The background of the slide is a scenic landscape photograph. It shows a calm lake in the middle ground, surrounded by dense evergreen forests. In the distance, there are rolling mountains under a sky filled with soft, white clouds. The overall tone is peaceful and natural.

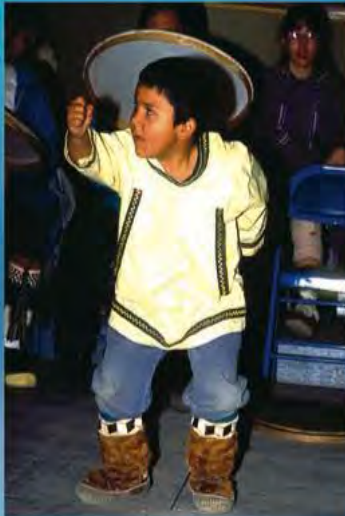
Fate Control and Human Rights: The Policies and Practices of Local Governance in America's Arctic

**Mara Kimmel, JD, PhD Candidate
Central European University
UAA ISER
Institute of the North**



How do laws and
policies impact
well-being in
Alaska?

Well-being in Alaska
aligns human
development, human
rights, and strong
local governance.



ARCTIC HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

ARCTIC HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

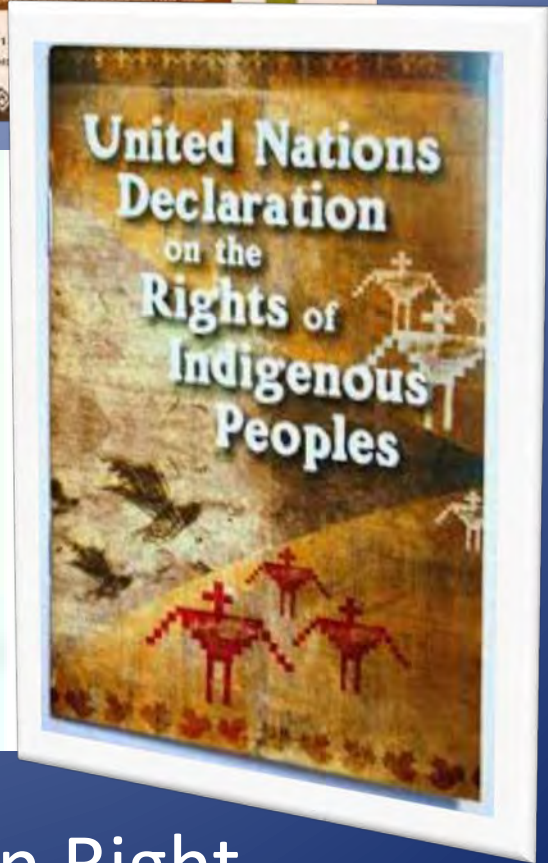
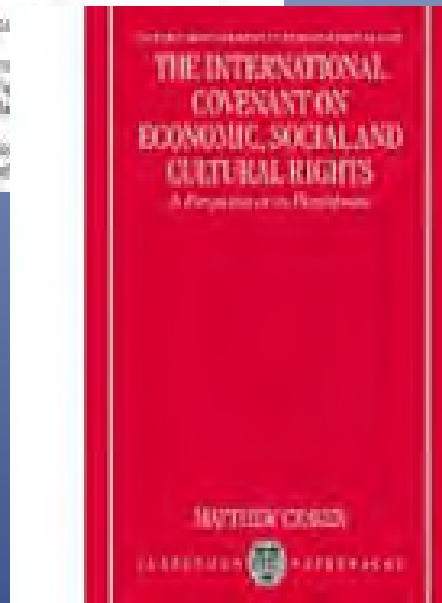
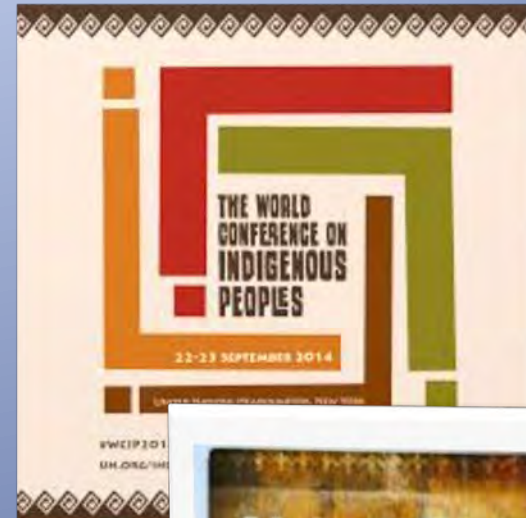
ARCTIC HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT



AHDR

2004

Fate Control as Human Development



Self-determination as a Human Right

Alaska Constitution And Local Governance



State of Alaska > Lt. Governor > Alaska Constitution > Local Government



Article 10 - Local Government

§ 1. Purpose and Construction

The purpose of this article is to provide for maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units, and to prevent duplication of tax-levying jurisdictions. A liberal construction shall be given to the powers of local government units.

§ 2. Local Government Powers

All local government powers shall be vested in boroughs and cities. The State may delegate taxing powers to organized boroughs and cities only.

§ 3. Boroughs

The entire State shall be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. They shall be established in a manner and according to standards provided by law. The standards shall include population, geography, economy, transportation, and other factors. Each borough shall embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible. The legislature shall classify boroughs and prescribe their powers and functions. Methods by which boroughs may be organized, incorporated, merged, consolidated, reclassified, or dissolved shall be prescribed by law.

§ 4. Assembly

The governing body of the organized borough shall be the assembly, and its composition shall be established by law or charter. [Amended 1972]

§ 5. Service Areas

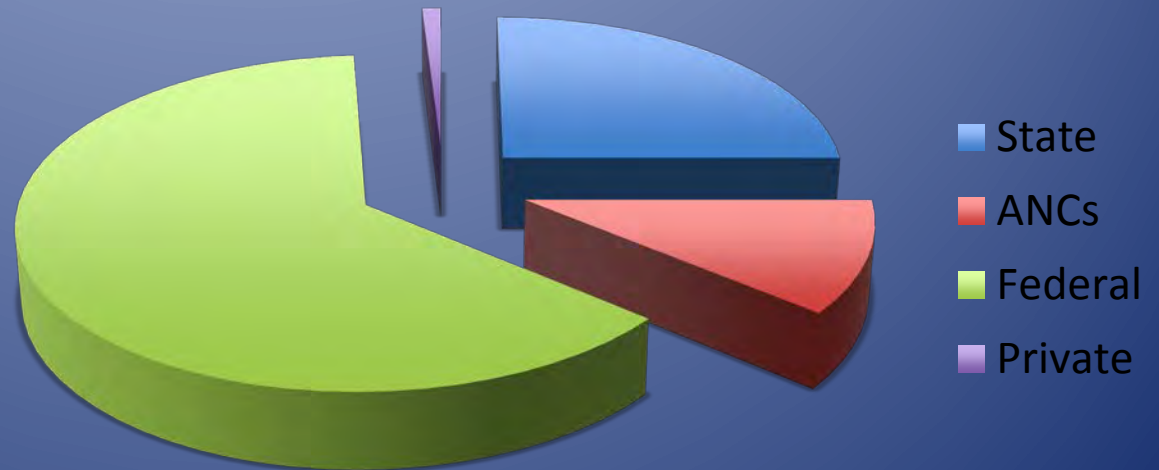
Service areas to provide special services within an organized borough may be established, altered, or abolished by the assembly, subject to the provisions of law or charter. A new service area shall not be established if, consistent with the purposes of this article, the new service can be provided by an existing service area, by incorporation as a city, or by annexation to a city. The assembly may authorize the levying of taxes, charges, or assessments within a service area to finance the special services.

§ 6. Unorganized Boroughs

The legislature shall provide for the performance of services it deems necessary or advisable in unorganized boroughs, allowing for maximum local participation and responsibility. It may exercise any power or function in an unorganized borough which the assembly may exercise in an organized borough.

Alaska Lands: 3* Landowners

- 1959 Statehood Act
- 1971 ANCSA
- 1980 ANILCA



Alaska Governance: 3 Sovereigns

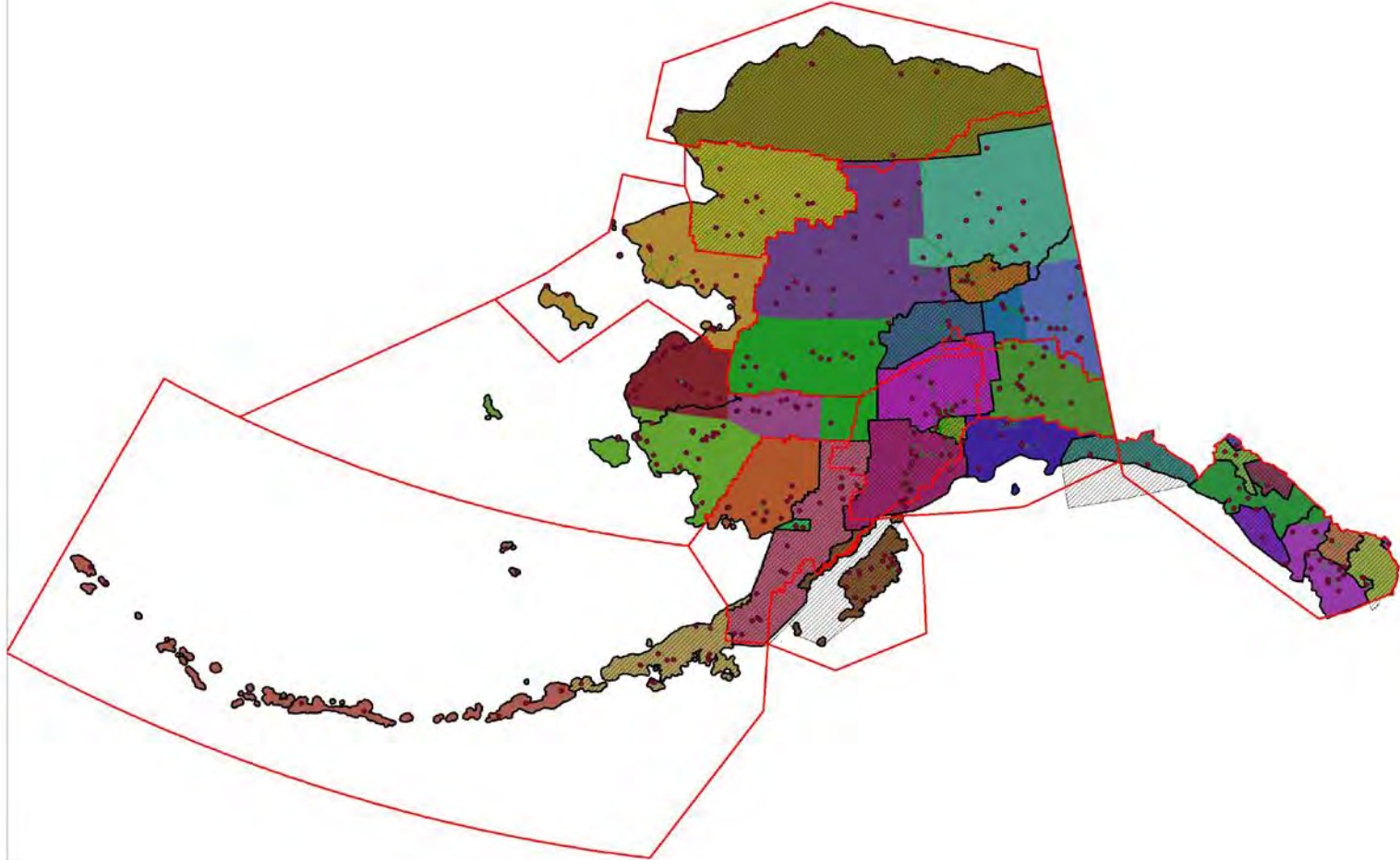
- Federal Government
- State of Alaska
 - Political subdivisions: cities and boroughs
- Tribes
 - 1994 Federally Recognized Tribe List Act
 - Not landowners (ANCs)

Governance outside communities

- Rural and Regional Electrical Authorities and Cooperatives
- State government/legislative districts
- Federal government
- Borough government
- Municipal/city government
- Rural Education AAs
- Regional Health Corporations
- Tribal governments
- Alaska Native Regional Corporations
- International laws and regulations and treaties

Governance within communities

- Borough
- Municipality/City
- Municipal electric authorities
- School Boards & REAA School Advisory Councils
- Tribes (IRA, Traditional, both)
- Alaska Native Village Corporations
- Community Councils
- Port Authorities, Utilities, etc.



“A complex non-system”

– Case and Voluck (2012)

“Sovereigns without territorial reach”

Alaska v. Venetie (1998) – US Supreme Court

“Non-territorial authority”

John v. Baker (1999) – Alaska Supreme Court





- Food (in)security
- Environmental quality
- Climate change adaptation and response
- Public safety



Food (in)security



THE AIR WE BREATHE

Air quality in the United States has markedly improved in the 22 years since major changes were made to the Clean Air Act in 1990.

The Clean Air Act limits particle emissions, ozone deterioration and other pollutants.



POLLUTANTS



RESULTS



PEOPLE



HEALTH COSTS



Environmental quality



Climate Change

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The Good Doctor



The Truth About Home Cooking



HOW TO EAT NOW

Here's Why Thousands of Walrus Are Gathering on Alaska's Shore

Jack Linshi @jacklinshi Sept. 30, 2014



Here's Why Thousands of Walrus Are Gathering on Alaska's Shore

CDC Deploys Ebola SWAT Team to Dallas

Vulnerable Democrats Run Away from Obama

Football Players Have More Concussions Than Are Diagnosed, Study Suggests

Supreme Court Halts Some Texas Abortion Restrictions

HOW CAN
ONE PERSON
CHANGE
THE WORLD?

Man Treated for Google Glass Addiction

SCROLL TO SEE MORE





It's time to recognize that Alaska's criminal justice crisis is a National problem, not just a State problem, that can be more effectively addressed if the Federal government and the State of Alaska strengthen rather than degrade Tribal sovereignty and local self-governance.

- Recognize and expand Indian country in Alaska to support Tribal concurrent jurisdiction.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov

News Release

Office of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs

Date: April 30, 2014

Contact: Nedra Darling (AS-IA) 202-219-4152

Interior Department Invites Public Comment on Proposed Rule to Take Land into Trust for Alaska Native Tribes

*Proposal would Clarify Regulations so that Tribes in Alaska can Petition Interior
Department to Restore Tribal Lands in the Same Way as Tribes in the Lower 48;
Proposed Rule Consistent with Recent Court Rulings*

WASHINGTON, D.C. – As part of President Obama's commitment to upholding the nation's trust responsibilities to American Indian and Alaska Natives, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs Kevin Washburn today announced that the Interior Department is seeking public comment on a proposed rule that would allow the Secretary of the Interior to consider petitions from Alaska Native tribes to take land into trust.

Currently, Alaska Native tribes do not have the ability to restore their tribal lands in the way that American Indian tribes located in contiguous United States do. Lands acquired are held in trust for the benefit of the tribe, allowing for agriculture, energy, infrastructure, health and housing projects to move forward and strengthening tribal economies.



Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council



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THE HEALING JOURNEY



Network of Indigenous
Knowledge (NIK)

YRITWC MISSION

We, the Indigenous Tribes/First Nations from the headwaters to the mouth of the Yukon River, having been placed here by our Creator, do hereby agree to initiate and continue the clean up and preservation of the Yukon River for the protection of our own and future generations of our Tribes/First Nations and for the continuation of our traditional Native way of life.

**For general inquiries
please email: Info@yritwc.org**



- 4th largest watershed in North America
- Drains an area twice the size of California
- Home to a population of ~ 126,000 people
- 60% rely on subsistence resources
- 8% of Arctic oceans fresh water supply
- Longest Pacific Salmon run in world!



“A human rights based approach (HRBA) . . . focuses on . . . obligations . . . to respect, protect and fulfill rights (duty bearers), and on improving the capacity of those that have rights (rights holders) to claim them.”

As a matter of right
. . . and of what is right

Thank you!

Special thanks to:

The Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed
Council

Central European University

Institute of the North

University of Alaska

Institute of Social and Economic
Research

Mara Kimmel
mekimmel@gmail.com