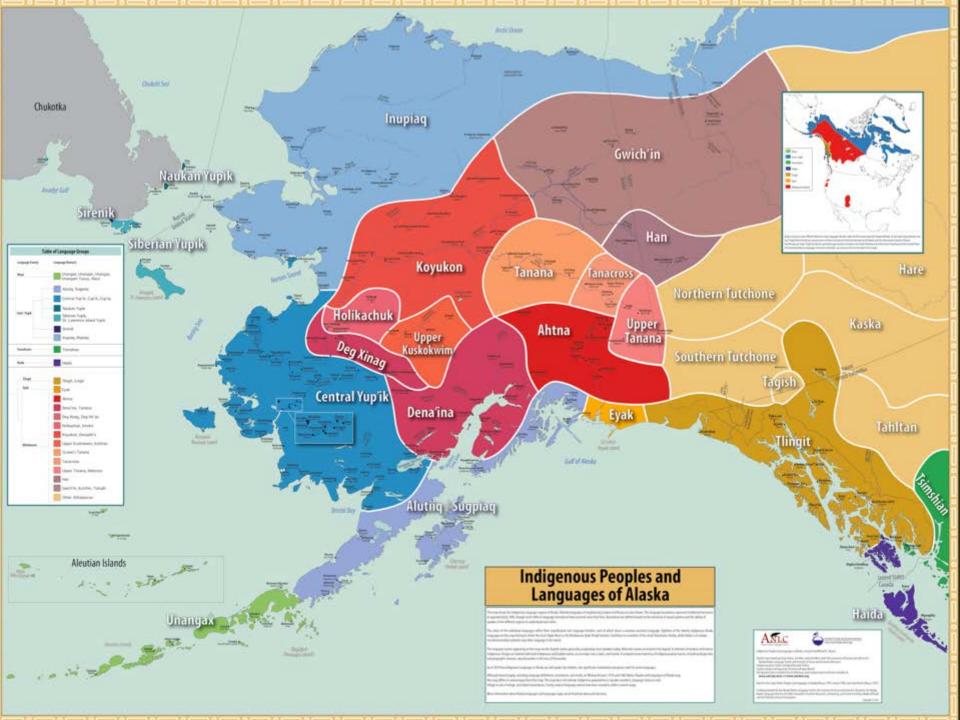
In memory of Paul John (Yup'ik) Toksook Bay

Alaska Natives:

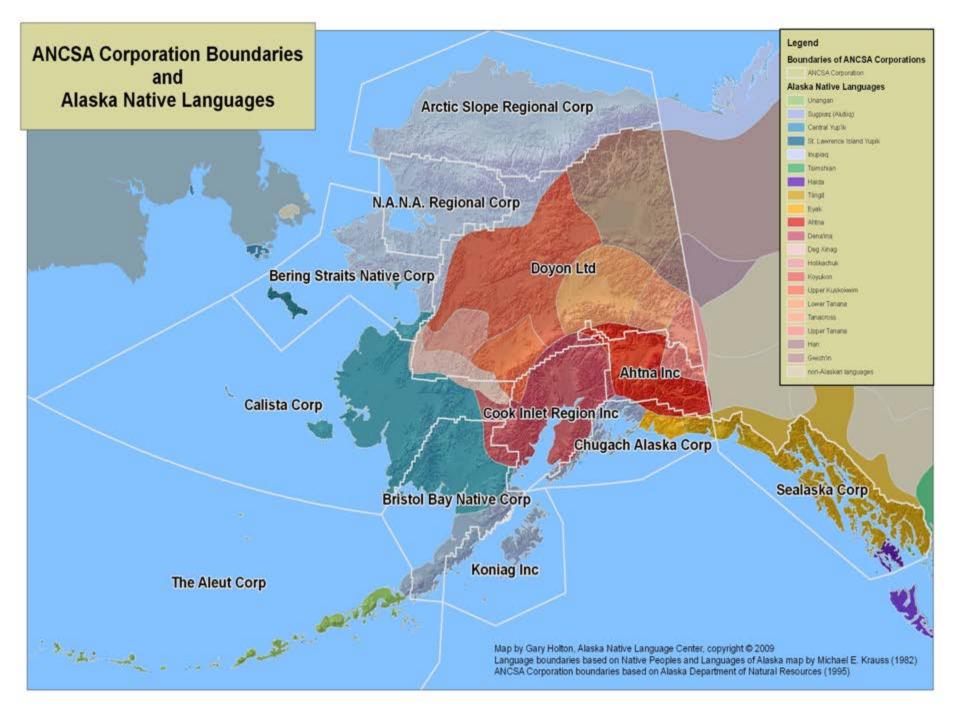
20+ distinct cultural groups and languages

19.5% of the states population, fastest growing





Government-to-government relationship is based on the political not racial status of **American Indian and** Alaska Native people.



Types of Alaska Native Organizations

- 229 Tribal Governments
- 12 ANCSA Regional Corporations
- 195 ANCSA Village Corporations
- 12 Regional Native Non-Profit Associations/Consortiums
- 7 Statewide Native Non-Profit Orgs
- 50 Cultural and Heritage Centers/Museums
- 5 Marine Mammal Commissions
- Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council
- 1 Indian Reservation Metlakalta

TRIBES

Inherent sovereignty, pre-dates US Constitution

"Federally Recognized Tribes" Pre-date ANCSA, but not mentioned in Act

- Govern and maintain jurisdiction over members; can enact laws
- Government to government relationship with the U.S. government and State of Alaska (per former Attorney General Lindemuth memo)
- Often own little or no land (problematic for governance)

CORPORATIONS

- Construct of law; are state incorporated; exist to make profit; own ANCSA land in fee simple
- They do not govern
- Same relationship with state and federal governments as any other corporation; they pay dividends to shareholders
- Some federal laws include ANCSA corps as beneficiaries to the law that also include Tribes as beneficiaries
- Can develop land to increase revenue, if develop natural resources must share 70% of revenue with other ANCSA corps (7(i)

12 REGIONAL NATIVE NON-PROFITS

- Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association
 Manillaq Association
- Arctic Slope Native Association, Ltd.
 Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Association of Village Council Presidents
- Bristol Bay Native Association OTHER STATEWIDE NON-PROFITS
- Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indians Alaska Federation of Natives
- Chugachmiut First Alaskans Institute
- Cook Inlet Tribal Council ANTHC
- Copper River Native Association Alaska Native Health Board
- Nawarek, Inc. Inuit Circumpolar Council
- Kodiak Area Native Association Alaska Native Heritage Center

Many villages have operating at the same time, concurrently:

- Tribal Government
- Municipal Government (State Charter)
- ANCSA Village Corporation

Additional layers our villages are connected to:

- ANCSA Regional Corporation
- Regional Non-Profit
- Consortiums and Commissions
- Statewide Non-Profits
- Borough Governments
- Borough School Districts
- State Government, and all its departments
- Federal Government, and all its departments, agencies, offices and programs

Important to Understand:

- Many Tribes and municipal governments are separate types of governments. Tribe's sovereignty exists *inherently* and is also recognized by federal law. Local governments derive their authority from their sovereign, the state government.
- Some Tribes and Municipalities operate cooperatively, some do not, some enter into contractual agreements or MOA's to share resources and administrative duties

OUR WAYS OF LIFE

"I share what's on my table with you.

When I share with you my heart is happy, so is yours, and this is the way of [the] subsistence way of life.

I never heard the word Subsistence until 1971 under the Native Land Claims Act.

Before that time, when I was brought up in the culture of my people, it's always been our culture and our land."

-Jonathon Solomon, Fort Yukon

OUR WAYS OF LIFE

Stewarded and managed for thousands of years by Native peoples

 Our Ways of Life a rigorous stewardship system with exacting behavior & interaction expectations (ceremonies, protocols, societal laws, customs, practices, values)

Alaska Natives are not a 'special interest' or 'stakeholder' group.

Federal and State wildlife laws have a resource shortage use priority

Federal law - Rural resident priority under ANILCA State law - All residents qualify

Solutions for all Alaskans Exist

- Utilizing Self-Determination/Self-Governance
- Federal + State + Tribal Governments partnering
- Reimagining solutions with Tribes at the table





Key to working with Native people is building relationships, trust, respect, recognition of self-determination.

Chin'an, 'Awa'ahdah, Dogedinh, Enaa Baasee', Gunalchéesh, Háw'aa, Igamsiqanaghhalek, Masasee, Mahsi', Nt'oyaxsism, Qaĝaasskung, Quyana, Quyanaasinaq, Quyanaqpak, Tsen'anh, Tsin'aen, Tsin'ee, Tsen'ii

Thank You







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