

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 2

351 SCOMM10 : LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979

Rep. Ellis Anderson is planning to accompany the group from Otilingha to New Stoyahok.

Reservations have been made for those who are indicated on the attached sheet as "attending". These reservations will cover those portions of the trip from Anchorage and back to Anchorage. It is expected that you will make your own connecting arrangements and will bring a TR for the purchase of your ticket at the airport in Anchorage.

If there are any last minute cancellations, please notify staff immediately at 465-3712 or 586-1714 (home).

The main points to be discussed at the public hearing related to the creation of regional governmental units, unorganized boroughs, are listed below. Copies of the Symposium Report are currently being printed in Anchorage and will be made available prior to the public hearings.

The Committee will be discussing proposed legislation which would:

- (1) Divide the single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs generally following Regional Educational Attendance Area boundaries, or combinations of two or more REAAs, but not extending beyond the boundaries of more than one Native regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
- (2) Authorize the election of not more than eleven (11) member unorganized borough assemblies, defining the powers and duties of these assemblies; review, comment and recommendations in a clearinghouse approach to proposed state projects and services under the states fiscal procedures and facilities procurement acts;
- (3) Authorize assemblies of unorganized boroughs to initiate a process by which a charter for a home rule borough may be prepared;
- (4) Name the Department of Community and Regional Affairs as the state agency responsible for lending assistance to unorganized borough assemblies;
- (5) Retain intact the powers and responsibilities of existing REAA school boards for management of school functions, of coastal service area boards in the preparation of plans for the resources of the state's coastal zone, and of existing cities of the unorganized borough.

Rural areas seek change

How can the delivery of essential government services to rural Alaska be improved? What are those services? And to what degree should local residents control both the delivery of those services and their extent?

These are not new questions. And they have been discussed time and time again ever since Statehood. Answers and solutions, according to almost every person concerned, whether a recipient or a provider of services, have so far been inadequate.

There was yet another discussion of these problems last weekend throughout a two-day seminar called by the Joint Senate and House Community and Regional Affairs Committee's Local Government Study. The committee is co-chaired by Senator Arlis Sturgulewski and Representative Bill Parker, both Anchorage Democrats. Roger Lane of the Alaska Native Foundation (ANF) moderated the meeting.

At their invitation, about 50 persons gathered at the Pioneer School House in Anchorage Saturday and Sunday for an exchange of ideas and a discussion of problems which one participant, long experienced in similar gatherings, said was one of the more candid and forthright meetings of this kind he has ever seen.

No formal resolutions resulted from the meeting, and the problems were not solved. But, Parker and Sturgulewski, and their committee's staff, were given some direction to go in an attempt to begin setting up a structure that might eventually lead to at least the start of some solution.

The words most often heard during the discussions were "planning," "education," and "budget constraints." The first two represented a general consensus of what needed to be done. The third described the limitations on the extent of just what could be done.

Another word often heard throughout the two-day affair was "equity". And it was the overall consensus that every citizen in Alaska is entitled to a range of at least four essential government services, no matter who they were nor where they lived.

Those essential services were identified as education, police protection, health services, and public assistance. Those services are provided to rural Alaska, but the people who live there are satisfied with neither the manner and extent with which they are delivered, nor are they satisfied with the degree of local control over those services.

During the meeting there was considerable discussion as to the degree to which many of the services now provided by the state and federal government, could be contracted to local

(See CHANGES on Page 11)



LOCAL GOVERNMENT SEMINAR - Vic Fischer of the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and economic research and Gene Walsh of the committee staff unveil the bewildering array of overlapping jurisdictions that bring services to rural Alaska at a local government seminar held by the Joint Committee on Community and Regional Affairs last weekend. From left to right are Commissioner Lee McAnerney of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs; Rick Garnett, an attorney; Bob Knoll, a planner with the Mauneluk Association; Fischer; Walsh; Roger Lang of ANF who moderated the meeting; Sen. Arlis Sturgulewski, who co-chaired the meeting with Rep. Bill Parker; and J. Chienoweth of Legal services with the Legislative Affairs Agency.

• Changes sought by rural areas

(Continued from Page 1)
organizations, such as municipal governments, IRA council, profit and non-profit corporations. The tone of the discussion was that if this were done, not only would services be more efficiently delivered, but the actual content of the various services would be more closely identified with what local areas actually needed, wanted, and could afford.

Essential to such a scheme, most of the participants agreed, was some coherent boundaries in what one participant called

the "mythological unorganized borough." There are many unorganized boroughs was the consensus of the meeting, and they should be recognized by the drawing of boundaries splitting them at least into administrative units that made more sense than the current overlapping of jurisdictions between various state and federal agencies. These larger units should then be

subdivided into subregions that reflected the sense and will of the people living there.

An analysis of the meeting is currently being drawn up by a committee of the participants which will then be forwarded to Parker and Sturgulewski. They plan to hold hearings in various rural communities later this fall in order to then take the next steps.



MEETING PARTICIPANTS - Mathew Iya, president of the Nome IRA (left). Dallas Cross of NANA Development Corporation; Phil Smith of Rural CAP; Don Arpetsinger of Community and Regional Affairs; Jonathan Solomon, and Chris Anderson, and Ray Kent of Tanana Chiefs' Conference; and Bob Lohr of the Upper Tanana Development Corporation were among the 40 or so participants in a local government seminar held in Anchorage last weekend.

●Part 1

Why technology has fared poorly in the Bush

Editor's Note: This article, which we have had to divide into four parts, was written by Harold Sparck of Bethel. Sparck for several years, has been associated with Nunam Kiliutisi, the environmental program of the Association of Village Council Presidents of Bethel. He argues eloquently that the "Other Village" has in recent years grown up alongside the traditional village of rural Alaska because bureaucrats and technocrats have consistently neglected to fit capital construction projects to the budgets, maintenance capabilities and esthetic viewpoints of villagers. The "Other Village" is thus built of community halls, houses, laundromats and other public facilities which the indigenous population often did not ask for, hasn't the money to maintain and which has trapped many villagers in a new seasonal lifestyle which lacks the integrity of life before economic development projects began making inroads.

Recently, predominately Native Alaskan villages in the rural sections of south-western Alaska have changed their skylines radically. Growth associated with 20th-century technology concentrated in the public sector has created two technically distinct entities within the formal village. The traditional village is a recent amalgam of public expenditures in housing and related services intermixed with traditional subsistence activities for food harvest. The "other" village is a rural, capital intensive, form of urban reconstruction, a creation of, and singularly sustained by the public dole. As one travels from village to village, the "other" village takes many forms: schools, community halls, recreation centers, fish processing stations, electrical generation plants, television; all are energy intensive forms of growth, and each is artificially supported within the formal village by external funds and manpower. The traditional village has little impact on the "other" village, but the modern additions, cathedrals of progress amongst the simple framed houses of the rural village, intimately affect the existing village, disrupting its tone of life, its economy, and its culture. Growth in the public sector is the largest single contributor to recent changes that have distorted the formal traditional village whose economy and way of life were recently characterized as subsistence. Although the agencies and their structures may change names and forms, the mechanism through which the "public pusher" obtains local consent and cooperation to construct, and the result of the construction is for villages, universal haphazard growth and a growing financial burden on the limited resources of the village's income and manpower.

Development in these villages is not bad in itself, but the arrogant manner in which growth proceeds and

is pursued by some agencies in the State of Alaska and the federal government undercuts both the management and economic ability of the village. For the most part, development through agencies is designed and accomplished by urban, educated, and relatively prosperous individuals who have their own set of values and methods of work. A combination of language differences and dissimilar cultural approaches to accomplishing growth tasks often make the village's ways unintelligible to the agency person rushed to meet artificial time schedules. The agency's personnel often supplant the village leadership, and display their disdain by directing the project themselves, achieving village written compliance only when and where necessary. By foregoing the building of cooperation, the agency accomplished its task of construction, but dooms the project as a community enterprise, and assists in the continuing dismantling of the rural Alaskan village.

Without forethought, growth in the public sector burdens the village living system in an unincorporated state. The project's manpower and energy needs have often not been harmonized to the existing village. The unplanned entrance of the new facility will cause the village, short on management, skilled labor, and funding, to re-

funding in rural areas to achieve "equal rights" politically and guarantee its constituency's support, or through continuing paternalism, the public agency does not program its rural effort to grow with the selected village. In the rush to plan and build



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technical meccas in rural Alaska, the final result is a chronic sink on the village way of life, and ultimately, chronic public subsidies.

The reader may ask at this juncture why I place the final blame on the public agency. After all, the village could simply say no to foolish modern projects, and if the village says yes, the village should be prepared to deal with the situation accordingly and

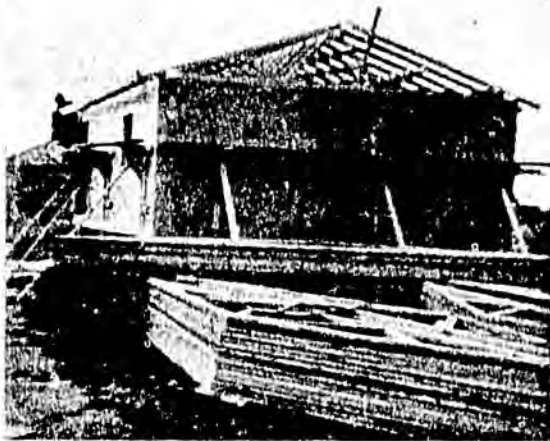
this same week, two professional people came to the village to work on existing public facilities in the village.

The Department of Environmental Conservation had assigned an engineer to help Tala's water maintenance man to install a

submersible water pump, not a difficult task. While in the village, the village council discussed a sewage problem with him. Many years earlier, the Bureau of Indian Affairs had erected a sewage lagoon to contain "black" and "grey" water discharged from the B.I.A. school in the village. The village is located in the coastal tundra plains with limited borrow supplies. The handbuilt borrow dike containing the lagoon had crumbled and leveled around most of the dike's circumference. Waste water ran below the village, and the odors reached the village houses, particularly in the summer. DEC had championed the village's need to repair the dike by borrow refill with the B.I.A., but when asked what could be done, the engineer replied that what the village really needed was a packaged secondary treatment plant, and he was not joking. The engineer considered the simple water lagoon unsightly and inefficient. He concluded that the solution was a highly technical plant to treat the small amount of village wastewater. Water is not a problem in the village of Tala, but oil to furnish power to heat a packaged plant and supply the electrical generator would be a problem. The council seriously considered the idea before rejecting the proposal as outlandish. Although the council offered no support for the project, the Council did receive two feelers from private companies and one agency asking if they were interested in a packaged plant. The City Administrator mentioned later that the engineer was looking for a way to "keep his job going by making us (the village of Tala) more dependent on him."

During the same week, a second individual came to the village to inspect the village's new school, a replacement for one that burned down in 1972. The school, designed in Albuquerque, New Mexico, was considered one of the best equipped in the nation. The man was ebullient that it had everything. As a professional consultant, he was not responsible for the design or maintenance but was in the village to put the hardware together. He told villagers on the work crew how much they would enjoy the equipment. He stated that every modern technical teaching aide was included, and would be invaluable to the village student's education. The villagers said very little in response. Many of the villagers later admitted that they did not understand what he was talking about and that they had no idea what they were constructing. More important, one of the men remarked that if it broke, this same man would have to be brought back into the village at tremendous expense to repair the equipment. This statement was underscored later when the manager of a Bethel flight operation landed in the village. After viewing the school, he said that he was both happy and sad. He was happy that the village had obtained a new school, including a high school, and he was also happy in that the federal agency that built the school had already supported his fast-growing private charter business by sending maintenance men to repair facilities in this and other village schools that improperly trained village maintenance men could not repair. With this new structure and its equipment, the pilot stated that he would be kept busy for a long time bringing out fancy repairs. He then told the villagers that he was sad because the new school was too much for them to operate by themselves, and that they would be sad, too, when many of the conveniences broke. He was afraid that the luxury of today would become a necessity in the village tomorrow, and one more step away from the old and into the new would further despoil the village.

But Tala is a little better off than most villages. It has weathered many of the storms brought on by technology and undisciplined growth and has been able to shrink its appetite for change. The village has learned the hard way, and with the assistance of several sympathetic individuals in the agency structure, is trying to make sense out of the senseless developments of the recent past. Other villages have not been so successful.



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adjust its life once again to make room for another achievement. The agencies agree to build. For the most part, they erect the building and then they leave. Their leaving is beyond the capability of the village's support. In an indigenous village population whose most recent and sophisticated technical achievement was fixing the wiring of the capacitor on its snowmachine's magnet, or determining the amount of gasoline required to travel to the next river system to harvest whitefish, an \$8 million ultramodern school is far out of line. Either due to pressures to place

accept the responsibilities of any recipient of public dole. After one has lived in a rural Alaskan Native village, one will find that this procedure is normally not the case. One week in the village of Tala, the city administrator informed me he had received a total of 14 applications from different federal and state agencies each proposing a deadline to be eligible for future funding. All the village administrator acting as an individual would have to do was express interest in the project, and the wheels of change began to roll.

Coincidentally, during

● part 2

Why technology has fared poorly in the Bush

(Editor's Note: This article, which we have had to divide into four parts, was written by Harold Sparck of Bethel. Sparck for several years, has been associated with Nunam Kitlutsit, the environmental program of the Association of Village Council Presidents of Bethel. He argues eloquently that the "Other Village" has in recent years grown up alongside the traditional village of rural Alaska because bureaucrats and technocrats have consistently neglected to fit capital construction projects to the budgets, maintenance capabilities and esthetic viewpoints of villagers. The "Other Village" is thus built of community halls, houses, laundromats and other public facilities which the indigenous population often did not ask for, hasn't the money to maintain and which has trapped many villagers in a new seasonal lifestyle which lacks the integrity of life before economic development projects began making inroads.

BY HAROLD SPARCK

Tala joined the mainstream of modern life in 1969 when bulk storage tanks for gasoline and oil first arrived. Progress in rural Alaskan villages takes many forms. At that time, the local store had the only radio and it was responsible for preparing the way for the village's men to travel to Bristol Bay canneries to work in summer. The men had to earn enough money to replace the subsistence foods they normally caught during this period, principally, salmon and herring. When the men returned, the store held their checks, banks being nonexistent. The men drew from their checks in a form of barter with the store for goods, heating oils, and gasoline.

The cycle began. To heat their homes the men had to work during that part of the year when both fish and

line. Now, instead of thinking about harvest, the men thought about employment to pay for fuel and gas. Using wood for home heating was out of the question because it is normally gathered in summer during fishing season, following storms in the Bering Sea, or by dog team during the winter along wind-beaten beaches. The men were away working during summer, and gasoline was too expensive in winter, so the oil cycle increased.

In 1976, the village of Kongiganak ran out of stove oil in January and the men used their snowmachines to journey to the coast to harvest wood. They used so much gas that when seal hunting time arrived in April there was no gasoline, and they incurred further expenses in the form of debt against the summer's cannery or commercial fishing wages to allow seal hunting to take place. The men locked themselves into an endless circle of needs. As the people came to depend on fuels, they relinquished their old ways. A lack of fuel, formerly a luxury, became a crisis.

The above-ground frame houses that replaced the subsoil mud houses were inadequate against the wind and created a greater need for fuel, and then the shortages began to hit. As each village expanded its fuel needs, which far exceeded their stored fuel capacities, supplies began to diminish. The small barge outfits that supplied local village fuels began to pick and choose who they delivered to and when. Cash customers, meaning the growing public

of fuel. The problem was not unappreciated by the government. The social service branch of the Bethel B.I.A. agency undertook a special fuel social welfare program. Instead of dispensing general assistance funds for emergency clothing or food, the agency arranged to fly drums of fuel oil into villages with public funds.

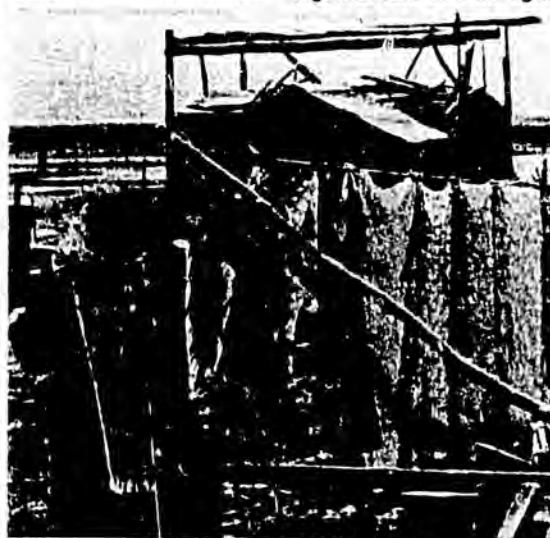
None of these difficulties stopped the growth of the imported fuel economy. It continues today without an appreciation of the tenuous relationship between the villages' ability to plan, manage, and maintain, and the public need to build regardless of the consequences. To date, the public sector has made no attempt to stop and look at its activities. Agencies still rush pell-mell to complete projects in their own little sphere without looking at the villages' technical competence, administrative competence, energy resources and financial situation. In short, nothing has been learned by the recent past, and the near future looks bleak.

One would expect that in a village like Tala, which has run out or been short of both stove oil and gasoline in the past, that some objective evaluation of the village's ability to sustain further growth would have been made prior to initiating any new public works project. If a decision to precede with further growth was reached, the taxpayers could expect every effort would be made by the project sponsor to consolidate existing facilities and structures to improve the overall competence of the village to handle its own affairs. This preplanning would thereby relieve the public sector of the burden of endless subsidies. This has not happened.

In regard to energy, the new public school in Tala was built with no expansion of the school's oil storage capacity. In the past the village had established a relationship with the local school's agency to loan fuel from the school's surplus if the village ran short. This excess had cushioned the village in the past four years of shortage. In order to produce the electricity for the new school, which doubled the village's prime consumption rate, a new generator with a capacity of 300/kw, and a circuit box of 300/kw were purchased by the rural Alaska Village Electrical Cooperative, A.V.E.C. Due to internal A.V.E.C. supply and maintenance problems, neither the generator nor the circuit box was ever installed and the village peaked over the rated output of the present circuit box in winter 1976, causing brown-outs and the loss of technical equipment.

Now the new school has to operate in shifts so that only parts of the jungle of energy intensive teaching aides can be used at any one time. A.V.E.C. ordered new fuel storage tanks, but the fuel cannot be "loaned" to the village because the B.I.A. subsidizes the local utility, statewide at \$700,000 and A.V.E.C. has committed these fuels to each village school's needs even though the utility cannot supply electrical needs. The village would like to pur-

chase the waste heat from the utility's diesel plant but this, too, is decided to the B.I.A. school. The B.I.A. schools do not use the waste heat but B.I.A. administrators are reluctant to allow anyone else to use the energy in case the waste heat may be required in the future. The result is that no one is using the waste heat at present or will in the near future. The waste heat, 65% of the generated energy, is currently blowing in the wind.



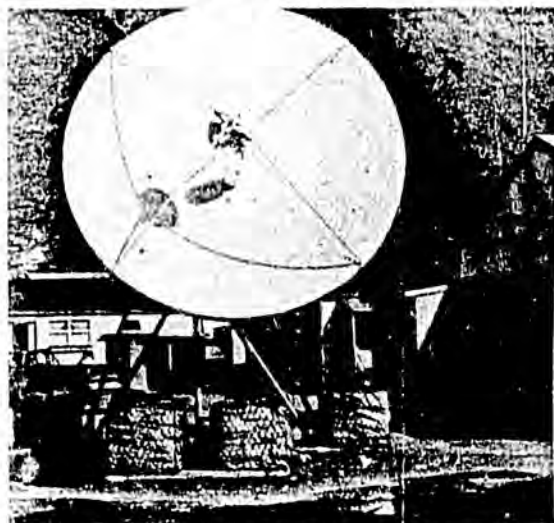
THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE

The villagers have watched these events and learned a lot. The people only have their place in the universe and their labor to sell. The villagers are in a bad bargaining position, and they realize that they cannot be stubborn people who do not wish to learn how things operate in their "other" village. They try to make the best of a poor situation. When some agency offered a community hall, someone in the village accepted. When the lumber arrived, the council decided that the building should be located near the utility in the hope that waste heat would supply the building and save the village the cost of importing more heating fuel. A B.I.A. agency representative learned of the plan and informed the village that the hall could not be situated in the chosen location because it would be a fire hazard to the new school. The 17 buildings and 22 bulk storage tanks already surrounding the school were not, however, considered a fire

danger. The village moved the location of the new community hall three-eighths of a mile away to a remote section of the village. The interior of the massive hall, by village standards, now requires an additional 40-50 drums of stove oil to maintain room temperature during the winter. When the village asked if the school's agency was going to move the bulk tanks away from the school and dike the area, the village was told that the agen-

cy always took care of these situations. The agency moved the tanks approximately 30 yards closer to the school, and they are now even more of a fire danger. This is the agency way. It appears arrogant and senseless to the village. It is too technical, too expensive, and too urban. It is out of place in a rural village, yet it is the only way the public agency knows how to spend its money when agencies do the job themselves. It is doing the job themselves or contracting to outside construction firms with no village coordination that brings on the danger. The public agency does not think it can wait. Legislative appropriations are made each year, and the money for some unknown reason must be spent each year. Time and education, the two invaluable ingredients in any work program in a rural Alaskan village, are quickly forgotten in the haste to complete this year's adventure in gift-giving. The consequences to the public and the village are not considered.

The one fact normally by-stepped is that the public sector, which differs from the rural Native village in its perspectives and attitudes, cannot continue to reach beyond the social, and technical means of the village. For the most part, the discussion of the quality of life in villages has been left out of the develop-



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work were available. The men used surplus funds to pay for store-bought food when the natural foods ran out. They gave up their dogs because they were too time consuming and required that a person stay in the village to fish during the summer, so the men picked up snowmachines to gather wood and hunt during the winter. The paychecks also went for gaso-

sector in the villages, were served first, and if time permitted, the villages who paid piecemeal or on credit would be served. The shortages began to hit in 1972 when demands far outstripped available supplies. Fourteen villages ran out of fuel in the spring of 1973. The next year, more than 30 villages, and the following year, more than 40 were either out of or short

Native patients have new voice in care

BY MARY HARTICH

Fairbanks area Native health care consumers have a new voice for improving their health care services. A Patient Advocacy Committee has recently been formed at the Alaska Native Health Center in Fairbanks.

The purpose of the committee is to review patient complaints about medical services received either at the ANHC or from the contract medical services. (Fairbanks Memorial Hospital and many private physicians have contracts with Alaska Native Health Service.) The PAC advises the Service Unit at Fairbanks on developing new policies and procedures for providing new services at the clinic. It also assists in developing educational and informative materials which would better explain services for the Native people in the community.

The PAC, comprised of Fairbanks area health consumers was formed at the request of the Tanana Chiefs Regional Health Board. The first meeting was in November after the representatives had been selected by the Fairbanks Native Association Board of Directors and by the Tanana Chiefs Regional Health Board.

The members are: Mary Ann Warden (Chairman) from Barter Island, Jean Frank from Kotzebue, Nita Marks from Nenana, Alice Killbear from Barrow, and Helen Simpkin from Fairbanks. All except Ms. Marks now live in the Fairbanks area.

They have set up PAC policies and procedures and have offered suggestions to the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital Community Blood Bank. They have reviewed plans for the new ANHC clinic and have made recommendations regarding it. They have also made recommendations regarding patient housing policies for rural Native residents coming to Fairbanks for care. In addition, they have reviewed several patient complaints.

The following procedures were set up by the PAC to assist a patient in taking action on a complaint. First, the patient is encouraged to take the problem to the individual staff person involved, or to his superior. If this does not yield satisfaction the patient should then see the Service Unit Director, Tom Hartich, at 528 5th Ave., Room 210, or call 452-1905. Patients may also directly contact one of the PAC members.

The PAC will either ask the patient to present his problem in person, if appropriate, or the committee can present the complaint for the patient at a regular monthly meeting.

Expanded services at the ANHC clinic will begin in mid-June. There will be an additional physician, dentist, psychiatric social worker, nurses, dental therapist, public health nurse and administrative support staff.

• "Other Village"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TEN

ment discussion. The villagers have a unique way of dealing with decisive and ineffectual action by agencies. They do not cooperate. The project is built, and the villagers do not use it. The project was designed by absentee managers, produced by imported engineers, and perhaps constructed by local contracted labor. It is in short a gift, not of the village's making. All the

village is tied into the "other villages" project is its cash labor and some part of its land base. The village does not owe anything to the project, and treats the project disrespectfully.

Two very glaring examples of this phenomenon occurred in the relatively urbanized community of Bethel where the city is currently planning not to use the multimillion-dollar dock facility built by the public sector in the wrong place at the wrong time in the wrong way. The se-

cond example of this faceless effort by the villagers is the Bethel Heights housing project. A pioneer turn-key housing project, scheduled to build houses at \$6,000 each in rural Alaska, has finally reached an average unit cost of \$61,000 in 1974. The people the project was built for, the rural, uneducated, and cash-poor Native Alaskan, wouldn't move into the houses in 1968-69, and did not move in until 1971 as a class. That was the action of the Native bystander.

Statewide Classified Marketplace

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH
BARROW, ALASKA
File Number: 77-3

Place of Hearing: North Slope Borough Assembly Room Barrow, Alaska.
Date of Hearing: April 11, 1978, 7:30 P.M.
Subject of Hearing: Public Hearing on the following ordinances which have been introduced for consideration by the Assembly of the North Slope Borough.

ORDINANCE 77-3 (G)
AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING MONEY OUT OF THE TREASURY FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1978, AS AMENDED.

ORDINANCE 78-4
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO A DEBT OF NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF SAID BOROUGH IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF FIVE MILLION NINETY-TWO THOU-

SAND DOLLARS (\$5,992,000) TO FINANCE THE COST, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, BETTERMENT, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, OR ACQUISITION OF SCHOOLS IN SAID BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS AND FACILITIES, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LAND OR RIGHTS IN LANDS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE VOTERS OF SAID BOROUGH OF A PROPOSITION RATIFYING THE AUTHORIZATION OF SAID BONDS.

ORDINANCE 78-5
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO A DEBT OF NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF SAID BOROUGH IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED FORTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$543,000) TO FINANCE THE COST, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, BETTERMENT, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, OR ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC ROADS, STREETS AND SIDEWALKS IN SAID BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, STREETS AND SIDEWALKS, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS OR RIGHTS IN LANDS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE VOTERS OF SAID BOROUGH OF A PROPOSITION RATIFYING THE AUTHORIZATION OF SAID BONDS.

ORDINANCE 78-6
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO A DEBT OF NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF SAID BOROUGH IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF TWENTY-ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$21,285,000) TO FINANCE THE COST, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, BETTERMENT, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, OR ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC HOUSING IN SAID BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS AND FACILITIES, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LAND OR RIGHTS IN LANDS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE VOTERS OF SAID BOROUGH OF A PROPOSITION RATIFYING THE AUTHORIZATION OF SAID BONDS.

ORDINANCE 78-7
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO A DEBT OF NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF SAID BOROUGH IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF TWO HUN-

DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$200,000) TO FINANCE THE COST, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, BETTERMENT, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, OR ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN SAID BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS AND FACILITIES, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS OR RIGHTS IN LANDS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE VOTERS OF SAID BOROUGH OF A PROPOSITION RATIFYING THE AUTHORIZATION OF SAID BONDS.

ORDINANCE 78-8
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO A DEBT OF NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF SAID BOROUGH IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,574,000) TO FINANCE THE COST, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, BETTERMENT, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, OR ACQUISITION OF THE LIGHT, POWER AND HEATING SYSTEMS IN SAID BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS AND FACILITIES, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS OR RIGHTS IN LANDS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE VOTERS OF SAID BOROUGH OF A PROPOSITION RATIFYING THE AUTHORIZATION OF SAID BONDS.

ORDINANCE 78-9
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO A DEBT OF NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF SAID BOROUGH IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF ONE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED NINETY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,893,000) TO FINANCE THE COST, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, BETTERMENT, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, OR ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN SAID BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS AND FACILITIES, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS OR RIGHTS IN LANDS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE VOTERS OF SAID BOROUGH OF A PROPOSITION RATIFYING THE AUTHORIZATION OF SAID BONDS.

ORDINANCE 78-11
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO A DEBT OF NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF SAID BOROUGH IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$80,000) TO FINANCE THE COST, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, BETTERMENT, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, OR ACQUISITION OF SANITARY FACILITIES INCLUDING SEWER, SOLID WASTE AND WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES IN SAID BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS AND FACILITIES, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS OR RIGHTS IN LANDS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE VOTERS OF SAID BOROUGH OF A PROPOSITION RATIFYING THE AUTHORIZATION OF SAID BONDS.

ORDINANCE 78-12
AN ORDINANCE GRANTING AN EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE TO TUNDRA TOURS, INC., A SUBSIDIARY OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION TO TRANSPORT PASSENGERS AND THEIR BAGGAGE BY BUS ALONG THE HAUL ROAD WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE BOROUGH.

DATES: April 5, 1978. Alice Arnesen
BOROUGH CLERK, Deputy

LEGAL NOTICE

INVITATION FOR BIDS
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Sealed bids in single copy for furnishing all labor, materials and equipment, and performing all work on Project HHS-0937(16), HHS-0943(15), HHS-0920(14) and S05-3(005) South-east Region Guardrail Project described herein, will be received until 3:00 p.m. prevailing time, May 4, 1978, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Division of Highway Design and Construction, Island Center Building, Douglas, Alaska.

This project will consist of construction of guardrail at various locations along the Alutian Highway near Petersburg, The Wrangell Highway near Wrangell, and the Wrangell Airport Spur, and the Tongass Highway near Ketchikan.

Principal items of work consist of the following: 40,000 linear feet of beam type guardrail and 120 terminal and sections for beam type guardrail.

All work shall be completed in 160 calendar days.

In accordance with requirements set forth by the "Federal Highway Administration", the following provisions are made: a list of all advertisements for highway construction contracts.

Bidders must submit certification stating whether or not they intend to subcontract a portion of the work and, if so, that they have taken affirmative action to seek out and consider minority business enterprises as potential subcontractors. Each bidder intending to submit part of the contract work shall make contact with potential minority business enterprise subcontractors to affirmatively solicit their interest, capability, and price, and shall document the results of such contacts. A bidder's failure to submit this certification or submission of a false certification shall render his bid nonresponsive.

Certification form "A320" will be included with the bidding documents.

Plans and specifications may be obtained by all who have a bona fide need for them for bidding purposes from the Chief Road Design Engineer, P.O. Box 1467, Juneau, Alaska 99802 at a charge of \$10.00 (non-refundable) for each assembly. Checks or money orders should be made payable to: State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Plans may be examined at Regional Department of Transportation and Public Facilities offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Valdez.

Donald Harris
Commissioner
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Publish April 12, 19 and 26.

HELP WANTED

CONTRACTS TECHNICIAN: This is a technical position in the accounting field which requires particular knowledge in the fiscal and financial related processes and procedures. The position will provide accounting and technical support in the fiscal area in the Manpower Division of the Central Council. Requirements: three years of employment as an accounting clerk, one year at the level equivalent to a State of Alaska Accounting Clerk II or up to a 12 semester hours of formal schooling in accounting and one year experience in accounting work involving general ledger and balance sheet preparation, accounts payable and payroll. Experience with CETA fiscal and reporting procedures is preferred. Applicant must be familiar with life styles and culture of Southeast Native Villages. Salary \$16,375 annually. Applications accepted through April 14, 1978. Bring or send applications to: Judith Holden, Director Administrative Services Division Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 200 Juneau, Alaska 99801 Telephone: 586-1432 AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

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●Part 3

Why technology has fared poorly in the Bush

(Editor's Note: This article, which we have had to divide into four parts, was written by Harold Sparck of Bethel. Sparck for several years, has been associated with Nunam Kiliutisi, the environmental program of the Association of Village Council Presidents of Bethel. He argues eloquently that the "Other Village" has in recent years grown up alongside the traditional village of rural Alaska because bureaucrats and technocrats have consistently neglected to fit capital construction projects to the budgets, maintenance capabilities and esthetic viewpoints of villagers. The "Other Village" is thus built of community halls, houses, laundromats and other public facilities which the indigenous population often did not ask for, hasn't the money to maintain and which have changed many villagers in a new seasonal lifestyle which lacks the integrity of life before economic development projects began making inroads.

BY HAROLD SPARCK

The rural Native person has a firm regard for the quality of his life. A villager must be very adept to survive; his mind must be original to cope with the endless task of harvesting food from a relatively barren landmass in the lower Yukon and Kuskokwim Delta of southwestern Alaska. He must also learn the ways of the new people, their language, their methods of operation, and their way of looking at things. If the villager recognized and accepted the

exists in the village. External change is often forced but is rarely accepted. When forced, the Native turns his back, and the project crumbles for want of local support and becomes an edifice to the inefficient public sector. Where man can do the job with his labor, and little or no money, or capital, he succeeds in rural Alaska. In the mid-1960s, an industrious coalition of Native and non-Native people began a fish processing business in the then small commercial fishery of the lower Kuskokwim River. They collected, processed and shipped out their fish product at 5 cents a pound using only hand labor. Many people were employed, the project was community supported and prospects appeared good. The excitement of a viable rural Native enterprise stimulated the gift-givers. Soon, an ultra-modern, shallow-draft freezer barge arrived. It was a showcase gift to modernize the labor intensive fishery; it was also quite useless. The barge's contribution to the economy was its subsidy to the airlines carrying highly skilled technicians from Seattle and Anchorage to Bethel to maintain the facility. The cost for processing fish rose from 5 cents a pound

required to support that facility's space heating or the extra generator needed to produce the electricity. The community is saddled with additional bulk storage requirements and a growing debt that must be supported by the limited capital within the village. In reality, the gift is a sacrifice of its quality of life for another edifice that brings more technological problems on a community that can ill-afford any more demands on its limited skills.

The donation of time, education, and knowledge to the village is the best gift. The wise village knows its limits and will only accept gifts that match their level of competence. The wise village will not exceed its own inherent level of materialism but will fashion its own plan based on its own level of technology and then seek support. Limiting its scope to its own level of achievement, the wise village builds self-esteem, and grows in a concise and logical manner, never burdening itself with material possessions that tax its internal structure. The wise village allows technology to be transferred at its own pace, fitting into the actual conditions of the village and works hard to prevent the "other village" from forming. In this way, growth occurs only in conjunction with the way people are currently doing things. This is a positive achievement, and allows the village to be the stimulator, the designer, the builder, and the maintainer of each project.

Several sympathetic agencies have emerged as educators and transferers of technology. A description of their programs illuminates the more successful projects that currently exist in rural and Native villages in the lower Yukon and Kuskokwim Delta of southwestern Alaska.

In the village of Tala in 1974, the council decided to build a wash facility. They decided that they wanted it as simple as possible. In order to answer a communitywide need, the council donated wood, the village men their labor, and a 24-foot by 24-foot framed building was erected. The project to this point was entirely supported by local interest and labor with no external stimulus.

One outsider who visited the village discussed the tremendous problems the village of Emmonak was facing with its federally funded pilot project for a village safe water plant that included a washeteria, showers, flush toilets, saunas, and black water treatment involving centrifuge and incineration of human solid wastes. The plant was a marvel of

technological achievement and cost about \$2 million. The federal agency that constructed the project had determined that it had limited operational and maintenance responsibilities and planned to turn the facility and its \$130,000

ating agreement with the federal agency guaranteeing that the village would maintain the system once completed. The agency did not ask if the village could manage the project, or if it had the funds to support the importation of engin-



THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE

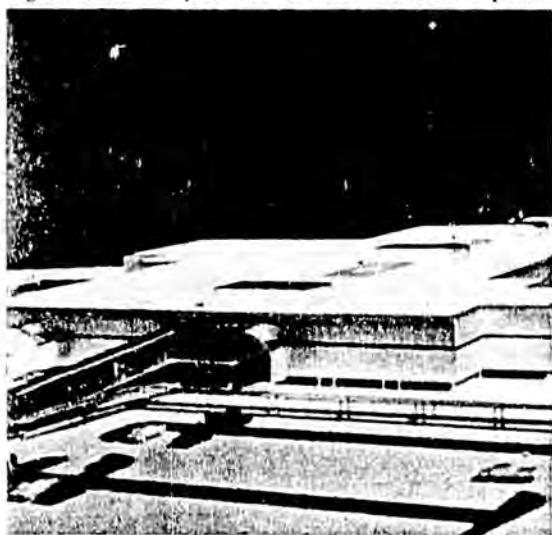
a year operation fee over to the village. Through user fees, the village collected \$25,000 and through revenue sharing another \$65,000. The village had no other means of raising the rest of the money to support the facility, much less the administrative and maintenance personnel to support the project locally. Emmonak's council was faced with supporting outside technicians with all of the village's income, and they balked. In addition to the financial liabilities of this totem to technology, the village was laboring under increased need for electricity and bulk fuel oil storage, each of which caused direct and unprecedented growth in the village. With nowhere to go, the council refused to accept the project, and the federal government is still paying for it. In the next village, Alakanuk, on the lower Yukon's south mouth, a similar project was being constructed with state funds, which had similar operations and maintenance fees of between \$10,000-\$130,000 a year. The simple village safe water act to provide safe water, and washing facilities, luxuries for a village Native only a short time ago, now became a physical necessity to continue to operate and a financial burden for the present and near future, a cycle of fiscal misery brought on by technology.

Another federal agency, the Public Health Service Office of Environmental Health, had sponsored the erection of pressure water to be associated with new, H.U.D. above-ground, framed houses in many remote villages that sit above permanently frozen ground. In each case, the village council was told that they would have to sign an oper-

ers to repair the complicated systems. The federal agency also neglected to find out if it could build pressure water systems in the subarctic. In each case, the contracting agreements have not been upheld by the village councils, and the systems have frozen up. There is uniform condition of deterioration and failure with the systems. The overall effect of the system was that it raised the village's fuel and electrical consumption, growth factors that the planning agency completely ignored. Fuel bills rose sharply because the houses had to be kept warm all day. When wood stoves or furnaces were traditionally turned off at night, the pipes would freeze. The people paid more for household electrical bills because the utility had to purchase additional generators to support the pumps. One village, Scammon Bay, had pressure water for six weeks before the system, four years in construction, froze up. The council was befuddled, but somewhat unhappy in that people had experienced sharp increases in per-home costs of around \$70-120 per month to support the water running in the lines.

The council of Chevak heard these stories and wanted their facility to be as simple as possible. One state agency, involved with water quality, DEC has a limited budget, little manpower, but an intense interest in local support and self-help. The village contacted the agency, and the director of water programs visited the village. The council insisted that technology be at the lowest possible level, and a small grant of \$60,000 was released for wiring, plumbing, installation of equip-

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE SEVEN



THE "OTHER VILLAGE"

purpose of most agency efforts to make the traditional village a creature of the 20th century, the people would just comply with the intent of government, which pays a high price for supporting a cash intensive, energy intensive, labor non-involvement, and technologically sophisticated culture in a rural village, and just move to the city, forsake village life, and accept the ways of men who do big things in big towns with big money.

The rural Native Alaskan is persistent. He is not used to doing things with a lot of time and money. He is used to working very hard with very little to support the quality of life that now

to 15.5 cents, and the enterprise lost its indigenous quality as a totally local enterprise. Now the freezer barge is under imported management, and the Native fishermen are just that, fishermen. They are out of management.

Similar examples exist in every rural Alaskan community, the example of too much too soon. Rather than build on what already exists in the village or the lifestyle of the people, the gift-givers impose their own solutions and ways of doing things on the village. The gift of technology is a sorry windfall for the village that is unwise. The gift-givers grant \$40,000 for community halls and do not worry about the extra fuel



AFTER THE SHOW IN DILLINGHAM

Theater group makes bush kids chuckle with "Reynard the Fox"

Photos by Kenneth Kollodge

Seven theatrical performers recently took a swing through a dozen bush communities to perform an Alaskan version of the classic English story of Reynard the Fox. The story, dating from the Middle Ages, is about a crafty fox who likes to play tricks on other animals. When the others have had enough, they turn on Reynard and demand that he be punished. In the fury over his pranks, Reynard is eventually blamed for deeds he didn't do. Only when he saves the life of the mayor do the other animals decide he isn't such a bad sort.

"Reynard the Fox" is performed by the Fairbanks Children's Theater; the groups' tour was sponsored by the Alaska State Council on the Arts, National Endowment for the Arts and the Fairbanks Drama Association. The group visited the villages of Barrow, Pt. Hope, Anaktuvuk Pass, Bethel, Dillingham, Nome, Unalakleet, Shishmaref, St. Mary's, Togiak, Naknek and Tanana.



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● "Other village" Part 3

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX

ment, and erection of a waste water line leading to the sewage lagoon. This part of the project was beyond the technical level of the village, and imported labor was involved. One excellent part of the Emmonak project was that a single individual in the village was selected to be on hand during the entire construction phase. This system was adopted by Chievak. The council had several of the most competent maintenance men in

the village watch what was being installed, how it was installed, how it operated, and where to look for failures. The unit consisted

of three washers, two dryers, four sets of showers in the male and female sections, and two flush toilets. Timing devices were placed in the water pump facility to allow for irrigation and to minimize energy use.

The village used the project extensively through the first year until oil shortages occurred. To save energy the council opened the facility only at peak times and eliminated showers, leaving only the washers open. The flush toilets were also eliminated. Finally, when oil shortages became extremely critical, the facility was shut down entirely until fuel oil resupplied several months later when the river thawed. The

council managed the facility from an experienced viewpoint and did not expect a subsidy. Although the maintenance competence of the village's men has increased, the village is still not considering additions to the system. Problems are few at the facility. The village generates 30 percent of the operating cost through user fees and uses general village funds to support the facility, keeping costs below \$15,000 per year. The state agency involved has recently assisted the village by purchasing a 8,000 gallon bulk tank and fuel oil to support the facility. The agency realized that it had encouraged oil use increases in the village and reasoned that the village was spending all of its funds to purchase new bulk and bladder tanks to support the domestic fuel oil and gaso-

line needs of the community. The village is currently soliciting federal demonstration funds to erect a wind energy system for the washeteria to make the facility energy self-sufficient, hoping to use wind energy to heat the water and power the boiler and pumps.

The growth of the washeteria fit the village level of maintenance and funding abilities. The village did not wish to burden itself with something it could not support itself. Technical assistance by the public sector was originally a transfer of knowledge to the village. Finally, after the villages had constructed the plant to the limits of its ability, public assistance was offered and educational dialogue continued so that the village would have the latent capabilities to manage the project in the fu-

ture. The village was living within its "carrying capacity" with technology. The state agency in question, DEC, originally withheld support, it may not have even known of the village's preliminary efforts, but when DEC did assist, it concentrated on education and simplicity to keep within the actual conditions and financial position of the local situation, funding only when local resources were clearly unable to continue. This project is very small for a rural Alaskan development project. It did not involve big money, or big machinery. The project was built over a three-year period, depending principally on local initiative. The project re-enforces the self-esteem of the village, and does not sit in the midst of a cash-poor society as an example of wasteful technology.

● Part 4

Why technology has fared poorly in the Bush

(Editor's Note: This article, which we have had to divide into four parts, was written by Harold Sparck of Bethel. Sparck for several years, has been associated with Nunam Kitlutsit, the environmental program of the Association of Village Council Presidents of Bethel. He argues eloquently that the "Other Village" has in recent years grown up alongside the traditional village of rural Alaska because bureaucrats and technocrats have consistently neglected to fit capital construction projects to the budgets, maintenance capabilities and esthetic viewpoints of villagers. The "Other Village" is thus built of community halls, houses, laundromats and other public facilities which the indigenous population often did not ask for, hasn't the money to maintain and which has trapped many villagers in a new seasonal lifestyle which lacks the integrity of life before economic development projects began making inroads.

BY HAROLD SPARCK

The subject of "quality of life" and the relationship of rural Native Alaskans to the land has so far been made over. Most capital intensive projects are land intensive also, and even though the project may only occupy a small acreage, its environmental effects are far-flung. Emmonak's facility depends on tanker and barge transportation to supply fuels, air transportation of machinery and repair personnel, financial accounting in urban centers, and a myriad of support service to keep a technological paradise in

ronment has been the key to the continued success of the Native culture. The people attempt not to live beyond the "carrying capacity" of their land. They believe that they cannot afford to destroy the very sustenance of their being and routinely reject urban programs to exploit natural, nonrenewable resources that would despoil and permanently change the land. Rural and Native Alaskans look to the land as their bank, their storehouse of goods and energy, and as their cultural sink.

A recent survey by our region's Native organization determined that in 1974, the village people harvested approximately 15.2 million pounds of food from the land in the form of lard mammals, sea mammals, waterfowl, fish and vegetation. The region's heavy dependence on the renewable resource bank has not been gauged in monetary figures. Many of the old and wise people of the village state that you cannot put a value on a salmon, for besides its edible flesh and protein content, it is a cultural experience to harvest the fish. The exact value of the salmon caught by a rural or Native Alaskan cannot be calculated. The situation defies econometrics, because the replacement value of pro-

the village threatens the subsistence economy of the village due to its own multiplier effect of environmental dangers associated with intra- and intervillage development. Oil spills from supply barges threaten the substrata of our ecosystem that supports the higher elements in the food chain. A moose can relocate to a browse area not permeated with mercury or arsenic from mine runoff and a salmon can swim away from a refined oil spill, but their young and their supporting food systems have less mobility. In several cases where technology has led to disasters within or surrounding our villages, village hunters and fishermen complain that wildlife is now absent. In several villages, Kwethluk, Chuathbaluk, and Mekoryuk, secondary treatment plants have frozen up, allowing untreated black water to flow into the drainage field and then into the receiving waters. Because of the failure to foresee disasters like freeze-ups which would be expected in subarctic environments, sewage plants have been situated where outfall directly affects subsistence harvest areas, particularly winter ice fishing.

Planning is obviously not the single answer since many planners in the public sector are not familiar with rural economies and technical levels. Development in rural Alaska should proceed only after local people have made their own decision on what is important. Once the people have determined their needs and agreed on how to achieve their goals, an individual skilled in the transfer of technical information should become involved from the public support agency. The person should first familiarize himself with the microeconomics of the village, including its food sources and harvest mechanisms, and then bring to the village's attention all the factors that a technological project involves. The individual should compute a time-life schedule of costs and duties imposed on the community by the project and assist in defining stages of development so that the village could clearly foresee where its own level of technical and managerial competence might falter. If public funds are to be used, a new division of funding should be encouraged to allow for a gradual development of a project in stages that would allow the village to grow with each successive, and more difficult stage. That way the project never exceeds the village's ability to care for it.

The state agency mentioned earlier, DEC, has achieved notable success in our region by assigning one of its engineers to become a familiar resident in four

villages that had the option for public funds for a village safe water act facility. This individual worked with the councils and explained the benefits and problems involved with the project. The villages made their own decisions. Once the councils selected the village, the agency devoted a good deal of its time to preplanning by working

the life of the project.

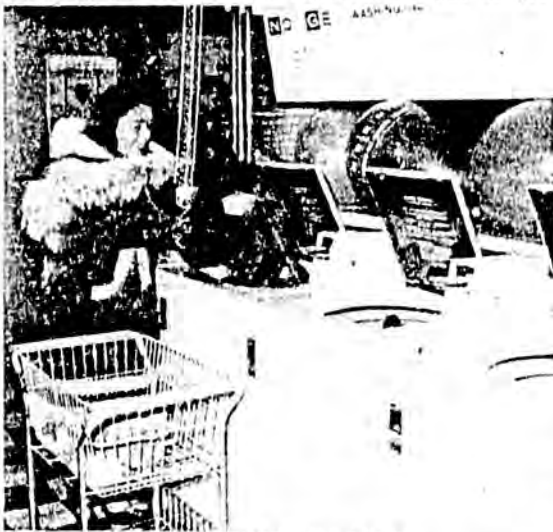
One further question remains and involves the dispensation of public funds when the village does not petition, or show active involvement in the project. People make do with whatever is at hand. New developments that are not generated from inside will not be properly supported. Also they will wither from



THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE

with the council to develop a facility that would meet the needs of the local people and not exceed their technological skills. Economic studies were presented to the council based on the costs per degree of technology desired, and the council chose the simplest system. The village then developed with the agency an approach by which the plant is able to pay for itself. One individual selected by the council will work with the project, and then instruct others in the mechanics of operation. The village will build the project under agency supervision, but the entire building's design and construction is derived from the village's own knowledge. This technological system, within the village's control, and operation and maintenance costs should reflect the preplanning effort over

lack of community support. The project will continually require support from external sources, and therefore become a drain on the village's tolerance level and the public funds supporting the project. Gift-giving should have its limits, and projects should not be initiated unless local support and commitments to accept responsibility are generated in the village first. Timing of projects should be based on continual commitments by the village, and if the village fails to achieve its stated commitment, the project should be suspended until the local people rejuvenate their own interest. Anxiety over suspended public funding must not be allowed to terminate the project, for given the history of development in the rural Alaska, more time is a good thing.



THE "OTHER VILLAGE"

operation in a rural Alaskan village that is incapable of supporting the facility itself. The rural Native opinion of land is one of harmony. The land is not a quarry for man to dig in, to use up without replenishing, to spoil in the name of development and material gain. The land is a vital, living organism which man is a part of. The Native people pride themselves on the fact that although they have lived on the land for many thousands of years, a visitor still cannot tell they have been here except through their widely scattered settlements. Emmonak's washeteria is clearly part of a different culture.

Simplicity in a difficult and hostile subarctic envi-

tein in remote, sparsely settled communities with no infrastructure to support modern industries associated with imported foods has not been ascertained. Tentative exploration into this subject has attracted few economists. One recent state official charged with describing the state's economy referred to the rural subsistence economy as an "impossible" task to measure for "subsistence defied quantification."

The subject, however, is vitally important, for both the federal and state governments plan to unleash immense land intensive development projects in the region connected with oil, natural gas, and coal. In less impressive ways, each technical achievement in

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TO DEBI AND SIOUX

FROM CAMILLE IN KOTZEBUE

THIS IS CONCERNING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY COMMITTEE (MARJORIE GORSURCH AND THEIR HEARING IN NOORVIK, NOVEMBER 17.

↑
ELSA SAMPSON CALLED AND WANTS TO KNOW IF THE COMMITTEE WOULD MIND RESETTING THEIR TIME FOR MEETINGS FOR 4 P.M. TO 7 P. M. INSTEAD OF FROM 7 TILL . . . THE REASON FOR THIS, IS THAT IT WILL BE THE HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS FIRST BASKETBALL GAME IN NOORVIK FOR THE YEAR AND ELSA DOES NOT THINK THAT TO MANY PEOPLE WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE HEARING IF THE GAME WAS GOING ON AT THE SAME TIME.

SO WOULD YOU PLEASE CONTACT MAJORIE GORSURCH, AND LET ME KNOW IF THE TIME COULD BE RESCHEDULED.

THANK YOU. \



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

October 29, 1979

Subject
Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Local Government Study Committee has rescheduled a public hearing in Noorvik on Saturday, November 17 at 7 p.m. in the Community Building. We apologize for any inconvenience the postponement of the originally scheduled hearing may have caused you.

The Committee is interested in learning of the progress of the NANA Regional Strategies and its possible relationship to the legislation under consideration by the Committee which would:

1. Divide the single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs generally following Regional Educational Attendance Area boundaries, or combinations of two or more REAAs, but not extending beyond the boundaries of more than one Native regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
2. Authorize the election of not more than eleven (11) member unorganized borough assemblies, defining the powers and duties of these assemblies; review, comment and recommendations in a clearinghouse approach to proposed State projects and services under the State's fiscal procedures and facilities procurement acts;
3. Authorize assemblies of unorganized boroughs to initiate a process by which a charter for a home rule borough may be prepared;
4. Name the Department of Community and Regional Affairs as the State agency responsible for lending assistance to unorganized borough assemblies;
5. Retain intact the powers and responsibilities of existing REAA school boards for management of school functions, of coastal service area boards in the preparation of plans for the resources of the State's coastal zone, and of existing cities of the unorganized borough.

We are eager to receive your comments on this proposal and hope that you will be able to attend the public hearing.

Sincerely,

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Co-Chairman

Representative Bill Parker
Co-Chairman

Mayor Royal Harris
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mr. Randall Hill
City Planning Commission
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mayor Roy Pungalik
P.O. Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska 99763

Ms. June Nelson
City Council Member
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mr. Charles Huss
City Planning Commission
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mr. Thomas Pungalik, Sr.
City Council Member
P.O. Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska 99763

Mr. Burton Haviland
City Council Member
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mr. Anthony Schuerch
City Planning Commission
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mr. Paul Brown, Sr.
City Council Member
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Noorvik, Alaska 99763

Mr. Jeffery Smith
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Ms. Patricia Peacock
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Noorvik, Alaska 99763

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Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

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Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Ms. Pina Jackson
Advisory School Board
P.O. Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska 99763

Mr. Gene Moore
Manager

Mr. Bernard Schwind
Advisory School Board

Mr. Louie Commack, Jr.
Advisory School Board

Mayor Royal Harris
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mr. Randall Hill
City Planning Commission
P.O. Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Mayor Roy Pungalik
P.O. Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska 99763

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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch
Gene Walsh
DATE: 11/15/79
RE:

KOTZEBUE/NOORVIK ITINERARY UPDATE

Friday, Nov. 16

Depart from Anch. on Wien Flight #33 4:10 P.M.
Arrive in Kotzebue at 4:30 P.M.
Between 4:30-5:30 Stan Jones at KOTZ
would like to interview Committee members
for a radio/T.V. broadcast.
5:30 P.M. Dinner with Rep. Schaeffer,
Gene Moore, City Manager, and Royal Harris,
Mayor at the Nu-Luk-Vik Hotel. Sen.
Perguson will try to attend.
7:00 P.M. Public Hearing
Council Chambers, City Hall
Accommodations at the Nu-Luk-Vik Hotel

Saturday,
Nov. 17

1:15 P.M. Charter on Baker Aviation to
Noorvik.
3:00 P.M. Public Hearing, Community Bldg.
(This time for the hearing was switched
from 7 P.M. because of a basketball game
which is happening at the same time.)
Meals and accommodations will be at the
Noorvik Hotel.

Sunday, Nov. 18

8:00 A.M. Charter from Noorvik to Kotzebue
on Baker Aviation

10:00 A.M. Fly Wien Flight #49 from
Kotzebue to Anchorage. Arrive in Anch.
at 12:20 P.M.



Official Business

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Sept. 27, 1979

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Mr. Jake Wells, Administrator
P.O. Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska 99763

Dear Mr. Wells:

I appreciated being able to talk with you yesterday and to know that the Local Government Study Committee members will be welcome in Noorvik when they arrive on October 12. Following your suggestion, we have scheduled the hearing for 7:00 P.M. in the Community Building and will plan on staying at the Noorvik Hotel.

The Committee will be discussing proposed legislation which would:

1. Divide the single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs generally following Regional Educational Attendance Area boundaries, or combinations of two or more REAAs, but not extending beyond the boundaries of more than one Native regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
2. Authorize the election of not more than eleven (11) member unorganized borough assemblies, defining the powers and duties of these assemblies: review, comment and recommendations in a clearinghouse approach to proposed State projects and services under the States fiscal procedures and facilities procurement acts;
3. Authorize assemblies of unorganized boroughs to initiate a process by which a charter for a home rule borough may be prepared;
4. Name the Department of Community and Regional Affairs as the State agency responsible for lending assistance to unorganized borough assemblies;
5. Retain intact the powers and responsibilities of existing REAA school boards for management of school functions, of coastal service area boards in the preparation of plans for the resources of the State's coastal zone, and of existing cities of the unorganized borough.

I have enclosed a number of copies of the Local Government Study Chart which you may want to distribute and some notices of the meeting. A copy of these have also been sent to the other city officials.

I will continue to keep in contact with you and will let you know the names of those who will be coming to Noorvik as soon as they are confirmed.

Thank you for your help.

Yours truly,

Marjorie Gorsuch
Administrative Assistant
(465-3712 Juneau)



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Joint Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch
Gene Walsh
DATE: October 3, 1979
RE: Public Hearings / KOTZEBUE...NOORVIK

Enclosed you will find background for next week's public hearings. The material includes:

A Community Profile, Kotzebue prepared by the
City of Kotzebue and the State Division of Economic
Enterprise

Municipal League Directory information--
Kotzebue and Noorvik

Community Profile -- Noorvik

NANA Survey Summary, March 1979. Prepared by
the Alaska Public Forum

The itinerary for the KOTZEBUE/NOORVIK public hearings, which we hope are as successful and informative as the Bethel/Dillingham meetings, is as follows:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11 Leave Anchorage on Wien Flight #47 at 7:40 A.M.
 (non-stop) Arrive in Kotzebue at 8:00 A.M.
 Lunch - 12:00 with Gene Moore, City Mgr.,
 Royal Harris, Mayor, and whatever legislators
 are able to attend.
 7:00 P.M. Public Hearing, City Hall
 Council Chambers

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12 10:00 A.M. Charter on Baker Aviation (Cessna 207)
 to Noorvik.
 Public Hearing, 7:00 P.M. Community Building
 Accommodations in the Noorvik Hotel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13 Charter on Baker Aviation from Noorvik to
 Kotzebue. 7:00 A.M.
 8:40 A.M. Flight #47 Wien to Anchorage
 Arrive in Anchorage at 12:20 P.M.

If you do not have TRs, there will be some available for you in Anchorage. Please make your own connecting flight arrangements to and from Anchorage. Accommodations will be in hotels so sleeping bags will not be needed for this trip.

Nov. 20, 1979

Mr. Louis Connack
Mayor
City of Noorvik
Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska

Dear Louis,

We appreciated meeting with you and residents of Noorvik last weekend on October 17th. The public hearing gave members of the Local Government Committee an opportunity to see your community for the first time; to learn of some of the problems you are experiencing; and to receive valuable comment on the ideas being considered for legislative action by the Committee.

Our thanks for your hospitality. Noorvik was certainly a highlight of the public hearing trips we have made and ended the hearings on a very positive note. We felt most encouraged to find three dynamic young people involved in City government and we know that the future holds much promise for the people you serve. Competent leadership is so vital for rural Alaska!

Thank you for your help, Louis. We will keep you informed of any action the Committee plans to take during the Legislative Session.

Yours truly,

Senator Arliss Sturgulawski

Representative Bill Parker

Nov. 20, 1979

Mr. Jake Wells
Administrator
City of Noorvik
Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska

Dear Jake,

We appreciated meeting with you and residents of Noorvik on October 17, 1979. The public hearing gave members of the Local Government Committee an opportunity to see your community for the first time; to learn of some of the problems you are experiencing; and to receive valuable comment on the ideas being considered for legislative action by the Committee.

Noorvik was certainly a highlight of the public hearings trips we have made. It is encouraging to find three dynamic young people involved in City government and we know that the future holds much promise for the people you serve. Competent leadership is so vital for rural Alaska!

Our thanks for your hospitality. The basketball game was enjoyable, as was the movie. And the accommodations and food were excellent. Thank you for all your help, Jake. We will keep you informed of any action the Committee plans to take during the Legislative Session.

Yours truly,

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

Representative Bill Parker

Nov. 19, 1979

Ms. Elsie Williamson
Clerk
City of Noorvik
Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska

Dear Elsie,

We appreciated meeting with you and residents of Noorvik last weekend. The public hearing gave members of the Local Government Committee an opportunity to see your community for the first time; to learn of some of the problems you are experiencing; and to receive valuable comment on the ideas being considered for legislative action by the Committee.

Special thanks to you, Elsie, for handling all of the arrangements for the meeting. Everything went so smoothly—thanks to your good planning. Noorvik was certainly a highlight of the public hearing trips we have made. We felt most encourage to find three dynamic young people involved in City government and we know that the future holds such promise for you and the people you serve. Competent leadership is so vital for rural Alaska and we need more women involved in providing that leadership.

We will keep you informed of any action the Committee plans to take during the upcoming Legislative Session.

Yours truly,

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

Representative Bill Parker

Nov. 26, 1979

Mr. Robert Nawlan, Sr.
Box 85
Noorvik, Alaska

Dear Robert,

We appreciated meeting with you and residents of Noorvik on Saturday, Nov. 17. The public hearing gave members of the Local Government Committee an opportunity to see your community for the first time; to learn of some of the problems you are experiencing; and to receive valuable comment on the ideas being considered for legislative action by the Committee.

We were pleased that you helped moderate the meeting and served as translator for us. You helped to make the meeting a true sharing of ideas and concerns.

We will continue to advise you of any legislative action being developed by the Committee for the Second Session of the Eleventh Legislature. Our visits to the villages have helped substantially in determining the direction any Committee action will take.

Yours truly,

Arliss Sturgulewski

Bill Parker



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Local Government Study Committee will hold a PUBLIC HEARING on the subject of creation of regional governmental units in the unorganized borough in

KOTZEBUE

Friday, November 16, 1979

Council Chambers, City Hall

7:30 P.M.

The Committee will be discussing proposed legislation which would:

- (1) Divide the single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs generally following Regional Educational Attendance Area boundaries, or combinations of two or more REAAs, but not extending beyond the boundaries of more than one Native regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
- (2) Authorize the election of not more than eleven (11) member unorganized borough assemblies, defining the powers and duties of these assemblies; review, comment and recommendations in a clearinghouse approach to proposed state projects and services under the states fiscal procedures and facilities procurement acts;
- (3) Authorize assemblies of unorganized boroughs to initiate a process by which a charter for a home rule borough may be prepared;
- (4) Name the Department of Community and Regional Affairs as the state agency responsible for lending assistance to unorganized borough assemblies;
- (5) Retain intact the powers and responsibilities of existing REAA school boards for management of school functions, of coastal service area boards in the preparation of plans for the resources of the state's coastal zone, and of existing cities of the unorganized borough.

*Reservations
19+ 19th*

Members of the Committee are:

* Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Co-Chairman
* Representative Bill Parker, Co-Chairman
Senator Tim Kelly
Senator Bob Mulcahy
Senator Pat Rodey
Senator Terry Stimson

Representative Pat Carney
Representative Margaret Branson
Representative Ray Metcalfe
Representative Pat O'Connell
Representative Charlie Parr
Representative Fred Zharoff

Andrade (change)



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Joint Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch *mg*
Gene Walsh
DATE: October 3, 1979
RE: Public Hearings / KOTZEBUE...NOORVIK

Enclosed you will find background for next week's public hearings. The material includes:

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City of Kotzebue and the State Division of Economic
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PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

NOORVIK

P.O. Box 146
Noorvik, Alaska 99763

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 636-2100

INCORPORATION DATE: March 11, 1964
POPULATION: 527
REGULAR ELECTION: Third Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 2%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First Tuesday of each month

MAYOR: Roy Pungalik 1979

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Thomas Pungalik, Sr.	1979
Paul Brown, Sr.	1979
Louie Commack, Jr.	1979
Alfred Wells, Sr.	1979
Carl Foster, Sr.	1980
Charlie Nazuruk	1979

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

William Sheldon
Minnie Sheldon
Pina Jackson
Louie Commack, Jr.
Wilbur Sampson

CLERK.....	Hilda Sheldon
FINANCE OFFICER.....	Roy Barr, Sr.
ATTORNEY.....	Charles Silvey, Jr.
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Kim Nay
FIRE CHIEF.....	William Field
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.....	Charlie Gregg
HEALTH AIDE DIRECTOR.....	Sally Harvey
PERKS & RECREATION DIRECTOR.....	Katherine Jack
PLANT OPERATOR.....	Harold Curtis
AIRPORT MANAGER.....	Frank Wells
MAGISTRATE.....	Charlie Harvey, Sr.
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Ross King

COMMUNITY PROFILE # _____

MAP REFERENCE PAGE # _____

Noorvik, 99763

LOCATION

Latitude: 66° 50'N

Longitude: 161° 03'W

Borough: Unorganized

Native Regional Corporation Within Which Located: Nana

Township: 17N

Range: 11W

Meridian: Kateel River

CLIMATE

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for January: 0.9° F

Average Daily Minimum Temperature for January: -14.7° F

Average Monthly Temperature for January: -6.9° F

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for July: 67.7° F

Average Daily Minimum Temperature for July: 47.2° F

Average Monthly Temperature for July: 57.5° F

Highest Recorded Temperature: 87° F Date: July 1925

Lowest Recorded Temperature: -54° F Date: January 1919

Degree Days at Base 65°F: Heating: NA Cooling: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Precipitation: 16.20"

Highest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: 6.43" Date: September 1925

Lowest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Snowfall: 60.3"

Highest Monthly Snowfall Recorded: 37.8" Date: February 1920

Mean Hourly Speed of Wind: NA

Fastest Recorded Wind Speed: NA Date: NA

Prevailing Wind Direction: Winter: NA Summer: NA

Climatological Data Base: Based on 5-8 year periods 1919-37

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Date of Incorporation: 1964

Form of Government: 2nd Class

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - continued

Property Tax: None

Sales Tax

Rate: 2% Date: 1974

Assessed Value of Real Property: None

Assessed Value of Personal Property: None

Local Police

Full-time: None

Part-time: 1

Date: 1973

State Troopers: From Kotzebue Date: 1975

Local Constables: NA Date: 1975

Judiciary

Number: 1

Type: Magistrate

Date: 1974

Firefighters

Paid: NA

Volunteer: NA

Date: 1975

Number of Pieces of Firefighting Equipment: NA Date: 1975

Ambulances: NA

Fire Insurance Classification: 10

PEOPLE

Population

1950: 243

1960: 384

1970: 462

Latest Population Estimate: 527 Date: 1974

Population Projections: NA Date: NA Source: NA

1970 Population Statistics

Native Population: 443

Non-native Population: 19

Male Population: 244

Female Population: 213

Male Median Age: 16.0

Female Median Age: 14.4

Males Under Five Years of Age: 37

Females Under Five Years of Age: 28

Total Children Under Five Years of Age: 65

Males 5-19 Years of Age: 114

Females 5-19 Years of Age: 115

Total Persons 5-19 Years of Age: 229

PEOPLE - continued

Males 20-44 Years of Age: 62
Females 20-44 Years of Age: 46
Total Persons 20-44 Years of Age: 108

Males 45-64 Years of Age: 23
Females 45-64 Years of Age: 21
Total Persons 45-64 Years of Age: 44

Males Over 65 Years of Age: 8
Females Over 65 Years of Age: 8
Total Persons Over 65 Years of Age: 16

Main Industries: NA

Employment

Total Employment: NA
Percent Unemployed: NA
Source: NA
Date: NA

Number Employed In

Agriculture: NA
Construction: NA
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: NA
Government: NA
Mining: NA
Manufacturing/Processing: NA
Service: NA
Trade--Wholesale/Retail: NA
Transportation: NA
Miscellaneous: NA

Business Licenses Issued Within ZIP Code Area

Number: 18
Date: 1974

Gross Business Receipts Within ZIP Code Area

Gross Business Receipts: \$148,950
Date: 1973

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Highway Links to Other Parts of Alaska: None
Number of Miles of Locally Maintained Roads in 1975: 1.7 mi
Number of Vehicles Registered in ZIP Code Area - 1975
Total Number of Vehicles Registered: 5
Automobiles: 2
Motorcycles: 1
Pickups: 2
Trucks: 0
Busses: 0
Mobile Homes: 0
Commercial Trailers: 0
For Hire: 0

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - continued

Farm: 0
Off Highway: 0
State: 0
City/Borough: 0

Rail Service: None

Airfields

<u>Length</u> 2000'	<u>Width</u> 65'	<u>Surface Composition</u> Gravel	<u>Operator</u> City
------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------

Air Carriers Serving Community

Scheduled Air Carriers

Wien Air Alaska

Frequency of Service

5 per week

Locally Based Non-scheduled Air Carriers: None

Bus Lines: None

Taxi Companies: None

Local Surface Freight Carriers: None

Waterborne Carriers: BIA - NORTH STAR III (via Kotzebue), B & R Tug and Barge

Docks: Lighter to Beach

Alaska Marine Highway Service: No

Cruiseship Port of Call: No

Breakwaters: None

Small Boat Harbors: None

Typical Method(s) of Access to the Community From Elsewhere in Alaska: Air

UTILITIES

Water

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Consumption/Production Data</u>
Kobuk River to 100M gal. Tank with CL	City	100 GPM in Circulating System	NA

Sewer

Treatment Type and/or

Disposal Method

Surface Lagoon

Operator

City

System Capacity

4 acres

Electricity

Source

Diesel

Supplier

AVEC

Capacity

210 KW

No. of Consumers

89

Solid Waste Disposal

Type of Solid Waste Disposal

Dump

Operator

NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Telephone: None

Radio-Telephone

Operator

Call Sign or Phone Number

ADE

WDT 88

AFRS

NA

PHS

NA

Television Stations Received: None

Cable Television: None

Radio

Station

Frequency

Type (AM, FM, Public, Military - Local)

KOTZ

720 KZ

AM - From Kotzebue

AFRS

1340 KZ

AM, Military - From Kotzebue

Newspapers: None

Post Office

Class: 3rd

Number of Deliveries: 85

HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals: None

Clinics or Health Centers: Clinic

Total Doctors: None

Total Licensed Nurses: None

Total Dentists: None

Nursing Homes: None

Other Medical Facilities: None

Other Medical Personnel: 2 Health Aides, PH Nurse from Kotzebue

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Name of College/University: None

Number of Secondary Schools: Combined with Elementary

Number of Intermediate Schools (Junior High School): None

Number of Elementary Schools: 1

Grades

Operator

Enrollment

Teachers

Facilities Open to Public

1-12

District

195

11

NA

Name of Vocational Schools: None

COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Libraries: 1

Banks: None

Savings and Loan Institutions: None

Churches: 1

Campgrounds: None

Theaters: None

Ski Areas: None

Other Facilities: Community Hall

HOUSING FACILITIES

1970 Housing (Census)

Total Housing Units: 76

Single Units: 74

Two or More Units: 2

Mobile Homes: 0

Vacancies: 5

1975 USPHS Housing Data or Other Housing Estimate (Total Units): 83

Hotel/Motels: None

OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Federal: Post Office

State: NA

Local: Jail

Military: Armory

FOOTNOTES

None

SOURCES OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Mayor

City of Noorvik

General Delivery

Noorvik, Alaska 99763

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AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

PUBLIC HEARING PARTICIPANTS

LOCATION

Noorvik

DATE

11/17/79

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

GROUP NAME OR ORGANIZATION
IF REPRESENTING SUCH

Elmer Armstrong	Box 57 Noorvik	
Barrie Armstrong	Box 57 Noorvik	
Mildred Sampson	Box 5 Noorvik	
Jack Field	" 15 "	
Gilbert Field	Box 48 "	
Greta Field	Box 48 "	
George H. Kujawa	" 56 "	
Minnie Morris	Box 65 "	
Robert Newlen Sr.	Box 85	
Carl H. Foster sr.	Box 112	
Edith Pungalik	Box 41	
Josie Outwater	Box 151	
Gene K. Syson	Box 5 Noorvik	
Pearl Jackson	Box 24 Noorvik	
Hilda Shab	Box 163 "	
Emelyn Burr	Box 53	
Louis Cornmark	Box 104	
Clarence Jackson	Box 51	
Bertha Wells		
John Wells	Box ~~143~~ 146	City of Noorvik

PUBLIC HEARING PARTICIPANTS

LOCATION

Noorudeen

DATE _____

11/17/79

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS

GROUP NAME OR ORGANIZATION
IF REPRESENTING SUCH

Maxine Wells	Box 103 Noorvik
~~William M. Park~~	~~Box 92 Noorvik~~
Minnie G. Sheldon	Box 31 Noorvik
Leslie Coffin	Box 4 Noorvik
Alfred Wells Sr	Box 103 Noorvik
Ellen N. Kagoone	Box 5-6 Noorvik
Tommy & Coffin	Box 2 Noorvik
Bill Parker	
Aleks Stungulaski	
Vic Goldsberry	
Margaret Inuit	
Pat Corney	

COMMUNITY PROFILE # _____

MAP REFERENCE PAGE # _____

Moorvik, 99763

LOCATION

Latitude: 66° 50'N

Longitude: 161° 03'W

Borough: Unorganized

Native Regional Corporation Within Which Located: Nana

Township: 17N

Range: 11W

Meridian: Kateel River

CLIMATE

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for January: 0.9° F

Average Daily Minimum Temperature for January: -14.7° F

Average Monthly Temperature for January: -6.9° F

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for July: 67.7° F

Average Daily Minimum Temperature for July: 47.2° F

Average Monthly Temperature for July: 57.5° F

Highest Recorded Temperature: 87° F Date: July 1925

Lowest Recorded Temperature: -54° F Date: January 1919

Degree Days at Base 65°F: Heating: NA Cooling: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Precipitation: 16.20"

Highest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: 6.43" Date: September 1925

Lowest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Snowfall: 60.3"

Highest Monthly Snowfall Recorded: 37.8" Date: February 1920

Mean Hourly Speed of Wind: NA

Fastest Recorded Wind Speed: NA Date: NA

Prevailing Wind Direction: Winter: NA Summer: NA

Climatological Data Base: Based on 5-8 year periods 1919-37

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Date of Incorporation: 1964

Form of Government: 2nd Class

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - continued

Property Tax: None

Sales Tax

Rate: 2% Date: 1974

Assessed Value of Real Property: None

Assessed Value of Personal Property: None

Local Police

Full-time: None

Part-time: 1

Date: 1973

State Troopers: From Kotzebue Date: 1975

Local Constables: NA Date: 1975

Judiciary

Number: 1

Type: Magistrate

Date: 1974

Firefighters

Paid: NA

Volunteer: NA

Date: 1975

Number of Pieces of Firefighting Equipment: NA Date: 1975

Ambulances: NA

Fire Insurance Classification: 10

PEOPLE

Population

1950: 243

1960: 384

1970: 462

Latest Population Estimate: 527 Date: 1974

Population Projections: NA Date: NA Source: NA

1970 Population Statistics

Native Population: 443

Non-native Population: 19

Male Population: 244

Female Population: 218

Male Median Age: 16.0

Female Median Age: 14.4

Males Under Five Years of Age: 37

Females Under Five Years of Age: 28

Total Children Under Five Years of Age: 65

Males 5-19 Years of Age: 114

Females 5-19 Years of Age: 115

Total Persons 5-19 Years of Age: 229

PEOPLE - continued

Males 20-44 Years of Age: 62
Females 20-44 Years of Age: 46
Total Persons 20-44 Years of Age: 108

Males 45-64 Years of Age: 23
Females 45-64 Years of Age: 21
Total Persons 45-64 Years of Age: 44

Males Over 65 Years of Age: 8
Females Over 65 Years of Age: 8
Total Persons Over 65 Years of Age: 16

Main Industries: NA

Employment

Total Employment: NA
Percent Unemployed: NA
Source: NA
Date: NA

Number Employed In

Agriculture: NA
Construction: NA
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: NA
Government: NA
Mining: NA
Manufacturing/Processing: NA
Service: NA
Trade--Wholesale/Retail: NA
Transportation: NA
Miscellaneous: NA

Business Licenses Issued Within ZIP Code Area

Number: 18
Date: 1974

Gross Business Receipts Within ZIP Code Area

Gross Business Receipts: \$148,950
Date: 1973

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Highway Links to Other Parts of Alaska: None
Number of Miles of Locally Maintained Roads in 1975: 1.7 mi
Number of Vehicles Registered in ZIP Code Area - 1975

Total Number of Vehicles Registered: 5

Automobiles: 2
Motorcycles: 1
Pickups: 2
Trucks: 0
Busses: 0
Mobile Homes: 0
Commercial Trailers: 0
For Hire: 0

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - continued

Farm: 0
Off Highway: 0
State: 0
City/Borough: 0

Rail Service: None

Airfields

<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Surface Composition</u>	<u>Operator</u>
2000'	65'	Gravel	City

Air Carriers Serving Community

Scheduled Air Carriers

Wien Air Alaska

Frequency of Service

5 per week

Locally Based Non-scheduled Air Carriers: None

Bus Lines: None

Taxi Companies: None

Local Surface Freight Carriers: None

Waterborne Carriers: BIA - NORTH STAR III (via Kotzebue), B & R Tug and Barge

Docks: Lighter to Beach

Alaska Marine Highway Service: No

Cruiseship Port of Call: No

Breakwaters: None

Small Boat Harbors: None

Typical Method(s) of Access to the Community From Elsewhere in Alaska: Air

UTILITIES

Water

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Consumption/Production Data</u>
Kobuk River to 100M gal. Tank with CL	City	100 GPM in Circulating System	NA

Sewer

Treatment Type and/or Disposal Method
Surface Lagoon

Operator
City

System Capacity
4 acres

Electricity

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>
Diesel	AVEC

Capacity
210 KW

No. of Consumers
89

Solid Waste Disposal

Type of Solid Waste Disposal
Dump

Operator
NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Telephone: None

Radio-Telephone

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Call Sign or Phone Number</u>
ADE	WDT 88
AFRS	NA
PHS	NA

Television Stations Received: None

Cable Television: None

Radio

<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type (AM, FM, Public, Military - Local)</u>
KOTZ	720 KZ	AM - From Kotzebue
AFRS	1340 KZ	AM, Military - From Kotzebue

Newspapers: None

Post Office

Class: 3rd

Number of Deliveries: 85

HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals: None

Clinics or Health Centers: Clinic

Total Doctors: None

Total Licensed Nurses: None

Total Dentists: None

Nursing Homes: None

Other Medical Facilities: None

Other Medical Personnel: 2 Health Aides, PH Nurse from Kotzebue

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Name of College/University: None

Number of Secondary Schools: Combined with Elementary

Number of Intermediate Schools (Junior High School): None

Number of Elementary Schools: 1

<u>Grades</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Facilities Open to Public</u>
1-12	District	195	11	IIA

Name of Vocational Schools: None

COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Libraries: 1

Banks: None

Savings and Loan Institutions: None

Churches: 1

Campgrounds: None

Theaters: None

Ski Areas: None

Other Facilities: Community Hall

HOUSING FACILITIES

1970 Housing (Census)

Total Housing Units: 76

Single Units: 74

Two or More Units: 2

Mobile Homes: 0

Vacancies: 5

1975 USPHS Housing Data or Other Housing Estimate (Total Units): 83

Hotel/Motels: None

OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Federal: Post Office

State: NA

Local: Jail

Military: Armory

FOOTNOTES

None

SOURCES OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Mayor

City of Noorvik

General Delivery

Noorvik, Alaska 99763

****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT
IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA
STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

DESCRIPTION: COMMUNITY MAP AND PROFILE

NOORVIK, PREPARED BY THE U OF A, ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL
INFORMATION AND DATA CENTER FOR THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT
OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS, DECEMBER 1975

COMMUNITY PROFILE # _____

MAP REFERENCE PAGE # _____

Noorvik, 99763

LOCATION

Latitude: 66° 50'N

Longitude: 161° 03'W

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Native Regional Corporation Within Which Located: Nana

Township: 17N

Range: 11W

Meridian: Kateel River

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT - continued

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Rate: 2% Date: 1974

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Full-time: None

Part-time: 1

Date: 1973

State Troopers: From Kotzebue

Date: 1975

Local Constables: NA

Date: 1975

Judiciary-

Number: 1

Type: Magistrate

Date: 1974

Firefighters

Paid: NA

Volunteer: NA

Date: 1975

Number of Pieces of Firefighting Equipment: NA

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Ambulances: NA

Fire Insurance Classification: 10

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Latest Population Estimate: 527

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Date: NA

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Females 45-64 Years of Age: 21
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Main Industries: NA

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Total Employment: NA
Percent Unemployed: NA
Source: NA
Date: NA

Number Employed In

Agriculture: NA
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Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: NA
Government: NA
Mining: NA
Manufacturing/Processing: NA
Service: NA
Trade--Wholesale/Retail: NA
Transportation: NA
Miscellaneous: NA

Business Licenses Issued Within ZIP Code Area

Number: 13
Date: 1974

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Highway Links to Other Parts of Alaska: None
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Total Number of Vehicles Registered: 5
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Motorcycles: 1
Pickups: 2
Trucks: 0
Busses: 0
Mobile Homes: 0
Commercial Trailers: 0
For Hire: 0

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - continued

Farm: 0
Off Highway: 0
State: 0
City/Borough: 0

Rail Service: None

Airfields

<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Surface Composition</u>	<u>Operator</u>
2000'	65'	Gravel	City

Air Carriers Serving Community

Scheduled Air Carriers
Wien Air Alaska

Frequency of Service
5 per week

Locally Based Non-scheduled Air Carriers: None

Bus Lines: None

Taxi Companies: None

Local Surface Freight Carriers: None

Waterborne Carriers: BIA - NORTH STAR III (via Kotzebue), B & R Tug and Barge

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<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Consumption/Production Data</u>
Kobuk River to 100M gal. Tank with CL	City	100 GPM in Circulating System	NA

Sewer

Treatment Type and/or Disposal Method
Surface Lagoon

Operator
City

System Capacity
4 acres

Electricity

Source
Diesel

Supplier
AVEC

Capacity
210 KW

No. of Consumers
89

Solid Waste Disposal

Type of Solid Waste Disposal
Dump

Operator
NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Telephone: None

Radio-Telephone

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Call Sign or Phone Number</u>
ADE	WDT 83
AFRS	NA
PHS	NA

Television Stations Received: None

Cable Television: None

Radio

<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type (AM, FM, Public, Military - Local)</u>
KOTZ	720 KZ	AM - From Kotzebue
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1-12	District	195	11	NA

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Other Facilities: Community Hall

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Mobile Homes: 0

Vacancies: 5

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Hotel/Motels: None

OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Federal: Post Office

State: NA

Local: Jail

Military: Armory

FOOTNOTES

None

SOURCES OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Mayor

City of Noorvik

General Delivery

Noorvik, Alaska 99763

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Joint Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch *mg*
Gene Walsh
DATE: October 3, 1979
RE: Public Hearings / KOTZEBUE...NOORVIK

Enclosed you will find background for next week's public hearings. The material includes:

A Community Profile, Kotzebue prepared by the
City of Kotzebue and the State Division of Economic
Enterprise

Municipal League Directory information--
Kotzebue and Noorvik

Community Profile -- Noorvik

NANA Survey Summary, March 1979. Prepared by
the Alaska Public Forum

The itinerary for the KOTZEBUE/NOORVIK public hearings, which we hope are as successful and informative as the Bethel/Dillingham meetings, is as follows:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11 Leave Anchorage on Wien Flight #47 at 7:40 A.M.
 (non-stop) Arrive in Kotzebue at 8:00 A.M.
 Lunch - 12:00 with Gene Moore, City Mgr.,
 Royal Harris, Mayor, and whatever legislators
 are able to attend.
 7:00 P.M. Public Hearing, City Hall
 Council Chambers

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12 10:00 A.M. Charter on Baker Aviation (Cessna 207)
 to Noorvik.
 Public Hearing, 7:00 P.M. Community Building
 Accommodations in the Noorvik Hotel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13 Charter on Baker Aviation from Noorvik to
 Kotzebue. 7:00 A.M.
 8:40 A.M. Flight #47 Wien to Anchorage
 Arrive in Anchorage at 12:20 P.M.

If you do not have TRs, there will be some available for you in Anchorage. Please make your own connecting flight arrangements to and from Anchorage. Accommodations will be in hotels so sleeping bags will not be needed for this trip.

kotzebue

An aerial, high-contrast black and white photograph of Kotzebue, Alaska. The image shows a large, dark, rectangular structure, likely a runway or industrial facility, situated on a snowy, flat landscape. The structure is surrounded by a body of water, and the foreground is a vast, open, snow-covered area. The overall tone is stark and industrial.

*An Alaskan
Community Profile*

Kotzebue

Location

Kotzebue is located 26 miles above the Arctic Circle on the northwestern shore of Baldwin Peninsula. The city is bounded on the west by Kotzebue Sound and on the east by Hotham Inlet. Kotzebue is only 200 miles from the eastern tip of the Soviet Union. It shares with Nome and Barrow the distinction of being more distant than any other major settlement on the North American continent from Washington, D.C., approximately 4,000 miles away.

Population

Within Region	4,900
Within City Limits	2,435

Transportation

Rail: None

Truck: Local Service

Air: Kotzebue is a regional center for air transportation. Travelers into or out of the surrounding villages make connections through Kotzebue. Wien Air Alaska provides daily jet service from Anchorage, with stops at Fairbanks or Nome. Munz Northern Airlines has bush flights to the villages with Islanders Aircraft based in Kotzebue. The villages surrounding Kotzebue depend on the bush flights for much of their food and other essentials. Kotzebue is also the base for several private air taxis.

Kotzebue has one airport, Ralph Wien Memorial - length 6,000 feet; surface-asphalt. North-South Runway - length 4,000 feet; surface-gravel.

Water: Kotzebue Sound is free of ice three months out of the year. During this time, deep-draft ocean-going vessels carrying fuel, building materials, heavy equipment and food supplies arrive. However, due to gravel and sand deposited by the Noatak River, which enters the Sound four miles above Kotzebue, these vessels are forced to anchor about 15 miles offshore. Arctic Lighterage has shallow draft barges that are able to provide lightering services. Freight is unloaded and stored at Kotzebue and later delivered to the outlying villages by barge. Lightering services for the last 15 miles make up one-fourth of the total shipping cost from Seattle, location of the major suppliers, 3,000 miles away.

Overland Transportation: Kotzebue has approximately 11 miles of gravel roads. Over 180 cars, trucks and motorcycles make use of the roads.

During the winter months, although cars and trucks are used providing the roads are clear, most of the people use snowmobiles. Over the last decade in Kotzebue, this machine has taken the place of the dog team. The "sno-go" enables the people to travel greater distances, and more frequently get to the favored hunting grounds.

Climate

During the summer months the temperature averages between 40-50 degrees with a prevailing west wind coming out of Kotzebue Sound. The highest recorded temperature was 85 degrees. During the summer the sun does not set for approximately 36 days. During the long winter months the average temperature is between 15-20 degrees below zero with a prevailing wind from the east. The lowest temperature recorded was 58 degrees below zero. Average annual precipitation is about nine inches, including 40 inches of snow.

Average Temperature

Period	Min.	Mean	Max.
December	-10.3	-3.9	2.6
July	47.1	52.9	58.7
Annual	14.2	20.8	27.3

Average Annual Precipitation 8.87 inches

Elevation Sea Level to 20 feet

Prevailing Wind

Direction East (winter), West (summer)

Mean Hourly Speed 13 mph

Economy

Kotzebue is the central city of a vast area of Northwest Alaska which includes the villages of Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Noatak, Noovik, Pt. Hope, Selawik and Shungnak. Local residents hunt and fish for subsistence, gather berries, etc. Much of the food is stored for the winter. During July and August commercial fishing goes into full swing, most of the catch being chum salmon and, later in the season, trout. Most of the fish are sold to the locally owned Kotzebue Sound Area Fisheries. At least half of this region's livelihood is from non-monetary subsistence income; caribou and moose are most important to the inland villages.

The wage economy is overwhelmingly concentrated in Kotzebue, which provides govern-

mental services, including a Public Health Service Hospital, and transportation services. A commercial fishery selling to buyers through the Kotzebue Sound Area Fisheries Co-op provides substantial, but seasonal, employment for Native people. There is little other manufacturing or natural resource development in the region, with the exception of some reindeer activity on the Seward Peninsula for local consumption demand.

Estimated Area Employment - 1976

Agriculture	0
Construction	86
Finance	5
Government	224
Mining	10
Manufacturing/Processing	10
Service	148
Trade	55
Transportation, Comm.	82
Other	135
Total	755

Employment figures are about 25% higher during the summer and early fall. This is to accommodate the influx of tourists and the commercial fishing season.

Community Facilities

Medical/Dental: Kotzebue has one Public Health Service Hospital with three doctors, seven nurses, two pharmacists, three dentists, and 50 beds. This hospital is utilized by all the outlying villages comprising an area of approximate 43,000 square miles. Also a State-PHS Health Clinic serves the area. One private dentist is located in Kotzebue.

Education: Kotzebue Community School - run by the Northwest Arctic School District. Grades K-6, approximately 340 students and grades 7-12, 293 students. Staff includes 44 teachers and 17 teachers aides.

Communications: Radio Station - KOTZ broadcasts 126 hours weekly, one of the three public radio stations in Alaska. RCA Alaska Communications - telegraph office. Caribou News - published every two weeks. Television - KOTZ TV Cable Station.

General: Six churches, two museums, library, one financial institution, and community center.

Housing

Efficiency rentals	\$350/month and up
1 bedroom house	\$300/month and up
2 bedroom house	\$400/month and up

1 bedroom apartment rental	\$500 month
2 bedroom apartment rental	\$600 month

The housing supply in Kotzebue is very limited. In summer, virtually no housing is available.

Hotels: There are three hotels in Kotzebue, two being seasonal. Price ranges from \$19 per person to \$51.50 per single.

Industrial Sites

There are none classified as such in Kotzebue, but there is zoning in the city.

Industrial Utilities Available

Water/Sewer:

Water Supplier: City of Kotzebue

Source: Water piped from lake 1-1/2 miles east of city.

Distribution System: 4" plastic pipe

Cost/home: \$20 per month

Number of houses with water hookup: 240+

Sewer: \$5 month

Number of houses with sewer hookup: 150+

Garbage rates: \$12-20 month

Garbage and honeybucket disposal: open pit

Electricity:

Supplier: Kotzebue Electric Association

Range of Rates

First 50 KWH/month	\$0.260/KWH
Next 50 KWH/month	\$0.220/KWH
Next 9900 KWH/month	\$0.135/KWH
Over 10,000 KWH/month	\$0.125/KWH

Average cost per month/home: \$60.00

Telephone:

Supplier: OTZ Telephone Co-operative

Rates: Private: \$14.50 month

Commercial: \$21.00 month

Local Government

City: Second Class - City Manager form of government.

City Sales Tax: 3%

Police Department: One State Trooper, One Chief of Police, six patrolmen.

Fire Department: One Fire Chief, two paid firemen, volunteer fire department, one fire truck on tracks, one quick attack truck.

Insurance Classification: 9A - Rural 8.

*For further
information
contact:*

City of Kotzebue
City Manager
Box 46
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

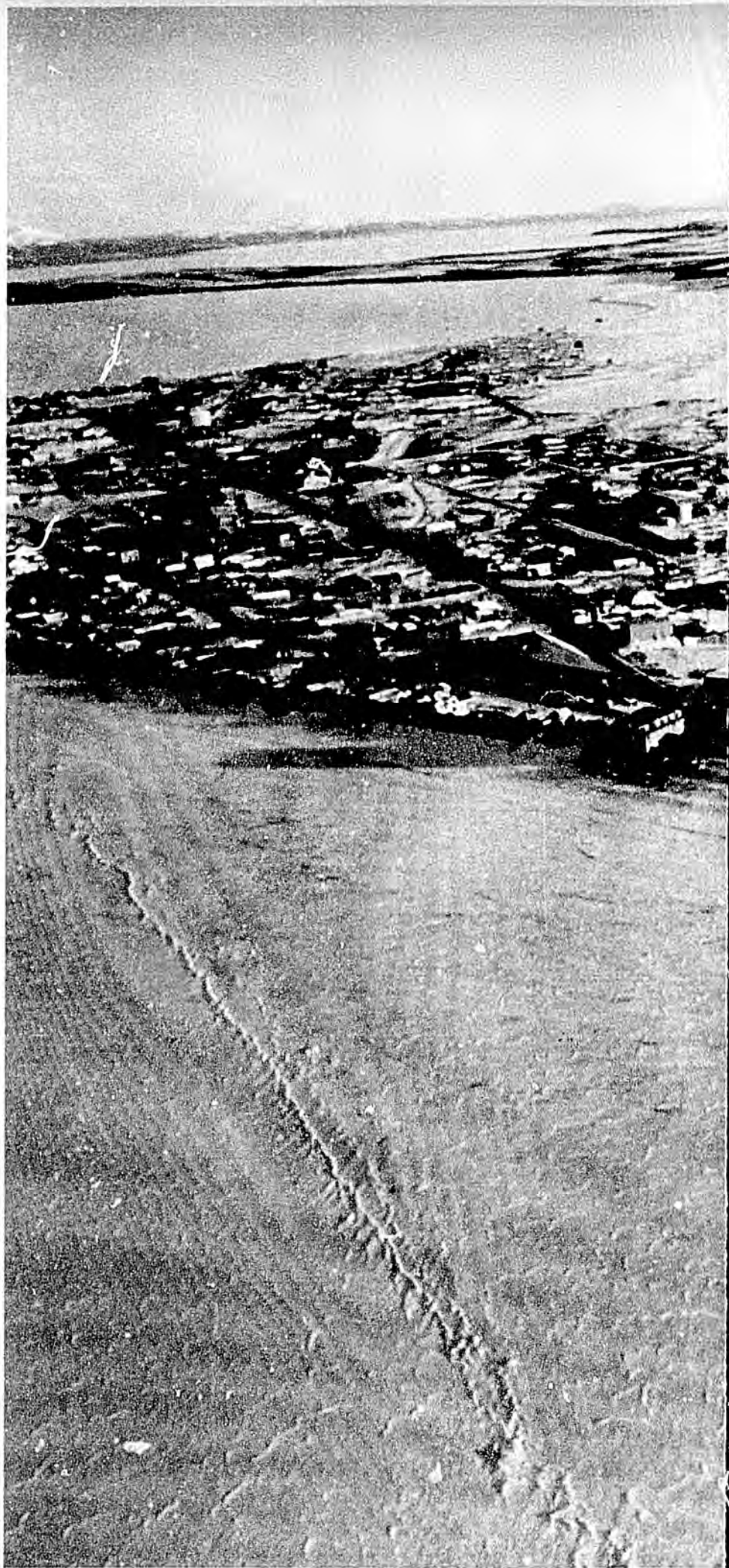
Arctic Circle Chamber of Commerce
Box 284
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

NANA Regional Corporation
Box 49
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

State of Alaska
Department of Commerce &
Economic Development
Division of Economic Enterprise
Pouch EE
Juneau, Alaska 99811



Produced by:
City of Kotzebue
and
State of Alaska
Division of Economic Enterprise



COMMUNITY PROFILE # _____

MAP REFERENCE PAGE # _____

Noorvik, 99763

LOCATION

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Longitude: 161° 03'W

Borough: Unorganized

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Range: 11W

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Date of Incorporation: 1964

Form of Government: 2nd Class

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - continued

Property Tax: None

Sales Tax

Rate: 2% Date: 1974

Assessed Value of Real Property: None

Assessed Value of Personal Property: None

Local Police

Full-time: None

Part-time: 1

Date: 1973

State Troopers: From Kotzebue

Date: 1975

Local Constables: NA

Date: 1975

Judiciary

Number: 1

Type: Magistrate

Date: 1974

Firefighters

Paid: NA

Volunteer: NA

Date: 1975

Number of Pieces of Firefighting Equipment: NA

Date: 1975

Ambulances: NA

Fire Insurance Classification: 10

PEOPLE

Population

1950: 243

1960: 384

1970: 462

Latest Population Estimate: 527

Date: 1974

Population Projections: NA

Date: NA

Source: NA

1970 Population Statistics

Native Population: 443

Non-native Population: 19

Male Population: 244

Female Population: 218

Male Median Age: 16.0

Female Median Age: 14.4

Males Under Five Years of Age: 37

Females Under Five Years of Age: 28

Total Children Under Five Years of Age: 65

Males 5-19 Years of Age: 114

Females 5-19 Years of Age: 115

Total Persons 5-19 Years of Age: 229

PEOPLE - continued

Males 20-44 Years of Age: 62
Females 20-44 Years of Age: 46
Total Persons 20-44 Years of Age: 108

Males 45-64 Years of Age: 23
Females 45-64 Years of Age: 21
Total Persons 45-64 Years of Age: 44

Males Over 65 Years of Age: 8
Females Over 65 Years of Age: 8
Total Persons Over 65 Years of Age: 16

Main Industries: NA

Employment

Total Employment: NA
Percent Unemployed: NA
Source: NA
Date: NA

Number Employed In

Agriculture: NA
Construction: NA
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: NA
Government: NA
Mining: NA
Manufacturing/Processing: NA
Service: NA
Trade--Wholesale/Retail: NA
Transportation: NA
Miscellaneous: NA

Business Licenses Issued Within ZIP Code Area

Number: 18
Date: 1974

Gross Business Receipts Within ZIP Code Area

Gross Business Receipts: \$148,950
Date: 1973

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Highway Links to Other Parts of Alaska: None

Number of Miles of Locally Maintained Roads in 1975: 1.7 mi

Number of Vehicles Registered in ZIP Code Area - 1975

Total Number of Vehicles Registered: 5

Automobiles: 2
Motorcycles: 1
Pickups: 2
Trucks: 0
Busses: 0
Mobile Homes: 0
Commercial Trailers: 0
For Hire: 0

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - continued

Farm: 0
Off Highway: 0
State: 0
City/Borough: 0

Rail Service: None

Airfields

<u>Length</u> 2000'	<u>Width</u> 65'	<u>Surface Composition</u> Gravel	<u>Operator</u> City
------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------

Air Carriers Serving Community

Scheduled Air Carriers

Wien Air Alaska

Frequency of Service

5 per week

Locally Based Non-scheduled Air Carriers: None

Bus Lines: None

Taxi Companies: None

Local Surface Freight Carriers: None

Waterborne Carriers: BIA - NORTH STAR III (via Kotzebue), B & R Tug and Barge

Docks: Lighter to Beach

Alaska Marine Highway Service: No

Cruiseship Port of Call: No

Breakwaters: None

Small Boat Harbors: None

Typical Method(s) of Access to the Community From Elsewhere in Alaska: Air

UTILITIES

Water

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Consumption/Production Data</u>
Kobuk River to 100M gal. Tank with CL	City	100 GPM in Circulating System	NA

Sewer

Treatment Type and/or

Disposal Method

Surface Lagoon

Operator

City

System Capacity

4 acres

Electricity

Source

Diesel

Supplier

AVEC

Capacity

210 KW

No. of Consumers

89

Solid Waste Disposal

Type of Solid Waste Disposal

Dump

Operator

NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Telephone: None

Radio-Telephone

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Call Sign or Phone Number</u>
ADE	WDT 88
AFRS	NA
PHS	NA

Television Stations Received: None

Cable Television: None

Radio

<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type (AM, FM, Public, Military - Local)</u>
KOTZ	720 KZ	AM - From Kotzebue
AFRS	1340 KZ	AM, Military - From Kotzebue

Newspapers: None

Post Office

Class: 3rd

Number of Deliveries: 85

HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals: None

Clinics or Health Centers: Clinic

Total Doctors: None

Total Licensed Nurses: None

Total Dentists: None

Nursing Homes: None

Other Medical Facilities: None

Other Medical Personnel: 2 Health Aides, PH Nurse from Kotzebue

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Name of College/University: None

Number of Secondary Schools: Combined with Elementary

Number of Intermediate Schools (Junior High School): None

Number of Elementary Schools: 1

<u>Grades</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Facilities Open to Public</u>
1-12	District	195	11	NA

Name of Vocational Schools: None

COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Libraries: 1

Banks: None

Savings and Loan Institutions: None

Churches: 1

Campgrounds: None

Theaters: None

Ski Areas: None

Other Facilities: Community Hall

HOUSING FACILITIES

1970 Housing (Census)

Total Housing Units: 76

Single Units: 74

Two or More Units: 2

Mobile Homes: 0

Vacancies: 5

1975 USPHS Housing Data or Other Housing Estimate (Total Units): 83

Hotel/Motels: None

OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Federal: Post Office

State: NA

Local: Jail

Military: Armory

FOOTNOTES

None

SOURCES OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Mayor

City of Noorvik

General Delivery

Noorvik, Alaska 99763

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch *mg*
Gene Walsh
RE: Public Hearing - Kotzebue/Noorvik
DATE: 11/5/79

Enclosed is some additional information for the KOTZEBUE/
NOORVIK hearings to be held Nov. 16/17.

We have asked that those at the public hearing address the progress of the NANA Regional Strategies and its possible relationship to the legislation under consideration by the Local Government Committee. Therefore, we are including a synopsis of some of the information included in the NANA Regional Strategy First Year Progress Report for your review.

In 1978 NANA requested state assistance in order to begin a process to establish an overall regional strategy plan. The Division of Policy Development and Planning developed a HUD grant proposal to help accomplish this goal. The issues seen by regional officials as central to the regional strategy concern the environmental carrying capacity of the NANA region and its innerent affects on the patterns of development, the necessity for identifying and analyzing alternatives to transportation systems and public facilities and an accurate assessment of the present socio-economic characteristics of the region's population.

The structure and process for work during the second and third years of funding for the Strategies has also been developed and can be made available to you upon request.

NOORVIK
November 17, 1979
32 Participants

GENERAL CONCERNS

Public Safety

One of the first concerns mentioned in Noorvik was that cited in the NANA Regional Strategy Report as a priority - the need for funding for "Search and Rescue." The local organization is reimbursed for some expenses from the state; however, when they do not have formal authorization from the state troopers for an operation, they do not receive funding. The \$15,000 allocated for Search and Rescue for the current year has almost been expended. Local control over spending for these activities is desired.

The turnover in police personnel has been high. There are a number of factors which may be responsible, primarily peer pressure exerted on the individuals who are policemen. There are family resentments as certain families seem to be singled out by the police. Also, the courts do not support the public safety people. The District Attorney does not back the local police and this has a demoralizing effect.

In Noorvik it appears that the CETA pay for police is adequate as they are only needed on weekends. There is not much happening weekdays. It seems as if those who become police are only in it for the money as once they get paid, they quit. Even those who have received training seem subject to the pressures mentioned. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration seemed to be more effective in this regard than CETA, as the former paid for two individuals who could be supportive of each other and some continuity was provided in this way.

Schools

There was a concern that the role of the advisory school boards has not been clearly defined. In hiring, the Board acts on the recommendations of the REAA advisory members and there are often personality problems between the teachers and principal.

Also, the question was raised on the relationship of village school personnel with the villagers. It was felt that some isolation existed between the village and the school community and that there was not enough informal and personal interaction.

Economic

Unemployment is a major problem. Bingo is one of the few sources of revenue. The finances of the city organization are dependent on CETA monies.

Some mineral wealth exists and could be developed for job opportunities. With the introduction of a cash economy, the villagers cannot survive without money. Reindeer herding is a possibility but does not employ too many people. BLM is cutting off grazing ranges and caribou are a problem when considering reindeer herding. Fish and Game are not managing caribou properly according to the Noorvik residents.

SPECIFIC CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

Sewer System

The existing vacuum-type sewer system is functioning well but needs to be expanded to serve more homes. This system was introduced as an experiment in 1971 and the public health service assisted in establishing rates. A larger water and sewer facility is needed as the town grows and financial assistance will be necessary for this. At the present time the facility can only service 50 homes and a larger vacuum pump is needed.

Road

Funding for a road to the gravel source is needed. The plan is to create a land fill at the gravel site but the land status of that area needs to be explored. BIA has promised to construct the road. (Follow-up contact with Tom Peterson, of BIA Road Construction, confirmed that road surveying in Noorvik might take place in spring, 1980, with construction planned for 1982. BIA builds roads upon request from the villages recognized under ANCSA based on a priority list developed from the villages and regional federal people.)

Street and Airport Lighting

Street lights are needed. It is difficult for the elderly to get around in the dark of winter days and evenings without light. A system had been established at one time, but the bulbs were without protectors and were broken by children. They had no bulbs to replace them. A vandal-proof system needs to be used.

Also, fire pots are now used at the airstrip. The question was raised of the adequacy of these and the question of cost is a paramount one with the rising cost of fuel oil for the pots.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONCERNS

It is difficult to get people to run for offices for the second class city. They do not understand the system too well. There are often conflicts between holding both church and city positions.

Assistance is needed in the writing of ordinances and the operational problems related to city government.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

There are social problems related to the generation gap between the old and young. There is the desire to maintain village identity and also to help the older people who often do not understand new ways.

Alcohol is a major problem. Alcohol programs need to be funded, possibly to limit the quantity available.

Energy availability is also a major concern.

MISC COMMENTS

The village has a lot of visitors who come and go and ask for comments and then do nothing about the problems.

"It is more important to ask where we are going than where we came from."

SCOMM

10:34



Official Business

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Local Government Study Committee will hold a PUBLIC HEARING on the subject of creation of regional governmental units in the unorganized borough in

VENETIE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1979
7:00 P.M.

The Committee will be discussing proposed legislation which would:

- (1) Divide the single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs generally following Regional Educational Attendance Area boundaries, or combinations of two or more REAAs, but not extending beyond the boundaries of more than one Native regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
- (2) Authorize the election of not more than eleven (11) member unorganized borough assemblies, defining the powers and duties of these assemblies: review, comment and recommendations in a clearinghouse approach to proposed state projects and services under the states fiscal procedures and facilities procurement acts;
- (3) Authorize assemblies of unorganized boroughs to initiate a process by which a charter for a home rule borough may be prepared;
- (4) Name the Department of Community and Regional Affairs as the state agency responsible for lending assistance to unorganized borough assemblies;
- (5) Retain intact the powers and responsibilities of existing RAA school boards for management of school functions, of coastal service area boards in the preparation of plans for the resources of the state's coastal zone, and of existing cities of the unorganized borough.

Members of the Committee are:

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Co-Chairman
Representative Bill Parker, Co-Chairman
Senator Tim Kelly
Senator Bob Mulcahy
Senator Pat Rodey
Senator Terry Stinson

Representative Pat Carney
Representative Margaret Granson
Representative Ray Betcalfe
Representative Pat O'Connell
Representative Charlie Parr
Representative Fred Zharoff



Official Business

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COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch *mg*
DATE: 10/11/79
RE: Public Hearing

Due to the inability of a representative number of the Committee members to attend the Kotzebue/Noorvik hearing (Senator Sturgulewski was also plagued by a sore throat and Rep. Parker by work conflicts), the hearing was postponed. The communities are eager to meet with the Committee so we will be contacting you for assurance that the dates we choose will be workable for the majority of the members.

FORT YUKON / VENETIE ITINERARY

Thursday, October 18

Depart from Anchorage at 7:00 A.M. on
Wien Flight #23. Arrive in Fairbanks at
7:50 A.M. Transfer to Wien Flight #534
departing Fairbanks at 9:00 A.M. Arrive
in Fort Yukon at 10:10 A.M.

Senator Sackett plans to be in Fort Yukon
and will accompany the group to Venetie
along with Jonathan Solomon.

Accommodations will be at the Fort Yukon
School where meals will also be provided.
Public Hearing 7:00 P.M. Community Center

Friday, October 19

10:00 A.M. Leave on Arctic Circle Air Service
charter to Venetie.

Public Hearing 7:00 P.M.

Accommodations will be at the BIA School
(Mr. Dick Barber, Principal)

Saturday, October 20

8:30 A.M. Charter back to Fort Yukon on
Arctic Circle Air Service.

10:45 Depart Fort Yukon on Flight #535
arriving in Fbks. at 11:45 A.M.

3:25 P.M. Depart Fbks. on Alaska Airlines
Flight #90 arriving in Anchorage at 4:15 P.M.
(This is the best connecting flight to
Anchorage available)

Please bring your sleeping bag and any personal food items you may want.
Some food will be purchased for the group (and deducted from your per
diem) for meals while in Venetie. Again, TRs will be available at
the Anchorage Airport for those who need them. Please by at the Anchorage
Airport on Oct. 18 no later than 6:20 A.M. if you need a TR.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Enclosed please find the following information for your review prior to the public hearing:

Municipal League Directory Information - Fort Yukon

Community Information - Venetie

Yukon Flats Regional Government Study Summary - Prepared by Darbyshire and Associates, August 1979 (This is a particularly relevant and timely piece of information which summarizes an extensive multi-volume report on the Yukon Flats area and its viability as a borough)

Area Guide - Yukon-Porcupine Area prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

TELEPHONE: 849-8001
ZIP CODE: 99781

Upper Yukon Sub-Region
November, 1978

VENETIE

LOCATION: Venetie is located on the pristine Chandalar River, 140 air miles north of Fairbanks at the confluence of the Chandalar and East Fork Rivers.

DESCRIPTION: The Yukon Flats is a marshy, lake-dotted flood plain, 300 feet in elevation in the west, sloping to 600 to 900 feet to the north and east. The Chandalar River heads in the Brooks Range and flows southeast across the Porcupine Plateau to the gentle slopes of the Yukon Flats.

The climate is arctic continental, with mean annual temperatures ranging from -20°F to 72°F. Precipitation and snow measure 8 and 45 inches respectively per year. Prevailing vegetation is spruce, willow, cottonwood, birch, brush, and berries.

Floods caused by ice jams, glaciation, and stream overflow occur on a 20 to 30 year frequency. Permafrost is present.

HISTORY: This is an original Natsitkutchin or "strong people" Indian village, settled in 1900. Some of the people have ancestors who were Teachinkutchin Indians, a sub-group of the Natsitkutchins. These people have historically engaged in trade with the coastal Eskimos, especially those of the Thule Culture living between Barter Island and the Mac-Kenzie River Delta.

A Post Office was established there in 1938.

Venetie is a traditional village. People subsist on fish, moose, bear and annual migration of the Porcupine caribou herd, as their fundamental diet. Venetie and their cultural neighbors in Arctic Village chose to retain status as the Venetie Indian Reservation under ANCSA, therefore, they are not entitled to the benefits of the act, and thus are responsible for administering their own economic and social programs.

INCORPORATION CLASSIFICATION: Traditional (IRA Village)

COMMUNITY OFFICIALS

Lawrence Roberts, Chief
Venetie Village Council

POPULATION

	1970		
	Census	1976	1978
Total	112	160*	148
Native	108	160*	146
White	4	0*	2
Other	0		

HOUSING

	1976
Total Units	30*
Owner Occupied	25*
Renter Occupied	4*
Vacant	1*
Seasonal	0

*Community supplied estimates

TCC Housing Improvement Program completed 1 new home here in 1976, and 1 is in progress.

The tribal government constructed 9 log homes in 1978.

VILLAGE CORPORATION

None (Retained Reservation Status)

Robert Frank, Sr., President, Venetie Indian Corporation

EDUCATION FACILITIES

SCHOOL: BIA Day School -

PRINCIPAL: Dick Banker

DIRECTOR, BIA DAY SCHOOL OPERATIONS: Dick Wiegand

PRINCIPAL: Josh Lewis

REAA: Yukon Flats School District

SUPERINTENDENT: Jim Whitt

NUMBER OF STUDENTS: 29

STUDENT CAPACITY: 30

EDUCATION LEVEL: 1-8 (plans for early childhood)

NUMBER OF TEACHERS: 3

POWER SOURCE: The school has its own generator. Two new 15 kw Lister will be operational in January.

WATER/SEWAGE SYSTEMS: Water is hauled from the Chandalar River by water truck to storage tanks. Septic tank. The new PHS system will be connected to the school.

PLANNED EXPANSION OF FACILITIES: New high school should be completed in 1979.

November, 1978

HEALTH CARE

LOCAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDER: Jessie Williams, Health Aide
Maggie Roberts, Albert Frank, Alternates

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE: Claudia Davis, Fairbanks

LOCAL HEALTH CARE FACILITY: Clinic is held in the health aide's home.
Power is available but not running water.

MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS: ATS-1; RCA medical phone in health aide's home

NEAREST HOSPITAL: ANIS Tanana or Fairbanks

COMMUNICATIONS

TELEPHONE: RCA Alascom small earth station (849-8001); public phone
is located in council office.

SATELLITE RADIO: ATS-1

VHF/HF RADIO: BIA; State Military Affairs

NEWSPAPER: Fairbanks Daily News-Miner; All Alaska Weekly; River Times

WATER/SEWER/WASTE DISPOSAL

Water is currently hauled from the Chandalar River. Privies. Construction is scheduled for the summer of 1979 for a watering point, laundry-type facility. Construction is on-going for a community pipe system to homes and individual septic tanks.

ELECTRIC POWER

Community 10 KVA generator

BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES

None

TRANSPORTATION

AIR SERVICE:

Carrier: Air North.

November, 1978

Origin of Flight: Fairbanks (via Ft. Yukon)
Days of Service: Monday - Friday

AIRCRAFT LANDING FACILITIES:

Elevation: 550 feet
Length and Width: 4,400 x 50 feet (first 700 feet of runway 21 unusable, first 150 feet of runway 3 unusable)
Surface: Dirt
Services: None

BARGE SERVICE: None

LOCAL SERVICE ROADS: The Department of Highways plans on building a firewood area access road in 1977 if funding is available.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Armory

OTHER FACILITIES OR SERVICES

Post Office
State Military Affairs (National Guard)
RCA

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

Retail fuel store
One private store
One co-op store

CHURCHES/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Episcopal Church (Reverend Paul Tritt)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Alaska Region

April 8, 1977



TO THE READER

The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act, the Resources Planning Act of 1974 and National Forest Management Act of 1976, greatly strengthen the opportunities for improved management of the Nation's forest and rangelands.

This Area Guide considers the possibility of the Porcupine National Forest which was recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and inter-agency planners during 1973-1976. The Secretary's proposal also recommends a system of National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges and Wild and Scenic Rivers. These opportunities are particularly important in Alaska as lands pass to State and private ownership and areas are designated into these four systems.

The changes that can occur as lands move from passive stewardship to active management can be profound. It is essential that the impacts of these changes be assessed as early as possible and management tailored to meet the needs of the people and the land.

To do this will require close working relationships with the State of Alaska, Native organizations, community leaders and citizens, and Federal agencies. The Forest Service commits itself to an open process of public involvement so that we may be responsive to local as well as National needs. I sincerely urge you to carefully study this preliminary Area Guide and become involved in its revision.


JOHN A. SANDOR
Regional Forester

Recognizing the State's responsibilities in land-use planning, the Forest Service has attempted to relate its planning efforts to those of the State.

In order to identify planning units within the State we have coordinated with the Alaska Division of Policy Development and Planning. While our planning units may not be identical to the State's, we will move in that direction.

Since the planning area is the largest geographic zone that can address local issues, it must contain elements that lead to similar management opportunities and constraints.

The planning areas have been determined by dividing the State into areas similar in resources, physical characteristics, economic and social needs.

In Alaska as elsewhere, resources vary according to climate, latitude, marine influence, elevation and drainage. Major resource divisions exist between the Arctic slope; the western, south central and southeastern coasts; and the interior.

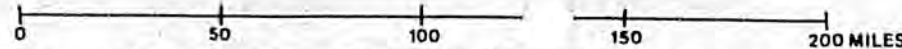
Physical characteristics vary from broad river deltas on the west coast to high mountain ranges, uplands and intervening river valley lowlands of the interior.

Economic conditions are related to the demand for resources, transportation systems and the relationship of market demand to source of supply. Some of the major economic divisions are roaded vs. unroaded areas and urban vs. bush (rural) areas.

Social needs are also varied. Native ethnic differences, both linguistic and tribal exist. Political associations and lifestyle are some major divisions related to Village and Regional corporations and to urban-rural differences.

From the onset it was recognized that delineating an area suitable for every purpose was impossible. Different boundaries are chosen to serve different purposes. In Alaska, organized boroughs have planning authority. However, most of the State is in the unorganized borough for which the Legislature is the governing body. Native corporations, formed under ANCSA, have distinct geographic boundaries for which they are accumulating planning data. Census divisions, in many instances, follow the organized borough lines and to some extent the Native regional corporation boundaries. In turn, these boundaries correspond in part to hydrographic regions for which resource data has been gathered by the LUPC.

PLANNING AREA

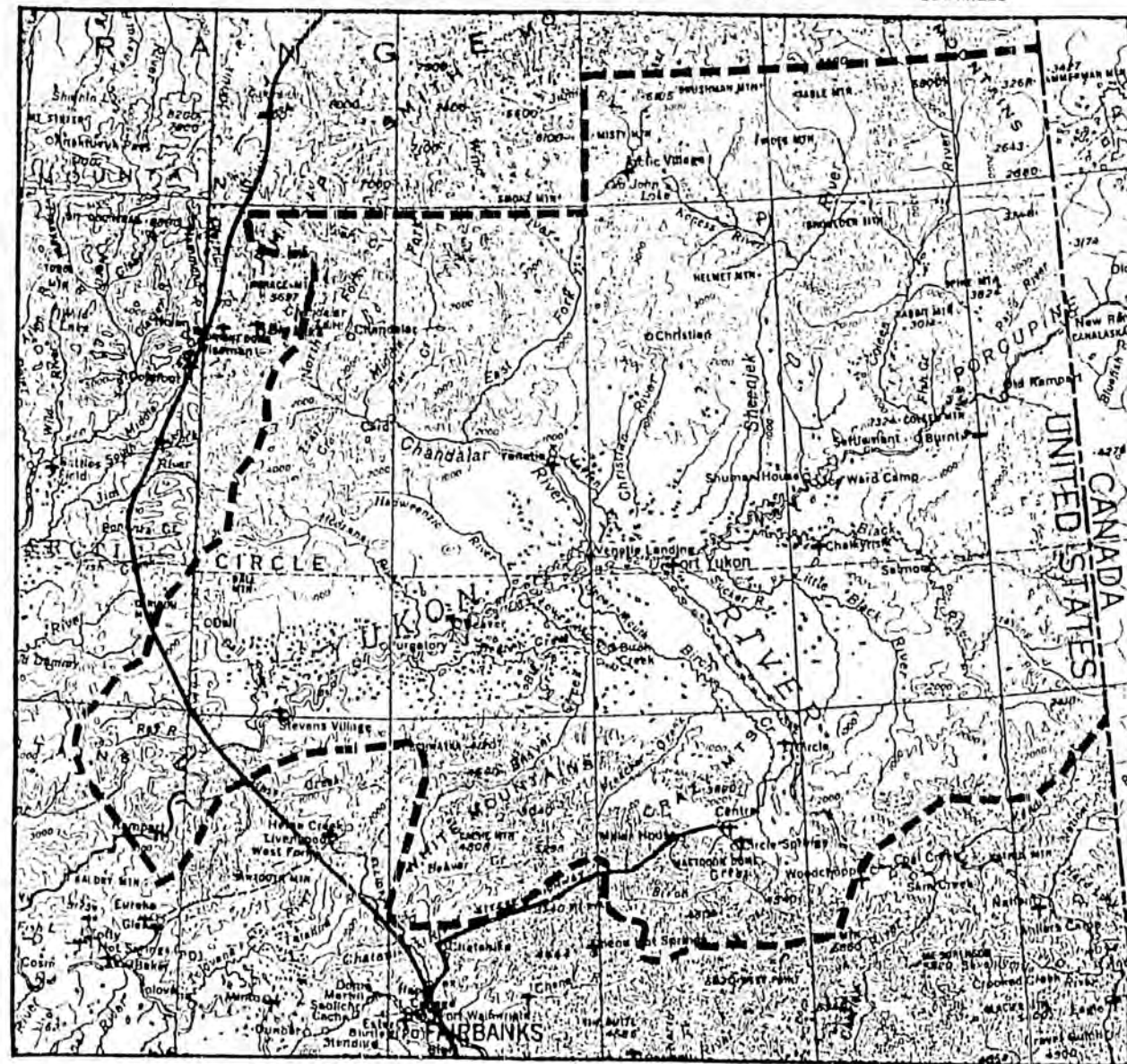


The 31 million acre Yukon-Porcupine Planning Area lies astride the Arctic Circle. It is rimmed on the north by the Brooks Range, on the east by the Canadian Boundary, on the south by the Yukon Uplands north of the Kandik River, the Tanana Hills at Circle and the White Mountains. The western edge of the Area ends at Rampart.

Year-around access to the Area and its communities is primarily by scheduled and chartered air service. In the summer, however, river travel is possible. The Trans-Alaskan pipeline and its associated haul road crossing below Stevens Village and the Steese Highway between Fairbanks and Circle, provide road access to the southern and western edge of the Area. Various old trails linking villages and serving traplines may be used for winter travel.

The gentle uplands and low mountains of the Porcupine plateau comprising the northern and eastern portion of the Area and the vast Yukon Flats lying to the southwest are major landscape features.

The Porcupine River entering from the east in Canada flows southwest through the spectacular Rampart Canyon before it winds onto the Yukon Flats joining the Yukon River at Fort Yukon. The Coleen and Sheenjek rivers are its major tributaries flowing south out of the Brooks Range across the highlands in broad valleys. Tributaries from the south, the Black and other lesser streams meander out of the low hills across broad flats. The great Yukon courses into the Area from the southeast literally dividing the Area in two.



YUKON-PORCUPINE

To the west and south, the hill country merges almost imperceptibly into the Yukon Flats, a vast lake-dotted alluvial flood plain extending below Stevens Village. Meandering tributary streams such as Birch and Beaver Creeks drain the White Mountains and Tanana Hills which rim the southern boundary of the Area. From the north, the Christian, Chandalar, Hadweenzik and the Hodzana rivers work their way out of the Brooks Range onto the Flats before joining the Yukon. The thousands of lakes, ponds, sloughs and oxbows, often linked by winding creeks and minor waterways characterize the Flats. The extensive fire patterned taiga forests of the Flats and lowlands give way gradually to the tundra uplands and forested foothills of the mountains.

The largest center of economic importance is Fort Yukon. Other communities are Rampart, Stevens Village, Beaver, Circle, Central, Birch Creek, Chalkyitsik, Venetie and Arctic Village.

Native Village corporations at Rampart, Stevens Village, Beaver, Fort Yukon, Circle and Chalkyitsik will select about 668,160 acres of land. Doyon, Ltd. the Regional Native Corporation could select up to 4.7 million acres. Venetie and Arctic Village have chosen to accept fee title to their reservation in settlement of their claims.

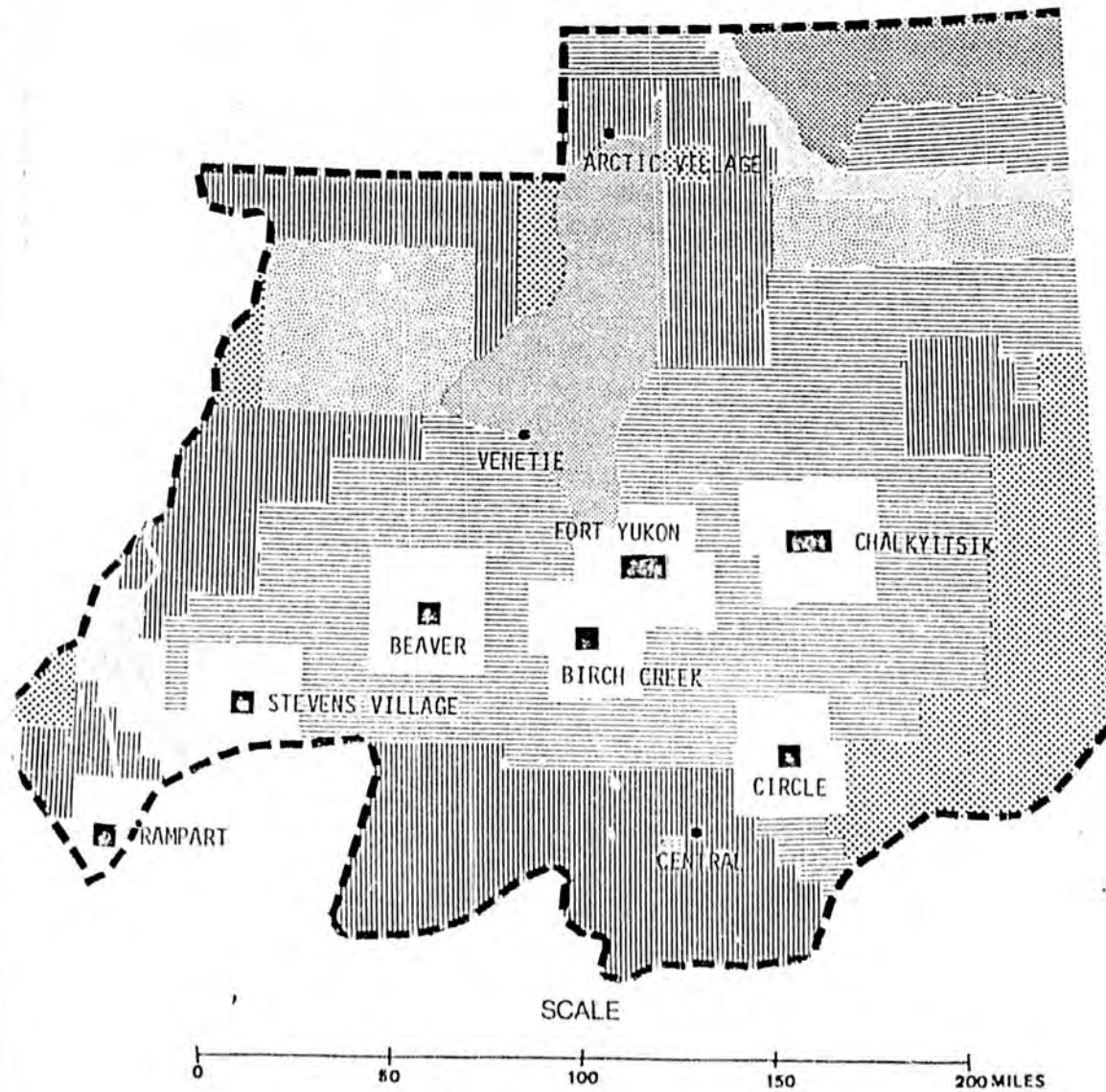
Within this planning area, 5.5 million acres have been proposed for the Porcupine National Forest including the additions of the lower portions of the Porcupine and Sheenjek to the National Wild and Scenic River System. Two other proposed National Wild Rivers, Birch and Beaver Creeks are within the Area.

The 3.6 million acre Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, 200,000 acres of the Yukon-Charley National Rivers and 1.7 million acres of additions to the existing Arctic Wildlife Range are also proposed. There are also 1.3 million acres of the existing Arctic Wildlife Range included.

LAND STATUS PROPOSED UNDER ANCSA Yukon-Porcupine Planning Area

31 MILLION ACRES	STATE OF ALASKA AND PRIVATE HOLDINGS	9.7 million acres
	NATIONAL FOREST	5.5 million acres
	NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND RANGE	6.7 million acres
	OTHER FEDERAL LANDS	9.1 million acres

LAND STATUS—31 MILLION ACRES



LEGEND

	STATE SELECTIONS
	UTILITY CORRIDOR
	VENETIE RESERVE
	WITHDRAWALS FOR NATIVE VILLAGES
	REGIONAL DEFICIENCY WITHDRAWALS
	ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE
	NATIONAL INTEREST WITHDRAWALS
	PUBLIC INTEREST WITHDRAWALS

OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is developing (1) wildlife management plans for the Area including a species-by-species wildlife problems identification (2) Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration studies which include information gathering projects such as inventories, hunter harvest and game movements; inventory and cataloging of sport fish habitat (3) Shee fish life history study (4) annual subsistence fishery survey (5) salmon spawning surveys and salmon tagging and recovery program on the Sheenjek and Chandalar Rivers and (6) annual assessment of commercial salmon catch.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources is conducting State lands selection studies and broad resource inventories, on a township-by-township basis.

The University of Alaska is conducting a community survey to determine how such factors as employment, use of natural resources, migration of people, and education may be affected by various types of management activities. This is to be completed by April 1977. They are also working on a socioeconomic overview and issues analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, and have recently completed a study of the Yukon River crossing for the BLM.

The Bureau of Land Management is currently updating corridor planning from the Yukon River north.

The National Park Service has completed a preliminary Master Plan for the Yukon-Charley National Rivers. This conceptual plan outlines general management philosophy and identifies management problems. The agency is currently collecting resource data and conducting antiquities and historic sites inventories.

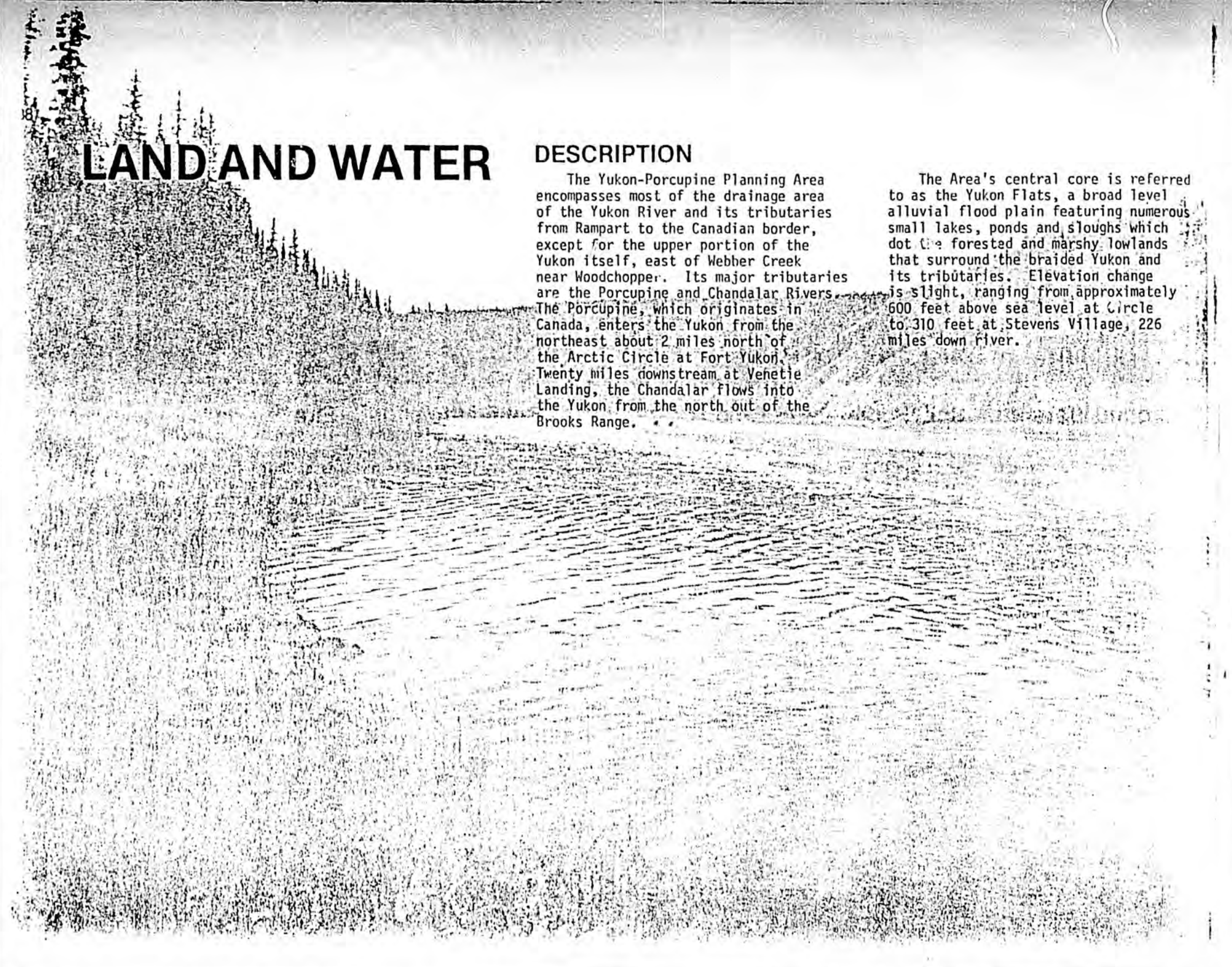
The Fish and Wildlife Service is conducting a subsistence use study in cooperation with the University of Alaska. They also conduct an annual waterfowl breeding ground study to

determine waterfowl production and trends and other periodic special waterfowl studies in the Area.

The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission is directing a study of use alternatives of the pipeline haul road north of the Yukon River and their effects.

The community of Fort Yukon has hired the consulting firm of CH2M Hill to do a Master Plan. It is to be completed March 1977.





LAND AND WATER

DESCRIPTION

The Yukon-Porcupine Planning Area encompasses most of the drainage area of the Yukon River and its tributaries from Rampart to the Canadian border, except for the upper portion of the Yukon itself, east of Webber Creek near Woodchopper. Its major tributaries are the Porcupine and Chandalar Rivers. The Porcupine, which originates in Canada, enters the Yukon from the northeast about 2 miles north of the Arctic Circle at Fort Yukon. Twenty miles downstream at Venetie Landing, the Chandalar flows into the Yukon from the north out of the Brooks Range.

The Area's central core is referred to as the Yukon Flats, a broad level alluvial flood plain featuring numerous small lakes, ponds and sloughs which dot the forested and marshy lowlands that surround the braided Yukon and its tributaries. Elevation change is slight, ranging from approximately 600 feet above sea level at Circle to 310 feet at Stevens Village, 226 miles down river.

South of the Yukon Flats lie the Yukon-Tanana uplands which are composed of even topped, rounded ridges with gentle slopes. These merge into the White Mountains which have some peaks that exceed 5000 feet.

The Porcupine plateau rises north of the Flats and is characterized by low ridges with gentle slopes and rounded flattened summits, some reaching 3500 feet. The irregular valleys of the upper reaches of the Porcupine and Chandalar and their tributaries dissect the plateau. The Ogilvie Mountains which straddle the US-Canadian border connect the Yukon-Tanana uplands with the Porcupine plateau east of the Flats. ^{11/} The northwest portion of the Area reaches the Brooks Range and features steep, rugged mountains that rise abruptly from narrow valleys to elevations exceeding 6500 feet.

The present landscape is the result of erosion of sedimentary, volcanic, metamorphic and intrusive, igneous rocks in the highlands and deposition in the basin of the Yukon Flats. Glaciation has occurred in the foothills of the Brooks Range and glacial outwash

has added considerably to the total sediment accumulation in the basin although no glaciation occurred within the Flats themselves. Sedimentary deposits in the form of alluvial fans, terraces, flood plains, and dunes form the surface of the Yukon Flats and extend to a depth of 148 feet at Fort Yukon. These deposits are underlain by more than 290 feet of silt and silty sand probably representing ancient lake deposits. ^{10/}

Wind-laid silts mantle low plains and terraces surrounding the Flats. The moderate to steep slopes of the highland and the long slopes south of the Brooks Range are mantled with coarse and fine grained materials. Coarse rubble deposits and bedrock occupy the steep mountain slopes. ^{12/}

The Area lies within a discontinuous zone of permafrost. Permafrost occurring in the unconsolidated deposits and bedrock is broken by unfrozen zones which occur beneath water bodies and under well drained sites. Perennially frozen fine grain sediments in poorly drained localities contain abundant veins or masses of ground ice. Ground ice is common in silt deposits especially where they are covered by muskeg. ^{10/}

The climate is characterized by low precipitation and great annual temperature variations. In the winters extended periods of -50 to -60 degrees Fahrenheit are common and -75 degrees has been recorded. The summers are short but warm with temperatures reaching the 80's and occasionally the 90's. However, freezing temperatures can be experienced

in all months. Precipitation ranges from 6 to 10 inches annually. ^{4/} Generally, precipitation is greater in July and August and at a minimum between February and May. Snowfall comprises about 40% of the total precipitation. ^{10/} The degree of flooding, which occurs with the spring thaw, is determined by the water in the snow pack, rate of melting and jams of river ice. There is little ground water storage to reduce stream flow fluctuations because of permafrost. High water follows the breakup and rains maintain the flow throughout the summer. Winter flows diminish steadily until the next spring thaw. ^{12/}

Records show this Area to be especially susceptible to wildfire and very large areas have been burned. Over the past 35 years, 3.5 million acres have burned, an average of 100,000 acres yearly. ^{4/}



11. Warren, T. C. & V. Fisher. *Draft Interim Report - Yukon Crossing Study Regional Analysis*. 1976.

12. LUPC. *Resources of Alaska - A Regional Summary*. 1974.

RESOURCE SUPPLY

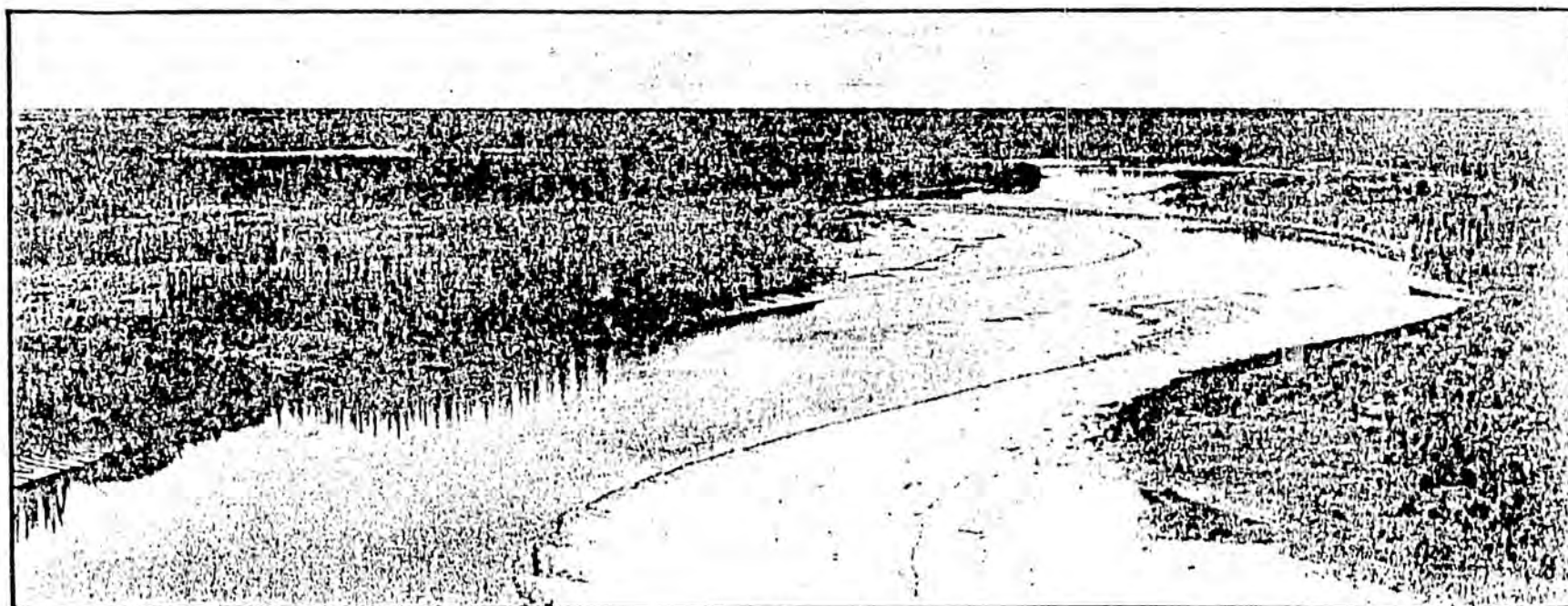
Nearly all of the land has been encumbered by withdrawal, selection, patent or application. These include Native village and regional deficiency withdrawals, patented State lands, military reserves, wildlife refuges, utility corridors, power project classifications, road and trail rights-of-way, patented homesteads and mining claims, and pending State selections and Federal public and National interest selections.

Not until the final land allocations are made under the provisions of ANCSA and the Alaska Statehood Act will the disposition and management of large segments of this Area be determined.

Although precipitation is low, seasonal snow pack and numerous pothole lakes provide significant annual water storage. Surface waters may be hard, but are acceptable quality for domestic uses. Ground water is largely unavailable due to permafrost conditions. However, some ground water occurs near and beneath streams. Aquifers apparently

do not exist although some springs do. The best known is at Circle Hot Springs. Ground water when obtained may also be hard, and is generally high in dissolved solids content. It is acceptable for most uses but may require softening.

Hydroelectric power potential exists at sites on both the Yukon and Porcupine Rivers. Rampart, a site at the lower end of Rampart Canyon, is recognized as having the greatest hydroelectric potential in Alaska. Annual flow of the Yukon through Rampart Canyon has been estimated at 81,000,000 acre-feet. ^{12/}



RESOURCE DEMAND

PAST

Very few demands were placed on the land and water resources due to isolation, relative inaccessibility, small resident population and the limited season of activity. Some mining activity occurred in scattered small scale operations. Early oil explorations left a number of seismic trails on the Yukon Flats. These were about the only activities that had any visible man-made impact on the landscape other than some very limited attempts at local truck gardening. No attempts were made to develop water resources since the surface water supply was adequate to meet the needs of the people living there. Utilization of fish, game, and wood products for subsistence was the major activity of the residents and the supply of resources was entirely adequate to meet their demands.

PRESENT

Interest in the development or utilization of the land and water resources has increased in recent years but so far the actual demand has not been strong. The resident population is about the same as it was in the past and the need for development of local water supplies has not been strong. The Rampart hydroelectric project which had been studied in depth, recently has been found to be unfeasible at present due to the lack of demand for such large blocks of power, availability of more favorable alternatives and the recognition of adverse effects on other resource values. ^{4/}

The major impact on the Area has been the establishment of the oil pipeline. Its construction has necessitated remedial measures to protect the area affected from soil erosion and water quality deterioration.

FUTURE

The data base for ground water development is poor but the possibility exists that more communities or industries could use this source. There is sufficient land suitable for a variety of resource development if the demand for these resources is strong enough and the resulting expansion in community development and transportation improvement is realized. Adverse conditions of cold climate, short growing season, permafrost, and soil characteristics will largely dictate where various resource uses will take place and what the cost will be.



HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

The resident population is small and widely separated in 10 small communities located along the Yukon River, its tributaries, and the Steese Highway. Statistics from the Census Bureau and other sources showed a 1970 population of 1106 people, of whom 939 were Alaska Natives primarily of Athapascan origin. Eight of these communities are linked only by air or water and are Native villages with relatively few non-Native residents. Four are located along the Yukon River: Rampart (population 36), Stevens Village (74), Beaver (101), and Fort Yukon (448). Two others, Arctic Village (85), and Venetie (112), lie along the Chandalar River. Birch Creek (40) is situated along

a small tributary to the Yukon of the same name and Chalkyitsik (130) is on the Black River, a tributary of the Porcupine River. Circle (54) and Central (26) are linked to the outside by the summer-maintained Steese Highway. Circle has a mixed ethnic population and Central is largely non-Native. ^{11/}

Economically, the people are primarily dependent upon government jobs and programs, income from the sale of furs, arts and crafts, and from subsistence use of resources. Median family income is about \$6,500 with about one-fourth earning less than the national poverty level of \$3,745 for a non-farm family of 4. In 1969, approximately 10% of the families earned less than \$1,000. ^{4/}