

HB

620

Jerry Sheehan
KARLUK Advisory School Board
KARLUK, ALASKA 99608



Representative Thelma Buchholdt
CHAIRPERSON MESS committee
Pouch V
JUNEAU, ALASKA

99811

Julie:
for 'Members'
files on 620
(which many
never get
heard, but just
in case)

March 5, 1980

The Honorable Alvin Osterback
House of Representatives
Pouch V - Mail Stop 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

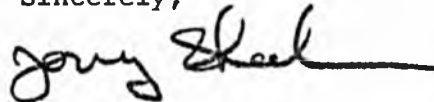
Dear Representative Osterback:

The article I have enclosed was printed in the local newspaper yesterday.
Please add it to your files on HB-620.

We hope that a hearing on HB-620 can be set up soon, so that the Bill may
move through the legislative process and we may get a new school built
soon.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Jerry Sheehan
Chairman
Karluk Advisory School Board
Karluk, Alaska 99608

JS;ag

Enclosure: as stated

cc: The Honorable Thelma Bucholdt, House of Representatives
The Honorable Russ Meekins, House of Representatives
The Honorable Fred Zharoff, House of Representatives
The Honorable Bob Mulcahy, ~~United States~~ Senate
Jessie Dodson

KODIAK TIMES

VOLUME 4 - NUMBER 87

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1980

KODIAK, ALASKA

35 CENTS

Karluk residents push for school replacement

by MIKE ROSTAD
staff writer

Karluk residents Jerry Sheehan and Ron Lind say their children are going to school in a building that's "deteriorating and extremely overcrowded." The men were in town last week to sit in on a Kodiak Borough assembly meeting regarding OCS

(outer continental shelf), but they also took advantage of several opportunities to express their concerns about the school where 26 children, grades kindergarten through seven, are somewhat limited by the crowded environment.

Sheehan, chairman of the Karluk Advisory School Board, told Kodiak

Times "inadequate space prohibits the children from learning, making it difficult for them to concentrate on their work." In some cases, says Sheehan, the teachers, Doug and Cindy Glynn, end up taking students into their home for classes in order to alleviate the problem.

Additional space is needed so that children

(Continued on Page 9)



KARLUK REPRESENTATIVES - Jerry Sheehan, left, and Ron Lind of Karluk say their children are going to a school that's deteriorating.

KARLUK

(Continued from Page 2)

can utilize materials that are primary tools in the Kodiak School District's curriculum, says Sheehan. "HLS (high intensity learning system) reading course is required, but Karluk is unable to utilize it fully," says Sheehan, explaining that there isn't enough space to store all of the material, and when it is used, there isn't enough room for students to work with it. Sheehan added that the "extremely recommended math program, which will eventually be required, isn't used at all because of lack of space."

Village school principal Mary Ann Kendall agrees the school is "jammed," she says, and needs upgrading. Kendall told Kodiak Times the 24' by 58' ATCO structure sold to the Borough to accommodate Karluk students after the destructive storm of Jan. 1978 when the residents had to be relocated about a mile away was supposed to last for 15 years, but it appears it has a two or three year expectancy, she adds.

Sheehan, who was invited by Kendall to attend a Borough work session Saturday to express the needs of Karluk, says Karluk will likely have more students next year and no one is graduating. He added there are other problems in the school besides crowded conditions. "The ceiling doesn't leak water, it drops water," he says, noting that at times 10 buckets are set up to catch the dripping water. Lind says that the stinking fumes emitted from the drying carpet is also a burden to students and teachers are expected to put up with.

The men say the stu-

dents have been writing letters to Juneau, describing their plight. But they're not alone in their crusade. Jerry himself has written letters, and the Board has received positive response, he says. "The letters from Juneau are sympathetic about our situation and they're doing something about it," he says, explaining a proposal calling for a new school building is in the House. "It was felt by the administration that we'd have a better chance if our request was on the Governor's bond proposal," adds Sheehan.

Sheehan also expresses his concern regarding OCS. He's been hired as a CETA employee to work with Wayne Marshall of Kodiak Area Natives' Association, KANA, to do research and develop testimony to be delivered in Anchorage and Kodiak during the OCS hearings in March. Along with Marshall and Bob Peterson, Sheehan will be speaking in behalf of KANA which recommends "no sale" on sale 46.

Lind, a member of Overall Economic Development Program, will represent the village council of Karluk at the hearings. Lind told Kodiak Times the draft environmental impact statement doesn't address the collective effects of proposed oil sales on both sides of Kodiak Island, but only regards the issue of sale 46 on the island's eastern side.

Ron says, "All of the sudden people are starting to get concerned about what happens in the future. It's pretty spooky. I wouldn't want to see any of Alaska's destroyed like in places where oil rigs have been put in," he says.

A Proposal for Funding of a Combined Elementary/Secondary School Facility in Karluk, Alaska

For Consideration in the 1980
State Legislative Session

HB 620

return



Proposal Written and Compiled by:
Mary Anne Kendall, Village Area Principal
Kodiak Island Borough School District
January, 1980

Karluk Village Relocation Plan
Kodiak Island Borough
Management and Planning Services

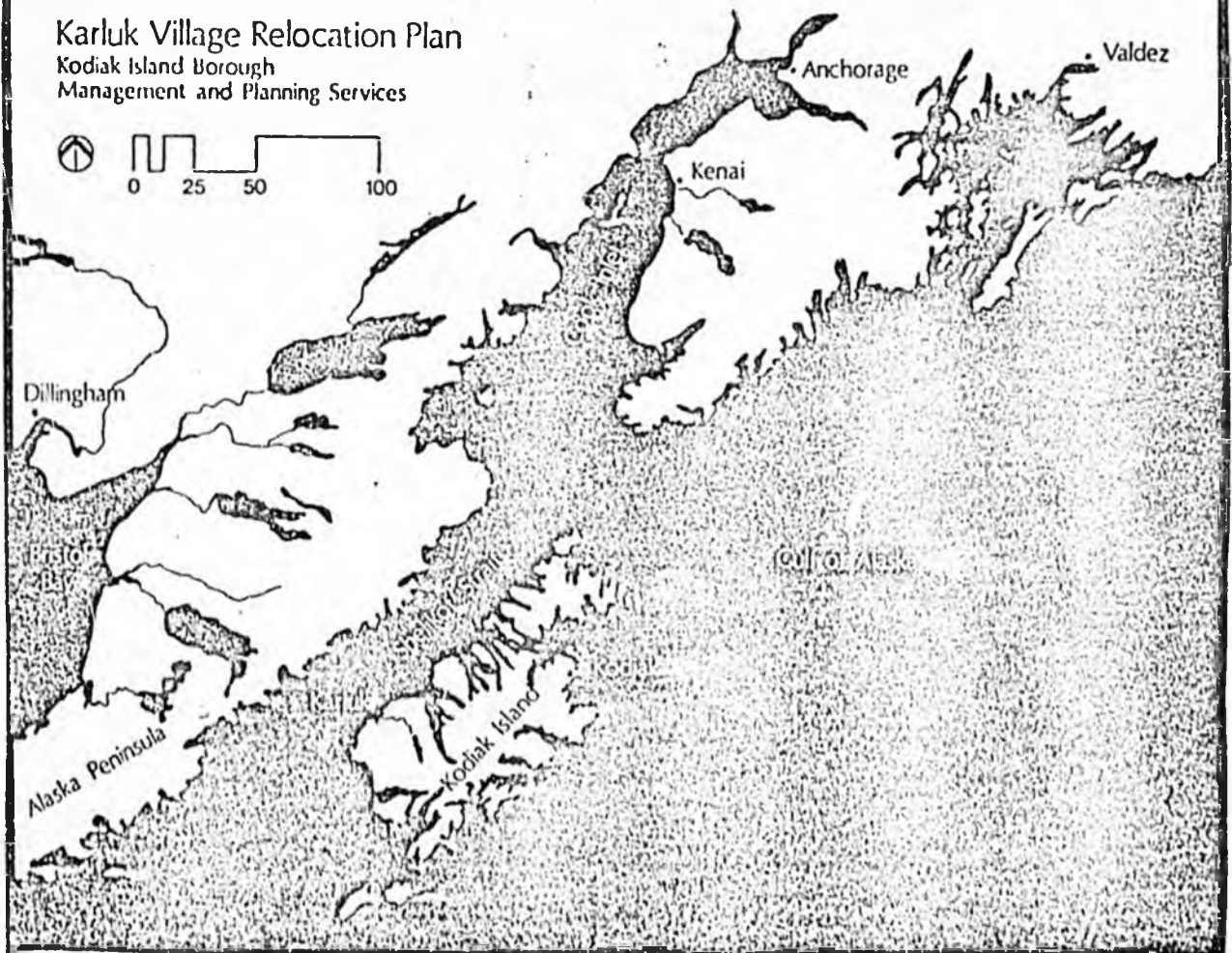


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RATIONALE FOR THIS PROPOSAL

Early in January of 1978, the village of Karluk on the west coast of Kodiak Island was struck by a storm which breached the protective spit, eliminating foot travel between the two portions of the village on either side of the Karluk Lagoon. This storm had an impact on the operation of the Karluk Elementary school, since prior to the storm, approximately 14 new Karluk students had walked across the spit to attend school in the Old Karluk school structure, along with 8 other students from Old Karluk.

Governor Hammond declared Karluk a disaster, but funds were not provided for rectifying the school situation. Consequently, the Kodiak Island Borough is still struggling with inadequate solutions to the problem.

The primary rationale for this combined elementary/secondary facility for Karluk originates partially from the storm disaster which has since caused the Kodiak Island Borough to set up a temporary ATCO school structure in new Karluk and to relocate the entire Karluk community. By fall of 1981 this structure will be hopelessly inadequate spacially, with the anticipated student population of 29 students, grades K-8. Within three years, it is also anticipated that there will be 14 secondary school students in Karluk. (Currently 5 high school students are either in correspondence, or attending the high school program in town.

A secondary rationale for this proposal is based on the State's commitment to the Molly Hootch case consent decree and subsequent State Board of Education regulations which now require local school districts to provide educational programs for secondary students in small rural communities. The Kodiak Island Borough School District, in order to meet that mandate and challenge, has initiated a small high school program in five Kodiak Island Villages, with Karluk being the sixth.

Karluk emerges as an emergency priority facility within the KIBSD, because of the inadequate space of the current temporary ATCO facility 24' x 58' (which will be impacted by an additional six first grade students next year), and its total lack of secondary space to accommodate the fourteen secondary students anticipated within the next three years. Consequently, the District is seeking consideration of Karluk in a direct legislative appropriation for a combined elementary/secondary facility. The District cites the storm disaster and the Hootch consent decree as justification for this request.

I. STATEMENT OF NEED

A. Student Population Increase

In a formal resolution dated November, 1979, written by the Karluk Advisory Board to the Kodiak Island Borough Board, the Karluk parents requested a permanent elementary/secondary facility for their rapidly increasing student population. (See Appendix A) The increase was caused partially by their "bottom heavy" elementary population which is rapidly moving up into the secondary level, as well as the relocation and consolidation of the Karluk community in New Karluk. The existing 24' x 58' ATCO Unit is deficient for the twenty three students which it houses this year, and twenty nine students are anticipated next year.

B. Instructional Delivery System Needs

In addition to student population increases, the unique instructional delivery system of this small elementary secondary school must be taken into consideration when defining space needs for a permanent facility.

1. The elementary delivery system is mainly individualized or small group instruction, which necessitates a large array of instructional materials utilized in a resource lab format. This has been proven to be the most effective delivery system for small rural elementary schools, yet it does demand a certain degree of space for materials display and storage.
2. The secondary delivery system is more specialized and thus require more specific kinds of space (i.e.) Vocational Shop, Academic Space, Physical Education areas and Home Economics space. Moreover, State fire codes and building codes place further restrictions on space utilization. At this point, these areas simply do not exist in the present 24' x 58' Karluk school structure

(Subject Area grid for Village High Schools - Appendix B)

(Also, Kodiak Small High School Programs - General Space Implications - Appendix C)

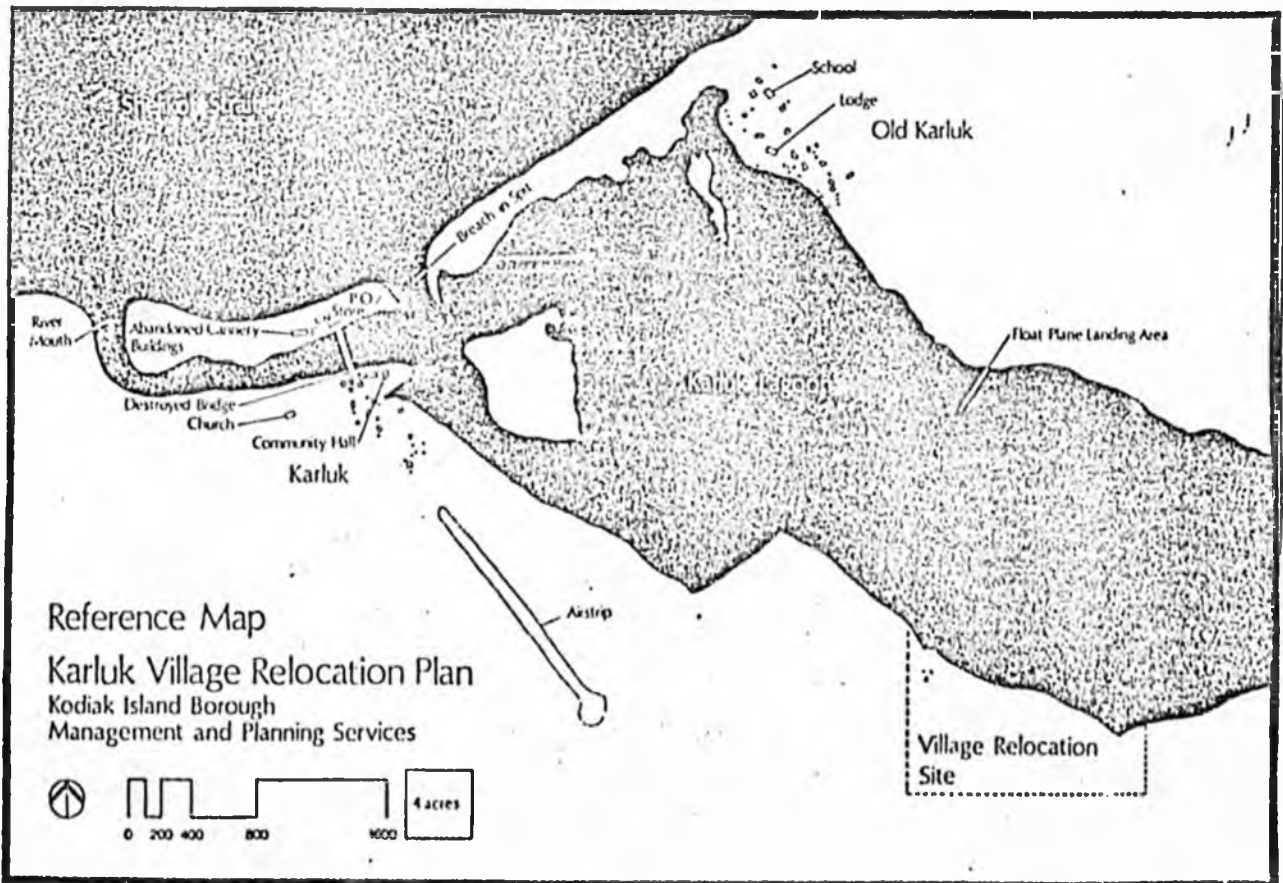
3. Because of the multi grade classroom organization, many materials are used on a cyclical two or three year basis, thus placing an increased need on dry storage space. The current Karluk structure is seriously overcrowded with students, thus allowing little or no space for storage of instructional materials.

SUMMARY OF THE GOALS OF THIS PROPOSAL

Major Goal

To seek financial assistance in providing adequate elementary and specific secondary space for Karluk school children.

1. Specifically, to have the Alaska State Legislature consider Karluk for a direct legislative appropriation.
2. To state and define the facility and instructional needs of the Karluk School and the KIBSD, and to offer cost estimates of these identified needs.
3. To provide additional relevant background information (e.g.) history of the Karluk school and the history of the small rural secondary curriculum project.



Reference Map

Karluk Village Relocation Plan
 Kodiak Island Borough
 Management and Planning Services



II. THE HISTORY OF THE KARLUK SCHOOL AND KARLUK VILLAGE RELOCATION PLAN

A. History of Karluk School

(See Appendix D for maps representing each phase.)

PHASE 1

Prior to the disaster of January, 1978, there was one school in Old Karluk which was a BIA type structure - single classroom with a small group room adjoining, and a teacherage. All twenty three students attended this school until the storm washed away the adjoining spit, preventing the students from New Karluk from walking to the Old Karluk School. Strong currents and low tides made passage by the boat across the lagoon erratic at best.

PHASE 2

For the duration of the 1978 school year, a very deficient temporary school was set up in New Karluk in a small rented house. One teacher crossed the lagoon every day to conduct classes for approximately seven students. Eight students from New Karluk were sent to Kodiak for the remainder of the school year.

PHASE 3

In early August, 1978, the Karluk Advisory Board declared that all fourteen K-8 students who lived in New Karluk wished to attend school locally. Arrangements were made by the school district to rent the Karluk Community Hall until a more permanent school could be set up. Because of lack of predictability in transporting a teacher across the lagoon (tides and weather) and because the majority of students (18) were now attending school in New Karluk, the school district added a third teacher who lived in New Karluk and declared New Karluk as a separate attendance area.

PHASE 4

In September of 1978, the Kodiak Island Borough appropriated funds (\$113,000.00) for the purchase and installation of an ATCO Unit and a supporting sewer, water and electrical system. The unit was constructed and furnished in Anchorage and then barged to Larsen Bay. The Borough then sub-contracted with the Pleas Construction Company to utilize their smaller barge to transport the unit from Larsen Bay to Karluk. This was necessitated by low tides in Karluk and deteriorating weather.

Phase 4 (cont'd)

The district received a firm written commitment from the parents of the eighteen students in New Karluk stating that they would attend the new school as soon as it could be opened. Twenty three new HUD housing units had been completed near the New Karluk school site, and when the ATCO Unit was completely installed, the parents moved into the new HUD units, and the majority of the community was relocated in New Karluk. The Old Karluk School was kept open until May, 1979, because those parents chose to wait until summer to move across to their HUD homes in New Karluk. One family chose to remain in Old Karluk and use the correspondence.

PHASE 5

The ATCO Unit, a Borough-purchased teacher housing unit and a small generator shed are the school facilities operating in New Karluk at present.

B. The Karluk Village Relocation Plan

After the storm of January, 1978, Karluk was declared a disaster by Governor Hammond (H.R.C. 110 Karluk Disaster Bill). Immediate measures were taken to assist the village. Food and fuel were barged in; the post office was set up in a private home, and eroding banks were sand bagged to protect the community hall and homes.

The timeline of the village relocation plan gives a summary of events.

February - The site selected for the new village by the Karluk Village Council was surveyed for Archeological resources by the U.S. Public Health Service.

March 8 - The Alaska State Senate passed H.R.C. 110, the Karluk Disaster Bill. The Karluk Planning and Redevelopment Committee met in Kodiak. Each group reported on progress to date.

March 13 - Management and Planning Services was contracted with by the Kodiak Island Borough to prepare a plan for the village relocation.

March 22 - The Karluk Planning and Redevelopment Committee met in Kodiak. Preliminary concepts of the plan were presented.

March 25 - Several members of the committee visited Karluk. The preliminary concepts of the plan were presented to the Village Council for their reaction and comments.

Karluk Relocation Plan (cont'd)

March 31 - Based on the Karluk Village Council's comments, a revised plan was submitted to the Kodiak Island Borough for review.

April 5 - Representatives of the village met with Kodiak Island Borough to review the plan.

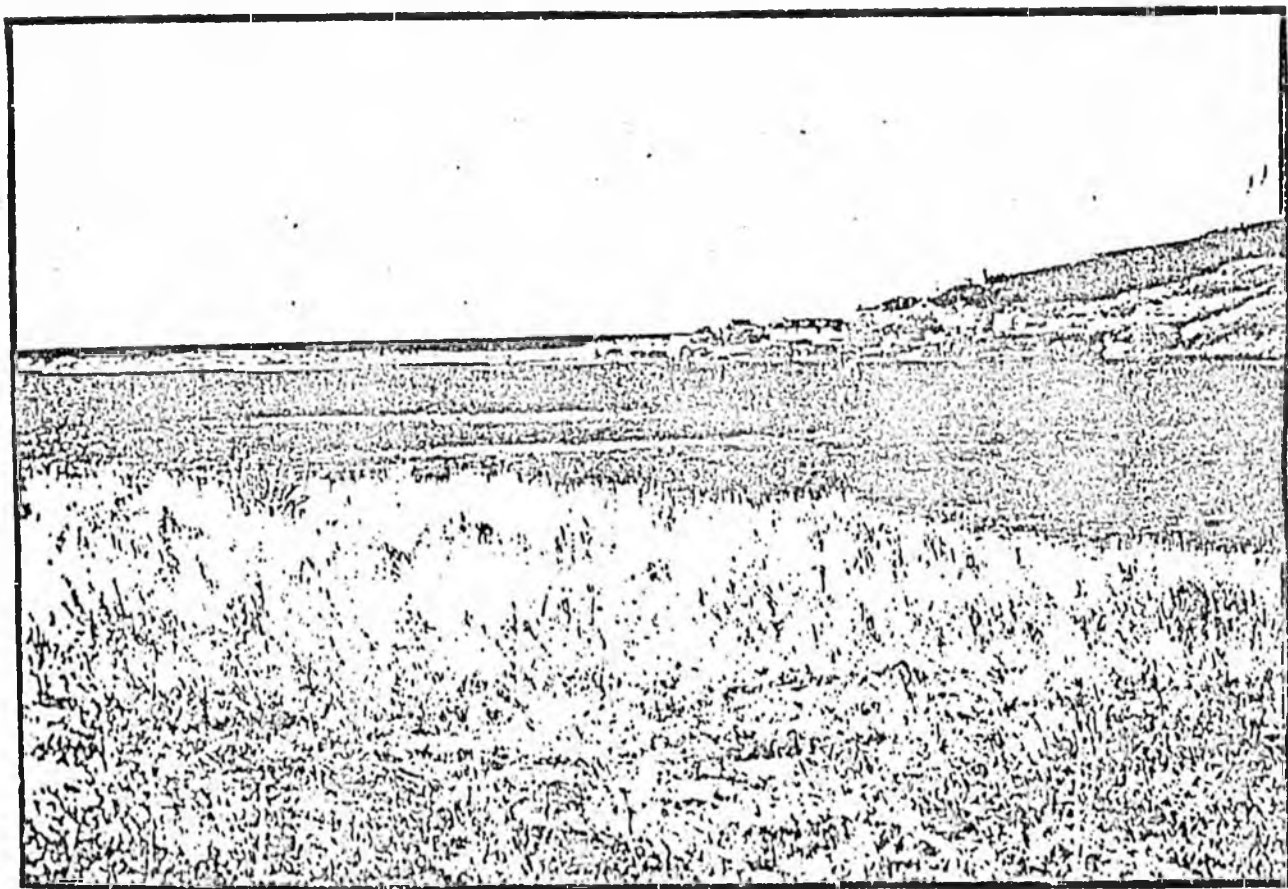
April 12 - The second version of the plan was presented to the Village Council at Karluk. They approved the plan which was then presented to the Kodiak Island Planning and Zoning Commission for their information.

The Karluk Village Subdivision Map shows a Tract reserved for the School, but no planning or facilities were provided through the Karluk Village Relocation Plan.

Page 23 of the Relocation Management Services Plan (1978) states:

"Funding for a new school at Karluk was not available this year. Until such funds are appropriated, the Kodiak Island Borough will provide relocatable units for a school facility at the new site."

The Kodiak Island Borough has been requested to provide a second ATCO Unit in Karluk to house the twenty nine students next year. There is still no indication of availability of funds for a permanent structure.



III. COMMUNITY PROFILE

A. Karluk Section

The village of Karluk is located at the mouth of the Karluk River on the west coast of Kodiak Island about 70 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak. The village of 100 people consists of two equally populated settlements lying on either side of the river: Old Karluk on the north and Karluk on the south. Before January 1978 the two Karluks were connected by a spit and a foot bridge.

Historical evidence indicates that the mouth of the river was populated several hundred years before the Russians arrived on Kodiak Island. Russian hunters established a trading post at Karluk in 1786. The abundance of salmon was undoubtedly one of the reasons for the original settlement; at one time the Karluk River had the largest red salmon run in the world. During the late 1800's and early 1900's a number of salmon processing plants were located on the Karluk spit. Over-fishing led to the closing of these facilities in the 1930's.

Fishing remains as the primary source of livelihood for the people at Karluk. As the Karluk Lagoon cannot accommodate larger commercial fishing vessels, the fishermen either fish out of small power boats and deliver their catch to floating processors, or go elsewhere and work on larger boats. Kodiak Island Seafoods, Inc. operates a major cannery at Larsen Bay to the east of Karluk. The Village Corporation of Karluk shares ownership of this facility with the village corporations of Larsen Bay and Old Harbor, and many Karluk residents either work there or deliver fish to the cannery. The fishing season is short, lasting six to eight weeks. A small lodge in Old Karluk caters to sport fishermen who float the lake and river.

Development has been highly concentrated and consists mostly of houses - 17 in Old Karluk and 15 on the Karluk side. The condition of the houses ranges from excellent to poor; many houses are very old, having been occupied for generations. Some have been built from materials left from the Mutual Help Program. After the disaster the total was reduced to 23 to replace threatened houses. These 23 units were completed by November, 1978, but without central electrification. A PHS sewer and water system is due to be completed by February, 1980. Most of the houses in Old and New Karluk are now deserted.

The deserted village had a combined grocery store and post office, a church, a community hall, and a school. The store and post office were located in an abandoned cannery building on the spit near the Karluk side. The church, built in 1888, is located on the bluff overlooking Karluk. The community hall, located in Karluk, had a large recreation room, and village's only telephone. Since the relocation the Karluk Community Hall has been closed down.

Karluk is most often reached by amphibious aircraft. there is a gravel and dirt airstrip on the south side of the lagoon; however, it is rarely used because of its poor condition. Karluk is due to receive a new airstrip this summer. Supply barges visit the village a few times a year, and occasional fishing boats stop.

Before the storm it was possible to walk between the two Karluks by foot bridge and spit. This was sometimes dangerous during high tides and storms, as driftwood would occasionally wash over the spit. Travel between the two villages now is by boat; and at low tide is difficult because of shallow, swift water and gravel bars.

Kodiak Island lies in the maritime climatic zone which is generally described as having "mild winters and cool summers". This description does not tell the whole truth.

Although the averages of Kodiak's weather do not appear unusually harsh, the extremes, variability, and unpredictability of the conditions can occur both in summer and winter. Wind speeds of 100 knot are not uncommon in intense storms. Although the variation between average winter and summer temperatures is only 25 degrees, temperatures of -12 degrees have been recorded. Precipitation varies between 40 and 80 inches a year and snowfall has been as low as 15.9 inches and as high as 178.1 inches. Foggy conditions occur between June and September. Kodiak Island's variable and extreme weather is a result of its location between the warm Japanese current and the colder Bering Sea.

B. Community Needs Assessment

Since the elementary and high school programs and general space implications for each school are the same, the only variations are the communities themselves, their own educational goals, and their particular needs. Therefore, this section describes the Karluk community.

In developing information for Karluk, public meetings were held to determine their overall educational goals and the growth they anticipated their community to experience. In short, the Karluk community developed much of this information. Other information was collected from the 1978 Needs Assessment conducted by Northwest Labs in every native village on Kodiak Island.

KARLUK
NEEDS ASSESSMENT

I. MEMBERS PRESENT

Jessie Shiehan
Jerry Shiehan
Hazel Balluta
Gery Pavaloff
Lidia Malutin
June Chya
Mary Reft
Nick Charliaga
Cindy Glynn
Doug Glynn
Phyllis Kaufman

Karluk Needs Assessment (cont'd)

II. BRAINSTORMING

English	First Aide
Aleut	Survival Skills
Russian	Sex Education
Journalism	Gun Safety
Reading	Writing Skills
Library Science Skills	Water Safety
Wood Shop	Swimming
Mechanics	Dancing
Boat Building	Gymnastics
Ground School	Organized Sports
Small Engine Repair	Psychology
Welding	Sociology
Diesel Mechanics	World Religion
Home Economics	Communication Skills
Navigation	
Fisheries	
Ham Radio	
Typing	
Speed Writing	
Business Management	
Office Machines	
Economics	
Accounting	
Tax	
Algebra	
Geometry	
Consumer Math	
Native Land Claims	
Alaska History	
U.S. History	
Government	
Oral History	
Music	
Photography	
Sculpture	
Dancing	
Painting	
Drama (Theatre)	
Drawing	
Chemistry	
Biology	
Fisheries	
Physiology	
Nutrition	
Child Care	

Karluk Needs Assessment (cont'd)

III. TEN TOP PRIORITY PROGRAMS

A. Language Arts

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. English | 4. Journalism |
| 2. Aleut | 5. Reading |
| 3. Russian | 6. Library Science Skills |

B. Vocation Education

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Wood Shop | 7. Diesel Mechanics |
| 2. Mechanics | 8. Home Economics |
| 3. Boat Building | 9. Navigation |
| 4. Ground School | 10. Fisheries |
| 5. Small Engine Repair | 11. Ham Radio |
| 6. Welding | |

Business Education

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Typing | 5. Computer Programming |
| 2. Speed Writing | 6. Economics |
| 3. Business Management | 7. Accounting |
| 4. Office Machines | 8. Tax |

C. Math

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Algebra | 3. Consumer Math |
| 2. Geometry | |

D. History/Political Science

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Native Land Claims | 5. Government: |
| 2. Alaska History | a. Village |
| 3. World History | b. Regional |
| 4. U.S. History | c. State |
| 5. Oral History | d. Federal |

E. Arts

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Music | 4. Dancing |
| a. Vocal | 5. Painting |
| b. Instrumental | 6. Drama (Theatre) |
| 2. Photography | 7. Drawing |
| 3. Sculpture | |

F. Sciences

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Chemistry | 3. Fisheries |
| 2. Biology | 4. Physiology |

G. Health

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nutrition | 4. Survival Skills |
| 2. Child Care | 5. Sex Education |
| 3. First Aide | 6. Gun Safety |

Karluk Needs Assessment (cont')

H. College Prep

Writing Skills

I. Physical Education

1. Water Safety
2. Swimming
3. Dancing

4. Gymnastics
5. Organized Sports

J. Social Science

1. Psychology
2. Sociology

3. World Religion
4. Communication Skills

IV. SPACE NEEDS AND COSTS ESTIMATES FOR KARLUK ELEMENTARY/
SECONDARY PERMANENT FACILITY

This section outlines community growth and enrollment projections, along with current and future space needs for Karluk school. Gross cost estimates are presented which have been determined based on current building costs. (Estimates from Maynard and Partch Architectural Firm, Anchorage).

The Alaska State Guidelines for square footage estimates have been used in computing adequate space projections. Thus, this section attempts to give cost estimates that the Legislature should consider of this proposal is to be funded to meet the needs,

A. Community Growth and Enrollment Projections

As stated earlier in this proposal, Karluk had 23 new homes constructed in the fall of 1978. Along with the future economic plans of the Village Native Corporations, and with the possible impact of offshore oil development, this Kodiak Island Community is anticipated to grow. A new airstrip is scheduled to be built this summer which will really enhance the community's accessibility.

Village schools in general have experienced slight enrollment increases of the past few years, while urban areas, such as Kodiak, have declining enrollments. For these reasons, the growth rate of Karluk has been estimated at 22%. The growth and enrollment projections are displayed in Tables I and II. (See following pages for tables)

KARLUK

TABLE I, FUTURE COMMUNITY GROWTH AND ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

COMMUNITY GROWTH				ENROLLMENT HIGH SCHOOL			ENROLLMENT ELEMENTARY		
79-80 84	80-81* 102	83-84 115	% of Increase 22%	79-80 6	80-81* 8	83-84 14	79-80 26	80-81 29	83-84 31

KARLUK

TABLE II, ELEMENTARY AND S. CONDARY COMBINED ENRGLLMENT

Elementary and Secondary Combined Enrollment		
79-80	80-81	83-84
32	37	45

KARLUK - COMBINED ENROLLMENT: 1) 1978-79 32
 2) 1979-80 37
 3) 1983-84 45

TABLE III, COMPARISON OF PRESENT SPACE TO THE AMOUNT OF SPACE
 SUGGESTED BY THE ALASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 (FOR BOTH PRESENT AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT FIGURES)

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMBINED ELEM./SEC. SCHOOL SPACE GUIDELINES
 (IN MAXIMUM GROSS SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR AREA) 1/

	PRESENT SPACE IN THE SCHOOL	SUGGESTED SPACE FOR CURRENT ENROLLMENT*	SUGGESTED SPACE FOR PROJECTED (198 3 -84) ENROLLMENT
ELEMENTARY CLASSROOM(S)	1392	1800	2400
SECONDARY CLASSROOM(S)	-0-	1200 <u>2/</u>	1500 <u>3/</u>
LIBRARY/MEDIA* (%of individual study space)	-0-	1100 70%	1200 65%
SCIENCE CLASSROOM	-0-	-0-	800
INDUSTRIAL ED.	-0-	600	800
BUSINESS ED.	-0-	-0-	100
HOME SCIENCE	-0-	-0-	-0-
MULTI-PURPOSE SPACE*	-0-	2500	3500
SUPPLEMENTARY SPACE*	-0-	35%	30%
TOTAL	1,392	10,595	13,390

*COMPUTED ON BASIS OF COMBINED ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY ENROLLMENT.

1/ See Bibliography Reference #1 and Appendix A

2/ Include wet area for science/home economics

3/ Include wet area for home economics

IV-C. SUMMARY OF SPACE AND FINANCIAL NEEDS

IV-C-1. SPACE NEEDS SUMMARY

TABLE IV, SPACE SUGGESTED BY THE ALASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR BOTH PRESENT AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT FIGURES

Village	Total Present Space (Unusable for Future Needs)	Total Suggested Space for Current Enrollment	Total Suggested Space for Projected (1983-84 Enrollment)
Karluk	1,392	10,595	13,390

IV-C-2. FINANCIAL NEEDS SUMMARY

Table V displays the financial needs of Karluk School in order to meet present and future space needs. This table was derived by taking the total needed square feet and multiplying them by current estimated cost per square foot of public building on Kodiak Island. (Square foot estimates obtained from Maynard & Partch Architectural Firm) Because Karluk is the most inaccessible village on the island, the square footage cost is considerably increased. This gives us the actual dollars needed for construction which then must have 20% added on for design, State Public Works and administration fees to construct the buildings. The inflationary cost per year is estimated at 18% above the amount listed for current costs.

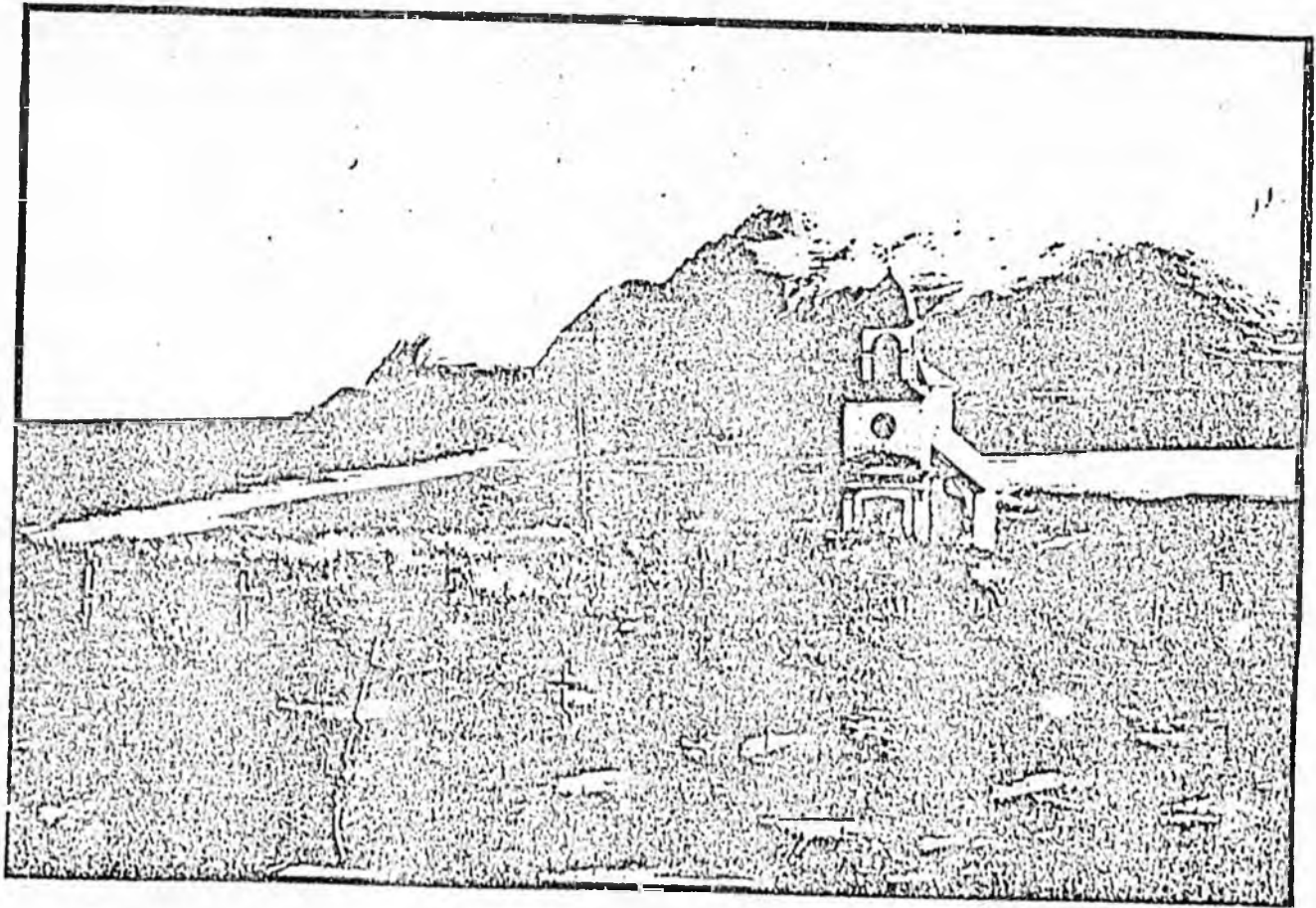
TABLE V, COSTS ESTIMATES FOR PRESENT AND PROJECTED SPACE BASED ON CURRENT ENROLLMENT

Present Square Feet Needed	Current Building Costs Per Square Foot	20% for Design & Administration Fees	Total Construction Plus Design & Administration
10,595	\$188 = \$1,991,860	20% = \$398,372	\$2,390,232
Projected Square Feet Needed			
13,390	\$222 = \$2,972,580	20% = \$594,516	\$3,567,096

**\$188 per square foot plus 18% for 1 year inflationary costs = \$222.

TABLE VI, TOTAL COST ESTIMATES FOR MEETING CURRENT AND FUTURE SPACE NEEDS IN KARLUK (ROUNDED OFF TO NEAREST \$100,000)

FUNDS NEEDED TO MEET CURRENT SPACE NEEDS	FUNDS NEEDED TO MEET PROJECTED SPACE NEEDS
\$2,400,000	\$3,600,000



APPENDIX A

Karluk Advisory Board

RESOLUTION# _____ to the Kodiak Island School Board,
made at the November 2nd meeting of the Karluk Advisory Board.

WHEREAS the Kodiak Island Borough School District has
a commitment to equal educational opportunity in all of its
K-12 programs; and

WHEREAS adequate school facilities constitute an essential
component of any educational program; and

WHEREAS the Karluk school has been physically moved,
divided and combined three times during the past two and
one half years as a result of the Karluk bridge wash out and
a relocated community; and

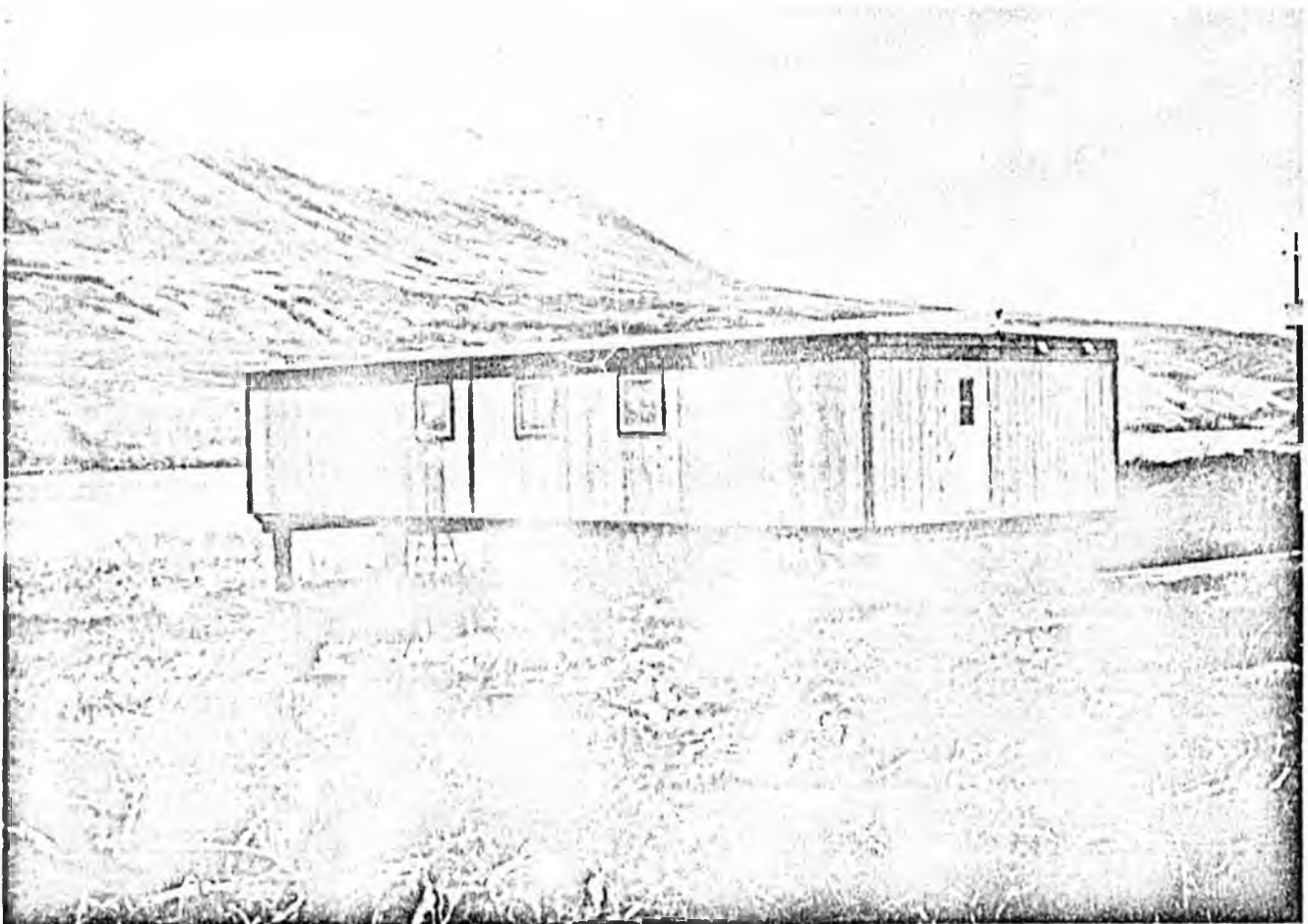
WHEREAS the Kodiak Island Borough School District and
the Kodiak Island Borough Assembly did see fit to provide
funding for the installation of a 20' X 42' temporary ATCO
unit in December, 1978. From December of 1978 through May, 1979
this ATCO unit housed 18 students, while 8 students still
attended school in the Old Karluk attendance area; and

WHEREAS the Kodiak Island Borough School District closed
the Old Karluk school in May of 1979 and the Karluk parents all
committed themselves to sending their children to the ATCO
unit in the relocated village of Karluk; and

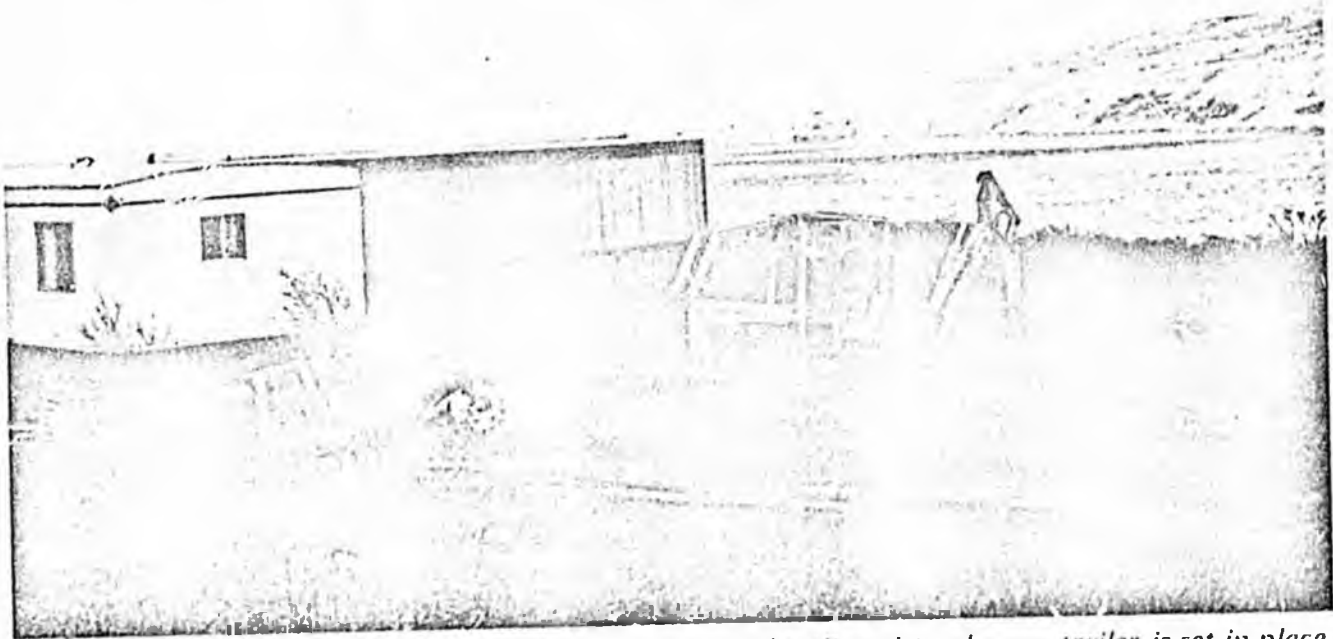
Whereas there are currently 26 students enrolled in the
Karluk School, Grades K-8, with 6 of these students being
Kindergarteners who attend school in a KANA rented facility,
thus making teacher supervision difficult; and



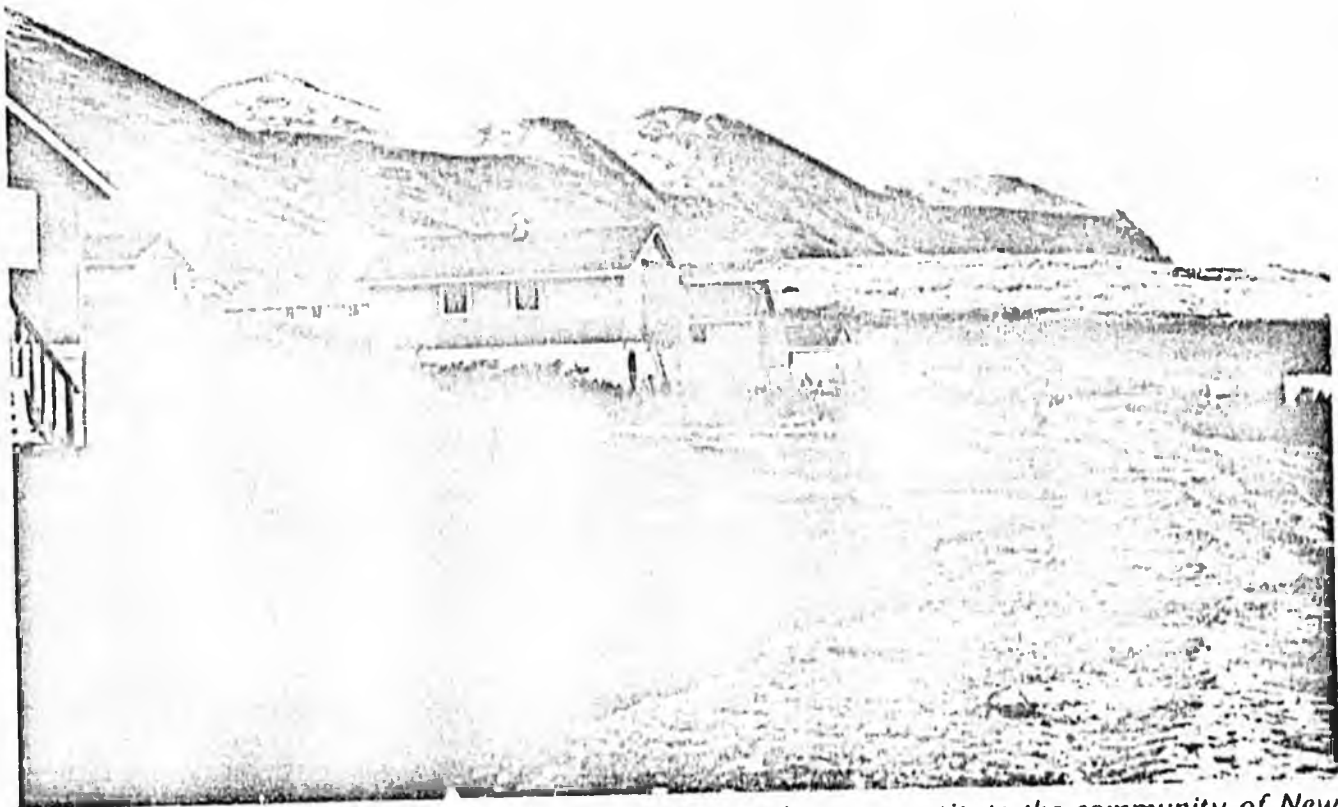
The Riley Pleas barge moves into the Karluk Lagoon loaded with the ATCO school unit. (October 1978)



The ATCO school unit is set on pilings at the New Karluk school site. (October 1978)



Looking out towards Old Karluk, the new ATCO school unit and teacherage trailer is set in place. (October 1978)



The village of Karluk is relocated. Twenty-three HUD homes constitute the community of New Karluk. (November 1978)

WHEREAS in August of 1980, the projected enrollment for the ATCO unit is 29 (the 6 Kindergarteners will become first graders and 3 elementary correspondance students may plan to enter as regular students) and the square footage would be 18 sq. feet per student; and

WHEREAS the spacial deficiency and resulting noise problems would severly impede the delivery of an instructional program;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

That the Kcdiak Island Borough School District pursue funding for an additional temporary ATCO unit to meet Karluk students' emergency space needs for the 1980-81 school year and

That the Karluk School be assigned a high priority in the District's long range facilities planning document so that Karluk could expect a permanent elementary-secondary facility within the next 3 or 4 years, since the ATCO units provide a temporary solution only to our school space needs and since we anticipate 14 secondary students within those 3 or 4 years.

Karluk Advisory School Board

Jerry Sheehan
Jerry Sheehan, Chairman

Hilda Charliaga
Hilda Charliaga

Hazel Balluta
Hazel Balluta

Betty Lind
Betty Lind

Mary Reiff
Mary Reiff

APPENDIX B

II-D. SUBJECT AREAS FOR THE VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM

A) Subject Area Grid: The subject area grid is presented as a brief diagram of the educational program.

9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
English (Reading)	English (Reading)	English	English
General Math	General Math	U.S. History	<u>U.S. Govern.</u> Consumer Ed.
General Sciences	General Sciences	Reading	Reading
Social Studies/ AK. Land Claims/ Alaska Geography	Social Studies/ AK. Land Claims/ Alaska Geography	<u>P.E.</u> Elective	<u>P.E.</u> Elective
Vocational Educ.	Vocational Educ.	Elective	Elective
Elective	Elective	Elective	Elective

These subjects are taught with programmed, basic skills materials that students must complete.

The required subjects above will be programmed. However, the electives will be left up to the students based on the areas or jobs they may be interested in.

APPENDIX C

II-E. Kodiak Small High School Programs - General Space Implications

Any new high school building in Kodiak Small Rural Villages must be designed to accommodate and facilitate the high school program that community people have stated they want in this document. Moreover, the design must also reflect the delivery system of the program as outlined in this section. Therefore, the following conclusion can be drawn regarding the space needs of the new facilities:

1. All five types of instructional areas: academic studies, laboratory sciences, physical education, vocational education, and other electives must be included in the building.
2. Because of limited funding and small numbers of teachers and students, as many of the different kinds of areas and spaces for specific subjects in those areas as possible must be designed for shared space. Some areas will have to accommodate two or more categories or kinds of activities.
3. The individualized delivery system of the program requires that all areas accommodate individualized study needs.
4. Since the core of the program delivery system is individualization, the center of all activities must be an area containing the library media center, and individual and small group study spaces known

as a learning resource center. All areas must have access to this area so that students can seek and select information, study books, audio-visual tapes, and work in small groups or individually on information relating to all subject areas.

5. Instructional area requirements are listed below:

a. Academic Studies Space:

- 1) Must have individual student study places to accomodate all students.
- 2) Must have general purpose classroom(s).
- 3) Must have a learning resource center with several individual places for students to view filmstrips, film loops, movies, micro-fish, videotapes, television, and also, listen to and/or record cassette tapes and records.
- 4) Must have teacher station(s) and preparation areas.
- 5) Must have areas for small group work, perhaps isolated to reduce noise levels.

b. Laboratory Science Space:

- 1) Must have direct access to learning resource center.
- 2) Must have sinks, ventilation, and areas to display materials as well as secured area for storing certain chemicals and equipment.

c. Physical Education Space:

- 1) Must have access, but perhaps not direct access, to learning resource center.
- 2) Must have large area for student activities to be utilized by elementary students, as well as the entire community.
- 3) Must be able to be secured from rest of building for community use.
- 4) Must contain basketball and volleyball courts and storage area for equipment.
- 5) May have bleacher seating to seat 75% of the community. (Suggest bleachers on rollers).
- 6) May have storeaway stage area with curtain.
- 7) Must have showers and lockers.

d. Vocational Education Space:

- 1) Must have access, not necessarily direct, to learning center.
- 2) Must accommodate such diverse space needs as: home sciences, welding, wood-working, mechanics etc..
- 3) May have localized, secured tool area.
- 4) Must have appropriate ventilation and fire safety requirements.
- 5) May be able to be secured from rest of building for possible community use.

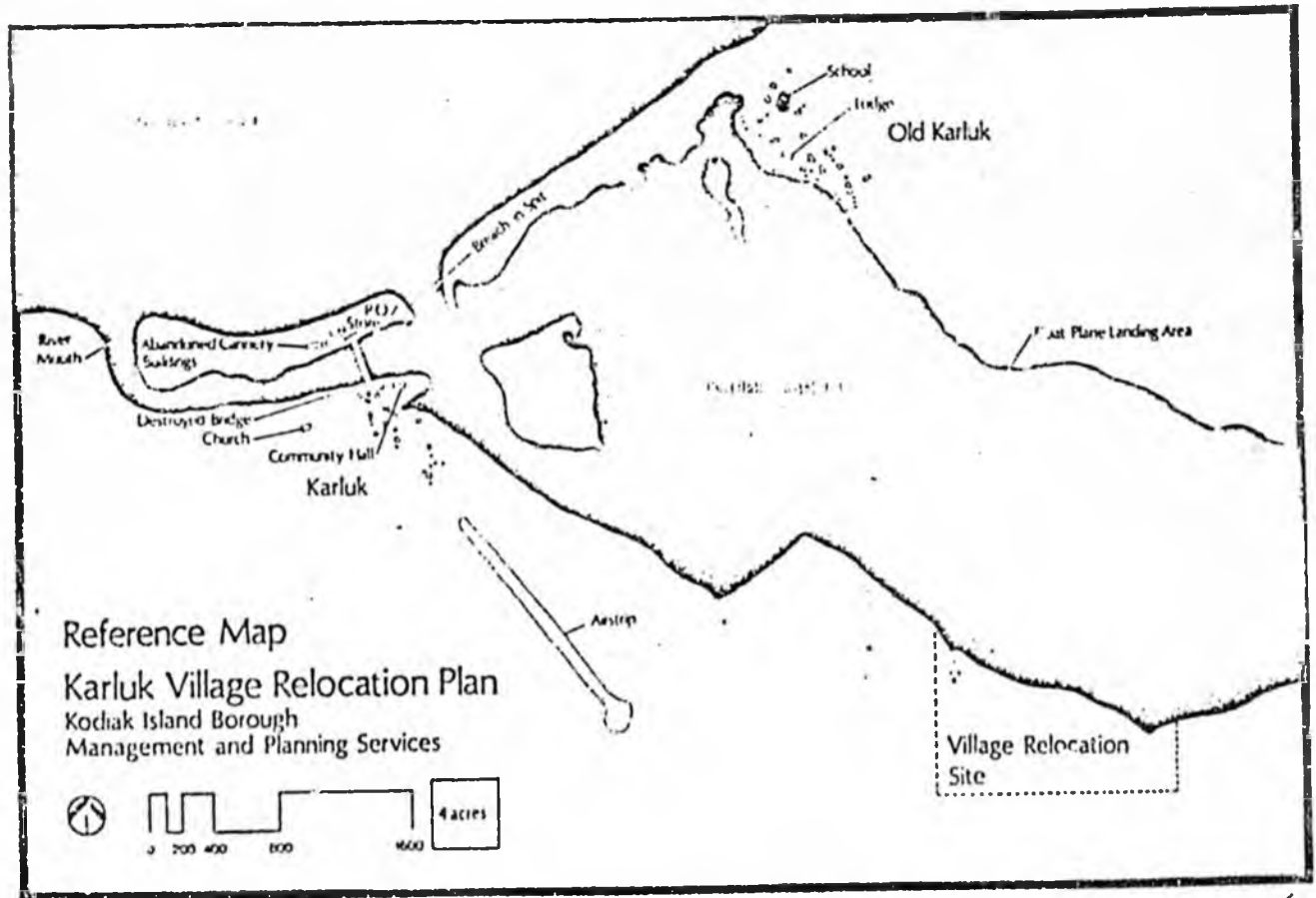
e. Other Elective Areas:

- 1) Must have access to learning resource center.
- 2) May accomodate such activities as music and art.

It should be emphasized that some of the above areas will have to be combined in some manner to provide space for all areas needed.

APPENDIX D

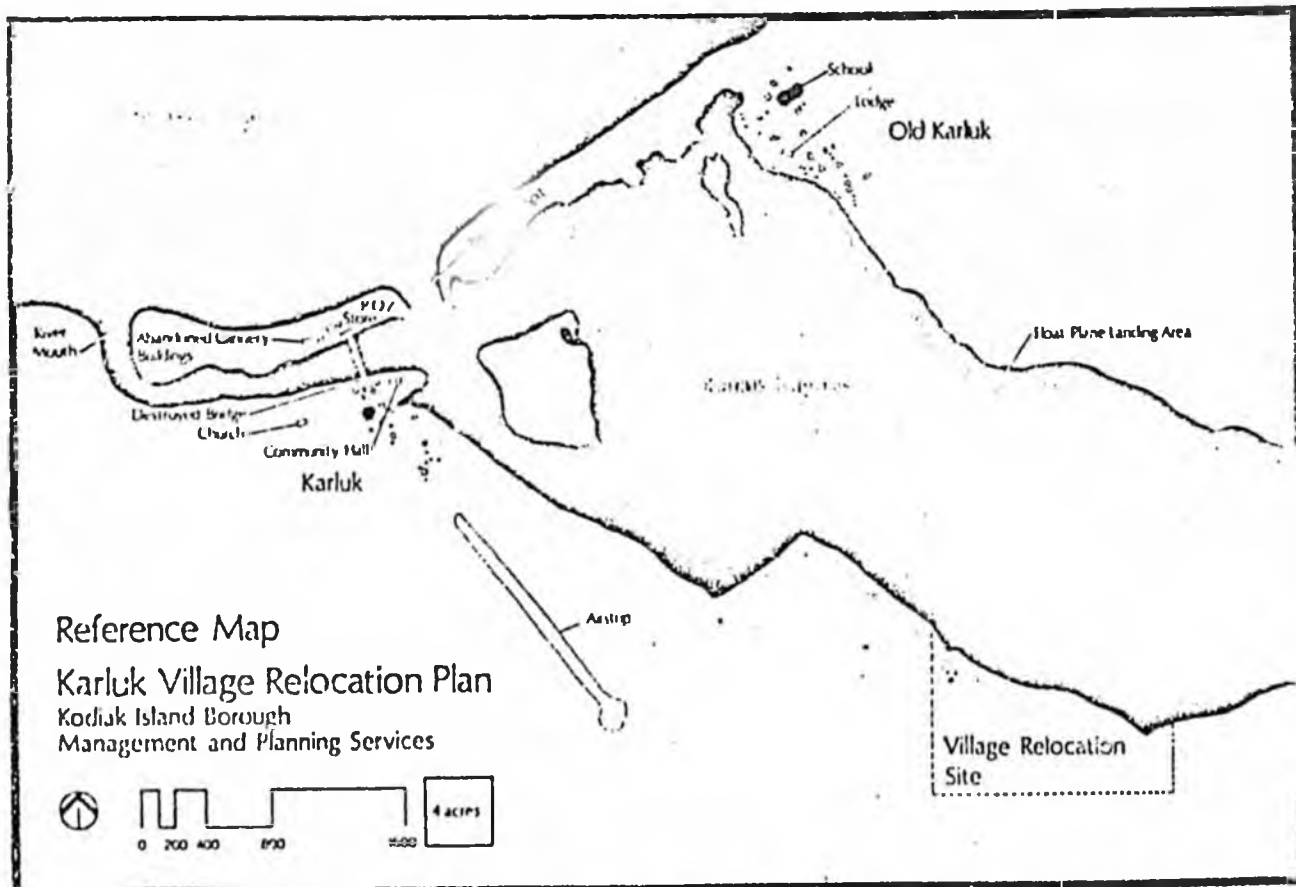
MAPS



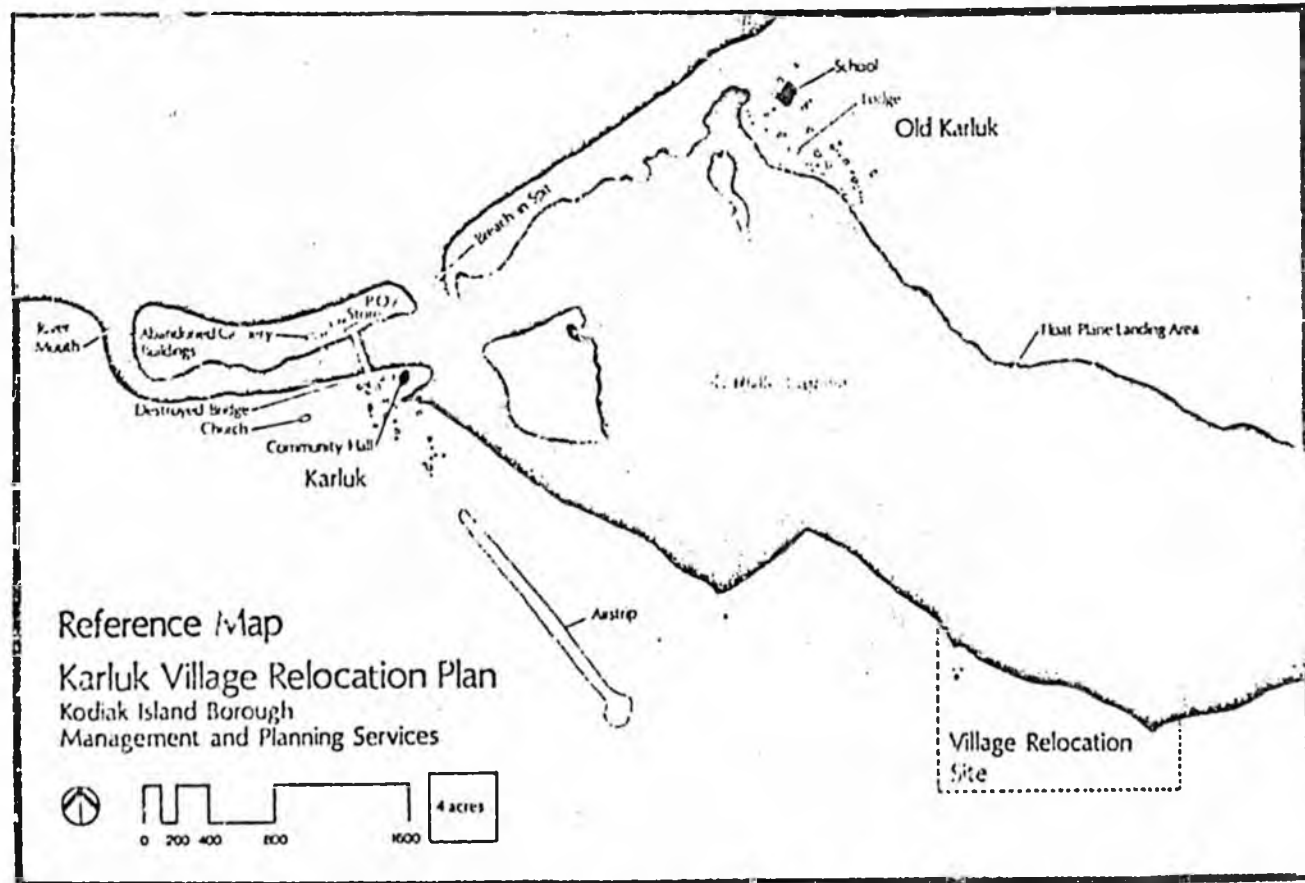
Sept. '77 - Feb. '78 - 1 School - Old Karluk

Phase 2.

27

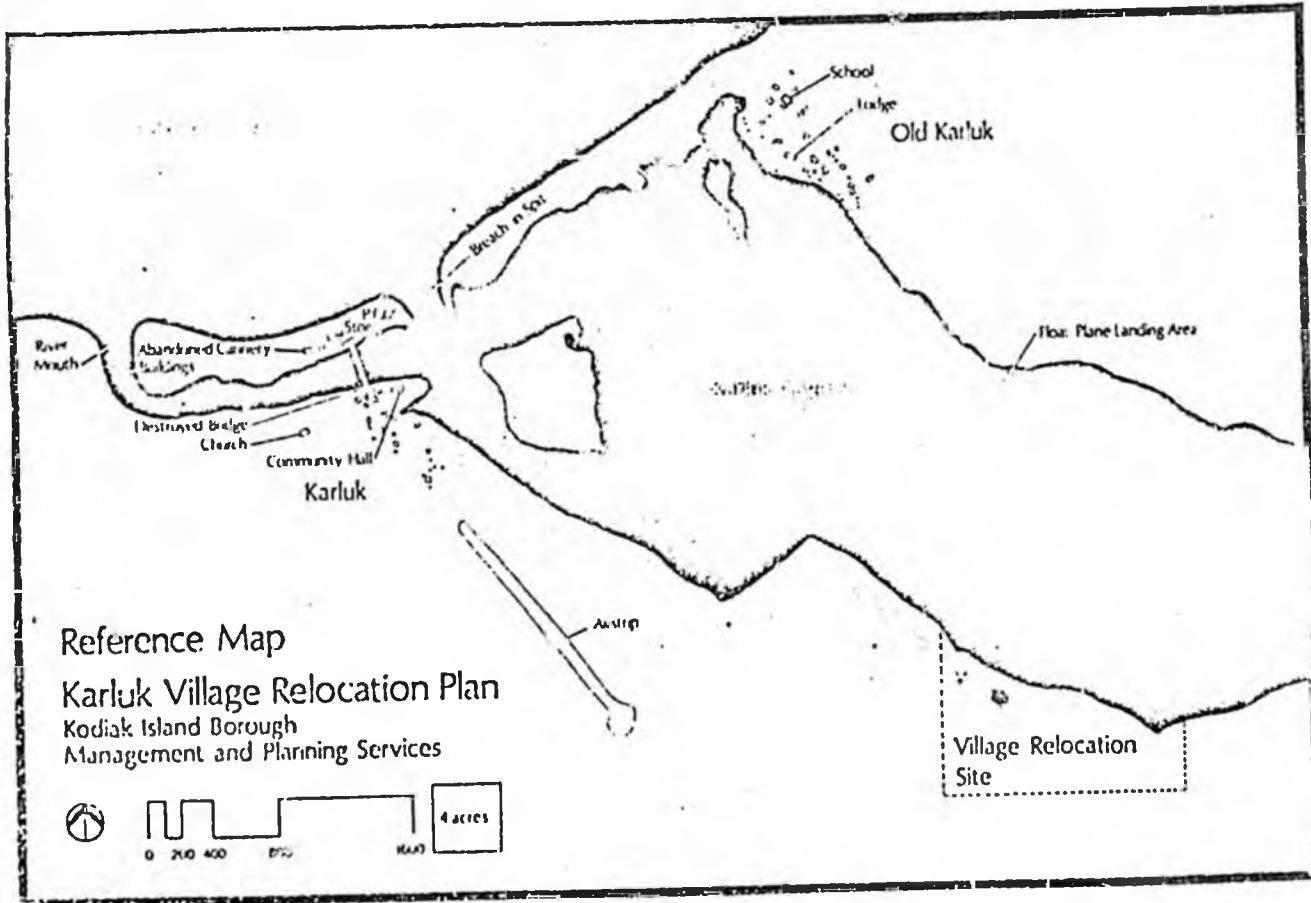


Feb. '78 - May '78 → 2 Schools
Old Karluk &
Rented House in New Karluk



Aug '78 - Dec 4th, '78 - 2 Schools,
 Old Karluk &
 Community Hall

Phase A.

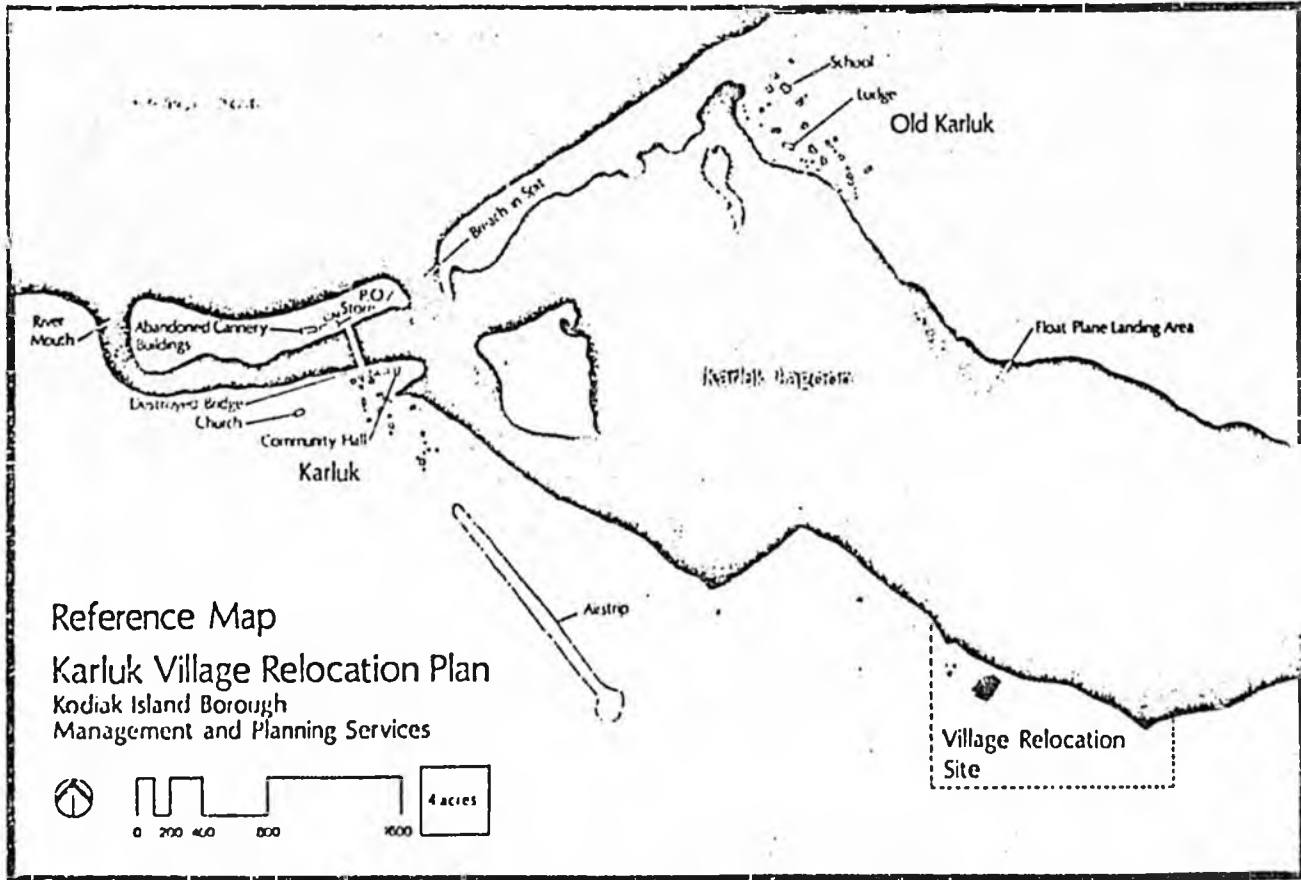


29

Dec. 4th, '78 - May '79 - 2. Schostin
 Old Karluk
 ATCO Unit

Phase 5.

30



Aug '79 → Future - 1 School
ATCD Unit

TELEGRAM

ALASCOM, INC.
PHONE: 486-6442
JUNEAU, AK 99802

90 FEB 11 PH 9 17.

Karluk
HB 620

#

02172 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 68 02-11 35P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN 1950

WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR THANKS TO YOU FOR INTRODUCING HOUSE BILL 620 WHICH WOULD APPROPRIATE FUNDS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL AT KARLUK. WILL YOU BE TALKING TO THELMA BUCHHOLDT WITH THE INTENTION OF INCLUDING THIS INTO THE GOVERNORS BOND PROPOSAL PACKAGE? RECENT STORM DAMAGE TO THE TEMPORARY SCHOOL UNIT ROOF MAKES ACTION ON THE NEW SCHOOL PROPOSAL EVEN MORE CRITICAL.

KARLUK ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

Jerry Sheehan
KARLUK Advisory School Board
KARLUK, ALASKA
99608

3/10/80

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

We hope that a hearing may be set up for HB 600 soon. We understand that KARLUK is now on the Governor's Bond Proposal also. We need a new school. If HB 600 can go through the legislative process, we can have a new school sooner than if the Governor's Bond proposal is approved.

Enclosed are letters our children wrote to JUNEAU describing what they see, in their own words, as why we need a new school.

Also enclosed is a copy of the Kodiak Area Native Associations recent

(Rep. Thelma Buchholdt, pa)

newsletter, which endorses our school needs.

I will be in JUNEAU next week to attend the Citizens Participation Conference (Education) and I look forward to meeting you then.

Sincerely



Jerry Sheehan

Chairman KARLUK Advisory
School Board

KARLUK, ALASKA

99608

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

Feb. 12/1980

Dear Alvin Esterback,

Greetings! How are you? I am just fine

I am Janis Balluta I live in Kooluk, which is at the west side
of Modak Island.

Kooluk is made up of three separate villages, did you
know that?

The bridge fell down during a storm two years ago!
The church was built in 1888. There is 3 kids going
to correspondence course and are not very happy being away
from kids their own age.

I think you will be receiving a letter from them.
We do not like the lunches in the school!

I am in the sixth grade and would like to see Kooluk get
a new school and so would every body else. If you would like to
come and see the school feel free!

Please Support us!

Turn this Paper over!

P.S.

Please Try to get the School in two more years!

Here is a poem for you!

What A School Merits To Me!

Although I am just a sixth
grader with two more years to
go till I enter into high
school not knowing where I
will go.

I see high school student
piling off to school somewhere.
Most of them returning home again
mostly in despair.

I do not want to think of
the time to come for me to leave
home just to continue school else-
where. The awful thought of returning
home in despair.

Love
Tonia B. Lita.

Please support the proposal for our school. The
Elementary & Secondary Facility for Karkid. If we get
it, it will surely help us out as we know it'll be a blessing
& there will be a comfortable thought!

Keep smiling
it makes people
wonder what you
been up to!



Feb. 12, 80

2-12-80

Dear

Hello my name is Guy Balluta
and I live in Karluk. Here we are
in Karluk going to school in a box.
We would really appreciate a
new school. We would like to
have a new school because in
the last couple of years we moved
to two different schools.

Just in case you dont
know I reside on the island
of Kodiak in Karluk. I sure
wish we could get our new
school next year sometime. If
we are able to get it. Will you
please try to help us here in
Karluk.

Guy
Balluta

FEB.
2-12-80
Kar

Dear _____,

I am Philip McCormick.

I Live in Karluk Alaska. a village on
Kodiak Island. Karluk is a nice place to Fish.
Karluk needs a new school. we use to
go to school across river. That school
is bigger then this school. The
school that we are in has leaks;
in it. The school that we are in now is to
small. we do not have no room in the school.
We want a new school next year.

Philip McCormick

Feb 7, 1980

Dear

How are you doing? My name is Derk Youvella

I live on Kodiak Island in a village called Karluk. We would appreciate a new school. Because the school is too small and there are leaks in the school. And we would like the school next year.

By DERK

Feb. 12-1980

Dear _____,

My name is Kathrine Yevonne Reft, I am in the 6th grade and 11 years old. I live in Kook which is on Koolik Island. I wrote this letter to tell you we need a new school. Every day we go to camp in the teachers trailer. The little kids are so noisy its hard to learn. And next year we are getting more small kids. So please help us. We sure need help. I sure wish you could come out here and I will show you around. Thank you hope you could come.

Reft Kathrine Yevonne.

3-12-80

Karluk Ak.

Dear

I am Darryl - Smartoff.

I live in Karluk Alaska in a blue house.

We would appreciate if you would

give us a new school. Our school

is to be fixed in. We always have a

class in our teachers house. If you

would get us a new school send

it as soon as possible. So we

wont be so crowded. In 1977

we had a bridge and a store

but a storm started and our

big wood store was destroyed. Our

bridge was down by the time

the storm was over. Our store keeper

quit his job and left. This happened

on my brothers birthday he was 1.

Now he is 3 years old. We were

going to have a lot of kids

next year in this small school.

I hope we dont have to go

to school out side next year.

Hope you can help

FEBRUARY 12 1980

2-12-80

Dear

Hello my name is Emil Sugak.
we would like a new school.
I live in Kodiak Island. I
would like you to come over
when you get a chance to.
are school leaks all over
the place. I am in 3th grade
and I am 9. Are village is called
Karluk. What is your name.
where do you live. I have a
friend name Robin he is in
3th grade and he is 9. I dont
have anything else to say.

Bye

February

1980

Dear

Hello my name is Robin
squiff. We would like a
new school. We got a
small school. Please send us
a new school. I live on
Kodiak Island. We would
like you to come over and
visit one day. The school
shakes. I am in 7th grade.
I am nine years old. Who
is your name. We got a
school that is 18x40.

By By

Feb. 12, 1980

Dear Fred Zharoff,

Hello my name is Alicia Lynn Kept. I live in Karluk, Alaska it is a small village of about 80 to 100 people. There are 20 kids in the morning in school and 26 in the afternoon and we could not work well because the school is noisy. The school is so small we have to go do Comprehension in the teacher's house. I would sure appreciate it if you could help us get a new school for next year because next year we are going to have about 30 to 32 kids in the school. We used to live on the other side of the village. Over there we went to school the school is nice and big but right now we are over here in the small school and on the other side three kids are taking Correspondence course and they are going to go to school over here next year. But we could barely fit them in.

Dear

Feb-12-80

Hello! My name is Joyce Elaine Peft. I live in Karluk. Karluk is on Kodiak Island Alaska. There are twenty kids in school and twenty six in the afternoon. We are going to school in a small Atca. We have to have Comprehension in the teachers trailer, because we don't have enough room in our school. We are asking you people to help us get a bigger and a new school. I am 14 years old and in the 7th grade. My teachers name is Mr. Doug Flynn. Every time it rains our snow we get stuck in the middle of our school. We don't have any place to put any tv. because we have to have Jackie's instant soups. We would like to have you out here and will show you our small school. When it blows hard the whole school shakes. Next year there is going to be more kids.

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

KANA NEWSLETTER

Volume 4- Number 3

FEBRUARY 1980

To promote pride on the part of the Natives of Alaska in their heritage & traditions; To preserve the customs, folklore & art of the Native races; To promote the physical, economic & social well-being of the Natives of Kodiak. To discourage & overcome racial prejudice & the inequities which such prejudice creates; To promote good government by reminding those who govern & those governed of their joint & mutual responsibilities.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S VIEW

The residents of Kodiak Island should be well-aware of four bills presently before the Alaska State Legislature. All four will directly affect us. I urge your support of two of these bills - one providing for construction of a new school in Karluk and another providing for the installation of KMXT translators, and your active opposition to two other bills which repeal the limit seiner length and repeal prohibition of drum seining.

NEW SCHOOL FOR KARLUK

HB-620 was introduced in January by Representatives Osterback and Zharoff. This bill provides appropriation of \$3,600,000 for construction of a new elementary-secondary school in Karluk. The funds would go directly to the Kodiak Island Borough for the construction project.

The village of Karluk needs your support. At this time, 27 students (Kindergarten through 8th grade) are attending classes in an ATCO unit. The conditions are very overcrowded and the various grade levels of the students make one-classroom teaching difficult.

Since Karluk is not included in the school construction bond issue this fall, legislative action is their only hope for a new school.

KMXT TO THE VILLAGES

In February, Representative Osterback introduced HB-548 to provide appropriation to install KMXT Radio translators between Kodiak and the villages of Old Harbor and Larsen Bay. The translators will extend KMXT's signal to these villages, bringing them public radio.

KMXT's staff and board have been working very hard for several years to extend their radio signal to all the Kodiak Island villages. This is the first of appropriating legislation to meet their goal and it needs our active support.

MORE GEAR, LARGER BOATS

Two bills before the Alaska State Legislature have the potential of adversely affecting salmon fishing on Kodiak Island and other areas of the state.

HB-1, introduced by Representative Eliason, is an act relating to the length of salmon seine vessels. This bill repeals the maximum 58-foot keel. Allowing larger boats would have definite adverse effects on small boat fishing as practiced by the majority of Native fishermen on the Island. Larger vessels would result in increased cape fish-

(Continued on Page 2)

OIL - WHAT DO WE THINK

KANA and five villages are offering testimony this week at the Anchorage and Kodiak Public Hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for OCS Lease Sale No. 46.

KANA's testimony is supporting the No Sale option outlined in the DEIS statement. This formal position was reached by the KANA Board of Directors following staff and OEDP Committee analysis of the DEIS. The Board's support of the No Sale position was adopted for the following reasons: 1) The unavoidable adverse environmental impacts that will occur to the Island, particularly to its commercial fisheries, from the development and production of and/or natural gas from the sale area, 2) the adverse socio-economic effects that will occur, particularly to the subsistence/small boat rural lifestyle of the villages, 3) the non-compliance of conducting this sale in accordance with guidelines stated in the Bureau of Land Management/Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 as amended in 1978.

In addition, the villages of Akhiok, Karluk, Ouzinkie and Port Lions are supporting the No Sale options for similar reason. Old Harbor, however, is supporting the No Sale option prior to the lease sale occurring, but is requesting that it be considered as a potential location for the on-shore facilities should oil development occur.

KANA's review process has focused on reviewing the numerous documents prepared in regard to Lease Sale No. 46, providing information to the Island's Native people on the probable impacts associated with the proposed sale, and to assist in advocating positions that the Island's villages have adopted. This effort has primarily occurred through working with the KANA Overall Economic Development and Planning Committee, a sub-committee comprised of one representative from each of the Island's six villages. The Committee's efforts have included meeting independently and with the Borough's OCS Advisory Council to become familiar with oil development.

NOTICE

The Eye Doctor from AMNC will be coming to Kodiak March 31st through April 4th. Anyone wishing to make an appointment, please contact Gereldine Squartsoff, the Kodiak Area Native Association Health Department, at 486-5725, extension 241.

KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER
P.O. Box 172 Kodiak, Alaska 99615 Phone 486-5725

From the office of the Vice - President

FRANK R. PETERSON - President
IONE M. NORTON - Vice - President

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Bill Hartman		Roman Zeedai

NEWS BRIEF

Budget Request Affects Alaska

The President sent Congress his budget request for FY 1981 which includes for Alaska: \$25.2 million for military construction; \$83.1 million for the Coast Guard; \$98.3 million for the FAA; \$124 million for highways; \$11.5 million for the Alaska Railroad; \$1.1 million for mass transportation; \$38.9 million for the BLM; \$30.8 million for the BIA; \$76.5 million for Interior; \$1.7 million for bureau of Mines; \$19.9 million for Fish and Wildlife; and \$19.9 million for the National Park Service.

FUEL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE NOW

The Federal Fuel Assistance Program is designed to provide up to \$350 credit for fuel to households whose income falls within the prescribed guidelines. The program is available to help with fuel bills, paid or unpaid, incurred since October 1, 1979. The money goes directly to the fuel company with which you deal. When you send in your application, enclose your fuel and utility bills, paid or unpaid, since October 1, 1979.

Income guidelines are as follows:

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MONTHLY GROSS INCOME
1	\$445
2	558
3	730
4	873
5	1,016
6	1,158

Some income, such as the Longevity Bonus, is not "counted against you," so even if you are somewhat above the guidelines, apply anyway. You may be eligible.

In Kodiak, applications are available at the Food Stamp office in the old Hospital Building and at KANA Social Services office.

In the villages, the fee agents or Council have forms available.

WELCOME ABOARD!

Interest and enthusiasm is evident as Gene Sharratt talks about his new job at KANA. That is High School Counselor funded through the JOM program. Gene replaces Yvonne Zharoff who recently resigned to accompany here husband, Representative Fred Zharoff to Juneau.

Gene is located at the Counseling office in the High School and is available to any Native student for counseling, scheduling or just a friendly chat.

Gene has been in Kodiak off and on since 1965. He is married and he and his wife Carol have one child, Sarah. He comes to us with a Master's degree from the Pacific Lutheran University and a teaching background.

Welcome aboard, Gene!



(Continued from Page 1) MORE GEAR, LARGER BOATS eries, increased gear lengths, lead to higher prices for entry permits and in general, favor "outside" fishermen who are engaged in large boat salmon fisheries in other areas.

A House concurrent resolution (No. 54) has been introduced by Osterback, Gardiner, and Zharoff which requests the Board of Fisheries to adopt special regulations for the Kodiak and Shumigan Islands and Alaska Peninsula. The resolution imposes a fifty-foot limit for these areas. Although the resolution is an attempt to save these areas from eliminating the present maximum keel length limit, it does not carry the weight of law.

HB-791, introduced by Representative Gardiner, reinstates the use of a drum or a reel as legal gear in the purse seine fishery. As would occur from the removal of the maximum keel length limit, this bill would favor "outside" fishermen who already use power reels or drums as legal gear in "lower 48" salmon fisheries. Overall, the most apparent effects would be less fish for the inland bay small boat fishermen and increasing pressures to reduce the number of entry permits available for the Kodiak Island area. Although the bill is being considered during this legislative session, it would not take effect until January 1, 1984.

I urge you to contact our legislators, Senator Mulcahy, Representative Zharoff and Osterback, to voice your concern on these bills. Petitions have or will be circulated in each village regarding HB-1 and HB-791.

AKHIOK MEN AMONG PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER GRADUATES

Eighteen men and women completed four weeks of intensive training as Village Public Safety Officers with their graduation from the Department of Public Safety Academy in Sitka on February 8th. Among the graduates were Mitch Simeonoff and Robert Simeonoff of Akhiok.

This Village Public Safety Officer training course included two weeks of training as emergency medical technicians, the same course given to all Alaska State Troopers; and two weeks training in law enforcement, boating and water safety, search and rescue operations and preparation of village ordinances relating to public safety.

Later this spring, these Village Public Safety Officers will receive an additional one-week training in fire fighting and fire prevention. This will be conducted by the State Fire Service Training Program of the Department of Education at the new Regional Fire Training Center in Anchorage.

This will be followed by continued on-the-job training by Alaska State Troopers. As Village Public Safety Officers, these men and women will be responsible for providing a wide range of public safety services in their respective communities. This includes law enforcement, emergency medical treatment, fire fighting and the development of fire fighting skills and fire prevention programs in the villages, development of boating and water safety programs and enforcement of boating safety in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard, development of search and rescue programs within the villages and assistance to the village councils in the adoption of village ordinances.

KODIAK TEAMS HEAD FOR NATIVE YOUTH OLYMPICS

Although the first Native Youth Olympics was held in the spring of 1971, Kodiak youths did not participate until 1978. Now, as they enter their third year of competition, their interest and enthusiasm is stronger than ever. Twenty-two students from the Kodiak area are expected to participate in the state-wide competition in Anchorage on March 7 & 8. Island-wide local competition was held in February to create our All-Star team going to Anchorage. The Akhiok competitors were weathered out during the island competition and consequently will be taking their own team to Anchorage.

The competition evolved from twelve teams in 1971 to over eighteen last year. This year's Native Youth Olympics promises to be even larger and more competitive. Students from Nome and Sitka will make the trip to Anchorage to compete for Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in eight different events.

These events include stick pull, head pull, leg wrestling, kneel jump, toe kick, two-foot high toe kick, one-foot high toe kick and seal hop.

The members of this year's Kodiak Island team include Walter and Paul Kewan, Vickie Delgad, Melody Inman, David Bourdon, Lloyd Ashouwak, Susan Panamaroff, Leona Haakanson, Elaine Smileoff, Barbara Squartsoff and

Judy Inga. The team is being coached by Sue Bolling, a fifth-grade teacher at Main Elementary School, and Gene Sharratt, JOM Counselor at the high school. (Names of the Akhiok team members are not available.)

GOOD LUCK TO ALL!

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT - HOW IT AFFECTS ADOPTIONS

When the Indian Child Welfare Act went into effect in May 1979, it brought about changes in adoption procedures all over the United States. Some of the procedures were already required under Alaska State Law. Other changes go beyond Alaska State Law and take precedence over Alaska State Law.

There are two routes to adoption: one, in which parents' rights to a child are terminated or ended permanently without their consent; and two, in which the parents voluntarily decide and agree to relinquish or give up their rights to their child.

1. In situations in which parents' rights are terminated or ended without their consent, the following rules apply.

1. The party seeking to terminate or end the parents' right must notify the child's parent, custodian, and the child's tribe of the court proceeding, and they must notify the parents and the tribe that they have a right to intervene and take a part in the court proceeding, at any point in the proceeding. After receiving notice, the parent, custodian, or the tribe or village have ten days, plus an additional 20 days upon request, to prepare for the court proceedings.

2. If the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined, the Secretary of the Interior shall be requested to notify the child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe.

3. The child and his parent or Indian custodian shall have the right to court-appointed legal counsel.

4. Where state law makes no provision for court-appointed counsel in removal, placement, or termination proceedings, the Secretary of Interior shall pay for that service.

5. Any party seeking to terminate or end parental rights without parental consent must satisfy the court that active efforts have been made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that these efforts have proved unsuccessful.

6. Parental rights cannot be ended without parental consent unless the court determines, supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. Expert witnesses include people knowledgeable about tribal or village culture and customs.

(Continued on Page 6)

MANPOWER ON THE GO

Our ever-changing manpower program is gearing into the spring and summer seasons with completion of the carpentry programs and planning for the Summer Youth projects.

The Title IID Carpentry program in Kodiak and Ouzinkie drew to a close at the end of February with the completion of the Ouzinkie Health Clinic and the near completion of the Medical/Dental Clinic on the first floor of the Donnelly Building (KANA offices). After a little more finish work is taken care of in the Medical/Dental Clinic, an opening date will be announced.

Debbie Hunter, Manpower Program Manager, has already started planning for our summer youth projects. There will be employment for youths in the six villages and in Kodiak. Any ideas for meaningful projects are being accepted now. Contact Debbie at 486-5726.

Three of our newest in-town CETA participants are Peter Chichenoff, Laurie Ann Simeanoff and Loretta Shangin. All three are students at the Kodiak High school and are employed by the YETP program.

Peter is working at Alaska Legal Services as a para-legal trainee. His interests lie in this field of work and he enjoys his job.

Laurie Ann is working as a Nurse's Aide Trainee at the Kodiak Island Hospital. Laurie is interested in attending Sheldon Jackson College this fall to become a Registered Nurse.

Loretta's interests lie in the dental assistant field and she will be working in the Dental Clinic located in the Donnelly Building.

Two new participants in the CETA Title VI program are Vickie Leslie and Sue Lukin.

Vickie is working as a Court Clerk Trainee at the State Court System and finds this a perfect opportunity to make herself more aware of this field.

Sue is working at the Harbormaster's Office in a clerical position. She was not available when pictures were taken.



Loretta Shangin



Peter Chichenoff



Vickie Leslie



Laurie Ann Simeanoff

NOBODY CALLS ME "DOCTOR"

If he walks like a Doctor, talks like a Doctor, sees you when you're sick like a Doctor, sews you up when you're cut, like a Doctor, why does he have the letters "P.A." after his name and not "M.D."...like a Doctor should? These are questions many people ask when they first come in contact with the newest breed of mid-level medical practitioner the profession refers to as "P.A." or Physician's Assistant.

The basic answer to the above question is "he's not called a Doctor because he isn't a Doctor, but a member of a relatively new professional class of mid-level practitioners which also includes Nurse Practitioners and Pediatric Nurse Practitioners". These new mid-level practitioners fill a much-needed role in the overall health care picture by serving the needs of medically under-served areas such as the Alaska bush country, often working with Native people in remote, isolated sites which could not afford the cost of a physician.

The first "P.A." graduated from Duke University School of Medicine's Physician's Assistant Program in 1965. There were four men in that pioneering class, and all had been Navy Corpsmen with independent duty experience during the Vietnam conflict. The initial Duke program consisted of two intense calendar years of medical training which prepared them to function in a medical practice with a physician supervisor—performing many of the tasks formerly restricted only to physicians themselves. Now there are over 40 P.A. programs throughout the United States and over 12,000 P.A.'s practicing, with 1200 new graduates each year.

The role of "P.A.'s" has grown during the short fifteen-year history of the profession. Now these mid-level practitioners serve in clinics and hospitals around the country, and their services are barely distinguishable from those of their physician supervisors. Yet, that is the major difference between a P.A. and a Doctor. The P.A. must always be a dependent practitioner, under the direct or indirect supervision of a sponsoring physician. The medical education of a P.A., while intensive and thorough, is not the equivalent to that of his physician supervisor, so the supervision is not only necessary but appropriate. This need for supervision is the protective edge the patient is guaranteed

when he visits his community P.A., who always knows his limitations, and the appropriate time to ask for help when those limitations are reached.

In effect, then, a patient can be assured of receiving the same high level of care from the P.A. as he would from the physician himself. The difference is that if a patient's problems cannot be diagnosed by the P.A., he consults with his supervising physician or refers the patient to his own physician for appropriate, higher-level care. Thus the patient always receives the appropriate level of care needed for the situation, and never gets "second-class" medical care and treatment.

P.A.'s are licensed by the state in which they practice and must have graduated from an American Medical Association-approved Physician's Assistant Program, and have met other, tough State standards. P.A.'s now have prescription-writing privileges in 15 states with more states passing such enabling legislation each year. They often work for specialists such as Orthopedic Surgeons or Cardiologists, and have staff privileges at hospitals wherever they live and work, but again—those privileges are always tied in with the privileges of the supervising physician.

In Kodiak, there are three Physician's Assistants and one Nurse Practitioner currently practicing with their "back-up" physicians. Three of these are in private practice and the fourth works for KANA as a member of the Itinerant Health Care Team, under the KANA Health Director. He is Ken Miller, P.A. Ken's sponsoring physician is Dr. Rud Wasson of the Island Medical-Dental Center now under construction in Kodiak. When that facility opens in June, another medical staff member will be coming aboard, with the addition of a family practice physician, who will also act as KANA's Medical Director.

Interviewed at KANA this week, Ken Miller says he is constantly on the look-out for Native youth and young adults who may show an interest in the Physician's Assistant career field. "I envision that in ten or fifteen years, most of the Native Corporation jobs now held by non-Native P.A.'s in Alaska will be filled by Natives who have left home for a few years to take the needed training and have come back to practice," he said. Ken feels that the P.A. profession is largely overlooked by many Native youth who are not aware of its existence. "The training and experience we give our CHA's should make them ideal candidates for a P.A. or Nurse Practitioner career if they would be interested," he added. He said he is willing to counsel any Native youth interested in more details about becoming a P.A. or Nurse Practitioner.

So, while you may call him "Doc"...he may, in fact, be a member of the newest breed of medical practitioner...the P.A. And if you notice your local P.A. grinning the week of March 6th, it's because Governor Hammond has proclaimed the days of March 6, 7, & 8 as "Physician's Assistant Recognition Days." It's a long way from 1965, when the first four Duke graduates were constantly asked, "What's a P.A.?"

Kodiak Women's Resource Center
24-HOUR CRISIS LINE
486-3625 or 487-5086

ASSISTANCE:

- if your home is unsafe because of violence against you
- if you have been raped
- if you have been assaulted
- if you need help

INFORMATION KEPT CONFIDENTIAL

*Villages may call collect
Bus. Phone 466-5038

P.O. Box 2122
Kodiak, AK 99615

(Continued from Page 3)

II. In situations where parents Voluntarily Relinquish or give up their right to a child, the following rules apply.

1. The consent must be put in writing, and recorded before a judge of competent jurisdiction who will make sure that the parents understand exactly what they are doing.

2. No consent is valid for an infant until the infant is ten days old.

3. The consent of the parent or custodian can be withdrawn up until entry of the final decree of termination of rights or adoption.

4. After the entry of a final decree of adoption of an Indian Child in any State Court, the parent may withdraw consent upon the grounds that consent was obtained thru fraud or duress and may petition the court to overturn the decree. If the court finds that consent was obtained thru fraud or duress, the court shall overturn the decree and return the child to the parent. No adoption which has been effective for at least two years can be invalidated unless otherwise permitted by State Law.

III. Placement - Adoptive and Pre-Adoptive

The following placement preferences must be followed unless there is "good cause to the contrary." Good cause to the contrary means strong reasons not to follow the placement preferences in the law.

For the adoption placement, a preference will be given to:

- 1. a member of the child's extended family
- 2. other members of the Indian Child's tribe; or
- 3. other Indian families

For pre-adoptive placement (the waiting time before placement in the adoptive home), the child must be placed in the least restrictive setting which is most like a family and meets the child's needs. The child should also be placed reasonably close to his home.

The preferences for pre-adoptive placements are:

- 1. a member of the Indian child's extended family;
- 2. a foster home licensed, approved, or specified by the Indian child's tribe;
- 3. an Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or

4. an institution for children approved by an Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.

"Good cause" not to follow the placement preferences in the Law is based on one or more of the following considerations:

1. The request of the biological parents or the child when the child is of sufficient age.

2. The extraordinary physical or emotional needs of the child as established by testimony of a qualified expert witness.

3. The unavailability of suitable families for placement after a diligent search has been completed for families meeting the preference criteria.

4. The burden of establishing the existence of good cause not to follow the order of preferences, shall be on the party urging that the preferences not be followed.

The Child's tribe or village can establish a different order or preference by resolution, as long as the change is the least restrictive for the child and yet meets the child's needs.

The law says that, where appropriate, the preference of the parent and the child (if the child is of sufficient age) shall be considered. Also, if the parents' request confidentiality, this shall be taken into consideration.

A record of each such placement (pre-adoption), foster care, and adoption) shall be kept by the State showing how it made efforts to comply with the placement preferences. Such records shall be made available at any time at the request of the Secretary of the Interior or the Indian (Native) child's tribe (village).

When an Indian (Native) child who was adopted reaches the age of 18, the court shall inform him or her of his or her tribal affiliation and any such information as needed to protect the adopted child's right flowing from a tribal affiliation.

The provisions of the law do not apply to adoptions completed prior to May, 1979, except for an adopted child's right to find out about his or her tribal affiliation.

For any additional information or explanation on the Law, contact

John Johanson, KANA Social Services,
486-5726

K.A.N.A.
P.O. Box 172
Kodiak, Alaska 99615



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