

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 2

373 SCOM10: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979

of the village, where appropriate). The grantee shall, however, reimburse the state in trust for any expenses it may incur related to the disposal, pertaining to appraisal, publication, survey, or other expense set out in sec. 480 of this chapter.

(3) Disposal based upon equitable interest. No waiver under this paragraph is effective except as to a parcel of land conveyed to a person who has a valid claim of equitable interest in improvements located upon that parcel which is recognized under sec. 470 of this chapter. The grantee shall, however, reimburse the state in trust for any expenses it may incur related to the disposal, pertaining to appraisal, publication, survey, or other expense set out in sec. 480 of this chapter.

(4) Disposal to village residents for residential expansion purposes. No waiver under this paragraph is effective except as to a parcel of land conveyed to a bonafide village resident of the respective village, as defined by sec. 990 of this chapter, who seeks the parcel for development and use as his personal place of residence. The grantee shall, however, reimburse the state in trust for any expenses it may incur related to the disposal, pertaining to appraisal, publication, survey, or other expenses set out in sec. 480 of this chapter. When a parcel of municipal trust land is disposed of pursuant to a waiver under this subsection, the deed, lease, or other document of conveyance issued by the commissioner must contain a condition subsequent which insures that if the land is used for any use other than residential use for a period of 10 years after the disposal, title reverts to the state in trust or to any successor municipality established in the Native village in the future. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(a)&(b)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.470. PREFERENCE RIGHT BASED ON EQUITY.

Upon first obtaining the general approval by resolution of the recognized village entity (or meeting of village residents, if appropriate) that a specific parcel of improved municipal trust land should be made available for disposal under this section, the commissioner may offer and grant, to any person who has a valid claim based upon equity in the improvements located on that parcel, a preference right to acquire that parcel. In order to be eligible for a preference right under this section, the claimant's equity must be based upon improvements existing on the parcel before tender of that parcel by the village corporation under secs. 10--65 of this chapter. Before conveying land or interest in land under this section, the commissioner will first give public notice of the proposed transaction as provided in sec. 910 of this chapter. The notice will require that any person having an adverse equity interest in the improvements located on that parcel must file notice of that claim with the commissioner within 30 days from publication of the notice in order that the adverse claimant's interests may be considered before disposal of the parcel. If a conflict arises between two or more claimants under this section, the commissioner will give each party an opportunity to present evidence to support his claim of equitable interest in the improvements before making a written decision concerning an award of a preference right. The commissioner will also give the recognized village entity (or meeting or referendum of village residents, if appropriate) an opportunity to review the evidence presented by the parties in the conflict and to make a recommendation to the commissioner concerning the relative equities of the parties. A written decision of the commissioner as to the appropriate party having a sufficient interest superior to all others, if any, which justifies granting a preference

right under this section will be final unless any aggrieved party within 60 days from receipt of the written decision files an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain a judicial determination as to which party has the superior equitable interest in improvements located upon the parcel. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(a)&(b)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.480. ACCOUNTING OF SURCHARGED APPRAISAL FEES AND ALLOCABLE SHARES OF SURVEY AND CERTAIN OTHER EXPENSES OF LAND DISPOSAL. If expenses are incurred by the state in connection with a disposal of municipal trust land, the commissioner will account for any expenses related to appraisal, publication of notice of disposal action, and survey or other expenses which affect either a physical improvement to the land or an addition to the land or an addition of economic value to the land and thereby enhances the level of income which the state derives on behalf of the future municipality from the disposal. Any such expense will be prorated acre-for-acre and allocated on that basis to each affected parcel. When attributable revenues are reported to a future municipality incorporated in the Native village under sec. 530 of this chapter, the net proceeds reported from each disposal will include deductions for all such expenses which are to be accounted for under this section. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(d)&(e)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.490. NO PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHTS. No right will be recognized in any third party to compel the commissioner to grant any interest in municipal trust land, nor to compel

the commissioner to initiate a decision-making procedure upon any proposal for it. No title or interest in municipal trust land may be acquired by adverse possession or prescription, except as to any title or interest which may be granted under sec. 470 of this chapter involving improvements existing before tender of municipal trust land. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(a)&(i)

AS 44.47.160

ARTICLE 6.
DISPOSITION OF LAND
AND
FUNDS UPON INCORPORATION
OF A
MUNICIPALITY
IN A
NATIVE VILLAGE.

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19 AAC 90.510. APPLICABILITY. The provisions of secs. 510--560 of this chapter apply in any instance where a first or second class city is incorporated in, or encompasses in whole or part, a Native village in respect of which municipal trust land has been accepted by the state in trust. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: ANCSA, sec. 14(c)(3)

AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150(c)&(g)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.520. CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO MUNICIPAL TRUST LAND. Within one complete state fiscal year after incorporation of the city, the commissioner will convey by one or more quitclaim deeds, without cost to the city, all municipal trust land held by the state in trust for the city. The conveyance is effective upon delivery and acceptance by the city of the deed or deeds. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(c)&(g)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.530. REPORTING OF ATTRIBUTABLE MUNICIPAL TRUST LAND PROCEEDS. Upon the conveyance of municipal trust land to a city under sec. 520 of this chapter, the commissioner will account to the city in writing for all proceeds received by the state which are attributable to that municipal trust land. The accounting of proceeds will reflect, for each parcel of municipal trust land:

(1) the gross receipts,

(2) allocable costs pro-rated under sec. 480 of this chapter,

(3) the profits represented by the excess of gross receipts over pro-rated allocable costs, and

(4) interest or other income earned on or imputed to the profits. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(e)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.540. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATION OF THIRD PARTY INTERESTS IN MUNICIPAL TRUST LAND. Upon the conveyance of municipal trust land to a city under sec. 520 of this chapter, all prerogatives and responsibilities for administration of third-party interests in respect of that land will be regarded as transferred automatically and by operation of law to the city. The commissioner will notify all affected third parties in writing to that effect, and will relinquish to the city all records maintained with respect to the third party interests. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(c)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.550. TRANSITIONAL MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.

The commissioner will, in his discretion, enter into a transitional management agreement with a city established in the Native village in the future in anticipation of the conveyance of municipal trust land to that city under sec. 520 of this chapter, under which agreement the city will have the opportunity to participate in any decisions relating to the administration of third party interests. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.47.150(a)&(g)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.560. DEVELOPMENT CITIES. Any conveyance of municipal trust land under sec. 520 of this chapter to a city established under AS 29.18.220, et seq., will contain an automatic reversion requiring that title revert to the state in trust for any future first or second class city, if the development city is dissolved under AS 29.18.290(d). (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 29.18.290(d)

AS 44.47.150(a)&(g)

AS 44.47.160

ARTICLE 7.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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19 AAC 90.910. PUBLIC NOTICE PROCEDURE. (a) Whenever public notice is required under a regulation in this chapter, unless the regulation specifically requires a different kind of notice, the public notice must contain, at a minimum:

(1) an informative summary of the proposed or requested action,

(2) a statement of the time, place, and nature of any meeting, hearing, or other proceeding to be held in respect to the proposed or requested action, and

(3) a reference to the legal authority under which the action is proposed or requested to be taken.

(b) Publication and posting of public notice under this chapter must consist of at least:

(1) publication of a notice in the Tundra Times and one other newspaper of general circulation distributed within the village, if any, at least once, no more than eight and not less than two weeks before the date of the proposed action or proceeding; and

(2) posting of a written notice in at least one conspicuous public location in the Native village for a substantially uninterrupted duration of at least one week within the time period during which publication is permitted

by (1) of this subsection, or for at least one week immediately before any proposed meeting, hearing, or other proceeding, unless the village is a "vacant" village as described in sec. 290 of this chapter; where notice concerning a vacant village is involved, the posting requirement of this paragraph is not applicable, except that posting of the written notice must occur in at least one conspicuous public location in the locality in Alaska, if any, where the majority of the group described in sec. 290 resides. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.920. PROCEDURE FOR RESCHEDULING NOTICED MEETING OR HEARING. If a meeting or hearing for which notice has been given cannot be convened because the commissioner or his designee is absent for reasons such as illness or transportation problems, the meeting time will be postponed on an hour-to-hour basis that same day until 8:00 p.m., and thereafter to the same hour on the following day as the meeting or hearing was originally scheduled. If the commissioner is unable to convene the meeting due to his unavoidable absence on that next day, the meeting may be postponed from day to day as is necessary under this section and as stated in the public notice of the meeting or hearing. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.930. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY BY COMMISSIONER.

The commissioner will, in his discretion, delegate in writing to the municipal land trust officer his authority to make any decision or take any action authorized or contemplated by this chapter. Such a delegation of authority will have legal effect only if it is made in writing, is executed by the commissioner, and is filed with the lieutenant governor's office. Any such delegation is prospectively revocable in writing. If revoked, the written order of revocation will be filed with the lieutenant governor's office. Any decision or action taken by the municipal land trust officer acting under a delegation of authority from the commissioner is subject to review by the commissioner in the manner prescribed in sec. 940 of this chapter. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.010

AS 44.15.030

AS 44.47.150

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.940. APPEAL TO COMMISSIONER. A decision or action taken by the municipal land trust officer may be appealed to the commissioner by any person whose interests are adversely affected by the decision or action. To warrant consideration, any such appeal must be postmarked, if mailed by the appellant, or otherwise received by the municipal land trust officer, within 30 days after the date of delivery of the decision or the date of publication, whichever is later. The municipal land trust officer shall transmit the appeal to the commissioner within 15 days of its receipt. Within 120 days from the filing of the appeal with the municipal land trust officer, the commissioner will act to modify, reverse, or affirm the prior decision or action of the municipal land trust officer, and will issue a written

decision setting out the reasons for the modification,
reversal, or affirmation. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150(a)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 00.950. DECISION-MAKING PROCEDURE IN CONTESTED
CASES. If a dispute arises regarding a discretionary deter-
mination or proposed action to be taken by the commissioner,
the following procedure is applicable unless another specific
procedure is prescribed in respect to the dispute by another
provision of this chapter:

(1) the commissioner will, in his discretion, first
attempt to mediate the dispute informally;

(2) instead of, or after attempting, mediation, the
commissioner will, in his discretion, call for written
submissions by all interested parties; after receiving the
written submissions, the commissioner will:

(A) make a written determination of the matter, or

(B) convene an informal public meeting, upon
notice, wherein the views and arguments of all interested
parties may be stated orally and on the record, or

(C) treat the matter as a formal administrative
adjudication under the Alaska Administrative Procedure Act,
AS 44.62 et seq., and request that a hearing officer be
appointed by the governor's office;

(3) instead of, or after the steps in either (1) or (2)
of this section, the commissioner will, in his discretion,
treat the matter as a formal administrative adjudication
under the Alaska Administrative Procedure Act, AS 44.62, and
request that a hearing officer be appointed by the governor's
office. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150(a)

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.960. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. Neither the commissioner, the deputy commissioner, the municipal land trust officer, nor any employee of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, nor any relative of the first degree of such a person, nor any legal entity which is owned or controlled by such a person or relative, may acquire, directly or indirectly, any interest in municipal trust land or any interest in land held by a village corporation which has or had an obligation to convey land to the state in trust under

this chapter, with the exception of land required to be reconveyed under ANCSA, sec. 14(c)(1) or (2), or as a part of any general distribution of land to shareholders of a village corporation. This prohibition remains in effect

(1) as to municipal trust land, until one year following termination of the person's employment with the department, and

(2) as to other land held by the village corporation, until one year following completion of the corporation's conveyance of all required municipal trust land to the state in trust. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.970. GENERAL TRUSTEE'S AUTHORITY. The commissioner reserves the authority to take any action in the exercise of his duties as a trustee which is not forbidden by law. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.980. NON-DISCRIMINATION. It is the policy of the commissioner respecting the acceptance, administration, management, and disposal of unimproved municipal trust land not to discriminate against any person because of sex, race, religion, color, national origin, marital status or changes in marital status, pregnancy, or parenthood. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: Alaska Constitution,
Art. I, Sec. 3

AS 18.80.210

AS 18.80.240(2)

AS 44.47.150

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.985. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this chapter or any application of it is held invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this chapter and any other application of it is not affected by that holding. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.160

19 AAC 90.990. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

(1) "ANCSA" means the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, P.L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 688, as amended (43 USC 1601 et seq.);

(2) "bonafide village resident" means a natural person who is at least 18 years of age or who is the head of a household if less than 18 years of age, as to whom residency in the village can be established on the date for which a determination of residency is required by application of the rules set out in AS 15.05.020;

(3) "commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs of the State of Alaska acting as the trustee of municipal trust land, whose incumbent is responsible under AS 44.47.150 to accept, administer, and dispose of such land;

(4) "fair market value" means the appraised price attributable to a parcel of municipal trust land, including the value of any survey which identifies and describes the land, which a willing and knowledgeable buyer would pay and which a willing and knowledgeable seller would accept, with respect to that parcel;

(5) "improved land" means the land conveyed under ANCSA to village corporations which is so changed from its natural state through valuable additions made to the land or through regular use by the residents of the village, that failure to treat that land as municipal trust land would substantially and adversely affect the community as a whole, of which it forms a part;

(6) "less-than-fee interest," where used in reference to land held by a village corporation, means an interest in land which is less than the entire estate in the land which was received by the village corporation from the United States under ANCSA; and, when used in reference to municipal trust land, means an interest in land which is less than the entire estate in the land which was received from the village corporation by the state in trust for any future city in the Native village;

(7) "municipal land trust officer" means that position within the Department of Community and Regional Affairs whose incumbent is principally responsible, under delegation and general direction of the commissioner, to carry out municipal trust land program activities under AS 44.47.150 and the regulations of this chapter;

(8) "municipal trust land" means land the legal or

equitable title to which is held by the State of Alaska in trust for a future first or second class city under ANCSA, sec. 14(c)(3) and AS 44.47.150;

(9) "person" means any qualified person, firm, corporation, cooperative association, partnership, or other legal entity legally capable of entering into an agreement or contract;

(10) "state fiscal year" means the fiscal year described in AS 37.05.310;

(11) "Tundra Times" means that state-wide newspaper which is owned and edited by Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Corporation, 639 I Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501;

(12) "village" or "Native village" means any unincorporated community, vicinity, or locality which was certified by the Secretary of the Interior under ANCSA as having selection rights under secs. 12(a) or 16(b) of ANCSA, as amended, and includes all those persons living in the same community, vicinity, or locality, irrespective of race or enrollment under sec. 5 of ANCSA, who have common community ties or interests;

(13) "village council" means an active local social organization, which need not be a formal organization having its own independent legal identity, functioning in the Native village under tradition which is fundamentally representative of all residents of the Native village;

(14) "village entity" means an organization or group officially recognized by the commissioner under secs. 110--150 of this chapter as being "an appropriate village entity" within the meaning of AS 44.47.150. (Eff. / / ,
Reg.)

Authority: AS 44.17.030

AS 44.47.150(a)

AS 44.47.160

MEMORANDUM

10 Pat Poland
Local Government Specialist

DATE: September 3, 1978

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Rebecca Burch
Research Analyst

SUBJECT: The Feasibility of Health
Powers in proposed Regional
Governments.

The proposed Regional governments in the unorganized borough are capable of being a vehicle for regional decision-making and accountability for health service delivery.

The government structures provide the transition to regional control of services, one step closer to the local control requested by rural residents using health services. Recently there has been talk of local control of services, however, frequently the reality is that local services evolve while the control of delivery patterns and financing is maintained at a state level. An illustration of this direction is HB 596 on local health districting introduced in the ninth legislature which would have provided regional locations for services with monitoring and decision-making by the state.

The intention of including health powers in an unorganized borough was to regionalize the decision making in addition to actual delivery of services. In the regional proposal the regional government would, within a framework of services determined as "comprehensive health care", be empowered to plan, administer and contract for health care service delivery in a manner appropriate for the needs of that region.

Initially it was thought that PL 93-641 would address this issue. This legislation established a State health coordinating council, three health service area boards and sub-area councils as well as a State agency to oversee the process. These bodies were designed to promote coordinated development of the range of health services meeting health needs within a given area of the state. Health Systems Agency Board Members (for the Health Service Area) would present recommendations to the State Health Coordinating Council and the State Health Planning and Development Agency. (The State Health Planning and Development Agency is also mandated under P.L. 93-641). The SHCC would work with the health systems agencies to determine the functional definition of "comprehensive health care" and the actual certification of new health services and facilities.

The legislation further indicates that even the three Health Systems Agencies boards do not make all final decisions on plans for their areas. The SHCC has the authority to review and revise the HSA plans as necessary to coordinate state wide activities and needs.

On a level comparable to the proposed governmental regions PL 93-641 established sub-area boards. We considered that regional government assemblies could serve the function of these boards. However, in actual practice it seems that the sub-area boards will have a limited and advisory capacity. The Federal legislation stresses this advisory function and strongly discourages sub-area boards from taking on additional

Pat Poland

power. So it is that decision-making, implementation, and accountability over federal monies and programs are not possible under the regional government structure, as currently proposed.

The Alaska Public Health program, funded in part by state monies, shows more opportunity for regional control. The Public Health program has been considered in terms of regional administration and service delivery. The components of this program (a department of Alaska Health and Social Services not to be confused with Federal Public Health Services) include environmental sanitation, public health nursing, and health aides who, although administered by the Native Health Service are functionally supervised and partially trained by the Public Health Nurses. The State department could establish standards for service and record-keeping (necessary to maintain continued levels of federal funding). Given these guidelines each region could administer its own Public Health Program.

However, in light of the Health Service Area Boards who will determine the patterns of service in programs with federal funding it could be difficult to plan for this state service without coordinated planning. So, at best the Region could make planning decisions for only part of its health services. As an added confusion it is still unclear what the relationship will be between the State Health Department and the HSA boards. And the HSA boards are still in a state of formation so they can not make statement on how this would work.

It seems then that the control of health service decisions is in a state of flux and it is premature to make pronouncements that this power is totally unavailable to regional government, but the thrust of recently enacted Federal legislation is divide the state into 3 large areas under one umbrella for health care planning.

RB:rmc

MUNICIPAL LANDS TRUSTEE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) mandated that the approximately 200 Alaska Native Villages will obtain nearly 22 million acres of the 40 million acres received from the settlement with the federal government. Village selections range from 69,120 to 161,280 acres, with exception of those in Southeast which are 23,040 acres. According to Section 14(3)(c) of ANSCA, each village, through it's corporation, must convey at least 1,280 acres (two square miles) of "The remaining surface estate of the improved land on which the native village is located and as much additional land as is necessary for community expansion, and appropriate rights-of-way for public use, and other foreseeable community needs to the municipal corporation or in trust (to the state)"¹.

TRUSTEE ROLE OF THE STATE

Currently, about (100) of the ANSCA recognized villages are also municipal incorporated entities or are located within one (the overwhelming majority of them being second class cities). For the remaining 100 unincorporated communities, the state has accepted (AS 44.47.150) the responsibility as

1. Section 14(c)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

trustee for those lands. This role does not allow the state to "acquire title, nor administer the municipal lands for it's own sovereign use or benefit".² "Rather the lands will be conveyed and administered "in trust" for any municipal corporation established in the native village in the future".³

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs has the responsibility to administer the program under the following four basic guidelines:

- 1) All transfers of trust lands (irrespective of the mode of transfer) must first have the approval of a recognized "appropriate Village entity".⁴
- 2) The trustee program will be conducted in a manner in which Villages will not feel pressured to incorporate to obtain control of their lands.

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2. Handling The Municipal Land Trust Program. A Trust Philosophy, Alaska Native Management Report, 9/15/77 page 4.
 3. Ibid.
 4. "Appropriate Village Entity" as defined by the proposed regulations (19 AAC 90.120) for the Municipal Trust Lands is "an active organization (but not necessarily a formal organization having it's own independent legal identity) which represents, in a traditional or democratic manner, the collective views of bona-fide residents of the Village..."

- 3) Any financial benefits derived from the trustee lands will be given to the future municipality.
- 4) Title to and interest in trust lands can only be obtained through the trustee program (and not by adverse possession or prescription).

VILLAGE PARTICIPATION

The state views the Village residents as co-trustees in making land selection determinations for possible future municipalities. They wish this decision-making process to be a joint effort. The state, nevertheless, recognizes it's obligation as the legal trustee to the beneficiary (the future municipality) and therefore is not required to accept the suggested lands by the appropriate Village entity. The state in trust, according the program administrator, "seems to have a legitimate role in identifying and accepting land to be conveyed in trust"⁵. This is obviously a potential point of conflict between the Village and state.

VILLAGE CORPORATION ROLE

The village corporation will be the interim trustee until the designated lands are transferred to either the municipality or state. If in the event a need arises for public use such as schools, power easements, HUD housing or a sewer lagoon, before the federal government has issued patent or interim

conveyance to the village corporation, the problem of possible construction delay or cancellation may be avoided by the village corporation and the state (in trust) voluntarily executing a contractual agreement. This agreement (or conveyance by promissary note) would simply provide that the land to be used for municipal use would be part of the future 14(c)(3) conveyance and that it would be accepted by the state in trust. The agreement must, in addition to village corporation consent, be favored by a resolution of the appropriate Village entity. In addition, the regional corporation must be given the opportunity to review the action and render advise.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROGRAM

Presently there are 90 Villages included in the program with a possibility of an additional 19 in the near future. Only 17 of these Villages have received title to even small portions of their lands (none of them have received all their selections). There has not been, as of June 1979, any land transferred into or out of trust status. Hence; implementation of the four basis policies of the trust program has not occurred and therefore the need and effectiveness of the state's involvement can not be determined. The program activities, as to date, have primarily consisted of the state playing the role of mediator between different village corporations and municipalities concerning land selections and conducting discussions with and giving assistance to villages concerning future public facility sites.

FUTURE STATUS OF THE PROGRAM

The State of Alaska anticipates transfers of land or commitments to transfer in the immediate future. This is based on the following events:

1. The Program Regulations will be soon adapted.
2. BLM will convey a substantial amount of lands to village corporations.
3. Village awareness and understanding of the program will be greatly enhanced.
4. Construction of public facilities (i.e. schools) will increase in the Villages and thereby increase the amount of land involved in the trustee program.

SECTION 14(c)(3) of the ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT:

(c) Each patent issued pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) shall be subject to the requirements of this subsection. Upon receipt of a patent or patents;

(3) the Village Corporation shall then convey to any Municipal Corporation in the Native village or to the State in trust for any Municipal Corporation established in the Native village in the future, title to the remaining surface estate of the improved land on which the Native village is located and as much additional land as is necessary for community expansion, and appropriate rights-of-way for public use, and other foreseeable community needs: Provided, That the amount of lands to be transferred to the Municipal Corporation or in trust shall be no less than 1,280 acres;

ALASKA STATUTES 44.47.150:

Sec. 44.47.150. Village land conveyed in trust. (a) The commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs is designated to accept, administer, and dispose of land conveyed to the state in trust by village corporations under § 14(c)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 703) for the purposes specified in that section.

(b) Transfer of land by sale, lease, right-of-way, easement, or permit, including transfer of surface resources, may be made by the commissioner only after approval of an appropriate village entity such as the traditional council, a village meeting, or a village referendum. Such approval shall be by resolution filed with the department.

(c) Within one complete state fiscal year after the incorporation of a municipality in the village or of a municipality which includes all or part of the village, land acquired under this section shall be conveyed without cost to the municipality, and the municipality shall succeed to all the entrusted interest in the land.

(d) Separate accounts shall be maintained in the name of each village for the land, including the revenues from the land, acquired from each village corporation under this section, and within 90 days of the close of each state fiscal year a statement of the account for each municipality shall be prepared by the commissioner and be made available to the village and to the public upon request.

(e) Upon the conveyance of land to a municipality under this section, the commissioner shall account to the municipality for all profits including interest from the land, and the municipality may then request that the governor submit a request to the legislature for an appropriation for the amount due it.

(f) No title or interest to lands acquired by the department under this section may be acquired by adverse possession or prescription.

(g) For the purposes of this chapter, the term municipality includes only first and second class cities incorporated under the laws of the state. (§ 1 ch 119 CLA 1975)

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

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TRUSTEE ROLE OF THE STATE

Currently, about (100) of the ANSCA recognized villages are also municipal incorporated entities or are located within one (the overwhelming majority of them being second class cities). For the remaining 100 unincorporated communities, the state has accepted (AS 44.47.150) the responsibility as

1. Section 14(c)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

trustee for those lands. This role does not allow the state to "acquire title, nor administer the municipal lands for it's own sovereign use or benefit".² "Rather the lands will be conveyed and administered "in trust" for any municipal corporation established in the native village in the future".³

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs has the responsibility to administer the program under the following four basic guidelines:

- 1) All transfers of trust lands (irrespective of the mode of transfer) must first have the approval of a recognized "appropriate Village entity".⁴
- 2) The trustee program will be conducted in a manner in which Villages will not feel pressured to incorporate to obtain control of their lands.

-
2. Handling The Municipal Land Trust Program. A Trust Philosophy, Alaska Native Management Report, 9/15/77 page 4.
 3. Ibid.
 4. "Appropriate Village Entity" as defined by the proposed regulations (19 AAC 90.120) for the Municipal Trust Lands is "an active organization (but not necessarily a formal organization having it's own independent legal identity) which represents, in a traditional or democratic manner, the collective views of bona-fide residents of the Village..."

- 3) Any financial benefits derived from the trustee lands will be given to the future municipality.
- 4) Title to and interest in trust lands can only be obtained through the trustee program (and not by adverse possession or prescription).

VILLAGE PARTICIPATION

The state views the Village residents as co-trustees in making land selection determinations for possible future municipalities. They wish this decision-making process to be a joint effort. The state, nevertheless, recognizes it's obligation as the legal trustee to the beneficiary (the future municipality) and therefore is not required to accept the suggested lands by the appropriate Village entity. The state in trust, according the program administrator, "seems to have a legitimate role in identifying and accepting land to be conveyed in trust"⁵. This is obviously a potential point of conflict between the Village and state.

VILLAGE CORPORATION ROLE

The village corporation will be the interim trustee until the designated lands are transferred to either the municipality or state. If in the event a need arises for public use such as schools, power easements, HUD housing or a sewer lagoon, before the federal government has issued patent or interim

conveyance to the village corporation, the problem of possible construction delay or cancellation may be avoided by the village corporation and the state (in trust) voluntarily executing a contractual agreement. This agreement (or conveyance by promissary note) would simply provide that the land to be used for municipal use would be part of the future 14(c)(3) conveyance and that it would be accepted by the state in trust. The agreement must, in addition to village corporation consent, be favored by a resolution of the appropriate Village entity. In addition, the regional corporation must be given the opportunity to review the action and render advise.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROGRAM

Presently there are 90 Villages included in the program with a possibility of an additional 19 in the near future. Only 17 of these Villages have received title to even small portions of their lands (none of them have received all their selections). There has not been, as of June 1979, any land transferred into or out of trust status. Hence; implementation of the four basis policies of the trust program has not occurred and therefore the need and effectiveness of the state's involvement can not be determined. The program activities, as to date, have primarily consisted of the state playing the role of mediator between different village corporations and municipalities concerning land selections and conducting discussions with and giving assistance to villages concerning future public facility sites.

FUTURE STATUS OF THE PROGRAM

The State of Alaska anticipates transfers of land or commitments to transfer in the immediate future. This is based on the following events:

1. The Program Regulations will be soon adapted.
2. BLM will convey a substantial amount of lands to village corporations.
3. Village awareness and understanding of the program will be greatly enhanced.
4. Construction of public facilities (i.e. schools) will increase in the Villages and thereby increase the amount of land involved in the trustee program.

SECTION 14(c)(3) of the ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT:

(c) Each patent issued pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) shall be subject to the requirements of this subsection. Upon receipt of a patent or patents;

(3) the Village Corporation shall then convey to any Municipal Corporation in the Native village or to the State in trust for any Municipal Corporation established in the Native village in the future, title to the remaining surface estate of the improved land on which the Native village is located and as much additional land as is necessary for community expansion, and appropriate rights-of-way for public use, and other foreseeable community needs: Provided, That the amount of lands to be transferred to the Municipal Corporation or in trust shall be no less than 1,280 acres;

ALASKA STATUTES 44.47.150:

Sec. 44.47.150. Village land conveyed in trust. (a) The commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs is designated to accept, administer, and dispose of land conveyed to the state in trust by village corporations under § 14(c)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 703) for the purposes specified in that section.

(b) Transfer of land by sale, lease, right-of-way, easement, or permit, including transfer of surface resources, may be made by the commissioner only after approval of an appropriate village entity such as the traditional council, a village meeting, or a village referendum. Such approval shall be by resolution filed with the department.

(c) Within one complete state fiscal year after the incorporation of a municipality in the village or of a municipality which includes all or part of the village, land acquired under this section shall be conveyed without cost to the municipality, and the municipality shall succeed to all the entrusted interest in the land.

(d) Separate accounts shall be maintained in the name of each village for the land, including the revenues from the land, acquired from each village corporation under this section, and within 90 days of the close of each state fiscal year a statement of the account for each municipality shall be prepared by the commissioner and be made available to the village and to the public upon request.

(e) Upon the conveyance of land to a municipality under this section, the commissioner shall account to the municipality for all profits including interest from the land, and the municipality may then request that the governor submit a request to the legislature for an appropriation for the amount due it.

(f) No title or interest to lands acquired by the department under this section may be acquired by adverse possession or prescription.

(g) For the purposes of this chapter, the term municipality includes only first and second class cities incorporated under the laws of the state. (§ 1 ch 119 SLA 1975)

SCOMM

10:53



CITY OF MC GRATH

P.O. BOX 57 MC GRATH, ALASKA 99627

PHONE (907) 524-3825

Public Hearing

October 29, 1979

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
2957 Sheldon Jackson Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

11/20

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

On the behalf of the McGrath City Council, I would like to offer you a premature welcome to McGrath. We are glad that you will be here next month and are looking forward to meeting you. The proposed or tentative plans concerning the incorporation of the unincorporated boroughs are of great interest to us. We are glad that we will have the opportunity to hear these plans first hand and hope that we can supply you with some input.

The City Office is at your disposal during your stay in McGrath. If we can provide any assistance between now and your arrival, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Jaettner
Robert S. Jaettner
City Administrator

*Leave for McGrath Tuesday 20th 5PM - Merrill Field
Leave for Anchorage Wed 21st 4:20 PM - 276 2989 Polar Airlines*

Mr Grath

Arrive M W. F.

Leave A. 1:20 pm via Salina ar. 3:40 pm.

Leave M.B. 4:20 pm ar 5:00 pm.

Palmer Airlines

Sat 6:30 (am - pm?)

Monday	5 pm	Thursday	5 p.m.
~~Deanna~~	~~Roadhouse~~	~~not~~	
~~Roadhouse~~	~~not~~	~~not~~	
optini	the 20th	21st	
optini	the 27th	~~not~~ 28th	
optini	the 28th	6th	

First Friday Dec 14th

Arrive 7:10 4:10 pm

OK. Irene will
make observation
for Deanna Roadhouse
night of 20th

Jamaica Chiefs

1. Irene Anderson Mr. Gath.

524-3877

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Mr. Gath hard class 382 1975

Kuskatemin River

once a month - Federal / State.
no hot microwave lunch.
How agencies affect -

Bob Setner.

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November 16th

man of lunch
speaker

Call 22nd

Irene Anderson - of RE 40 Handles names / supplemental
programs.

Ernie Holmberg - Sub agent at Tanana Chiefs

also netted death Community & Family

Robert Inettner, City Administrator Lynn Holmes, Clint

Anne Egan - Council

Andy Peterson - Public Health Service

Jim Zelow - Sect. of Adm. & Ext.

Shirley Anderson

note about P. 12

MOOSE TRACKS

Vol. I. No. 10 McGrath-Anvik Community & Family Services, Box 44, McGrath, Alaska October 1979

COMMENTS...

The board of the McGrath-Anvik Educational and Mental Health Association, Inc. met in Nikolai on October 19th. A new board member from McGrath, Stella Snow, was appointed. Dorothy "Puddin" Anderson has resigned due to personal commitments. The Association is still in need of a board member from Shageluk and also needs a board member from Grayling as Harriet Nocholas has moved to Anchorage. Persons interested should contact McGrath-Anvik Community & Family Services in McGrath or the local village council.

We are still in need of your comments about this newsletter. What would you like to see in it that isn't in it now?

We hope you will send in information and reports on activities in your community that you think others would find interesting. - Nettie Scott

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

"Another Tale in the Saga of the Little Red Hen"

Once upon a time, there was a little Red Hen who taught in a barnyard. One day while scratching around for materials, she uncovered some grains of wheat. Excitedly she called her neighbors together. "If I use this wheat," she said, "we shall be able to teach the children about good eating habits. Who will help me pass out the wheat?" "Not I," said the Cat... "Not I," said the Duck... "Not I," said the Pig. "Then I'll do it myself," said the little Red Hen...and she did. Fall turned into Spring and soon it was time to see how much the children had learned about the eating of wheat. "Who will help me do the testing?" she asked.

"Not I," said the Duck, "The Barnyard Committee might not like it."

"It's too political," said the Pig.

"I'd lose face in the barnyard," said the Cat.

"Then I'll do it myself," said the little Red Hen...and she did. "Now," she said, "who will help me score the results?"

"Not I," said the Pig. "I don't get paid for working on Saturdays and it looks like you can't manage your time very well."

"Not I," said the Cat, "It doesn't comply with Federal regulations."

"Not I," said the Cow. "it's not part of my job description."

"Then I'll do it myself," said the little Red Hen...and she did. At long last it was time to publish the results. "Who will help me print the results?" she asked.

"Not I," said the Cat. "It's not part of my contract."

"It goes against the vested interest of the hierarchy," said the Duck.

"If I were to do your printing, it'd leave you open for a discrimination suit, because I'm a member of a minority group," said the Cow.

"Then I'll print them myself," said the little Red Hen...and she did. "Now who will help me take credit for the good results?" asked the little Red Hen.

"I will," said the Cat... "Me too," said the Duck... "I will, I will," said the Pig.

"No you won't," said the little Red Hen.

Con't. on Page 2...

Moose Tracks is a monthly publication of McGrath-Anvik Community & Family Services, a non-profit organization. Articles of items of interest can be submitted by any person or organization by the 20th of the month for printing in the next newsletter. Editor- Nettie D. Scott
Typist - Sherry Partlow

"The recognition is the result of my efforts and it is my reward for all my hard work. I'll take the credit myself."

"Racist pig!" yelled the Cat..."Social deviant!" yelled the Cow..."Civil rights violator!" yelled the Duck.

It wasn't long before there were calls to fire the little Red Hen. Speeches were made by unemployed program directors. Charges were shouted that the Red Hen was insensitive to the barnyard culture. And soon the farmer arrived.

"You must not be so radical," he told the little Red Hen.

"But, I earned the recognition myself. No one would help me," replied the little Red Hen.

"Exactly," said the farmer. "Anyone in the barnyard can get as much publicity as he wants. But under obedience to the rules, the productive teachers must allow others to have some of the praise."

"Under the rules you must not be so radical. Some praise will be divided among the Cat, Duck and Cow, and I will take some to publish in our own barnyard paper," he said.

And they lived happily ever after. But the Red Hen's neighbors wondered why she never tried to improve methods and materials again. - Sam Willey

REPORT ON THE BOARDING HOME PROGRAM

There are 15 high school students from Nikolai, Grayling and Anvik who are boarding in McGrath in either private homes or the group home run by the school district.

Boarding home parents, the co-ordinator of the group home and staff of McGrath-Anvik Community & Family Services are getting together monthly to talk of ways to help the students in their home and school adjustment while in McGrath.

The boarding home parents are really making a lot of effort to see that this is a good year for the students. An auction to raise money for the group home is planned for the first week in November. This will give the group home money to make improvements and purchase household items that are needed.

DID YOU KNOW?

Teen marriages are two to three times more likely to break up than marriages of people over 20.

The younger the teenage mother the more likely that her baby will die...

Babies born to 15 year olds are two times more likely to die than babies born to mothers in their 20's.

Babies born to teenagers are more likely to be born prematurely or to weigh less at birth than babies of mothers in their 20's.

One million teenagers become pregnant each year in this country.

One third of abortions are obtained by teenagers.

Health education is required in 1 out of 5 states and sex education in the schools is required in less than 10 states.

- From: 11 Million Teenagers, by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc., 1976

REPORT FROM MCGRATH SCHOOL

By now, the "newness" associated with the beginning of school has worn off. The mood now becomes one of concentration on activities. The annual school carnival is being planned, the boy's basketball season is coming, the girl's basketball team is looking forward to their first game and to their season, the junior high school team is enjoying being one of the first to have a genuine integrated girl-boy basketball team. Teachers are watching their calendars, too. They are preparing for the first grading period and the parent-teacher conferences, for room parties such as Halloween, the walls of the building are awash with colorful and creative art class products, even major productions like Christmas pageants are being considered. Administrators are anticipating - and dreading - annual P. L. 874 counts, feeding and housing visiting teams, accomodating to students when they cannot go outside for recreation, and - of course - keeping within budgets. - Will Riggen, Principal, McGrath School

DOCTOR HOLDS CLINICS IN MCGRATH

Dr. Paul Sayer is continuing to hold clinics in McGrath at the Health Center. During the summer, he has clinics every 2 weeks and during the winter months, he plans to visit McGrath every 3 to 4 weeks. He has seen lots of people from McGrath and some from surrounding villages. He will see anyone wanting an appointment. He does charge for anyone being seen in the clinic and the first visit is \$35.00 and may be more depending on what is done. However, if someone really needs to be seen and doesn't have the money, special arrangements may be arranged. Anyone having health insurance from jobs can use their insurance for payment. Payments should be made in advance, and he will submit the insurance for reimbursement. Please bring an insurance form with you when you come for your appointment. Anyone receiving monthly State medical coupons can use these for payment. Some of the things he will see people for are: Employment physicals, Pap Smears, Insertion of IUD's, Pregnancy, Vasectomies, Wart Removals, Small Growth Removals, Infections, Job Injuries, any medical problems. To obtain an appointment, you can call or write the McGrath Health Center, Box 86, McGrath, Alaska, 99627, or Phone 524-3299. If you live out of McGrath, you can contact your local Health Aide, who can contact Diane, the Public Health Nurse, in McGrath. If you have any questions, write or call.

Remember, the clinic is for anyone in or out of McGrath that wants to see Dr. Sayer. Dr. Sayer mines at Little Creek during the summer months and so knows a lot of the people living in the McGrath area. We feel very fortunate that he is willing to use his time to travel to McGrath as he is considered one of the best surgeons in the Anchorage area. - Diane Ketelsen, P.H.N.

ALCOHOLISM: WITHDRAWAL - THE DT'S

Alcohol slows down the way the brain functions. It is psychologically and physically addictive, which means that when the addicted person stops drinking withdrawal occurs. Usually heavy drinking causes the person to stop before he can drink enough to cause death by respiratory arrest. Death can occur if alcohol is combined with other central nervous system depressants. Alcohol lowers body temperature. It is a minor tranquilizer in small doses and lets the individual feel emotionally more relaxed for a short time.

Withdrawal is a whole different story. The person becomes feverish, he develops a tremor (the shakes), begins to see things that are not actually there, can have convulsions and show what is called acute organic brain syndrome. This means that the brain does not function well and the person may have memory problems, be confused, be unable to think well, etc. The person becomes anxious, sweats heavily, feels nauseous and starts vomiting. The entire withdrawal process is called D.T.'s or delirium tremens. It only occurs when a person is addicted to alcohol. Even with good treatment D.T.'s can end in death. Anyone going through D.T.'s will tell you how horrible an experience it is.

It is very dangerous for a person on a binge to stop drinking suddenly. Convulsions can occur. In fact, the person does not even have to have quit drinking all at once to have D.T.'s. He can have D.T.'s when trying to cut down. Going "cold turkey" is dangerous. Withdrawal from alcohol should be done in a hospital where the person trying to dry out can get proper medical care.

Health aides, counselors, or other helping people can help encourage people who are addicted to get proper care when trying to quit. Alcoholics are understandably afraid of D.T.'s and often go back to drinking when the shaking begins - or look for something, such as medication, to calm themselves and stop the withdrawal symptoms. Call Community & Family Services (524-3867) for more information on alcohol services.

ELDERLY GROUP MEETS

What we need is more things to do for the elderly group in McGrath. They have been having movies and rides around McGrath to see new buildings coming up.

We have a new volunteer, Mary Ellen Petruska, T.C.C. Outreach Worker. Mary Ellen will be helping to plan some things to do with the elderly.

New ideas and plans are needed. - Marie Dementoff

WARNING SIGNALS: WHO NEEDS HELP?

The following things are often clues that a person is having some problems and needs help.

1. The person acts differently from his usual self. What's happened in his life that may have caused him to act differently?
2. The person becomes very down in the dumps or keeps to himself much of the time. Is he losing interest in the things he normally enjoys?
3. The person feels anxious or worried and does not really know why.
4. The person gets highly upset, often over little things. Does he blow up easily or think people are out to get him? Physical violence says something is very wrong!
5. The person changes in his everyday habits. His appetite may go, or he eats or drinks all the time; he sleeps too little or too much; he does not keep himself clean or spends too much time keeping clean, his sex activities change, etc.

Family members, friends, health aides, etc. often see these things happening to a person. It is important to encourage them to get help for their problems. It is important to do something as soon as possible. The longer the wait before the person gets help, the more serious the problems become. Sometimes things get better by themselves, but not often enough. Call Community and Family Services at 524-3867 for more information or for help when you see a person in need.

FACTS ABOUT AMERICA'S CHILDREN

5 to 15 per cent of American kids suffer from mental health problems according to the President's Commission on Mental Health. Suicides of the young are shooting up. Crime among young people is high and most of those involved in crime have problems coming from an unstable family and/or emotional life, and/or problems in learning. Three out of four teenagers drink and one out of four has a problem with alcohol.

TROOPER IS NOW IN MCGRATH

Mike Jones, trooper, is now in McGrath. His telephone number is 524-3949.

McGrath also has a new policeman, Virgil Bullard. His telephone number is 524-3322.

DENA AKA

Cal Chase, Dena Aka sub-regional director, will be traveling through the Yukon-Kuskokwim villages on a regular basis. His office is located in Anvik. Check with him for additional information on his travel and the services provided by Dena Aka.

THE 1980 CENSUS

The 1980 census of the United States will be conducted starting January 22, 1980, in northern and western Alaska (including villages in the McGrath-Anvik area), and on April 1, 1980, in Fairbanks, Anchorage, southeast Alaska, along with the rest of the United States.

In the 1970 Census, several Alaskan native villages were entirely missed. Also, outside Alaska, many other minorities were undercounted. The Bureau of the Census is trying to correct the situation for the 1980 Census. One of the programs developed by the Census Bureau was the Community Services Program, in which Community Services Specialists who are minorities are working to encourage minority organizations to co-operate with the Census Bureau and encourage everyone to fill out their census forms. Ruth Okitkon of Fairbanks has been hired as the Community Services Specialist to cover the Doyon and Arctic Slope regions in Alaska.

Census forms will be mailed to each household, and on January 22, 1980, a responsible person in the household should fill out the form for everyone who lives there, then hold the form until a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.....

census taker goes to the house and picks up the form. There will be two types of forms that will be distributed - half the households will receive the short form, and the other half will receive the long form. The short form takes about 15 minutes to fill out, and the long form takes about 45 minutes. The long form has much more information requested than the short form and will provide a sample of social and economic conditions of each village.

WHY THE CENSUS IS IMPORTANT. The main reason for taking the census is for representation in the U.S. House of Representatives, state legislatures, and local governments. It will be very important for all communities to be counted accurately, because after the 1980 census the whole state will probably be reapportioned for representation in the state legislature.

Another use of the census is by federal agencies for allocating federal funds to local areas. About 100 federal agencies use census information, and many of these include agencies which serve the needs of natives and other minorities. Some of the programs that use census information and that directly affect natives in Alaska are Public Health, bi-lingual programs, adult education, Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Housing and Urban Development, economic development, and revenue sharing.

Many private businesses, other local, state and federal agencies use census information to plan such things as new schools, highways, streets, housing developments, shopping centers, fire stations, day care centers, and many other services or businesses.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF CENSUS INFORMATION. The Census Bureau is required by law to keep all personal information it gathers confidential, and to only publish group totals and statistical information in its publications. Each census taker and other employees of the Census Bureau are required to take an oath that they will keep individual information confidential, and breaking that oath is subject to a heavy fine and/or a jail sentence.

EMPLOYMENT OF CENSUS TAKERS. There will be one census taker (called an enumerator) hired in each village to take the census. They will be trained either at home or at a centralized location for one week starting January 15, 1980, and will start taking the census on January 22, and expected completion date is about February 15, 1980. Also, there will be one crew leader hired out of McGrath to supervise the census takers. This person will receive one week of paid training, starting January 3, 1980. The crew leader's salary is still under consideration, but the census takers will be paid by the number of questionnaires completed, at \$3.70 per short form, \$6.90 per long form, and \$2.55 per verified vacant housing unit. Anyone interested in temporary work as a census taker, please contact Ruth Okitkon, Fairbanks, AK, 99701, or Richard Frank or Gale Vick of Tanana Chiefs Conference Employment Assistance, Doyon Building, Fairbanks, AK, 99701. Applications are available at Tanana Chiefs Conference and later at the local post offices.

SO, PLEASE FILL OUT YOUR CENSUS FORM and co-operate with the census taker when he or she comes to pick up the form on or after January 22, 1980. - Ruth Okitkon, U.S. Census Bureau

ZARDOZ AT MCGRATH SCHOOL

Among the glitches and disk interfaces, there's a whole new scene at McGrath School. There's a whole new language too. As students are into the full swing of a fresh school year, the Instructional Study by Telecommunications (I.S.T.) courses in Alaska History and English are alive and well.

An idea that has come of age, the Alaska Department of Education has taken I.S.T. under its wing. The D.O.E. selected six other districts besides Iditarod to participate in a year long study of the I.S.T. This project is only one of many attempts by D.O.E. to provide education to rural students. The Electronic Mail System, installed in District Offices, is another.

The Commissioner of Education, Marshall Lind, also thinks that I.S.T. is a significant step forward in education for Alaska's students. In a recent letter to all Pilot Site Participants, Mr. Lind stated: "The experiences that will occur in your classrooms this winter will be representative of the future of education, i.e., the harnessing of the power of technology to enhance and assist in the provision of education to children and others. We are on the edge of a whole new era in public education."

ZARDOZ Con't.

What does all this mean for I.A.S.D. and McGrath School? It means that students are receiving totally individualized instruction. It means that students can proceed at their own rate without regard for grade level.

There are a number of other benefits that the student gets from working with computerized instruction. Typewriter keyboard proficiency is one. Improving spelling skills is another. Computer literacy is another. The student also gets a sense of success at his/her rate. A sense of accomplishment is reflected in the eagerness that students express in wanting to work on the computers. They maintain a high level of motivation which is reflected in their desire to complete lessons and do well on activities designed to test their understanding of the material.

From the comments of students who are taking the courses, it appears that they really like working with the computers. In a recent survey of student attitudes, the students responded well over 4 on a scale of 5 when asked if they would like to take more courses on the computer. They also responded well over 4 on the same scale to the comment "Computerized instruction is for me."

In addition to regular classroom work, other things are being contemplated and/or developed on the computers. The D.O.E. is planning to deliver two more courses next fall. The courses will be in Mathematics and Reading. Dan Shanis has collected an extensive library of computer games. Through a special arrangement with the D.O.E., Gordon Castanza is using the computers to write programs for use in economics, energy, and computer simulations of real-life events. Together, Dan and Gordon hope to combine their talents to tackle a project they call "1991". "1991" has to do with the Native Land Claims and the events that will occur in the year "1991".

If anyone is interested in learning more about the I.S.T. project or computers and computer programming in general, please come up and visit. Somewhere among the talk of Apples, disk drives, error codes, machine language, floppies, ROM cards, and RAM processes, sense will come.

The Wizard is always happy and ready to pull back the curtain in the Land of Oz. Come. -
Gordon Castanza, Itinerant Mathematics and
Computer Assisted Instruction Specialist, I.A.S.D.

FIRST LUNCHEON

Many McGrath residents representing different areas of work went to the First Luncheon which was held at the McGrath Teen Center on October 11th. The luncheon was a no-host affair.

The purpose of beginning the luncheons had been posted in the Kusko Courier the week before and read: "To generate discussions with the City and Native Village Councils concerning changes with the community of McGrath. To allow time to sit down and discuss projects and programs with Federal, State, and other agencies. To become aware of the importance of the 1280 land selections of the City of McGrath and try to plan within the community the changes and how they effect the land selection as well as how these changes effect the social well being of the community."

We began discussing the college credit courses which are now being offered in McGrath by the Galena Regional Center. Katherine McNamara was not present so Jim Zuelow, Superintendent of the I.A.S.D. helped with information. The U. of A. Extension Service will also offer some non-credit courses which will be held in McGrath, Nikolai, and Takotna during the last week of October.

Pete Shepherd, biologist for the State Fish and Game Department stated that 29 bison were taken by the 11th and he expected the last one to be taken shortly. Twelve moose were taken around Farewell during the bison season.

Dick Forsgren of the McGrath FAA Station explained the FAA plans of having better weather information for rural Alaska. and that many areas would report directly to the McGrath station.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6...

Irene Anderson, T.C.C. Planning Assistant, explained the letter sent to people in the area about a possible hook up of the Ruby-Poorman and the Sterling-Ophir roads. The proposed transportation system could allow oil delivery directly to McGrath on the Kuskokwim, from Ruby on the Yukon from the North Pole refinery.

Bob Juettner, City Administrator, talked about the City recreational area: the State Division of Aviation is willing to turn over 10 acres of land to the City to build a new swimming pool.

Mr. Juettner also talked about the unorganized borough issue. We discussed the possible closing out of the Tatalina Air Force base. Lee Chamberlain was not available to talk about the new State Division of Aviation ramp and when it is proposed to be built.

Everyone agreed that the next luncheon should include people from the Community & Regional Affairs on the unorganized borough issue.

Since the luncheon, Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Co-chairperson of the Community & Regional Affairs Committee, has stated that either Representative Bill Parker or herself will be able to attend the November 16th Second Luncheon. The President of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, campus will probably be attending the November 16th luncheon, also. - Irene Anderson, Planning Assistant, T.C.C.

NOTES FROM IDITAROD AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Iditarod Area School Board will meet in Anvik on November 2nd and 3rd. This meeting will give the board members an opportunity to check the progress on the new elementary and secondary school now being built in Anvik. The new Anvik school is the largest new construction project currently underway in I.A.S.D. Other construction projects are underway in Grayling, Nikolai, and Shageluk. Some smaller oil storage projects and so forth are also in various stages of completion at Lime Village, Takotna, Holy Cross, and Telida. Most of these small projects will be completed next year. In addition to reviewing construction matters, the board will also take up such matters as revising the current budget, determine whether or not to hire new maintenance and program administration personnel, etc. Few people probably realize how much time and effort the I.A.S.D. board members must devote to their school board jobs. For example, during the week of October 22nd, the I.A.S.D. Board Budget Committee, the Board Construction Committee, Supplemental Programs Selection Committee, Maintenance Selection Committee and Investment Committee all had meetings in McGrath in order to prepare for the Anvik meeting. The I.A.S.D. Board has a lot of duties that some city and borough school boards do not have because other governmental units would ordinarily be responsible for such things as school construction. However, in the I.A.S.D. area, the board has decided to be concerned with school construction to try and insure that at least some local views are included in school planning and so that they can do what they can to see if more local residents can't be hired during school construction. Trying to get contractors to hire local residents is not an easy job since various state and national laws do not require local hire. The typical pattern in the past was for an Anchorage or Fairbanks contractor to bring along all workers for a project in rural Alaska. The I.A.S.D. board decided that it was important to try and at least see if it could do something to get more local residents hired so as to improve the local economy and, indirectly, get some more money for the family members and neighbors of kids attending I.A.S.D. schools. I mention all of this because some people may not realize how many different ways the members of the Iditarod Area School Board are involved in trying to make some small improvements in the schools and economy of the area. It is also important that all residents of the area feel free to communicate with them about any and all school related matters so that your views can be considered when the big and little decisions are made by the board as a whole. - Jim Zuelow, Superintendent

?? THE QUESTION BOX ???

If you have a question, comment, etc. let us know. Use this space and mail to: Community & Family Services, Box 44, McGrath, Alaska, 99627. Personal questions will be treated confidentially.

*sent note
to John (a)*

11/20/8 12/21.

Loc. 2nd.

Subregional Office
Box 125
McGrath, Alaska 99627
Phone 524-3877
November 5, 1979

Senator John Sackett
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sackett,

I'd like to let you know that Senator Arliss Sturgulewski will be in McGrath on November 21st for a Luncheon with interested persons concerning the Unorganized Borough issue.

The luncheon will be held at the McGrath Native Village Council Teen Center at 1 p.m. if you can make it.

Sincerely,

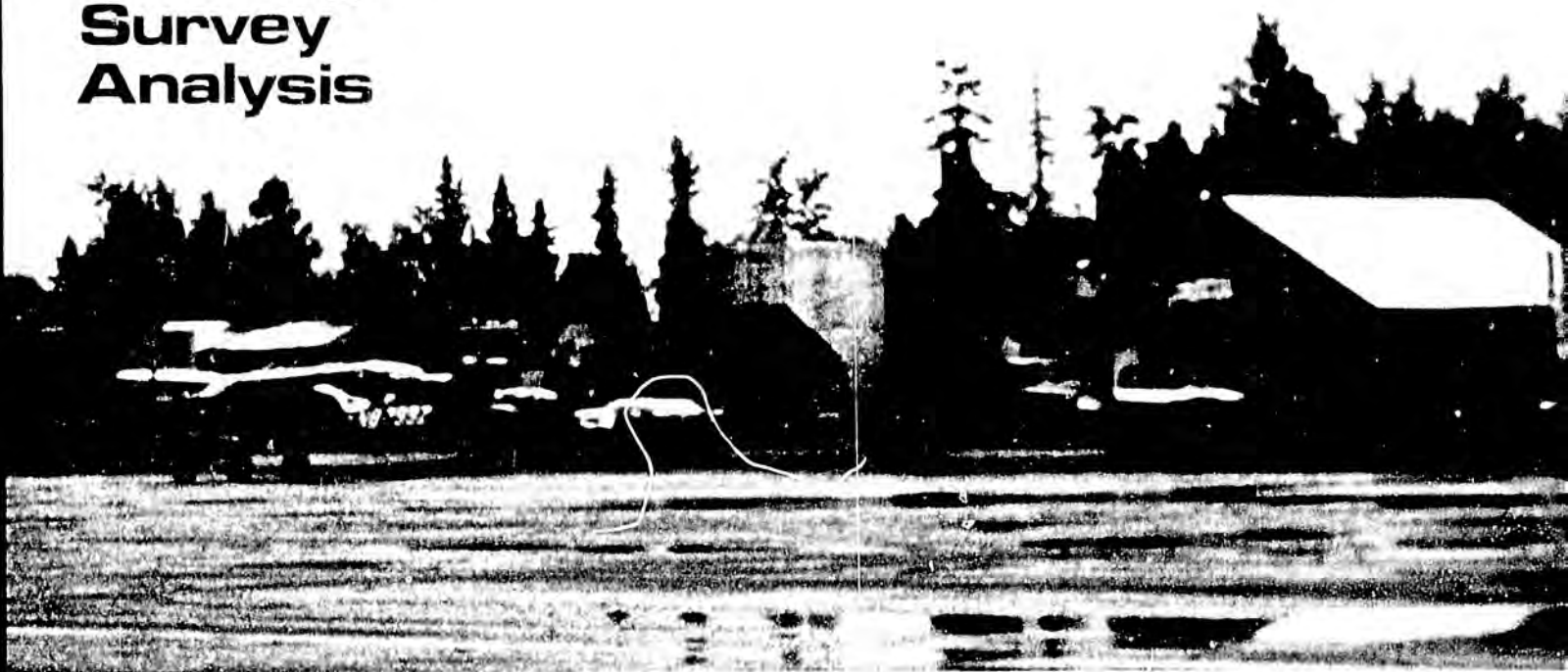
Irene Anderson
Irene Anderson
Planning Assistant

cc: A. Sturgulewski ✓

*supplemented
Irene Anderson
Miller, Juneau
Arnell, Homer
Sub. reg. ex
Munro, Chigo*

McGRATH

Community Goals, Objectives and Housing Survey Analysis



July 1979

**Darbyshire
and
Associates**

DARBYSHIRE & ASSOCIATES

community planning and management services

July 20, 1979

The Honorable Mike Harrington
Mayor, City of McGrath
P.O. Box 57
McGrath, Alaska 99627

Dear Mayor Harrington:

We are pleased to submit this COMMUNITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND HOUSING SURVEY ANALYSIS report. The purpose of this report is twofold. First, it is to present McGrath with alternative community goals and objectives for: population growth and distribution; social services and issues; housing; culture, heritage, and lifestyle; land use and availability; natural hazards; recreation; transportation and communications; education; local government; and capital improvements and utilities. Secondly, it is to provide a summary inventory of community housing as to its adequacy, type, condition, and character.

Our suggestions and findings with respect to community goals, objectives, and housing are the result of community surveys. These surveys were conducted in early May and tested the attitudes of approximately 15% of McGrath's households and examined 100% of the community housing stock. We are therefore confident our findings reflect the current desires of McGrath's resident population.

This report should provide the foundation upon which McGrath can pursue the logical completion of other community planning elements. As such, it should prove a most useful and valuable tool.

In closing, I would like to thank Bob Juettner for his close supervision of the field work and the follow-up that is typically necessary to insure completeness. Further, the interest and responsiveness of the community in filling out the questionnaires are greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

DARBYSHIRE & ASSOCIATES



Ralph R. Darbyshire

RRD/eq
Enclosure

CITY OF McGRATH
COMMUNITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND
HOUSING SURVEY ANALYSIS

BY:

DARBYSHIRE & ASSOCIATES
420 "L" Street, Suite 403
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

July, 1979

The preparation of the report was financially aided through a federal grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the provisions of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, and the Division of Community Planning, Department of Community and Regional Affairs of the State of Alaska.

CITY OF McGRATH

MAYOR

Mike Harrington

CITY COUNCIL

Ann Egrass
Richard Forsgren
Mike Harrington
Diane Ketelson

Robert Magnuson
James Pierson
Daniel Smith

PLANNING COMMISSION

Daniel Smith, Chairman

Raymond Collins
Ernest Holmberg

Robert Magnuson
James Pierson

STAFF

Bob Juettner, Administrator
Lynn Holmes, Clerk

CITY OF McGRATH
COMMUNITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND
HOUSING SURVEY ANALYSIS

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CITY OF McGRATH
COMMUNITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND
HOUSING SURVEY ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

As an initial step in developing a community comprehensive development plan, the city of McGrath obtained a planning assistance grant from the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. According to the terms of the grant, the city is to initiate its plan through the preparation of background information upon which a sound long-range planning program can be based.

Planning, by definition, is the process of developing a course of action to accomplish a predetermined set of wants and needs. Therefore, one of the first things that must be done in a planning program is to measure the wants and needs (goals and objectives) of community residents.

The public hearing process is most often used to gain insight into community desires. Recent experience, however, indicates that the most reliable source of public input comes through a survey of resident aspirations and attitudes. First, survey results represent the community's goals and objectives rather than those of a few vocal citizens or special interests' desires. Further, they carry more weight when dealing with federal, state, and the local citizenry itself. Such a survey - entailing an inventory of housing conditions and the detailed questioning of individual residents of the community - was conducted in McGrath and is the subject of this report.

The survey - conducted in early May of this year - tested the attitudes of approximately 15% of McGrath's households and examined 100% of the community housing stock. The design of both survey forms was adapted for McGrath's use by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs based on a survey instrument developed by Darbyshire & Associates. All field work associated with the project - sample identification, survey interviewing, and the housing survey - was completed by McGrath's City Administrator with assistance from members of the city staff and planning commission. Darbyshire & Associates was retained for survey tabulation and coding of the questionnaire, developing the program for computer analysis, and writing up the findings of the survey.

It should be noted that a goal is an idea - a wish that may or may not be achievable. An objective, on the other hand, is something attainable - a step down the road to the accomp-

lishment of a specific goal. For example, one goal might be to reduce McGrath's almost total reliance on Anchorage for critical medical and other emergency services and facilities, something that might be very desirable. Obviously, this is very hard to achieve. It can, however, be attacked through the establishment of objectives - objectives that provide for the development of an emergency medical facility and an emergency stockpile program of critical medical supplies necessary to be used during periods of airline shutdowns.

The COMMUNITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES segment thus identifies goals that residents of McGrath would like to see the community pursue. It also provides objectives that could be attained in striving to accomplish each goal. The goals, of course, come directly from the survey results. The objectives, however, are survey results and suggestions of the consultants.

Specific areas in which goals and objectives are addressed include:

- o population growth and distribution;
- o social services and issues;
- o housing;
- o culture, heritage, and lifestyle;
- o economic development and employment;
- o land use patterns;
- o local government;
- o capital improvements and public facilities;
- o recreation;
- o transportation and communications; and
- o education and vocational training.

To present the findings of our study we have divided the report into four sections. The first section - "Summary" - summarizes the goals and objectives findings for each of the above 11 categories.

The second segment - "Project Description" - describes the methodology that was used in completing the survey work. This includes a description of how the survey instrument was designed; the survey "sample" was selected; and the surveys were administered, coded, and computerized.

The third part of the study - "Data Narrative" - presents a detailed analysis of the survey findings (computer printout). This is an extremely informative and revealing section and the serious reader is asked to review this section carefully as it is the basis upon which the goals and objectives were developed.

The fourth and concluding section of the report - "Housing Inventory" - presents a summary of McGrath's housing characteristics. This section was derived from a separate survey of local housing characteristics and the findings are presented in summary form only and not subjected to an interpretative analysis.

Three appendices - A, B, and C - are provided under separate cover and are available from the city. Appendix A is the detailed and voluminous computer printout (136 pages). Appendices B and C are copies of the attitudinal survey questionnaire and the housing survey form, respectively.

SUMMARY

In May of 1979, a community attitude survey was administered to approximately 15% of McGrath's households. The purpose of the survey was to measure local attitudes, needs, and desires related to 11 community development topics. The opinions expressed by McGrath's residents were then translated into overall goals and specific objectives to be met in each of these 11 subject areas. The goals and objectives drawn from the community attitude survey are presented below each community development category.

Because they simply reflect the attitudes found in the community survey, some goals and objectives may be poorly defined or limited in scope, some may be financially impractical, and others may be in conflict. As such, these goal statements should be considered as alternative policy directions, to be reviewed and selected for further action by the city.

The comprehensive plan will identify those goals that the city wishes to pursue, and that can be expected to be met. However, any choices between conflicting goals must be considered as policy decisions up to the city of McGrath. As the role of a consultant is simply to advise the community, and not to make policy decisions, the final selection of all planning goals and objectives should be a responsibility of the Planning Commission and the City Council. This will ensure that the goals and objectives chosen to guide the comprehensive plan will reflect local needs and desires.

Finally, the objectives listed below should not be considered as plan recommendations. The final recommendations included in the planning process will be guided by these goals and objectives statements. When combined with a projection of future population levels and facility needs, the final recommendations will contain more detailed and well-defined objectives for city action.

The specific objectives listed in this report, then, may be refined or even added to during continuation of the planning project in order to more fully meet the community goals identified through the attitude survey. The community goals and objectives derived from the survey are summarized below. Some goals or objectives may be listed in more than one category, as some attitudes and opinions relate to several subjects. For a description of how these goals and objectives were derived, see the "Data Narrative" section of this report.

Population Growth and Distribution:

GOAL: Plan for a community whose ideal population matches the desires of McGrath's residents.

Objective - Develop a plan for a community with a maximum future population of 500 people.

Objective - Tailor the provision of city services to the desired level of population.

GOAL: Adopt a phased relocation plan for the city of McGrath's townsite which overcomes present site hazards.

Objective - Acquire land for homesites in the Cranberry Ridge area as an incentive for replacing home building in flood prone areas.

Objective - Develop and adopt a Capital Improvement Program which extends public services into the Cranberry Ridge area and at the same time phases out improvements in existing flood prone areas.

Social Services and Issues:

GOAL: Improve present city services.

Objective - Contract locally to provide a part-time policeman whose duties include, among other things, enforcement of local nuisance ordinances such as loose dogs.

Objective - Determine the feasibility of adding another fire truck to the existing firefighting facilities.

GOAL: Promote the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of McGrath.

Objective - Investigate the feasibility of providing emergency medical services locally.

Objective - Plan for expansion of the city water supply system to new housing areas.

Objective - Determine the feasibility of a community-owned laundromat.

Housing:

GOAL: Provide adequate, affordable housing for all residents of McGrath.

Objective - Satisfy the demand for higher priced rental homes for the more transient professional and technically employed members of McGrath's economy.

GOAL: Improve on the quality and environmental fitness of the existing housing stock in McGrath.

Objective - Establish a house improvement loan program in McGrath which enhances the insulation and structural quality of certain homes in need of such improvements.

Objective - Develop a land swap program locally which provides new homesites out of hazardous zones occupied by present homes.

GOAL: Minimize demands by resource development activities on McGrath's housing.

Objective - Require developers engaged in large-scale activities to provide housing for their own workers.

Objective - Subdividers and housing developers shall provide all necessary capital improvements for their developments.

Culture, Heritage, and Lifestyle:

GOAL: Protect the present small town culture of McGrath.

Objective - Retain McGrath's small size and isolation through appropriate local ordinances and policy statements.

GOAL: Preserve the subsistence resources and opportunities currently available to residents of McGrath.

Objective - Insure that a proper resource management program is underway which will ensure a continued level of subsistence and protect those natural features of the region with which the citizens of McGrath identify.

Economic Development and Employment:

GOAL: Expand on the quality of McGrath's local economy in terms of the private service sector without expanding the overall size in its population and employment.

Objective - Study the feasibility of local cooperative agreements whereby certain types of services are provided locally which would not be possible by the private sector alone.

Objective - Develop a local plan which accommodates regional expansions in extractive resource industries, with the provision of services locally, that meet the desires of McGrath's population.

GOAL: Ensure that resource industrial development is compatible with McGrath's lifestyle.

Objective - Industrial activities must occur so as to minimize adverse impacts on McGrath.

Objective - Residents of McGrath are to be informed of and involved in development activities in the region.

GOAL: Achieve economic and social stability in McGrath's economy and population.

Objective - Establish a job training program in McGrath responsive to local and regional employment needs.

GOAL: Reduce McGrath's economic dependence on government employment.

Objective - Maintain the present level of government employment.

Objective - Expand economic opportunities by investigating the feasibility of local industry (forestry, agriculture, fishing, etc.).

Objective - Explore the provision of appropriate services by the private sector.

Land Use Patterns:

GOAL: Land use developments shall be environmentally sensitive and compatible with existing land uses.

Objective - Develop local land use regulations.

GOAL: Provide more land for residential uses in McGrath.

Objective - Identify and set aside suitable land for homesites which avoids present siting problems.

Objective - Develop a Capital Improvement Program which meets the needs of relocating portions of McGrath's housing.

GOAL: Identify and preserve areas important for subsistence activities.

Objective - Maintain access to areas used for food gathering.

Objective - Identify those areas most popular for food gathering.

Objective - Insure that state game management programs are in the long-range interests of McGrath's population.

GOAL: Increase the availability of land to satisfy the demand for homesites and townsite relocation.

Objective - Encourage the rapid conveyance of appropriate state, federal, and Native-held lands necessary for McGrath's development.

Local Government:

GOAL: Provide for future development that is safe from natural or man-made hazards.

Objective - Ensure that new development will be subject to minimal or no flood damage.

Objective - Avoid development in areas subject to erosion.

Objective - Pass city subdivision regulations insuring minimum performance regulations in lot sizing and structural and insulation quality.

GOAL: Maintain fiscal integrity in local government.

Objective - Keep local capital improvements for public services within the existing federal and state grant programs.

Capital Improvements and Public Facilities:

GOAL: Insure that adequate public facilities are provided to meet the living standards of McGrath's residents.

Objective - Use subdivision ordinances to insure that roads and electrical facilities demanded by new housing are supplied by the developer.

Objective - Provide facilities that are affordable by the city and its residents.

Recreation:

GOAL: Improve on the immediate access to outdoor recreation within McGrath.

Objective - Develop a combination outdoor activities field with children's fenced playground facilities on present city-owned land.

GOAL: Improve on the availability of home entertainment facilities.

Objective - Determine the feasibility of improving the written and electronic media into McGrath.

Transportation and Communications:

GOAL: Reduce McGrath's almost total reliance on Anchorage for critical medical and other emergency services and facilities.

Objective - Develop an emergency medical facility within McGrath to serve not only locally, but to the region as well.

Objective - Develop an emergency stockpile program of critical necessities to be used during periods of airline shutdowns brought on by fuel shortages or labor-management disputes.

Education and Vocational Training:

GOAL: Provide for the enhancement of the local labor force to increase productivity and accordingly, local wealth.

Objective - Develop a local job training program, to be run as an extension service, which meets the needs of the community and the local job market.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Questionnaire:

The questionnaire used in the community goals and objectives survey was designed to explore local attitudes on topics related to population, land use, lifestyle, housing, and community facilities and services. Questions were also included that measured the need and demand for improvements in these public services and facilities, as well as problems in the current delivery of such services. Finally, the questionnaire sought standard demographic data on the age, income level, race, sex, and education of McGrath's residents. Questions addressing specific issues in McGrath were inserted by local city officials.

A total of approximately 140 questions were included in the survey, and the results were coded and computerized. A copy of this questionnaire is included as Appendix B of this report.

The community attitude questionnaire was initially developed by the firm of Darbyshire & Associates and then adopted for McGrath's use by the Division of Community Planning.

Because the objective of this particular report was to address only the general attitudes and preferences of the population, a large portion of the community survey, which profiles the characteristics of the same population, remains to be utilized. A community socioeconomic and demographic profile could as easily be produced which draws upon the same data base already computerized to produce this "Community Goals and Objectives" portion of this report.

Field Work:

Both the community survey and the housing survey were completely administered in the field by the city officials of McGrath. The surveys were conducted during the first two weeks of May, 1979.

The timing of the field work was to "catch" McGrath's residents early enough in the spring before they left for fishing sites, construction sites, or for other summer activities.

Coding and Computerization:

Before the analysis of the completed surveys could be undertaken, it was necessary to prepare the survey forms for use in a computer. This coding and computerization involved several steps.

First, the answers to each open-ended question were reviewed to determine the types of answers that could be expected. The answers to these questions were then assigned to groups or categories. In turn, these categories of answers were assigned code numbers. Coding of the survey involved transforming all questions and answers into a series of numbers. A question that asked for a simple "yes" or "no" answer, for example, typically allowed for four types of responses (no response, yes, no, no opinion). These four responses were then coded "0, 1, 2 and 3." This process continued until all questions and answers were listed on master code sheets.

The final step in preparing the surveys for use in the computer required the creation of computer cards. The master coding sheets were transformed into computer cards by J & J Data Processing Center, a professional keypunching service.

The computer processing of the survey was managed by staff of Darbyshire & Associates. Computer programming required for the survey was also prepared in-house.

The computer printout includes a series of nine cross-tabulations for each question. Basic demographic characteristics, length of residence in McGrath, plans to remain in McGrath, and attitudes toward ideal population size, were selected as potentially meaningful methods of discovering differences within McGrath's population. While in many cases these cross-tabulations are not significant, they were included for every question so that any significant relationships would not inadvertently be omitted.

Survey Sample:

The survey was organized to obtain a completed questionnaire for every sixth dwelling unit within McGrath. This method was chosen for three reasons. First, by carrying out this selection pattern out over the entire city, a fairly random sample could be obtained. Secondly, with a total of nearly 140 privately owned dwelling units in McGrath, the method would result in approximately 23 completed surveys. Finally, the sample should represent slightly over 15% of the total homes, a large enough sample to provide a statistically representative picture of the total population. Fifteen percent is usually considered a valid sample size for further data analysis.

READING THE PRINTOUT

This section presents a short explanation of the format used in the computer printout of survey results. Also, several examples are given of reading the printout and deriving findings from the data. This description should prove helpful, both to those interested or involved in the development of community goals and objectives, as well as those that may be interested in using the raw survey results to provide information for other programs or projects.

The findings on each one of the 107 questions are presented on individual printout sheets. An annotated example of the computer printout is shown in Table 1, on the following page, and shows the findings on Question 2 -- "What town did you originally come from?" The question itself, usually slightly reworded, is numbered and printed on the top of the page. The six possible responses -- Always Lived Here, Kuskokwim Region, Anchorage, Other Alaska, Other USA, and Other -- are listed vertically at the far left side of the page.

The first two columns in the printout show the number and percent, respectively, of the total sample which checked each possible answer. Thus, in this example, 4 people responded "Always Lived Here" (or 17.4% of the total survey); 3 responded "Kuskokwim Region" (13%); another 3 answered "Anchorage" (again 13%); and so forth, until all 23 surveys were accounted for. As with all other questions on the printout, the first two columns will always total 23 and 100%, respectively, which corresponds to the total sample of 23 surveys.

The rest of the data shown on the printout refers to information that has been cross-referenced (or "cross-tabbed") to basic demographic and attitude questions. These cross-tabs allow a comparison of findings between different types of questions. An examination of the sample printout shows the following cross-tabs and categories in slightly abbreviated form:

- o Length of residence in McGrath, in years;
- o Length of time family intends to remain in McGrath, in years;
- o McGrath's future population trends desired;
- o Home sewer system:
- o Sex, race, education, and gross family income of the person answering the survey; and

TABLE 1

2. WHAT TOWN DID YOU ORIGINALLY COME FROM?

	NUMBER	PERCENT	* MCGRATH RES *				* REMAINING MCGRATH *				* DESIGNED POP *				***** HOME SEWAGE *****								** SEX **	
			-YR	1-5 YRS	6-10 YRS	11-15 YRS	-YR	1-5 YRS	6-10 YRS	11-15 YRS	NO	MORE	SAME	PIPED	CRIB	HOLD	HONEY	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE				
ALWAYS LIVED HERE	4	17.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	18.8	33.3	0.0	33.3	12.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	60.0	0.0	5.7	37.5					
KUSKOKWIM REGION	3	13.0	0.0	12.5	14.3	0.0	33.3	12.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	20.0	25.0	13.3	12.5					
ANCHORAGE	3	13.0	0.0	25.0	7.1	0.0	33.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	12.5	50.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	12.5					
OTHER ALASKA	2	8.7	0.0	12.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	13.3	0.0					
OTHER USA	10	43.5	100.0	50.0	35.7	100.0	33.3	43.8	33.3	0.0	50.0	43.8	50.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	46.7	37.5					
OTHER	1	4.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	6.7	0.0					
***** TOTAL NUMBER	23	100.0	4.3	39.1	60.9	4.3	13.0	69.6	13.0	4.3	21.1	69.6	8.7	47.8	4.3	21.7	17.4	65.2	34.8					

	*** RACE ***				*** SCHOOL ***				***** FAMILY INCOME *****				***** PRINCIPLE OCCUPATION *****							
	NATIV	WHITE	OTHER	0-8	H.S.	COL	NO	-10K	10-20	20-30	+30K	PFMGR	CLERK	CRAFT	OP-SV	LABOR	FISH	OTHER		
ALWAYS LIVED HERE	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
KUSKOKWIM REGION	37.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	10.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	0.0	14.3		
ANCHORAGE	0.0	21.4	0.0	16.7	20.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5		
OTHER ALASKA	0.0	7.1	100.0	0.0	10.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	20.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OTHER USA	12.5	64.3	0.0	33.3	40.0	57.1	50.0	50.0	16.7	50.0	60.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	100.0	42.9		
OTHER	0.0	7.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3		
** PERCENT OF SAMPLE	34.8	60.9	4.3	26.1	43.5	39.4	34.8	8.7	26.1	9.7	21.7	17.4	8.7	8.7	17.4	13.0	4.3	34.4		

A. Question printed at top.

B. Answer Categories.

C. This column shows the number of surveys which answered within each answer category.

D. This column shows the percent of surveys which answered within each answer category.

E. These column totals show the total number of surveys and the percentage of total surveys. (Note: These two figures will always equal 23 and 100.0 respectively as all surveys were always accounted for.)

F. Cross Tabulation, or "cross-tab", titles.

G. Answer Categories within cross-tab, in this example, "1-5 years" and "+6 yrs" indicating length of residency in McGrath.

H. These figures show the percentage of surveys occurring for each answer, within that column. Thus, each column (H) totals 100%. (Note: Rounding errors of $\pm 0.1\%$.)

I. These bottom figures show the percentage of each column of the total number of surveys. These figures should total 100% for each cross-tab.

- o Principal occupation of household (PFMGR = Professional, Technical, and Managerial Workers; Clerk = Clerical and Secretarial Workers; Craft = Skilled Craft, Foreman; OP-SV = Operation and Service Workers; LABOR = Laborers; FISH = Fishing (for subsistence uses).

All cross-tab data is shown by percent of each category within that particular cross-tabulation. For example, the first cross-tab is labeled "MCGRATH RES," meaning length of residence in McGrath, which includes three columns labeled "-YR" (less than 1 year); "1-5" (between 1 to 5 years); and "+6YRS" (6 years and over). By looking at the over 6 years column of the "MCGRATH RES" cross-tab, it can be seen that 28.6% of those who have been residents of McGrath over 6 years have always lived there, while 14.3% of the 6 years and over residents originally come from the Kuskokwim Region. Likewise, 50% of those who have been in McGrath only 1 to 5 years originally came from "Other USA" (i.e., the "lower 48").

The final number in these length of residence categories shows the proportion of households in each category in relation to the total sample. Thus, in this example, "-YR" and "1-5" account for 4.3% and 34.8% of the total sample, respectively.

It must be noted that, for all cross-tabs, the bottom figure in each column shows the percentage of that column as a response to the total survey sample.

A number of the cross-tabs have a column labeled "ND." This stands for "not disclosed," meaning that the answer to this cross-tab was left blank on some surveys. Thus, in the "DESIRED POP" (desired population) cross-tab, there was one survey (4.3% of the total sample) in which the question of desired population was not answered.

By looking at the "NATIVE" and "WHITE" categories under the cross-tab labeled "RACE," it can quickly be seen that 50% of the present McGrath Native heads of households have always lived in McGrath, while none of the non-Natives surveyed originated from this community.

All data shown in the cross-tabs is given in percentages. Since the actual number of surveys in each category within a cross-tab is different, the use of percentage figures simplifies the comparison of findings within each cross-tab. As shown in this example, percentages can be added up within a column. However, percentages cannot be added across columns unless the percentages are converted back into the actual number of surveys. As noted above, the bottom number in

each column shows the percentage of that column in relation to the total survey sample. To find the actual number of surveys that any particular column includes, simply multiply the total number of surveys (23) by the percent-of-sample figure shown for that column. Thus, the total number of surveys included in the "1-5" column under the "MCGRATH RES" cross-tabs equals 23 total surveys x 34.8%, for a column total of 8 surveys.

After the number of surveys within a column has been determined, the number of cases within any particular category can be as easily found. In this example, the "1-5" column of the "MCGRATH RES" cross-tabs includes a total of 8 surveys. Of those 8 surveys, 12.5% originated from the Kuskokwim Region. By multiplying 8 surveys by 12.5%, it is seen that 1 of the 8 household groups surveyed which had resided in McGrath between 1 to 5 years originally came from the Kuskokwim Region.

The following "Data Narrative" section provides an analysis of selected survey questions. The preceding explanation of the format of the computer printout serves to introduce the type of information which can be drawn out of the survey. With this background in mind, the basis for the conclusions drawn in the "Data Narrative" section can be understood more readily, or even checked and verified by those interested in the analysis of the survey.

DATA NARRATIVE

Population Growth and Distribution:

Community attitudes and preferences on population growth and distribution were obtained through several questions in the survey. Particular questions were designed to quantify these attitudes on present size, desired growth, willingness to relocate to another townsite, and general feelings on mixtures of the various uses of land within the community. These questions are outlined as follows and briefly analyzed.

Q.1 McGrath residency. This question is used to determine the length of time the household members have lived in McGrath. Sixty percent of the present households have been in McGrath over six years; about 25% have been in McGrath less than two years. As expected, the newer population is exclusively made up of non-Natives, with half the Native households having always lived in McGrath. Forty percent of the over \$30,000 income households and 75% of the professional and technical working households have only been in McGrath between one and two years.

Q.2 Original town. Approximately half of all residents of McGrath originally came from the "lower 48 states."

Q.3 Months of the year spent in McGrath. Only 10% of the survey indicated they spend less than the full year in McGrath each year. Of these, a majority are away only up to two months of each year.

Q.8 Intend to remain in McGrath. About 70% of the survey indicated "indefinite or permanent" plans to remain in McGrath. Race was not seen as a factor in determining intentions on remaining in McGrath, although the only households indicating plans less than five years were those with incomes over \$30,000.

Q.10 Community growth attitudes. This question is used to identify community attitudes on growth. Seventy percent desire to see the present population remain the same; only 25% have attitudes favoring growth. Race of head of household is not seen as a significant factor influencing growth attitudes. Household incomes, on the other hand, are related to growth. The higher the income of the household, the greater the desire to remain at present population levels. Thirty-three percent of the \$10,000-\$20,000 favor remaining the same; 50% of the \$20,000-\$30,000 and virtually all households over \$30,000 want the community to remain the same.

Q.11 Desired population. The population limit of 500 shows up as the most preferred population limit level that the community should grow to meet -- if growth is to happen.

Q.23 Housing preference. Virtually all of the survey indicated a preference for the single-family detached living unit.

Q.32 Cranberry Ridge settlement. This question has relevance to this particular element in that it solicits opinions on a present issue over the distribution of the new and replacement populations. A move to Cranberry Ridge has been suggested as a means of overcoming poor siting of the present McGrath townsite --- which is prone to flooding. The community is split over the incentives of available land or housing to relocate. Land would be incentive enough for those favoring the relocation plan by a very wide margin.

Summary Findings:

The McGrath population is relatively stable with an average length of stay of approximately 10 years. The longer time residents are predominantly Native households, with the shorter length residents averaging higher household incomes. Most residents originally came from the "lower 48" directly. Very few leave McGrath during the year for any prolonged length of stay.

A very high majority have permanent or indefinite plans of remaining in McGrath; the more transient tend to be the professional and technical workers and tend to be of the higher household incomes.

Growth in population is not favored by many in McGrath. The higher household incomes are seen to favor a more stable population level where community services are balanced against stable demands for community services.

The plan to shift new housing and settlement to Cranberry Ridge is undecided. Using land or housing as an incentive is encouragement enough for only half of the residents of the present community.

In all, McGrath presents itself as having a stable population with all intentions of remaining as such.

Goals and Objectives:

The above findings can be translated into the following sets of community goals and objectives:

GOAL: Plan for a community whose ideal population matches the desires of McGrath's residents.

Objective - Develop a plan for a community with a maximum future population of 500 people.

Objective - Tailor the provision of city services to the desired level of population.

GOAL: Adopt a phased relocation plan for the city of McGrath's townsite which overcomes present site hazards.

Objective - Acquire land for homesites in the Cranberry Ridge area as an incentive for replacing home building in flood prone areas.

Objective - Develop and adopt a Capital Improvement Program which extends public services into the Cranberry Ridge area and at the same time phases out improvements in existing flood prone areas.

Social Services and Issues:

Attitudes on the existing level of social services and issues in the community are identified in this section by analyzing certain questions in the survey. These questions are used to quantify attitudes on the land issue, adequate housing, who provides certain services, adverse characteristics of the community, and present and potential city services. These questions are outlined as follows and briefly analyzed.

Q.29 Land available for home construction. This particular question is reexamined under this element for its community issue value. Over 80% surveyed indicate that land is not readily available for home construction which is, in turn, related to other issues on the supply of adequate housing in the community. Virtually all of those members of the community that wish growth responded that land was not readily available, but 75% of those desiring to see McGrath remain its present size also agreed on the shortage of land issue. It may be concluded from the latter "no growth" group that the shortage of homesites is an existing issue regardless of differing growth attitudes.

Q.37, 38 Critical factors of McGrath's culture. These questions were designed to identify those factors within the community which are perceived to have a strong influence over the maintenance of McGrath's present lifestyle, customs, and general community character. Remaining small was perceived to be the most critical factor overall in promoting the present McGrath culture, a factor most prevalent among the non-Native households. Losing its isolation through highways to the outside world and increases in population are also seen as factors which would cause the present culture to be lost.

Q.49, 50 Community freezer. Over 80% felt a community freezer would be a worthwhile project, while less than that (60%) would be willing to pay for such service. This preference must be couched against Question 46 where it is seen that, again, 80% of the households in McGrath already have their own deep-freezes. A slightly higher percentage of Natives desired this service than non-Natives.

Q.63 Job training courses in McGrath. Seventy percent desire some form of a job training program in McGrath. Almost 90% of the Native households requested this service, against slightly over half of the non-Natives.

Q.76, 78 Present and future levels of State and Federal agencies. Fifty percent agreed that the present level of government agencies in McGrath is desirable; 30% showed undesirable or mixed feelings about these present levels. On increasing the levels of government agencies, another 50% responded unfavorably and another 25% showed mixed feelings, with less than 20% favoring increased levels of government in the local economy. Almost 60% of the non-Native heads of households were against increasing government, while only 25% of the Native heads of household showed that same negative opinion. Only slightly more than 10% of the Natives did, although, actively respond in favor of more governmental agencies in the McGrath area.

Q.79 Choice between government or private sector. When asked who they would prefer to supply services locally, if given the choice between the government and private sector, 60% chose private. Those who chose "government" for their services were made up almost exclusively by those who desire more growth for McGrath. By contrast, 75% of those wishing McGrath to remain the same chose the private sector, if given the choice, over the government for services.

TABLE 2

PRESENT CITY SERVICES

<u>Service</u>	<u>Quality, Percent Rated</u>			
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No Opinion/ Response</u>
Fire Protection	8.7	43.5	34.8	13.0
Police Protection	8.7	13.0	52.2	26.1
Garbage Dump	21.7	60.9	8.7	8.7
Street Const. & Maint.	4.3	47.8	43.5	4.3
Animal Control	8.7	13.0	65.2	13.0
Parks	0.0	4.3	56.5	39.1
Recreation	13.0	30.4	21.7	34.8
City Adminis., Overall	30.4	34.8	17.4	17.4

The lowest overall rated city services were animal control, parks, and police protection. These services stood out predominantly with "poor" ratings overall by rather large margins. All remaining services received predominantly "fair" ratings, with garbage dump receiving the largest "fair" margin. Fire protection, streets, and recreation held only slight "fair" ratings over "poor." City administration, although rated predominantly "fair," did receive the highest percentage of "good" ratings of any of the services.

Better enforcement of existing city ordinances on loose dogs was the most predominant improvement suggested overall for any one of the city services. The need for better maintenance and grading of existing roads and the need for another fire truck and a city policeman were the other top listed city service improvements needed.

The need to build a city park was suggested to improve on the overall "poor" rating given parks.

TABLE 3

POTENTIAL CITY SERVICES

<u>Service*</u>	<u>Importance, Percent Rated</u>			
	<u>Very</u> <u>Import.</u>	<u>Import.</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Import.</u>	<u>No Opinion/</u> <u>Response</u>
Emergency Medical Service	39.1	34.8	4.3	21.7
Water	30.4	43.5	8.7	17.4
Laundromat	30.4	39.1	8.7	21.7
Riverbank Stabilization	34.8	26.1	13.0	26.1
Sewage Disposal	26.1	34.8	8.7	30.4
Garbage Pick-up	8.7	47.8	26.1	17.4
Park at Clam Lake	13.0	34.8	30.4	21.7
Small Boat Harbor	4.3	30.4	34.8	30.4
Museum	4.3	17.4	39.1	39.1
Float Plane Ramp	4.3	17.4	47.8	30.4

* Ranked in their order of preference.

Some form of emergency medical service was indicated as the most desired of all potential city services. Forty percent of the survey indicated those medical services to be "very important," and an additional 35% rated it "important," giving this service a predominantly "very important" rating. Riverbank stabilization was the only other service rated predominantly "very important," but loses some significance when compared to a laundromat and improvements in water service which both show higher ratings when both categories of "important" and "very important" are combined.

The small boat harbor, museum, and float plane ramp all received predominantly "not important" ratings as potential city services. All other services were predominantly listed as "important," with sewage disposal ranked highest when the category of "very important" is combined. The park at Clam Lake, although given an overall "important" rating, only enjoys this with a slim margin over those who ranked it "not important."

Based on the above analysis, the potential city services are ranked in order of importance, with emergency medical services on top and the float plane ramp last.

Summary Findings:

The shortage of land is the major issue in the McGrath community and is seen to play an indirect role in other social issues. Land shortages are perceived to be restricting the supply of adequate housing and to be thwarting attempts to overcome present siting problems through relocating portions of McGrath's settlement out of the flood zones.

The issue over growth in McGrath's economy is another important current debate. A majority of McGrath's residents see growth as the one critical factor which would cause a decline in the present overall lifestyle of the community. Isolation was also listed as an important factor to be maintained in protecting the present nature of the community. Native heads of household are only slightly more in favor of growth than non-Native households in the McGrath economy.

Although a large majority were in favor of a community freezer, less were willing to pay for it. This finding, coupled with the fact that a vast majority own their own freezers, reduces the overall demand for this community facility.

A strong demand for a job training program exists which is favored more strongly by the Native household occupants. The need to leave McGrath to enhance job skills and higher education were prevalent reasons listed forcing people to have to leave the community.

A large majority of the survey showed a desire to keep the present level of government services and not to expand in the future. The non-Native heads of household showed stronger desires to keep government at its current level in the McGrath community. When given the choice, a slight majority chose the private sector to provide services locally over the government. Those in the McGrath community desiring growth made up almost exclusively those who chose an increase in government services.

Animal control, parks, and police protection were given the lowest performance ratings of all existing city services. None were given predominantly "good" ratings, with the remainder receiving "fair" overall ratings.

Suggested improvements in present city services which were predominant were better enforcement of current city ordinances on loose dogs, better maintenance of existing roads, and the need for an additional fire truck and a full-time

policeman. Requests for a city park also came out as an improvement in present city services.

Emergency medical services was the most desired of the listed potential city services. Improvements in the city water system and a laundromat were rated slightly above riverbank stabilization, but were all highly desired potential services. Little interest, however, was shown for a small boat harbor, museum, or a float plane ramp as potential city services.

Goals and Objectives:

The above findings can be translated into the following sets of community goals and objectives:

GOAL: Improve present city services.

Objective - Contract locally to provide a part-time policeman whose duties include, among other things, enforcement of local nuisance ordinances such as loose dogs.

Objective - Determine the feasibility of adding another fire truck to the existing firefighting facilities.

GOAL: Promote the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of McGrath.

Objective - Investigate the feasibility of providing emergency medical services locally.

Objective - Plan for expansion of the city water supply system to new housing areas.

Objective - Determine the feasibility of a community-owned laundromat.

Housing:

Community attitudes and preferences on the present housing stock are analyzed in this section. Particular questions from the survey are used to quantify attitudes on housing preferences, transient features of the population, present home satisfaction, and availability and location of home-sites. These questions are outlined as follows and briefly analyzed.

Q.8 Plans to remain in community. This question is used to delineate the transient nature of McGrath's population. Seventy percent of the survey responded as either having indefinite or permanent plans to remain in McGrath. Less than 20% indicate intentions to leave within the next five years and of these, virtually all are in the over \$30,000 gross family income bracket and are comprised almost entirely of the professional and technical occupations. These findings describe the housing demand to be primarily for owner-occupied type dwellings rather than for rentals that would be suggestive of a more transient population.

Q.18 Home ownership. This typical housing profile question shows that 60% of the McGrath households are owner-occupied against 30% renter-occupied. This question, typically of value only as a profile, does illustrate a housing preference by the professional and technical workers (PFMGR) for a rental unit housing market by 75%. Scanning across the remainder of the principal occupation categories shows that the majority of those surveyed, however, do express a preference for owning their own homes. Together with the findings of Question 8, the more transient element of the population in McGrath is illustrated to be the professional and technical workers and possibly even the higher family income households. Decisions about the future of the McGrath housing market should account for this unique element in housing demand.

Q.20 Satisfaction with home. Almost 80% surveyed indicated they were satisfied with their present homes. Home dissatisfaction surfaced predominantly among the non-Native household occupants and those with higher gross family incomes and education and, again, almost exclusively among the professional and technical workers.

Q.21 Like most about this house. This question asked the head of household to list that feature about his home he likes most. The predominant feature by far was the "spaciousness" or "certain design qualities" of the home. Almost two-thirds of the Native households gave this feature as the best quality, while the non-Natives split themselves between this feature and neighborhood and/or location as more important. Neighborhood and/or location was the foremost

listed quality by the over \$30,000 gross family income households and was the second predominantly listed feature in the overall survey. A third listed feature in the overall survey was quality construction and/or good insulation.

Q.22 Dislike most about this house. This question sought to identify those features of McGrath's housing which were disliked most by the occupants. Poor construction and/or insulation and the lack of modern plumbing facilities were listed equally as the predominant features disliked about McGrath's housing. Nothing of the characteristics of the population surfaced as unique in these responses. Almost half of those households serviced by honeybuckets did, however, list the lack of modern plumbing facilities to be their most disliked feature of their homes.

Q.23 Housing preference. All respondents to this survey indicated single-family detached as the type of housing they would prefer.

Q.26 Shortage of adequate housing. This question attempts to determine if adequate housing is perceived by the residents to be in short supply and, if so, the characteristics of these respondents. Sixty-five percent identified adequate housing to be in short supply in McGrath. The most outstanding feature that separated those who perceived a shortage from those who didn't was gross family income. All the respondents from households over \$30,000 gross family income felt a shortage of adequate housing does exist, while the lower family income households were split indecisively. This finding, once again, suggests a market shortage in the higher priced rental home.

Q.27 Reasons for housing shortage. The predominant reason listed by far was the high cost and short supply of available housing lots. Of significance is that a much larger percentage of the non-Native heads of household agreed with the shortage of land, while the Native households equally blamed both the transient nature of McGrath's population as well as the shortage of land.

Q.32 Move to Cranberry Ridge. The survey split equally on the question of shifting the settlement of the town to Cranberry Ridge. But, the availability of land would be incentive enough for a vast majority (8 to 1) of those responding favorably to the move.

Q.72, 73 Local housing for regional resource industry expansion. Both of these questions offer the scenario of expansion in resource industries in the region serviced by McGrath. The question offers three alternatives for the participation of McGrath in this development: 1) no involvement (i.e., remain the same); 2) become the supply center;

and 3) provide homes locally for the families of the resource industries' employees. Only approximately 20% of the survey felt in both cases (mining and oil industry expansion) that McGrath should be the site for housing for this industrial expansion; this development alternative was the least chosen and reflects a weak desire to create a broader housing market for the McGrath area. Over one-third of the respondents chose in both cases not to involve McGrath in regional economic expansion, while roughly an equal one-third chose to limit McGrath's involvement to only providing services regionally to such expansion.

Q.89 Regulate building in hazard zones. Sixty-five percent of the people surveyed agreed that the city should regulate construction of buildings in areas of natural or man-made hazards.

Q.90 Lot sizes in McGrath. Half the respondents felt the lot sizes in McGrath were too small, while 30% felt they were about right. Almost 80% of the non-Native household occupants felt lots were too small, as contrasted to only 12% of the Native household occupants - half of whom felt lot sizes were about right.

Q.91 Ideal lot size. By a wide margin most people desired a lot size of one acre.

Q.92 Subdivision lot size standards. Seventy percent of the people surveyed agreed that the city should enact subdivision standards.

Q.93 Performance requirements for new subdivisions. Seventy percent again agreed that regulations should be enacted requiring any new subdivision to provide roads and electric power to its homes.

Summary Findings:

The single-family detached living unit is desired exclusively by the residents of McGrath. A very large majority of the survey indicated overall satisfaction with its present homes. Spaciousness of their homes appealed predominantly to the Native household occupants, while the non-Native household members split themselves between spaciousness and the neighborhood and/or location of their homes.

Poor construction, especially the lack of adequate insulation and the absence of modern plumbing facilities, were the most consistent dislikes expressed with the present housing supply.

Overall, the survey group felt a shortage of adequate housing existed in McGrath, but this feeling was expressed more predominantly by the more transient professional and techni-

cal employed household groups. This group tends to demand a rental home rather than own, and accounts almost exclusively for those dissatisfied with their present homes.

The high cost and short supply of land is blamed as the primary reason for McGrath's present housing shortage. A large portion of McGrath's population would be willing to resettle in the Cranberry Ridge area if land for homesites were made available.

A majority expressed that they would not want to see McGrath become the housing market to supply homes locally for expansions in population induced by regional resource industries, such as mining and oil development.

A majority of those surveyed feel that the city of McGrath should impose regulations on the construction of buildings in both man-made and natural hazard zones. It was also a large consensus that the city should impose subdivision standards establishing minimum lot sizes and require certain improvements, such as roads and electricity, to be provided by the developer.

Goals and Objectives:

The above findings can be translated into the following sets of community goals and objectives:

GOAL: Provide adequate, affordable housing for all residents of McGrath.

Objective - Satisfy the demand for higher priced rental homes for the more transient professional and technically employed members of McGrath's economy.

GOAL: Improve on the quality and environmental fitness of the existing housing stock in McGrath.

Objective - Establish a house improvement loan program in McGrath which enhances the insulation and structural quality of certain homes in need of such improvements.

Objective - Develop a land swap program locally which provides new homesites out of hazardous zones occupied by present homes.

GOAL: Minimize demands by resource development activities on McGrath's housing.

Objective - Require developers engaged in large-scale activities to provide housing for their own workers.

Objective - Subdividers and housing developers shall provide all necessary capital improvements for their developments.

Culture, Heritage, and Lifestyle:

This section analyzes opinions on the local culture, its heritage, and lifestyle. First, a definition of the local culture needs to be developed. Second, those factors need to be identified which promote this culture and factors, which if threatened and by what, would cause the culture to change. These attitudes of McGrath's population are derived by analysis of the following questions.

Q.34, 35 Native language skills. Only 13% of the household groups surveyed indicated they could either speak or understand a Native language, and all of those have lived in McGrath at least six years and have permanent or indefinite plans of remaining. All are Natives, comprising about 40% of the overall Native households, and of these, virtually all have heads of households with 8th grade educations or less. No one in the survey indicated skills in reading or writing a Native language.

Q.36 Important cultural features. The "bond between people which unites them during difficulties," and the "small town image" which fosters this bond, were listed most frequently by a substantial margin as the most important feature of McGrath's culture. A second popular feature was the "independent lifestyle" which the social environment affords the residents of McGrath. Opportunities for hunting, fishing, and potlucks, along with community arts and crafts, made up the bulk of remaining responses.

Q.37 Important factors in maintaining McGrath's culture. A very strong majority listed "keeping McGrath at its small size" as the most important factor in maintaining the culture. Protecting the "community bond" that presently exists is a priority that was listed consistently by 20% of the survey. "Maintenance of the subsistence resources" in and around McGrath is also a strong priority, followed by a concern to "maintain the present isolation" by avoiding highway construction which would link up to the outside world.

Q.38 Factors causing present culture to be lost. An increase in population was the predominantly listed factor which would cause a major alteration in the present culture. Losing the present isolation through construction of highways to the outside world was listed second. Not educating children in the values of the region was listed third, followed by an influx of government involvement and other outside influences.

Q.39, 40 Household subsistence activities. About 75% of McGrath's households use subsistence resources to supplement between one-quarter and three-quarters of their overall food

budgets. This large reliance on subsistence indicates the cultural, as well as the economic, values of these resources in the lifestyle of the residents of McGrath. Over 60% of the Native households falls into this level of subsistence involvement, while only 35% of the non-Native households are similarly engaged. The lower family income households show subsistence as playing a larger role in their food budgets, with over 70% of the less than \$20,000 income households engaging in subsistence to supply one-half of their food budget. Virtually all of the \$20,000-\$30,000 income households engage in subsistence to supply at least half of their food budgets, while only 20% of the over \$30,000 income households are engaged to such an extent.

Over half of the community indicated that they engage in subsistence at the same level they did five years ago. The remainder showed an even split between more and less subsistence involvement. Nothing significant about the characteristics of the population indicates who is changing their levels.

Q.41 Time spent in subsistence. About half of the survey indicated they spend between one to three months out of each year engaged in subsistence. Another 20% indicated they spend between four to six months in subsistence. This more involved group makes up 37% of the Native households and only 15% of the non-Native heads of household.

Q.47 Smokehouses or drying racks. Slightly less than half of the survey group owns either a smokehouse or drying racks. The lower income households show up as having smokehouses or drying racks much more than higher income households.

Summary Findings:

McGrath does not possess a strong Native culture. Only a small portion is able to either speak or understand a Native language, and no one was proficient enough to either read or write in these languages.

The culture is defined by the residents as a small town community with a strong bond between its citizens. The independent lifestyle which takes part in the nearby natural amenities is a general description which best fits the citizens of McGrath overall.

Maintaining the smallness and isolation of the community is seen as paramount to the present culture and lifestyle. Protecting, through proper management, the subsistence resources and continuing to educate the young in their proper use and respect for is also identified as important cultural factors to maintain.

Subsistence resources play a major role in the household food budgets in McGrath. The Native households are involved in subsistence only slightly more than the non-Native households. Subsistence activity is seen to be more related to household income than race. The present level of subsistence activity is approximately at the same level it was five years ago.

Overall the natural features of McGrath's region play both an important economic role, as well as a cultural and lifestyle role. Protection of these resources is seen by the community as the most crucial factor in its overall character definition and preservation.

Goals and Objectives:

The above findings can be translated into the following sets of community goals and objectives:

GOAL: Protect the present small town culture of McGrath.

Objective - Retain McGrath's small size and isolation through appropriate local ordinances and policy statements.

GOAL: Preserve the subsistence resources and opportunities currently available to residents of McGrath.

Objective - Insure that a proper resource management program is underway which will ensure a continued level of subsistence and protect those natural features of the region with which the citizens of McGrath identify.

Economic Development and Employment:

This section is aimed at gathering the attitudes of McGrath's residents on the adequacy of the present local economy. Attitudes about different levels and forms of growth are derived out of the following questions from the survey.

Q.6 Main reason for leaving McGrath. Career progression and the need for advanced career training and education were the predominant reasons given for leaving McGrath.

Q.7 Worst things about McGrath. The limited private sector of McGrath's economy was listed as the most predominant thing disliked about McGrath.

Q.10 Desired economic future. Seventy percent of McGrath's households desire to see the economy and population remain as it is presently. The lower family income brackets show a split between growth and remaining the same, while virtually all the \$1,000 and above family income households desire maintaining the present.

Q.39 Subsistence portion of household food budget. Approximately 60% of McGrath's households use subsistence resources to supplement between one-fourth and one-half of their food budgets. Predominantly, the lower income households use subsistence resources to supplement between one-half and three-quarters of their household food budgets. Native households also show a stronger reliance on subsistence, with over 60% using subsistence to supplement one-half of the household's food budget.

Q.51 Principal occupations of the household:

TABLE 4

PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percent of Survey</u>
Professional, Technical Workers	17.5%
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	0.0
Clerical	8.7
Foremen, Skilled Craftsmen	8.7
Operative Workers	13.0
Service Workers	4.3
Laborers	13.0
Commercial Fishermen	4.3
Other (including no response)	30.5
TOTAL	100.0%

Q.52 Months during year engaged in principal occupation.
Only 50% of the occupations show continued year-round employment, while the remainder show the seasonality of employment most generally to be around four to six months during each year. Native households are seen to be much more seasonal than the non-Native households, with less than 40% employed in a principal occupation year-round, against the non-Native household's 70% year-round principal employment.

Q.53 Secondary occupation of household.

TABLE 5

SECONDARY HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percent of Survey</u>
Professional, Technical Workers	4.3%
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	4.3
Clerical	8.7
Foremen, Skilled Craftsmen	8.7
Operative Workers	0.0
Service Workers	8.7
Laborers	4.3
Commercial Fishermen	13.0
Other (including no response)	<u>48.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0%

The Commercial Fishing occupations are seen to be the mode in secondary occupations. The principal occupations of the secondary Commercial Fishermen are composed of half the Operative and Service Workers occupations, along with a third of the Laborers.

Q.63 Should job training courses be available in McGrath?
Seventy percent surveyed responded favorably to having training courses available in McGrath. Almost 90% of the Native heads of household agreed, against a little over half the non-Native households. The clerical, crafts, operative, and service workers agreed unanimously, while only 75% of the professional and technical workers could see benefits.

Q.70 Need for industrial development in McGrath. A slight majority, by 50% to 40%, disagreed with the need for more industrial development in McGrath. Fifty percent of the non-Native households were in favor of more industrial development, while only 25% of the Native households agreed. The over \$30,000 family income households were unanimously against more industrial activity for McGrath.

Q.71 Kinds of industrial activity suitable for McGrath. Lumber, sawmill, and timber industry development, along with light maintenance industries, were the most suggested forms of increased industrial activity for McGrath.

Q.72, 73 Regional resource industrial development. Slightly over half of the survey group felt that McGrath should play a regional role in resource industry development, such as mining or oil exploration and development. A majority of those in favor of a regional role felt McGrath should limit its participation to a supply center, possibly providing transportation and communication services. About 20% of the overall survey group felt McGrath should become the site for the housing of the population brought on by this industrial development.

Q.74 Increasing tourism industry. Only a little over 10% felt it desirable for McGrath's economy to expand into the tourist industry. Approximately 50% indicated "mixed feelings" about these prospects. The Native households were predominantly in favor of expanding tourism, while the non-Native households showed only mixed feelings at best.

Q.75 Kinds of tourism for McGrath. Organizing regional tours and enhancing the local museum were the only suggested kinds of tourism that would be desirable in McGrath.

Q.77 Necessary tourist facilities. The survey indicated, by a wide margin, the need for a hotel or roadhouse if the tourist industry were to develop. A restaurant and some improvements in present transportation facilities were also suggested as necessary.

Q.81 Relationships between industries:

TABLE 6

INTER-INDUSTRY COMPATIBILITY, PERCENT RATED

<u>Industries</u>	<u>Compatible</u>	<u>Incompatible</u>	<u>No Opinion/ Response</u>
Oil Production & Subsistence	26.1	47.8	26.1
Mining & Subsistence	60.9	8.7	30.4
Tourism & Subsistence	43.5	30.4	26.1
Agriculture & Subsist.	65.2	8.7	26.1
Oil Production & Mining	56.5	17.4	26.1
Tourism & Oil Production	56.5	26.1	17.4
Tourism & Mining	60.9	17.4	21.7

Oil production and McGrath's subsistence resources are seen to be the most incompatible. Oil production is also rather strongly felt to be a deterrent to a tourist industry potential in McGrath. Tourism and subsistence are also felt to be the second most incompatible industries. Oil production emerges as the industry which needs close attention to insure that it does not adversely affect the region's subsistence resources. It is interesting to note that mining is seen to be more compatible with subsistence than oil production.

Summary Findings:

A large majority surveyed desire to see McGrath's economy and population remain at its present level. Only a slight majority felt that McGrath should not engage in further industrial development. The higher income households were unanimously against further industrial development. The lumber, sawmill, and timber industries were seen by the minority as the most favored forms of industrial development.

The limited private service industries of McGrath's local economy were listed as the second most predominant feature (behind the lack of modern plumbing and other public facilities) disliked about McGrath.

Opinion about McGrath's role in the economic development of the region, based upon resource industries such as mining and oil production, was split between a "no involvement alternative" and an alternative which restricted the role to that of a regional supply center. Few felt that McGrath should receive the secondary socioeconomic impacts of these developments in the form of increases in population and housing.

The tourist industry was also not seen by many to be a direction to expand McGrath's economy. A split does form between Native and non-Native households on this issue, with Native households predominantly in favor of expanding into tourism while non-Native households showed only mixed feelings at best. Regional tours and the enhancement of McGrath's museum were the only forms of tourism suggested as appropriate.

Oil production is seen to be the most incompatible industry in the region because it is perceived to have adverse effects on McGrath's subsistence resources. Tourism is also felt to have some adverse impacts on subsistence activities. Subsistence resources contribute a sizeable portion of the household food budget in the McGrath area, and it is consequently held as a valuable resource to protect from other industrial development.

Career progression and the need for advanced career training facilities were listed as the predominant reasons for leaving McGrath. Native heads of households expressed most strongly the need for job training programs in McGrath. The clerical, crafts, operative, and service employed households were unanimous in expressing this need.

Goals and Objectives:

The above findings can be translated into the following sets of community goals and objectives:

GOAL: Expand on the quality of McGrath's local economy in terms of the private service sector without expanding the overall size in its population and employment.

Objective - Study the feasibility of local cooperative agreements whereby certain types of services are provided locally which would not be possible by the private sector alone.

Objective - Develop a local plan which accommodates regional expansions in extractive resource industries, with the provision of services locally, that meet the desires of McGrath's population.

GOAL: Ensure that resource industrial development is compatible with McGrath's lifestyle.

Objective - Industrial activities must occur so as to minimize adverse impacts on McGrath.

Objective - Residents of McGrath are to be informed of and involved in development activities in the region.

GOAL: Achieve economic and social stability in McGrath's economy and population.

Objective - Establish a job training program in McGrath responsive to local and regional employment needs.

GOAL: Reduce McGrath's economic dependence on government employment.

Objective - Maintain the present level of government employment.

Objective - Expand economic opportunities by investigating the feasibility of local industry (forestry, agriculture, fishing, etc.).

Objective - Explore the provision of appropriate services by the private sector.

Land Use Patterns:

This section addresses the attitudes and preferences that residents of McGrath expressed on issues involving the various uses of land. The following questions were used to determine compatibility between land uses, feasibility of the city regulating the uses of land, and the existence and location of natural or man-made hazardous zones.

Q.7 Worst things about McGrath. This question was designed to identify those features of McGrath which contributed to its undesirability by its inhabitants. Of significance to this particular element is the reference to uncontrolled growth and sprawl as a feature considered undesirable about McGrath.

Q.32 Cranberry Ridge move. This question addressed a present issue over shifting the newer McGrath settlement away from the lower flood prone areas in favor of higher ground on the Cranberry Ridge. The responses showed an even split for and against based upon available housing or land as the incentive to move.

Q.43, 45 Subsistence resources near McGrath. Approximately 90% of the survey group indicated they obtained some form of subsistence resources within five miles of McGrath. Predominantly, these resources are wild berries, mushrooms, and wild potatoes, followed by all species of fish and big game. Waterfowl, upland game birds, and fur bearing and small animals are also sources of subsistence obtained near McGrath.

Q.82 Land use attitudes. This question was designed to determine the compatibility of certain land uses with residential uses. The following table lists examples of land uses and their respective impacts on residential uses:

TABLE 7

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

	Compatibility, Percent Listed			
	<u>Very Desirable</u>	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>Undesirable</u>	<u>Other Responses</u>
Warehouse	0.0	13.0	60.9	26.1
Gas Station	0.0	4.3	82.6	13.0
Store	4.3	21.7	65.2	8.7
Offices	0.0	30.4	60.9	8.7
Hotel	4.3	4.3	82.6	8.7
Single-Family Houses	17.4	60.9	13.0	8.7

All other land uses, other than other forms of residential uses, were predominantly listed "undesirable." Gas stations and hotels received the lowest ratings overall. It is suggested from this analysis that land uses that generate high volumes of traffic or other forms of activity are seen to be most incompatible. Of interest is that out of the relatively small portion of "undesirable" ratings (13%) given single-family homes, almost all were contributed by Native households.

Q.83 Industrial land use patterns. This question was used to determine if the community would be interested in zoning industrial uses. Of significance, besides the slight 60% majority in favor of concentrating industry, is the relatively large "no response" or "no opinion" categories. This may indicate that this question is not a significant issue in the community. Although virtually all the non-Native heads of household had an opinion on this subject, 75% of the Native households replied either "no opinion" or chose not to respond at all.

Q.84 Riverfront land uses. The strong demand for homesites may have been a major contributing reason which predominantly listed residential land uses for the riverfront.

Q.85 Airport land uses. Businesses and industrial land uses were exclusively listed for the area surrounding the airport.

Q.86 City regulation of land use. A slight majority favors the city regulating land uses. Forty-eight percent responded in favor, against 30% not in favor. The non-Native, higher education, and higher income households tend much more strongly to be in favor of city land use regulations. Newer residents to McGrath tended slightly to favor these land use regulations over the longer time residents.

Q.87, 88 Natural or man-made hazard areas in McGrath. Seventy percent of the survey group felt McGrath had either natural or man-made areas which are hazardous to some form of human activity. The non-Native households were much stronger in this belief with 85% responding "yes," against only 37% of the Native households. River flooding potential was the most frequently listed hazard to the McGrath community. The downtown location of the tank farm gave approximately 20% of the population the most concern. Access by ground vehicles to the active airport runways was another concern expressed less predominantly in the survey. Other less often mentioned hazards to public health were the unsanitary condition of the swimming pool and the unsightly dump and trash around McGrath.