

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

380 SCOMM10: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979

Sec. 29.23.040. Regular term of office. Assemblymen are selected for three-year terms and until their successors are selected and have qualified, unless different terms not exceeding four years are prescribed by borough charter or ordinance. However, if under a borough apportionment city councilmen are appointed as assemblymen or elected to dual assembly-council seats, they may not be replaced until their assembly term expires as provided by city charter or ordinance, or they cease to be a member of either the assembly or council. The current term of incumbent assemblymen may not be altered under this section. This section applies to home rule and general law boroughs. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972; am § 13 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Cross reference.—See Editor's note to AS 29.18.120.

Effect of amendment.—The 1972 amendment rewrote this section.

Editor's note.—Section 20, ch. 118, SLA 1972, provides: "The terms of

selected officials who are incumbents on September 10, 1972, are not affected by this Act. Their terms expire as provided before enactment of this Act."

Sec. 29.23.130. Power generally. (a) If the borough has not adopted a manager plan, the borough executive and administrative power is vested in an elected borough mayor. If the borough has adopted a manager plan, the administrative power is vested in an appointed manager and the executive power in an elected borough mayor who has the same functions as those of the mayor of a manager-plan city under § 240 of this chapter.

(b) A borough voter is eligible to be borough mayor. The assembly may by ordinance establish residence requirements for candidates for borough mayor not exceeding three years.

(c) The borough mayor's regular term of office is three years and until a successor is elected and has qualified and begins on the first Monday following his election, which is held the first Tuesday of October, unless a different date of election is provided by ordinance. The assembly may provide by ordinance for a different term not to exceed four years, except that the current term of an incumbent borough mayor may not be altered.

(d) A borough may adopt or abandon a manager plan at any time, as provided in §§ 410—480 of this chapter. The borough mayor may not veto an ordinance or resolution calling for an election on this question. The manager has all the powers and duties of the borough mayor as chief administrative officer. If the manager plan is adopted, it becomes effective following certification of the results of the first regular election occurring at least six months after adoption of the plan. The borough mayor then serves as borough executive. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

(e) A borough adopting a manager plan may, by agreement with a city, enter into a contract providing for the manager of a city located within the borough to serve also as borough manager. A city adopting a manager plan may, by agreement with a borough, enter into a contract providing for the manager of a borough within which the city is located to serve also as city manager. Appointment and service of the manager shall be as otherwise provided for managers in §§ 130—150 and §§ 450—470 of this chapter. Nothing in this subsection affects the authority of the assembly or council to provide for other dual officeholding if the dual offices held are compatible or otherwise to appoint officers and employees in accordance with law.
(am § 1 ch 6 SLA 1975; am § 1 ch 63 SLA 1976)

Sec. 29.23.200. Composition, eligibility, election and term. (a) Each first class city has a council of six members elected by the voters at large. Each second class city has a council of seven members elected by the voters at large. The council of a first or second class city may by ordinance provide for election of members other than on an at-large basis for all members.

(b) A city voter is eligible to hold office as a member of the council. The council may by ordinance establish residence requirements for council members not exceeding three years. A council member who ceases to be eligible to be a city voter immediately forfeits that office. (§ 2 ch 63 SLA 1976)

(c) An election is held annually on the first Tuesday of October, unless a different election date or interval of years is provided by ordinance, to choose councilmen for three-year terms and until their successors are elected and have qualified. The regular term of office begins on the first Monday following the election. The council may provide by ordinance for different terms not to exceed four years, except that the current term of incumbent councilmen may not be altered. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.23.210. Procedure. (a) The council shall meet at least once every month, unless otherwise provided by ordinance. Special meetings may be held on the call of the mayor or two councilmen upon not less than 24 hours written or oral notice communicated to each member.

(b) The council shall determine its own rules and order of business and provide for keeping a journal of its proceedings.

(c) Four councilmen constitute a quorum. Four affirmative votes are required for the passage of an ordinance, resolution, or motion.

(d) The final vote on each ordinance, resolution, or substantive motion is a recorded roll call vote. All councilmen present shall vote unless the council, for special reasons, permits a member to abstain. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.23.250. Election and term of mayor. (a) A voter of a home rule or general law city is eligible to hold the office of mayor, except that a home rule city may prescribe additional residency requirements by charter. The council, for all other cities, may by ordinance establish residence requirements for candidates for mayor not exceeding three years.

(b) The mayor of a first class city is elected at large for a term of three years and until a successor is elected and has qualified. The council may provide by ordinance for a different term not to exceed four years, except that the current term of an incumbent mayor may not be altered.

(c) The mayor of a second class city is elected by and from the council for a term equal in length to a councilman's term.

(d) The mayor's regular term begins on the first Monday following his election, which is held on the first Tuesday of October, unless a different date of election is provided by ordinance. The council of a second class city shall meet on the first Monday after the regular election date and elect a mayor who takes office immediately. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Editor's note.—Section 20, ch. 118, SLA 1972, provides: "The terms of elected officials who are incumbents on September 10, 1972, are not affected by this Act. Their terms expire as provided before enactment of this Act."

Sec. 29.23.440. Adoption. (a) If the manager plan is approved, the assembly or council shall adopt the plan by ordinance or resolution.

(b) The assembly or council shall notify the Department of Community and Regional Affairs of the adoption of the manager plan. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972; am § 9 ch 200 SLA 1972)

Effect of amendment. — The 1972 amendment, effective July 1, 1972, substituted "Department of Community and Regional Affairs" for "Local Affairs Agency" in subsection (b).

Sec. 29.33.010. Scope of areawide powers. (a) First and second class boroughs shall exercise the powers as specified and in the manner specified in this chapter on an areawide basis, both inside and outside cities within their boundaries.

(b) No city, whether home rule or not, may exercise an areawide power conferred in, or assumed by means of §§ 250 — 290 of, this chapter once that power is being exercised by a borough. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972; am § 6 ch 93 SLA 1977)

Effect of amendment. — The 1977 amendment substituted "First and second class boroughs" for "Boroughs" at the beginning of subsection (a). Cited in *Jefferson v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1084 (File No. 2000), 527 P.2d 87 (1974).

Sec. 29.33.110. Board of adjustment. () The assembly is the board of adjustment for areas outside cities. The city council is the board of adjustment for the area within the city boundaries but may delegate by resolution or ordinance part or all of its functions to the borough, subject to § 70(b)(1) of this chapter, in addition to making delegations as provided for an assembly under § 245 of this chapter. Meetings of the borough board are held at the call of the presiding officer and of the city board by the mayor. The presiding officer or mayor may administer oaths and compel attendance of witnesses. Meetings and hearings of the board shall be open to the public and the board shall keep minutes of its proceedings as a public record.

(b) The board of adjustment shall hear and decide

(1) appeals regarding alleged errors in enforcement of zoning ordinances and building codes;

(2) appeals from the decisions of the planning commission on requests for conditional uses;

(3) appeals from the decisions of the planning commission on requests for variances from the terms of the zoning ordinance which are not contrary to the public interest, when a literal enforcement would deprive a property owner of rights commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same district.

(c) A variance shall not be granted because of special conditions caused by actions of the person seeking relief or for reasons of pecuniary hardship or inconvenience. A variance shall not be granted which will permit a land use in a district in which that use is prohibited. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

SENATE BILL NO. 137 by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, entitled:

SB
137

"An Act relating to the municipal code, and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Community and Regional Affairs Committee.

Fiscal note is zero.

Governor's transmittal letter follows:

February 9, 1979

The Honorable Clem Tillion
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting for your consideration a measure to amend certain features of the Alaska Municipal Code to eliminate some of its problems. The bill is very similar to last legislature's CSHB 483 am, which was introduced by the Community and Regional Affairs Committee.

200 The first section merely specifies when newly elected assemblymen take office, correcting an obvious oversight. The second deletes a redundant specification of a borough's mayoral election. AS 29.28.020 specifies the date for all municipal elections. The third section eliminates the altogether unwarranted delay in implementing the manager plan of government. The fourth straightens out the seating date for newly elected councilmen and also eliminates a redundant reference to the date of councilmanic elections.

SB Section five adds a provision for emergency meeting of
137 city councils; none now exists. A similar provision for borough assemblies is currently contained in AS 29.23.060(a).

Section six reduces the term of mayor in second class cities from three years (as a rule) to one. The rationale for the change is that a term of one year is ample where, as here, the office is filled by and from the council rather than by a vote of all the voters in the municipality.

Section 7 removes still another redundant reference to municipal election dates. Section 8 places a 60-day deadline on the assembly or council to move ahead with a manager plan following voter approval. Legally, there is no choice on the matter. The manager plan is actually adopted by the voters. The amendment merely tells the courts how long the legislature is giving the council or assembly to act.

Section 9 deletes a cross reference to other sections of the code. The proposed amendment here means that this provision will stay current when and if new areawide powers are added by the legislature. The deletion of the specific cross reference in section 10 (board of adjustment) accomplishes the same result.

Section 11 substitutes the word "borough" for the words "plating board" in identifying who may bring suit to enjoin a prohibited transfer of an interest in realty. It is the borough, and not its plating board, which is the juridical entity to sue and be sued.

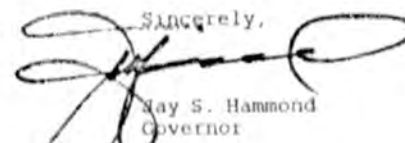
Section 12 deletes resolutions from the requirements for codification. As with legislative resolutions, there is no need to codify a municipal resolution. Section 13 revises the language defining the word "codified" and more particularly the word "ordinance." The existing language is meaningless.

Section 14 adds a new provision requiring that resolutions -- which will no longer be codified -- will be kept serially for future reference.

Section 15 revises AS 29.48.200 to conform with the changes recommended for sec. 180.

Section 16 adds a new chapter authorizing municipalities to establish public corporations or other authorities to operate public facilities or services. There is no prohibition against their doing so, and therefore home rule municipalities may do so now. This is a device which investors outside are familiar with, and it should facilitate municipal revenue bonding.

Sincerely,



Ray S. Hammond
Governor

for three-year terms and until their successors are selected and have qualified, unless different terms not exceeding four years are prescribed by borough charter or ordinance. However, if under a borough apportionment city councilmen are appointed as assemblymen or elected to dual assembly-council seats, they may not be replaced until their assembly term expires as provided by city charter or ordinance, or they cease to be a member of either the assembly or council. The current term of incumbent assemblymen may not be altered under this section. This section applies to home rule and general law boroughs. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972; am § 13 ch 118 SLA 1972)

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(b) A borough voter is eligible to be borough mayor. The assembly may by ordinance establish residence requirements for candidates for borough mayor not exceeding three years.

(c) The borough mayor's regular term of office is three years and until a successor is elected and has qualified and begins on the first Monday following his election, which is held the first Tuesday of October, unless a different date of election is provided by ordinance. The assembly may provide by ordinance for a different term not to exceed four years, except that the current term of an incumbent borough mayor may not be altered.

(d) A borough may adopt or abandon a manager plan at any time, as provided in §§ 410—480 of this chapter. The borough mayor may not veto an ordinance or resolution calling for an election on this question. The manager has all the powers and duties of the borough mayor as chief administrative officer. If the manager plan is adopted, it becomes effective following certification of the results of the first regular election occurring at least six months after adoption of the plan. The borough mayor then serves as borough executive. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

(e) A borough adopting a manager plan may, by agreement with a city, enter into a contract providing for the manager of a city located within the borough to serve also as borough manager. A city adopting a manager plan may, by agreement with a borough, enter into a contract providing for the manager of a borough within which the city is located to serve also as city manager. Appointment and service of the manager shall be as otherwise provided for managers in §§ 130—150 and §§ 450—470 of this chapter. Nothing in this subsection affects the authority of the assembly or council to provide for other dual officeholding if the dual offices held are compatible or otherwise to appoint officers and employees in accordance with law.
(am § 1 ch 6 SLA 1975; am § 1 ch 63 SLA 1976)

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(b) A city voter is eligible to hold office as a member of the council. The council may by ordinance establish residence requirements for council members not exceeding three years. A council member who ceases to be eligible to be a city voter immediately forfeits that office. (§ 2 ch 63 SLA 1976)

(c) An election is held annually on the first Tuesday of October, unless a different election date or interval of years is provided by ordinance, to choose councilmen for three-year terms and until their successors are elected and have qualified. The regular term of office begins on the first Monday following the election. The council may provide by ordinance for different terms not to exceed four years, except that the current term of incumbent councilmen may not be altered. (§ 2 ch 118 SLA 1972)

Sec. 29.23.210. Procedure. (a) The council shall meet at least once every month, unless otherwise provided by ordinance. Special meetings may be held on the call of the mayor or two councilmen upon not less than 24 hours written or oral notice communicated to each member.

(b) The council shall determine its own rules and order of business and provide for keeping a journal of its proceedings.

(c) Four councilmen constitute a quorum. Four affirmative votes are required for the passage of an ordinance, resolution, or motion.

IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

SENATE BILL NO. 137

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the municipal code; and providing for an effective date."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 29.23.040 is amended to read:

✓ Sec. 29.23.040. REGULAR TERM OF OFFICE. Assemblymen are selected for three-year terms and until their successors are selected and have qualified, unless different terms not exceeding four years are prescribed by borough charter or ordinance. The regular term of office begins on the first Monday following their election. However, if under a borough apportionment city councilmen are appointed as assemblymen or elected to dual assembly-council seats, they may not be replaced until their assembly term expires as provided by city charter or ordinance, or they cease to be a member of either the assembly or council. The current term of incumbent assemblymen may not be altered under this section. This section applies to home rule and general law boroughs.

* Sec. 2. AS 29.23.130(c) is amended to read:

✓ (c) The borough mayor's regular term of office is three years and until a successor is elected and has qualified and begins on the first Monday following his election [, WHICH IS HELD THE FIRST TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, UNLESS A DIFFERENT DATE OF ELECTION IS PROVIDED BY ORDINANCE]. The assembly may provide by ordinance for a different term not to exceed four years, except that the current term of an incumbent borough mayor may not be altered.

1 * Sec. 3. AS 29.23.130(d) is amended to read:

2 (d) A borough may adopt or abandon a manager plan at any time,
3 as provided in secs. 410 - 480 of this chapter. The borough mayor may
4 not veto an ordinance or resolution calling for an election on this
5 question. The manager has all the powers and duties of the borough
6 mayor as chief administrative officer. [IF THE MANAGER PLAN IS ADOPTED,
7 IT BECOMES EFFECTIVE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE
8 FIRST REGULAR ELECTION OCCURRING AT LEAST SIX MONTHS AFTER ADOPTION OF
9 THE PLAN.] The borough mayor then serves as borough executive.

10 * Sec. 4. AS 29.23.200(c) is amended to read:

11 (c) Councilmen are selected [AN ELECTION IS HELD ANNUALLY ON THE
12 FIRST TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, UNLESS A DIFFERENT ELECTION DATE OR INTERVAL
13 OF YEARS IS PROVIDED BY ORDINANCE, TO CHOOSE COUNCILMEN] for three-
14 year terms and until their successors are elected and have qualified.
15 The regular term of office begins on the first Monday following the
16 election. The council may provide by ordinance for different terms
17 not to exceed four years, except that the current term of incumbent
18 councilmen may not be altered.

19 * Sec. 5. AS 29.23.210(a) is amended to read:

20 (a) The council shall meet at least once every month, unless
21 otherwise provided by ordinance. Special meetings may be held on the
22 call of the mayor or two councilmen upon not less than 24 hours
23 written or oral notice communicated to each member. In an emergency,
24 a special meeting called on less than 24 hours notice is a legal
25 meeting if all members are present or there is a quorum and all absent
26 members have waived in writing the required notice. A waiver may be
27 made either before or after the time of the meeting. The waiver shall
28 be attached to and made a part of the journal for that meeting.

29 * Sec. 6. AS 29.23.250(c) is amended to read:

1 (c) The mayor of a second class city is elected by and from the
2 council for a term of one year and until a successor is elected and
3 has qualified [EQUAL IN LENGTH TO A COUNCILMAN'S TERM].

4 * Sec. 7. AS 29.23.250(d) is amended to read:

5 (d) The mayor's regular term begins on the first Monday following
6 his election [, WHICH IS HELD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, UNLESS
7 A DIFFERENT DATE OF ELECTION IS PROVIDED BY ORDINANCE]. The council
8 of a second class city shall meet on the first Monday after the regular
9 election date and elect a mayor who takes office immediately.

10 * Sec. 8. AS 29.23.440(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) If the manager plan is approved, the assembly or council
12 shall, within 60 days, adopt the plan by ordinance or resolution.

13 * Sec. 9. AS 29.33.010(b) is amended to read:

14 (b) No city, whether home rule or not, may exercise an areawide
15 power [CONFERRED IN, OR ASSUMED BY MEANS OF SECS. 250 - 290 OF, THIS
16 CHAPTER] once that power is being exercised by a borough.

17 * Sec. 10. AS 29.33.110(a) is amended to read:

18 (a) The assembly is the board of adjustment for areas outside
19 cities. The city council is the board of adjustment for the area
20 within the city boundaries but may delegate by resolution or ordinance
21 part or all of its functions to the borough [, SUBJECT TO SEC. 70(b)(1)
22 OF THIS CHAPTER,] in addition to making delegations as provided for an
23 assembly under sec. 245 of this chapter. Meetings of the borough
24 board are held at the call of the presiding officer and of the city
25 board by the mayor. The presiding officer or mayor may administer
26 oaths and compel attendance of witnesses. Meetings and hearings of
27 the board shall be open to the public and the board shall keep minutes
28 of its proceedings as a public record.

29 * Sec. 11. AS 29.33.190(a) is amended to read:

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Power
Should
rest
with
Assembly

(d) The owner or agent of the owner of land located within a subdivision who transfers, sells, or enters into a contract to sell land in a subdivision before a plat of the subdivision has been prepared, approved, and recorded, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 for each lot or parcel transferred, sold, or included in a contract to be sold. The borough [PLATTING BOARD] may enjoin a transfer, sale, or contract to sell, and may recover the penalty by appropriate legal action.

* Sec. 12. AS 29.48.180(a) is amended to read:

(a) Each ordinance [AND RESOLUTION] after adoption shall be codified.

* Sec. 13. AS 29.48.180(c)(2) is amended to read:

(2) the ordinance is a provision which establishes a rule of conduct or behavior and which is included, or to be included, in a code of ordinances or other complete system of [POSITIVE] law promulgated [BY THE COUNCIL] and kept current [BY THE CITY] at reasonable intervals.

* Sec. 14. AS 29.48 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 29.48.185. RESOLUTIONS. The assembly or council shall provide for the maintenance of a permanent file of resolutions that have been adopted.

* Sec. 15. AS 29.48.200 is amended to read:

Sec. 29.48.200. PENALTIES. For the violation of an ordinance, the assembly or council may prescribe punishment not to exceed a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both. However, the punishment authorized under this section may be imposed only if [AN ORDINANCE IS CODIFIED AND] copies of the ordinance are made available for distribution to the public at cost.

* Sec. 16. AS 29 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 59. OBLIGATIONS ISSUED ON BEHALF
OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Sec. 29.59.010. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE OBLIGATIONS FOR SPECIFIED
PURPOSES. (a) A general law municipality may establish a public
corporation or other municipal instrumentality. This public corpora-
tion or other municipal instrumentality may issue obligations to
provide the public facilities and services enumerated in AS 29.48.-
030(a).

(b) The public corporation or other municipal instrumentality
created under authority of (a) of this section shall be created and
operated solely to provide one or more of the public facilities or
services enumerated in AS 29.48.030(a).

* Sec. 17. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
10.070(c).

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH B - JUNEAU 99811

March 1, 1979

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
State Senate
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator ^{Sturgulewski} Sturgulewski:

We would like to respectfully request that the attached language be considered as a suggested amendment to Senate Bill 137.

This suggested wording would "clean-up" another section of Title 29.

This section deals with Senior Citizen Sewer and Water Assessment Deferment and the fact that the State fully pays that special assessment to the municipality involved.

The problem stems from the requirement of involvement by a local unit in a program for which it no longer has any involvement, since the State has already reimbursed the municipality for the loss of revenue created by the Senior Citizen Special Assessment Deferment program.

The section being amended relates only to renewal of the exemption each January. The revision allows the Department to waive the renewal deadline rather than requiring local councils and assemblies to be involved in the routine, annual renewal. Also, the renewal deadline is proposed to be moved from January 15 to March 15 to allow more time following the end of a calendar year for a succession of notices prior to the deadline.

This would clear up some areas of confusion and simplify the administration not only for the Department but also for the Senior Citizens and the municipality involved.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lee McAnerney
Commissioner

By: 
Palmer McCarter
Director

Enclosure

PROPOSED LEGISLATION
A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to senior citizen special
assessment exemption."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 29.63.065(b) is amended to read:

(2) A claimant receiving the exemption must file with
the department by [JANUARY] March 15 of each subsequent year a
separate application proving eligibility as of January 1 in order
to retain the exemption. Within the same year the department [THE
ASSEMBLY OR COUNCIL] for good cause shown may waive the claimant's
failure to make timely application and approve the application as
if timely filed.



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

BOX 850 • SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669
PHONE 262-4441

DON GILMAN
MAYOR

February 28, 1979

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB 137

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

It is difficult to debate the proposed amendments to Title 29, SB 137 when the reasons for the requested changes are not known.

A.S. 29.23.040 Proposed Amendment "The regular term of office begins on the first Monday following their election."

The above amendment will create difficulties with most municipal elections. The Alaska Municipal Clerks Association adopted a uniform model election code for local elections, and most of us have our elections on the first Tuesday in October. In this borough some of the city clerks have allowed us to combine their elections with the borough election. All 5 cities and the borough has the regular election on the first Tuesday in October. We use the same polling places and in most instances the same election judges and split the expense.

In the Kenai Peninsula Borough there are 26 precincts, some in remote areas. At times we cannot get all the ballots back to this office until the Monday following the election. We start canvassing at 9 A.M. on that particular Monday. Canvassing is sometimes continued until Tuesday a.m. The election is certified Tuesday night by the assembly and if the elected or appointed candidate is present he assumes the office on that night.

It seems to me the assembly and Mayor's term should begin when the election is certified and the person has been administered the oath of office. Occasionally an elected person is certified, but may be out of town on that particular night or ill and cannot be administered the oath until a later date. (He has 30 days from date of election or appointment to take the oath and be seated.)

Each municipality has its own problems with timing and coordination of the entire election process. For example, our ballots returning from the Hope Precinct, leave Hope on Friday; 2 P.M. They arrive

*Gene: Don
Alma said
some at being today
Please check today
to find out for sure
whether amendment
needed or not
sent to Jack
C. probably a/*

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
February 28, 1979
Page 2.

at the Soldotna Post Office on Saturday after the Post Office has closed. Mail leaves Hope only on Tuesday and Friday.

English Bay and Port Graham mail pick up is on Friday; weather permitting. Cook Inlet Aviation gets the mail out usually after 1 P.M. from these areas. The pilot put these packets in the mail at Homer sometime late Friday. The mail leaves Homer about 12:30 or 1 p.m. on Friday, so the materials do not reach Soldotna until Monday. The Post Office is usually closed on Monday as this is Columbus Day. We make arrangements with the postmaster to pick up what we can on Saturday, but sometimes this is inconvenient for the postal employees.

Sec. 2. A.S. 29.23.130 (c) indicates deletion from Title 29 of the Tuesday in October for the regular election day, which leads me to believe the state may be considering combining municipal with state elections. Most municipal clerks will object to this, however, there may be some who have different procedures set out in charters, and they might not object to the combination.

The reasons we would object to combining with the State are:

1. Polling place space is limited; ballot boxes, booths limited.
2. State election law and municipal election laws differ to some extent.
3. Municipal Clerks would not want the legality of their elections to depend on state management or vice versa.
4. Combining the city/borough with state elections would be most confusing. We have found this true at times when combining our city and borough elections. The judges get very busy at certain hours, and the voter may put his city ballots in the borough ballot box or his questioned ballot in the borough questioned ballot envelope.

I have talked with the City Clerk of Soldotna, also Kenai and our assembly representative from Homer. You will probably receive more correspondence on this subject.

It seems once a procedure has been established and people get accustomed to it, it is difficult to change.

Yours very truly,

Frances Brymer

(Mrs) Frances Brymer,
Borough Clerk

*Copy to
document to
Kenai*

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTORAL REFORM
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
465-3822

QUESTIONNAIRE-LOCAL OFFICIALS

1. ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF CONSOLIDATING LOCAL AND STATE ELECTIONS?

____ YES ~~XXXXX~~ NO - see copy of letter attached.

Comments:

2. SHOULD THE STATE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS?

____ YES ☒ NO

Comments:

3. HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS?

People should be educated that local elections are also important
More publicity on voter registration via news media and radio for state elections; articles stressing responsibility of voter toward local govt.

4. WHAT SPECIFIC CHANGES WOULD YOU RECOMMEND IN IMPROVING AND SIMPLIFYING ELECTIONS?

- later-

5. ANY COMMENTS ON SB 126, 127: SB 126 - no comment.

I know the municipal clerks are supporting SB 127, but I have reservations as to how this would work. There are a great number of municipalities in the State; it would take some cooperation from all to get the input into the

6. ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS: system on who voted in municipal elections - of which there are many throughout the year.

- if you are in no great hurry - will come up with some suggestions. Personally, I do not feel state election laws are all that bad, the state just needs to follow them.

NAME: Frances Brymer, Clerk
Kenai Peninsula Borough

ADDRESS: Soldotna, Ak. 99669

CITY: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE: 262-4441, ext 220-221

The Municipal Clerks appreciate your consulting us. Thank you.

Gene

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CSSB 137

Title Relating to the municipal code

Requested by Senate Finance

Date 3/10/79

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Revenue

Program Category Affected General Government

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Treasury Management

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Authority for home rule or general law municipalities to issue revenue bonds will potentially saturate the market for these issues and bring all tax exempt revenue bonding under critical scrutiny by the United States Treasury. Such issues would further be in direct competition with similar state issues. It is further questionable that home rule or general law municipalities could market such debt at favorable rates on an individual basis and as such could potentially require state assistance at some time in the future.

IV. DATE 3/10/79

PREPARED BY Peter A. Bushre, Deputy Commissioner

AGENCY Department of Revenue

PHONE 465-2350

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

SENATE BILL NO. 137 by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, entitled:

SB
137

"An Act relating to the municipal code; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Community and Regional Affairs Committee.

Fiscal note is zero.

Governor's transmittal letter follows:

February 9, 1979

The Honorable Clem Tillion
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting for your consideration a measure to amend certain features of the Alaska Municipal Code to eliminate some of its problems. The bill is very similar to last legislature's CSMB 483 am, which was introduced by the Community and Regional Affairs Committee.

The first section merely specifies when newly elected assemblymen take office, correcting an obvious oversight. The second deletes a redundant specification of a borough's mayoral election. AS 29.28.020 specifies the date for all municipal elections. The third section eliminates the altogether unwarranted delay in implementing the manager plan of government. The fourth straightens out the seating date for newly elected councilmen and also eliminates a redundant reference to the date of councilmanic elections.

200

SB Section five adds a provision for emergency meeting of
137 city councils; none now exists. A similar provision for borough assemblies is currently contained in AS 29.23.060(a).

Section six reduces the term of mayor in second class cities from three years (as a rule) to one. The rationale for the change is that a term of one year is ample where, as here, the office is filled by and from the council rather than by a vote of all the voters in the municipality.

Section 7 removes still another redundant reference to municipal election dates. Section 8 places a 60-day deadline on the assembly or council to move ahead with a manager plan following voter approval. Legally, there is no choice on the matter. The manager plan is actually adopted by the voters. The amendment merely tells the courts how long the legislature is giving the council or assembly to act.

Section 9 deletes a cross reference to other sections of the code. The proposed amendment here means that this provision will stay current when and if new areawide powers are added by the legislature. The deletion of the specific cross reference in section 10 (board of adjustment) accomplishes the same result.

Section 11 substitutes the word "borough" for the words "planning board" in identifying who may bring suit to enjoin a prohibited transfer of an interest in realty. It is the borough, and not its planning board, which is the juridical entity to sue and be sued.

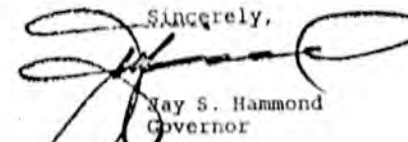
Section 12 deletes resolutions from the requirements for codification. As with legislative resolutions, there is no need to codify a municipal resolution. Section 13 revises the language defining the word "codified" and more particularly the word "ordinance." The existing language is meaningless.

Section 14 adds a new provision requiring that resolutions -- which will no longer be codified -- will be kept serially for future reference.

Section 15 revises AS 29.48.200 to conform with the changes recommended for sec. 180.

Section 16 adds a new chapter authorizing municipalities to establish public corporations or other authorities to operate public facilities or services. There is no prohibition against their doing so, and therefore home rule municipalities may do so now. This is a device which investors outside are familiar with, and it should facilitate municipal revenue bonding.

Sincerely,



Ray S. Hammond
Governor

SCOMM

#10:63

The Alaska Public Forum



NANA Survey Summary

March, 1979

INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1978, NANA requested state assistance in order to begin a process to establish an overall regional strategy plan. In an effort to establish goals and priorities with the villages, a survey was conducted in November/December 1978. It was designed and conducted by the Alaska Public Forum in conjunction with Mauneluk and NANA.

The categories involved included: subsistence; employment; community services; transportation; and community ties.

The following analysis provides a synopsis of the survey results which may be used in policy planning by and for the NANA region.

Public meetings which will be held in April, will serve as a follow-up to the survey to cover any areas villages may feel need to be added or emphasized; and, to provide to the individual communities an overview of the survey results of the region as a whole.

The funding for this project was provided by:
Alaska Public Forum, Office of the Governor;
Alaska Department of Transportation and Public
Facilities; and, the U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development.

METHODOLOGY

The NANA survey was designed to provide information which reflected the attitudes and activities of people from all communities and lifestyles of the NANA Region. The communities surveyed included: Kotzebue (pop. 2431), Ambler (pop. 217), Buckland (pop. 172), Deering (pop. 100), Kiana (pop. 314), Kivalina (pop. 208), Kobuk (pop. 60), Noatak (pop. 261), Noorvik (pop. 527), Selawik (pop. 521), Shungnak (pop. 182).

Interviews were conducted with a random sampling of adults, by household, living in these communities. The adult is defined as a person 18 years of age or older. The total number of interviews conducted was 355. Of these, 161 households were sampled in Kotzebue and an additional 194 households were sampled in the remaining 10 communities of the NANA Region. The number of households randomly sampled in each community was determined by the population size of each.

VILLAGE SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

<u>Community</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>
Ambler	17
Buckland	18
Deering	14
Kiana	26
Kivalina	18
Kobuk	8
Noatak	21
Noorvik	32
Selawik	31
Shungnak	9
Kotzebue	<u>161</u>
	355

The survey was conducted during December of 1978. Interviewers were hired by Mauneluk Association with CETA funds and are all residents of the NANA Region. Training of interviewers was provided by Northrim Associates with supervision throughout the field work provided by the Alaska Public Forum. Interviews were conducted in English or Inupiat and required 45 to 75 minutes to administer.

HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

The total sample of 355 households with 1,805 people represents 36.2% of the entire population of the Region. (4,993 population, State Revenue Sharing.) The average household in the Region has 5.08 people residing in it. The range is from single occupant homes (9.6%) to homes with 13 individuals (0.1%).

Children 12 years and younger are found in 66.2% of the households. The range is from single child households (20% of all households) to households with 7 children (0.3% of all households). Teen-agers, 13-17 years, are found in 40.3% of all households. They range from households with only one youth (18.6% of all households) to 6 teen-agers (0.3% of all households).

Almost half of all the households have two adults (42.3% of all households). The range is from one adult (14.6% of all households), to households with 8 adults (0.6%).

Of the respondents, 50% are male and 50% are female. The average age of respondents overall is 38.4 years and the median age is 34.3 years.

The majority of respondents are heads of households, male heads of household being 29.6% and female heads of household 36.1%. Sons or daughters of the head of households are 16.5% of the sample.

The educational level of respondents is somewhat higher for Kotzebue residents than village residents. Fifty-four percent of the Kotzebue respondents indicate an educational level of twelve years or more while only 36.1% of the village respondents indicate this same level.

Taken on the whole, the respondents have been in their respective communities for a long period of time, with the average length of residency being 25 years overall, 20 years in Kotzebue and 30 years in the villages.

The following analysis of the NANA survey results was conducted by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBSISTENCE	PAGE 1
EMPLOYMENT	PAGE 5
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PAGE 12
TRANSPORTATION	PAGE 16
COMMUNITY TIES	PAGE 19

SUBSISTENCE

SUMMARY: The leadership of the NANA region has indicated that the maintenance of subsistence activities is of the highest priority. Overall, the survey seems to show that a large portion of the NANA population still depends on subsistence as a major source of food. Two-thirds of the people interviewed indicated that they hunted for at least one-half of their meat. The young are continuing the subsistence lifestyle. Sharing seems to be prevalent among the hunters and gatherers with 91% indicating that they share food. It appears that people who have jobs for pay continue to participate in subsistence activities.

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF WORK PATTERNS
AND TYPE OF FOOD EATEN

Proportion of Meals where Meat Is Purchased at the Store

	<u>No Meals Purchased</u>	<u>¼ Meals Purchased</u>	<u>½ Meals Purchased</u>	<u>More Than ½ Meals Purchased</u>
Unemployed	19%	58	19	4 = 100
Part-time employed	11	63	24	2 = 100
Full-time employed	0	61	39	0 = 100

Proportion of Meals where Meat Is Hunted or Gathered

	<u>No Meals Gathered</u>	<u>¼ Meals Gathered</u>	<u>½ Meals Gathered</u>	<u>More Than ½ Meals Gathered</u>
Unemployed	4	29	35	32 = 100
Part-time employed	5	37	36	22 = 100
Full-time employed	5	35	30	30 = 100

Looking at different age groups, subsistence activities seem to be maintained by the youth. Roughly, half of each of the five age groups are doing 5-10 activities throughout the year, while only 1-5% don't hunt at all. See Table 2.

TABLE 2: DIFFERENCES IN SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY
AMONG FIVE AGE GROUPS

Number of Subsistence Activities	Age				
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	Over 54
None	1%	2	4	0	5
1-4	39	27	27	22	29
5-10	42	56	52	61	50
11 or more	18	15	17	17	16
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
No. of Respondents:	74	89	48	51	56

Longtime residents are a bit more likely to be active in subsistence activities. There was almost no difference between men and women, and the unemployed and employed in subsistence activity. Although the unemployed are slightly more intensely involved in hunting and gathering, it is interesting to note the continued participation of the full-time employed in subsistence activities. See Tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3: DIFFERENCE IN SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY
BY YEARS LIVED IN THE COMMUNITY

Number of Subsistence Activities	Years			
	0-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-20 Years	Over 20 Years
None	3%	0	2	3
1-4	34	13	42	25
5-10	48	81	42	54
11 or more	15	6	14	18
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Number of Respondents:	60	16	67	175

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES
IN RELATION TO WORK PATTERNS

	<u>No Activities</u>	<u>1-4 Activities¹</u>	<u>5-9 Activities</u>	<u>10 or more Activities</u>	
Unemployed	3%	32	45	20	= 100%
Part-time employed	2	31	52	15	= 100
Full-time employed	5	24	57	14	= 100

¹These include: caribou, moose, seal, 5 species of fish, birds, whale, bear, berries, trapping, crafts, eggs and plant gathering.

We know that 91% of NANA residents share food, but only about 15% of those sharing food also trade. Thus, sharing appears to be a significant way that those who do fewer subsistence activities add large amounts of subsistence foods to their diets. From Table 5 it appears that those with higher incomes are more likely to trade for food, but it is generally not done.

Percent of those who share food that also trade for food.

Income	TABLE 5:	Yes, we trade for food	No, don't trade for food		
\$ 5000 or less		14%	86	=	100% 58
\$ 5000-14,999		17	83	=	100 110
\$15000 or more		19	81	=	100 106
			n =		274

The survey results confirm the assertion that NANA residents are heavily engaged in subsistence activities and that the food hunted and gathered accounts for over half of the food consumed by the respondents. Since young people are actively engaged in subsistence activities, it may be projected that continual use can be anticipated as long as the resource base is maintained.

EMPLOYMENT:

SUMMARY: The survey results seem to indicate people are more willing to work inside the NANA region rather than relocating outside the region. Among the untapped skills are fixing machinery and welding which fall into the category of trades and teaching, typing, care of others, which fall into the area of services as well as some regional skills such as skin-sewing and ivory carving.

Preference for working for pay at different times of the year was clearly expressed. One-fourth of the respondents indicated a preference for not working during the summer months when subsistence gathering and hunting are done. With only 8% of the native population employed full-time, the current situation is that the vast majority of the native population is either working part-time (45%) or are unemployed (47%). When asked "how does this household meet their daily needs," multiple answers were given by most respondents. In addition to jobs, almost 42% of the Kotzebue respondents indicated that subsistence hunting and fishing was important, while slightly over 80% of the village respondents said subsistence activities helped meet their families' daily needs. Eighteen point six percent of the Kotzebue respondents said food stamps and other forms of government aid contributed, while 24.8% of the village respondents said they relied on some sort of government assistance.

ANALYSIS: One of the options open to NANA residents is to manage commercial resource development and the corresponding job opportunities. At this time in the NANA region there is a pool of skills and labor available for work.

In Table 6, 18% of the respondents reported that they have skills in the trades and are not working now. Likewise, on support services, 12% of the respondents are skilled people who are not currently working. Half of the respondents said they had not worked in the past year. The availability of jobs is unknown.

TABLE 6: COMPARISON OF TYPES OF SKILLS PEOPLE HAVE
AMONG THREE EMPLOYMENT GROUPS

(figures represent percentage of total number of native respondents)

	Trades ¹	Services ²	Regional Skills ³	Other
Unemployed	18%	12%	14%	8%
Part-time employed	13%	15%	7%	6%
Full-time employed	2%	3%	1%	1%

Number of respondents = 254

¹Trades--fixing machinery, welding

²Services--teaching, helping sick, typing, taking care of children

³Regional skills--ivory carving, basket making, skin sewing, sewing.

Table 7 shows that about one-quarter of NANA residents do not want to work for pay during the summer and would like to be employed in the winter months.

Table 7 shows the proportion of people who expressed a preference for working in certain months in each village. In every case two to three times more people want work during the winter months. In important subsistence months: June; July; and August only 10% of the people report they want to work for pay.

TABLE 7: PERCENT OF PEOPLE STRONGLY WANTING WORK DURING THE MONTHS IN EACH VILLAGE

	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Kivalina</u>	<u>Ambler</u>	<u>Kobuk</u>	<u>Buckland</u>	<u>Deering</u>	<u>Selawik</u>	<u>Noorvik</u>	<u>Kiana</u>	<u>Noatak</u>	<u>Shungnak</u>
January	32%	11%	12%	0%	6%	8%	16%	12%	39%	23%	33%
February	32	11	12	0	6	8	16	15	35	28	33
March	28	11	12	0	6	8	16	15	39	23	33
April	25	16	12	0	0	8	19	9	35	28	22
May	18	5	0	0	6	0	16	15	23	28	11
June	8	11	0	12	6	16	19	12	4	19	11
July	5	11	0	12	6	8	25	12	4	14	0
August	8	22	12	12	0	8	25	18	12	14	0
September	18	11	12	12	6	0	19	15	15	28	0
October	24	16	12	12	6	0	16	15	27	33	11
November	29	11	12	0	6	0	22	18	31	23	33
December	29	11	12	0	6	0	16	18	31	19	33
No. of Respondents:	161	18	17	8	18	12	31	32	26	21	9

Tables 8 and 8a show the relationship between subsistence activities and desired time for work more clearly. These Tables show that those most active in subsistence, especially in the summer, are the ones who do not want to work for pay during the same time.

TABLE 8: MONTHLY COMPARISONS OF ACTIVITY
IN SUBSISTENCE AND DESIRE TIME FOR WORK

	Want Work	No Preference	Don't Want to work	
<u>January</u>				
Not active	28%	61	11	= 100%
Active some of month	21	71	8	= 100
<u>February</u>				
Not active	28	62	10	= 100
Active some of month	21	70	9	= 100
<u>March</u>				
Not active	26	63	11	= 100
Active some of month	20	68	12	= 100
<u>April</u>				
Not active	27	63	10	= 100
Active some of month	14	71	15	= 100
<u>May</u>				
Not active	18	65	17	= 100
Active some of month	16	66	18	= 100
<u>June</u>				
Not active	10	63	27	= 100
Active some of month	11	63	26	= 100
<u>July</u>				
Not active	3	65	26	= 100
Active some of month	5	63	28	= 100
Active most of month	0	83	17	= 100
<u>August</u>				
Not active	10	67	23	= 100
Active some of month	13	63	24	= 100
Active most of month	12	60	28	= 100
<u>September</u>				
Not active	18	67	15	= 100
Active some of month	16	65	19	= 100
Active most of month	37	38	25	= 100
<u>October</u>				
Not active	20	64	16	= 100
Active some of month	23	67	10	= 100
Active most of month	33	67	0	= 100
<u>November</u>				
Not active	25	63	12	= 100
Active some of month	24	68	8	= 100
Active most of month	33	67	0	= 100
<u>December</u>				
Not active	25	62	13	= 100
Active some of month	21	69	10	= 100
Active most of month	50	50	0	= 100

Number of Respondents: 318

Table 8a:

MONTHLY SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY IN THE VILLAGES

(percentage)

	Kotzebue	Kivalina	Ambler	Kobuk	Buckland	Deering	Selawik	Noorvik	Kiana	Noatak	Shungnak
<u>January</u>											
Not active	80	61	53	75	61	50	84	66	77	67	89
Active part of month	20	39	47	25	39	50	16	34	23	33	11
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>February</u>											
Not active	83	66	53	75	67	50	84	66	73	71	56
Active part of month	17	34	47	25	33	50	16	34	27	29	44
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>March</u>											
Not active	77	61	59	75	61	58	81	59	62	52	44
Active part of month	23	39	41	25	39	42	19	41	38	48	56
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>April</u>											
Not active	70	72	47	75	72	42	77	63	73	43	56
Active part of month	30	28	53	25	28	58	23	37	27	57	44
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>May</u>											
Not active	62	44	29	50	56	33	42	47	58	38	33
Active part of month	38	56	71	50	44	67	58	53	42	62	67
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>June</u>											
Not active	42	11	29	0	6	33	19	34	31	24	33
Active part of month	56	89	71	100	94	67	77	66	69	71	67
Active most of month	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>July</u>											
Not active	30	17	0	13	17	0	36	34	15	9	33
Active part of month	67	83	100	87	83	100	60	66	81	81	67
Active most of month	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>August</u>											
Not active	25	6	0	0	6	0	13	13	15	5	11
Active part of month	68	78	59	100	88	58	84	87	73	81	78
Active most of month	8	16	41	0	6	42	3	0	12	14	11
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>September</u>											
Not active	37	17	6	0	17	8	36	13	12	5	11
Active part of month	61	83	94	100	83	92	64	87	88	86	78
Active most of month	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>October</u>											
Not active	42	17	12	25	17	17	55	44	39	29	22
Active part of month	57	83	88	75	83	83	45	56	61	71	78
Active most of month	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>November</u>											
Not active	43	56	59	38	50	58	32	41	46	33	22
Active part of month	56	44	41	62	50	42	68	59	54	67	78
Active most of month	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>December</u>											
Not active	65	61	59	75	83	42	45	50	92	52	67
Active part of month	34	39	41	25	17	58	55	50	8	48	33
Active most of month	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Willingness to work and available skills do not complete the employment picture. Resource development may mean relocation of a single individual, household or a village.

Table 9 shows the percent of people in each village who are willing to work in three likely places: Kotzebue, in a city outside NANA, and a camp outside NANA. Preference depends on the village, but there is more desire to relocate in Kotzebue rather than any place outside NANA, and generally a greater preference to remain in the region than to go outside, even if the job was located at a camp.

TABLE 9: WILLINGNESS TO WORK OUTSIDE VILLAGE (percentage)

	Kotzebue	Kivalina	Ambler	Kobuk	Buckland	Deering	Selawik	Noorvik	Kiana	Noatak	Shungnak	all villages
Willing to work in Kotzebue	DNH	61	81	63	67	33	86	72	67	81	56	66.7
Willing to work in a city outside NANA	68	56	63	38	67	67	61	75	62	62	44	59.5
Willing to work in a camp or village outside NANA	68	67	80	28	61	58	71	78	77	76	44	65
Number of Respondents:	157	18	16	3	18	12	28	32	24	21	9	186

If we compare what people want with what they actually did, a similar pattern exists. Table 10 shows the different locations where people actually worked in the past year. The vast majority of work sites was in NANA. See Table 10.

TABLE 10: Percent of People Working in 6 Different Locations

Nana village	41%
Other village	2%
Kotzebue	43%
Nome	.5%
Somewhere else in Alaska	0%
Pipeline camp	13%

Employment opportunities would be more useful inside the NANA region, either in a village or in Kotzebue.

Table 11 shows employment patterns in each village, and the number of unemployed in each village. "Unemployed" means those respondents who said they didn't have a job in the last year. As noted earlier, the vast majority of people interviewed were either unemployed or had part time jobs.

TABLE 11: WORKING PATTERNS IN THE VILLAGES

	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Kivalina</u>	<u>Ambler</u>	<u>Kobuk</u>	<u>Buckland</u>	<u>Deering</u>	<u>Selawik</u>	<u>Noorvik</u>	<u>Kiana</u>	<u>Noatak</u>	<u>Shungnak</u>
Unemployed	46%	50	24	50	50	50	48	56	46	71	22
Part-time employed	46	50	52	50	44	50	39	38	46	29	56
Full-time employed	8	0	24	0	6	0	13	6	8	0	22
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Number of Persons											
Unemployed	74	9	4	4	9	6	15	18	12	15	2
Number of Respondents	161	18	17	8	18	12	31	32	26	21	9

If the NANA labor force is to be used and developed, future economic development projects should be directed to locate within the NANA region and encouraged to generate jobs in both the areas of trade and services. If possible, job opportunities should accommodate the seasonal commitments of subsistence hunters.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Summary:

In recent years many new services have been provided in the NANA communities. Items such as water and sewer systems or cross-wind runways. Often times these things are initially paid for by the federal or state government, but the cost of operating and maintaining them is the responsibility of local people. Therefore, participants in the survey were asked how important the service was in light of local responsibility to pay for its maintenance.

Included in the list were services that local communities have supported for a long time, such as search and rescue and volunteer fire fighting.

The highest priorities for the villages appear to be search and rescue and airport maintenance. Kotzebue residents agree with those but add fire fighting equipment to the top two. Villages vary in their priorities which points up the differences in needs from community to community. Responses were measured against those who were employed versus unemployed, and by income levels. Only slight changes were apparent with these variables.

ANALYSIS:

Each of the villages had a choice of services they thought were important and would be willing to pay for. In all but two cases the villages ranked search and rescue as the most important community service. Overall, the highest priority went to: 1) search and rescue, 2) maintaining the airport, 3) fire protection, and 4) community center activities. There were considerable differences among the villages, as displayed in the following table.

TABLE 12:

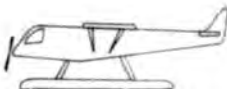
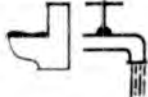
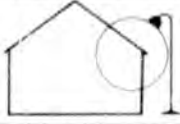
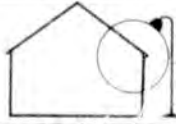
RANKINGS OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
BY EACH VILLAGE IN THE SURVEY

	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Kivalina</u>	<u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Kobuk</u>	<u>Buckland</u>	<u>Deering</u>	<u>Selawik</u>	<u>Noorvik</u>	<u>Kiana</u>	<u>Nostok</u>	<u>Shungnak</u>	<u>All Villages</u>
Search and rescue	1	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire fighting equipment	2	5	3	1	5	2	7	10	1	2	5	4
Maintain airport	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	1
Sewer	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	8	2	4	6	6
Street lights	5	6	2	8	6	2	6	4	2	2	5	5
Community center activities	6	4	3	1	2	3	4	3	2	3	1	2
Maintain roads	7	7	1	3	5	6	10	7	6	5	5	10
Jail	8	2	2	7	3	8	9	5	5	5	4	9
Garbage	9	5	2	2	3	2	8	4	4	8	7	7
Playground	10	6	2	6	4	3	4	9	2	5	5	8
Community shower	11	6	4	2	3	6	5	12	8	6	3	10
Heated shelter	12	5	1	4	6	5	2	6	3	2	1	3
Firemen (paid)	13	7	5	6	7	7	11	11	7	7	8	11

1 means very important and willing to pay a lot
13 means least important and not willing to pay for

Ranking of Community Services - Kotzebue

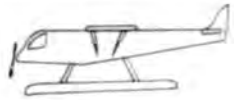
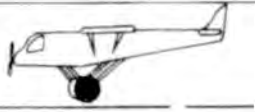
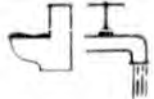
table 12

search and rescue priority 1*	   
firefighting equipment priority 2	  
maintain airport priority 3	 
sewer (and water) priority 4	
street lights priority 5	  
community center activities priority 6	
maintain roads priority 7	
jail priority 8	
garbage priority 9	 
playground priority 10	 
community shower priority 11	
heated airport shelter priority 12	 
paid firemen priority 13*	 

* Priority 1: Very important, community would be willing to pay a lot for maintenance.
Priority 13: Least important, community not willing to pay for maintenance.

Ranking of Community Services - All Villages

table #2

search and rescue priority 1*	   
maintain airport priority 1*	 
community center activities priority 2	
heated airport shelter priority 3	 
firefighting equipment priority 4	  
street lights priority 5	  
sewer (and water) priority 6	
garbage priority 7	 
playground priority 8	 
jail priority 9	
maintain roads priority 10	
community shower priority 10	
paid firemen priority 11*	 

* Priority 1: Very important, community would be willing to pay a lot for maintenance.
Priority 11: Least important, community not willing to pay for maintenance.

To see if different subgroups rate services differently, three variables were used: income, employment status, and **village size**. As in the subsistence section, the greatest differences exist between the higher income group (more than \$15,000 a year) and the others.

Higher income people gave more importance to fire protection, airport, sewers, community center activities, and jails. Their interest probably lie more with protection of property and assets, since they are more likely to own property.

TABLE 13: RANKING OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
BY THREE INCOME GROUPS

	<u>Less Than \$5,000</u>	<u>\$5,000- \$14,999</u>	<u>\$15,000 & Up</u>
Search and rescue	1	1	1
Maintain airport	2	2	3
Street lights	3	5	6
Community center activities	4	3	4
Sewer	5	7	4
Garbage	6	10	9
Fire fighting equipment	7	4	2
Heated shelter	8	6	10
Maintain roads	8	8	7
Playground	9	9	8
Jail	10	11	5
Community shower	11	12	11
Paid Firemen	12	13	12

1. most important and willing to pay a lot
13. least important and not willing to pay

There are also differences between the full-time workers and the unemployed. Like the highest income group, the fully employed people are concerned with property related services. This tendency is not a major difference though. Community showers, playgrounds, and paid firemen are considered less important by all groups.

See Table 14.

TABLE 14:

RANKINGS OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
COMPARING THREE EMPLOYMENT GROUPS

	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Part-time Employed</u>	<u>Full-time Employed</u>
Search and rescue	1	1	1
Maintain airport	2	2	3
Community center activities	3	4	2
Street lights	3	7	8
Fire fighting equipment	4	3	2
Sewer	5	4	1
Heated shelter	6	8	5
Maintain roads	7	5	4
Jail	8	9	2
Garbage	9	10	2
Playground	10	6	5
Community shower	11	11	6
Paid Firemen	12	12	7

1. most important and willing to pay a lot.
12. least important and not willing to pay for.

From Table 15, the larger city, Kotzebue, differs from the villages in that there is slightly more emphasis on the services of airport maintenance, sewers, and road maintenance than in the villages. These differences probably serve to highlight the variation in conditions between outlying villages and Kotzebue.

TABLE 15: RANKINGS OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
COMPARING KOTZEBUE AND OTHER NANA VILLAGES

	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Other Villages</u>
Search and rescue	1	1
Fire fighting equipment	2	5
Maintain airport	3	2
Sewer	4	6
Street lights	5	7
Community center activities	6	3
Maintain roads	7	10
Jail	8	12
Garbage	9	9
Playground	10	8
Community shower	11	11
Heated shelter	12	4
Firemen	13	13

- 1 = most important and willing to pay a lot
13 = least important and not willing to pay for

All agencies responsible for the provision of capital improvements should be aware of the current preferences of NANA residents. New facilities and services should be planned based on the ability and interest of the community to pay for the maintenance and operation of the structure or service.

TRANSPORTATION

Summary:

Overall the survey indicates that the majority of the travel done by NANA residents is within the region and the most common mode is by air. When transportation facilities were ranked, both Kotzebue and village respondents gave the highest preference to 1st, trail markers, second, trail shelters and third, airport shelters. It appears that most surface and water travel is subsistence related, while air travel is largely for work and to visit. Individual villages varied their rank order.

ANALYSIS:

The transportation needs of a community may depend on what kind of equipment is available.

Table 16 shows a sample of the types of vehicles in each village. In all but Kotzebue, cars and trucks are not used much. Sno-gos and boats appear to supply most of the needs. As expected, the types of vehicles owned is stratified by income and employment: the wealthier owning planes and cars.

TABLE 16: EQUIPMENT IN EACH HOUSEHOLD OF NANA COMMUNITIES
(figure represents number owned)

	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Kivalina</u>	<u>Ambler</u>	<u>Kobuk</u>	<u>Buckland</u>	<u>Deering</u>	<u>Selawik</u>	<u>Noorvik</u>	<u>Kiana</u>	<u>Noatak</u>	<u>Shungnak</u>
Car, truck	52	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	5	0	2
Sno-go	98	12	16	5	12	9	22	24	19	18	7
Cycle	48	1	7	2	2	4	1	5	4	2	0
Boat	76	13	14	5	11	7	24	26	18	18	6
Plane	11	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0

Table 17 shows that private airplanes are not as subsistence related as are boats and sno-gos. Those individuals most active in subsistence, though, appear to have access to all modes of transportation.

TABLE 17: EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP BY INTENSITY OF ACTIVITY IN SUBSISTENCE

Equipment	No Activities	1-4 Activities	5-10 Activities	Over 10 Activities	Number of Respondents
Car-truck	3%	26	59	12 = 100%	65
Sno-go	2	28	56	14 = 100	214
Cycle	5	30	54	11 = 100	67
Boat	2	22	60	16 = 100	193
Plane	0	44	38	18 = 100	16

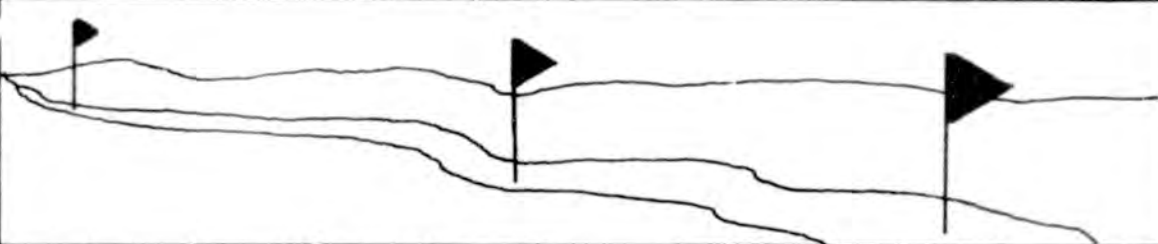
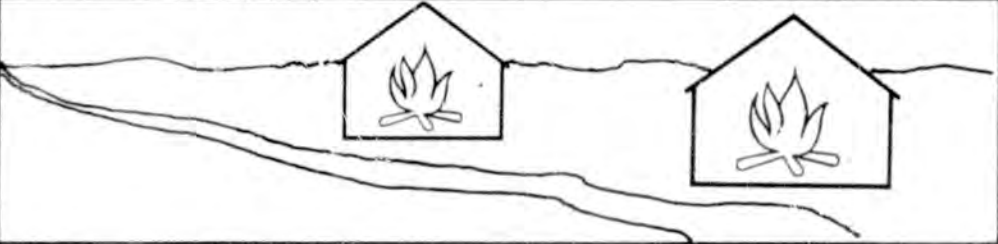
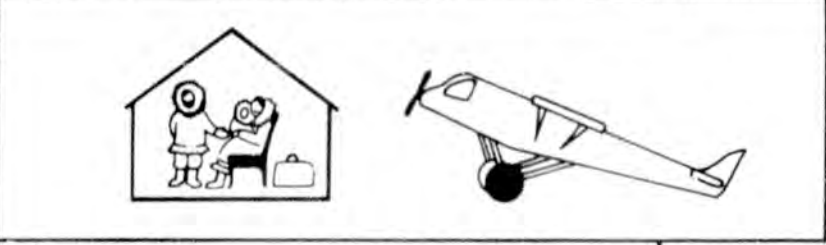
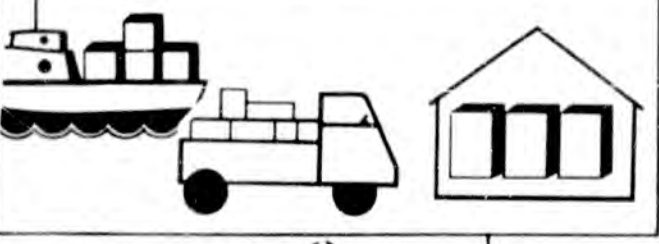
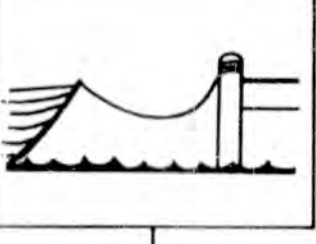
The kind of equipment available then, may determine the kind of transportation services and facilities desired in each community. Table 18 shows that even though more cars and planes are available, trail markers and shelters are still very important. This trend is consistent with the need for search and rescue services also. The development of roads and streets is not overwhelmingly important, and transportation more suited to the arctic environment is valued. There are variations in ranked preference from village to village, however a common trend is evident.

TABLE 18: RANKING OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES WITHIN EACH VILLAGE

Transportation Services	Kotzebue	Kivalina	Ambler	Kobuk	Buckland	Deering	Selawik	Noorvik	Kiana	Noatak	Shungnak	All villages except Kotzebue
Trail Markers	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Trail shelters	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Airport shelter	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	2
Freight shelters	4	2	2	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	3
Streets	5	2	2	3	4	6	5	3	4	5	3	4
Docks	6	3	3	5	6	5	6	6	5	6	4	5
Roads to other villages	7	3	4	3	7	7	7	5	6	4	5	5
Number of Respondents:	161	18	17	8	18	12	30	30	26	21	9	189

Ranking of Transportation Services-Kotzebue

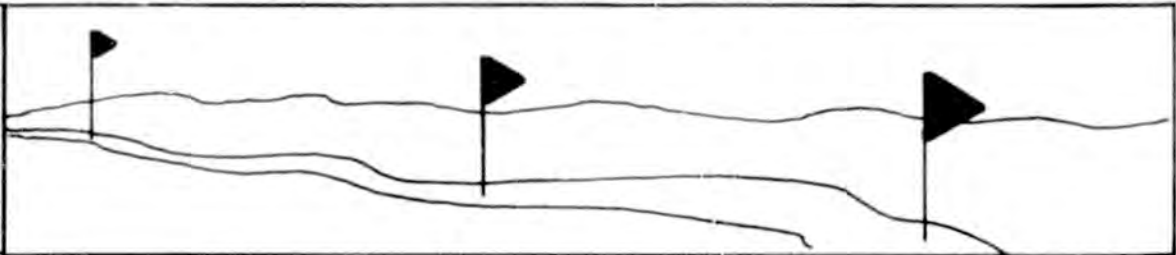
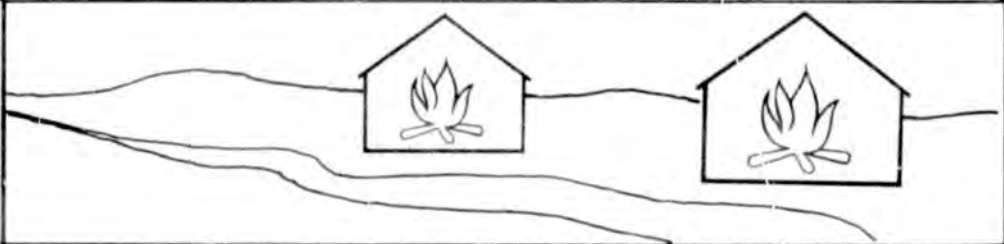
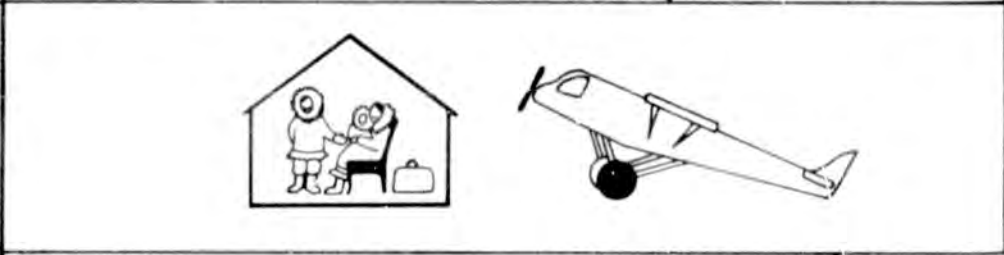
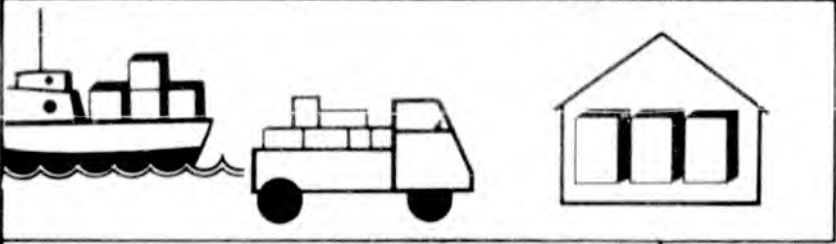
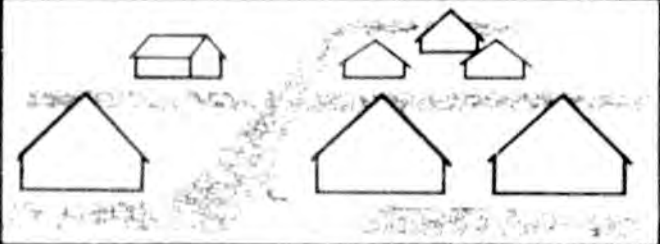
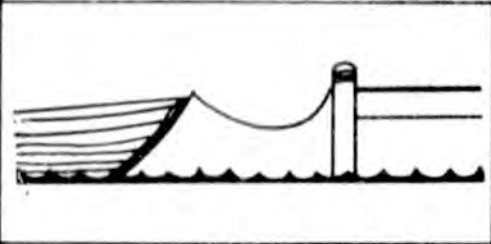
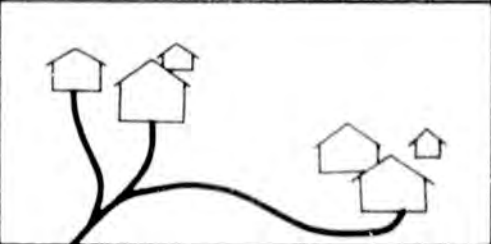
table 18

trail markers priority 1*	
trail shelters priority 2	
airport shelters priority 3	
freight shelter priority 4	
streets priority 5	
docks priority 6	
roads to other villages priority 7*	

* Priority 1: Most important transportation services
Priority 7: Least important transportation services

Ranking of Transportation Services- All Villages execept Kotzebue

table 18

trail markers priority 1*	
trail shelters priority 2	
airport shelters priority 2	
freight shelter priority 3	
streets priority 4	
docks priority 5	
roads to other villages priority 5*	

* Priority 1: Most important transportation services
Priority 5: Least important transportation services

Those who make frequent trips by air want more "conventional" services like roads and streets, freight shelters, and airports. While air travel cannot be substituted for land travel, it appears that mobility in many forms is on the increase.

Nearly half of the respondents traveled within the region, and one third went outside the region. Table 19 describes all the trips reported by NANA respondents. More than half (65%) of the traveling is done within the region and by air, for either work or visiting. Trips made for purely subsistence reasons don't seem to have shown up here judging from the 10% reported for snowmachine and 8% for hunting. Given this great amount of air travel, and yet the desire for trail markers and shelters, it suggests that air travel and land travel belong in two different spheres of interest: work and social life on one hand, and traditional subsistence life on the other.

TABLE 19: Description of All Trips Taken by NANA Respondents

<u>Where</u>		<u>Why</u>		<u>How</u>	
village in NANA	38%	visit	32%	commercial airline	60%
Kotzebue	20%	work	30%	charter airline	20%
Anchorage	12%	shopping	17%	boat	10%
fish camp	7%	hunting or		snowmachine	10%
village outside		fishing	8%		100%
NANA	7%	illness	5%		
Nome	4%	vacation	5%		
Fairbanks	4%	school	3%		
other	8%		100%		
	100%				

(this table does not show the relationships among where-why-how)

Future projects designed to improve transportation facilities and services should be directed towards upgrading trails and airports. Development of connecting roads does not appear to be of current high priority. Such plans, however, should be developed in conjunction with preferences for the location of employment opportunities.

COMMUNITY TIES

Summary: Forces of change have come to bear on the residents of NANA. Influence such as population growth, increased mobility for such activities as employment and education as well as increased cost of living are perceived as both positive and negative influences by NANA residents. Several variables were combined to indicate the relative strength of the ties individuals have to their communities. These were measured against the variables of age, level of participation in subsistence activities and occupational skills.

In addition, general attitudes about the quality of life in NANA were examined with an emphasis of the effects of new people coming to live in the NANA region. The two major problem areas appear to be increased alcohol abuse and unemployment. Many residents may be looking to education as a solution to these problems, since the majority in all communities believe that a college education is very important.

ANALYSIS: Potential development of resources poses decisions about many facets of village life. One central issue is the degree to which NANA residents are tied to their village--the place where they have grown up. Over half the respondents have lived in their village 21 years or more. Only 20 percent have lived there 5 years or less. From Table 3, it is clear that long time residents become more dependent on the land for their daily needs. The longer a person has lived in a village, the more likely they are to depend on subsistence and exclude a work for pay life style. In addition, Table 2 shows that the youth in the NANA region are continuing the subsistence tradition. So what then are the elements of the ties that hold people to their land?

Age is one element. Table 20 shows that the young are more willing to relocate; they have looser ties to their village, especially for men. Although there is not much difference between income groups, lower income groups have looser ties than the higher income groups. The same pattern applies to the unemployed and full-time employed.

TABLE 20:¹

TIES TO HOME: OLD AND YOUNG COMPARED

	15-24	Age 25-44	45+
Looser ties	56%	45	45
Average	32	26	15
Strong ties	12	28	40
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 21 shows that the more loosely tied individuals see changes in the village in a more positive light. The traditional ways of doing things appear to be not quite as important to them. Having an allotment appears to make no difference in how tied people are to their village, nor does owning or renting a house.

TABLE 21:

EFFECT OF TIES TO VILLAGE
ON OPINION OF CHANGE

	Things Are Worse Now	Things Are About the Same	Things Are Better Now Than 10 years ago
Looser Ties	49%	36	57
Average	20	39	25
Strong ties	31	25	18
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Another element of the community ties is participation in subsistence. Table 22 shows that those who are least active in subsistence have stronger ties to the community. This group may include the elderly who are no longer as active as they used to be or these results may be confounded by the difference in men's and women's responses.

TABLE 22:

EFFECT OF SUBSISTENCE INTENSITY
ON TIES TO VILLAGE

	Number of Subsistence Activities			
	0	1-4	5-10	11 or More
Looser ties	38%	40	51	54
Average	12	30	23	18
Strong ties	50	30	26	28
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

¹. Ties were sum of the times people said they would not move away from the village for work.

Ties to home appear to have little relationship to mobility. Whether or not a person travels has little to do with his desire to remain in the village. This result is easily understood considering many trips are made for visiting. However, occupation does make some difference (see Table 23).

The people with construction-related skills are more willing to move away from their village since they cannot work all year round in one place.

TABLE 23: EFFECT OF OCCUPATION ON TIES TO VILLAGE

	<u>Trades</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Native Skills</u>
Loose ties	72%	31	45
Average	14	30	18
Strong ties	14	39	37
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Respondents	84	74	47

When it comes to overall quality of life, there is much agreement about the problems and the joys of living in the NANA region. Table 24 shows that even among the three employment groups, everyone feels that the availability of natural resources, human closeness and a sense of freedom make the quality of life worthwhile. Conversely, the major problem was identified as alcohol abuse with unemployment mentioned second. The positive elements appear to be outweighed by the negative forces since overall, the majority of people see things getting worse. Particularly the unemployed believe that things were better ten years ago. (see Table 24)

TABLE 24: COMPARISON OF THREE QUESTIONS ON SATISFACTION WITH VILLAGE LIFE AMONG EMPLOYMENT GROUPS

	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Part-time Employed</u>	<u>Full-time Employed</u>
<u>Rank of Things Liked the Best</u>			
Hunting & fishing	1	3	3
Friends & family	2	2	1
Freedom	3	1	2
<u>Rank of Things Disliked the Most</u>			
Alcohol abuse	1	1	1
Unemployment		2	
Cost of living		3	
<u>Percent Thinking Things Were Better 10 Years Ago</u>			
	74%	61%	57%

Those who think life was better ten years ago in their village do see some positive change: when asked about new people coming to live in the community, they like the new ideas and learning, and the added business that a population increase brings. But the new people are believed to be taking jobs from long time residents. NANA residents voiced this concern more strongly than the advantages of new people. See Table 23. Even the 40% who believe that losing jobs to outsiders is a problem, believe that alcoholism has a greater negative impact, and that it affects all areas of village life.

Table 25: OPINIONS OF NANA RESPONDENTS WHO THINK VILLAGE LIFE WAS BETTER TEN YEARS AGO

<u>Good Things About Change</u>		<u>Bad Things About Change</u>	
News ideas & learning	28%	People take jobs	40%
More business	22%	Changes life style	17%
More services	9%	People bring disease	12%
Can't stop people	16%	and alcoholism	
Other	25%	Too crowded	10%
	100%	Take land	9%
		Other	12%
			100%

While population growth has brought changes, most people think that subsistence opportunities have not changed much. See Table 24. Only one quarter see much of a difference and they are evenly divided. Those who are most active in subsistence think game has stayed the same or multiplied, while those least active think available game has decreased.

TABLE 26: VIEWS ON CHANGES AND PERCEPTION OF WILDLIFE ABUNDANCE

<u>Change in Wildlife Abundance</u>	<u>Opinion of Village Life Now</u>		
	<u>Worse Now</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Better Now</u>
Less	15%	21%	11%
Same	73	71	75
More	12	8	14
	100%	100%	100%

When asked about the importance of a college education, nearly all respondents believe that a college education is very important. This is particularly true of village residents. Variables of income, and participation in subsistence activities did not change the emphasis on education. The unemployed placed slightly higher emphasis on it than did the employed. The response of NANA residents to the question of importance of a college education can be compared to the responses of a national survey. While 60% of Kotzebue respondents and 74% of village respondents believe that a college education is very important, only 36% of the respondents in the nation felt that it was very important. See Table 25.

TABLE 27: PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS WHO THINK
A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS VERY IMPORTANT

All Villages Except Kotzebue	Kotzebue	Kivalina	Ambler	Kobuk	Buckland	Deering	Selawik	Noorvik	Xiana	Noatak	Shungnak	National ²
74%	60%	72%	75%	75%	83%	67%	58%	72%	69%	81%	89%	36%

As future plans for resource development, the creation of employment opportunities or other economic development projects are developed, decision makers should address the reasons why people choose to live in their communities, as well as the problem areas identified. Social and economic variables of alcoholism, family closeness, subsistence and the emphasis on education should all be included.

2. Tenth Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools. September 1978 -- Phi Delta Kappan -- page 39.

SCOMM

10:64

APPENDIX A SCOPE OF SERVICES

This contract covers the second year of a three-year effort to develop a regional strategy. The first year consisted of developing processes to initiate the following tasks: issue identification, regional goals formulation, organization development, detailed work-planning, community education, and formulation of the planning process itself. The second year will focus on 1) identification of communities' preferred development locations and policies, and 2) the continued development of a regional strategy based on goals, priorities, policies and plans identified earlier. The third year will be completion of the plans, preparation of an implementation agenda, and review by communities.

The second year will apply the first year's goals, survey results, and planning process to the preparation of generalized community land use plans, and will relate these in a regional context, based upon regional goals, issues and policies.

I. Community Development Plan

Since the strategy is an early step in the long-range planning program of the region, much detailed development planning will take place in future years. All communities will be started this year. Products this year will be maps and texts showing preferred and feasible locations of future land uses and facilities in both the municipality and surrounding lands.

At least two sets of meetings will be held in each village. Community meetings will be conducted with the NANA Lands Department to review each district's economic development potential. These meetings will be with the city and IRA councils, staff and public to discuss:

1. Potential growth rates and patterns
2. Local development issues and housing and capital facility needs.
3. Local data collection needs.
4. Preferred development locations
5. Planning Process
6. A program for further local planning and implementation.

As a prelude to further planning, technical assistance will be provided to City and IRA staff by Mauneluk or coordinated through Mauneluk for the following:

1. Agency responsibilities and contact persons.
2. Identification of data needed for local planning and how to acquire it.
3. How to use the information for improved development planning.
4. Setting up consolidated record systems for land use maps, facility as-built plans, and other useful development data.

Products of the community meetings will be:

1. Local Issues List for each community.
2. A Status Report for each community, including map and text on preferred land uses and facility locations.
3. Carrying capacity of local facilities and selected resources.

Plans will be based where possible, on available data such as:

1. Flood plain location
2. Topography
3. Potential erosion areas
4. Land status and tenure
5. Soils and permafrost
6. Access
7. Proximity to utilities
8. Other data, as suggested in original scope-of-services.

This will result in preferred development plans which are based upon data that is available prior to plan preparation. Several communities are lacking basic data, such as soil surveys, so local decisions in those communities will have to be made on the basis of secondary data, such as PHS geologist reports, where available. It is assumed that further planning assistance will be provided to those communities under separate projects at a later date to make more complete use of new data.

II. Data Collection

Arrangements will be finalized with agencies for collecting or providing the following:

1. Soil surveys for all villages in FY-80 (except Kotzebue, Kobuk, and Deering, which already have surveys.)
2. Gravel resource maps
3. Land ownership maps
4. Topographic orthophoto quads
6. Vegetation assessment

Data used in other recent studies will also be examined, such as that collected on economic development, facilities, population, physical characteristics, and regional transportation costs for the Western Arctic Transportation Study.

Housing needs will be inventoried by examining appropriate authorities or sources, such as application records for the BIA Housing Improvement Program, and HUD Housing. Projections of future housing and facility needs will be based on population projections.

III. Projections

Projections will be prepared during FY-80 for the following:

1. Alternative scenarios of economic development.
2. Population growth due to natural demographic increase.
3. Population in-migration due to economic development.
4. Needs assessments.

Population projections will be sub-contracted to a consultant with experience both in the NANA Region and in technical forecasts related to recent developments in Alaska. Prior to consultant work, Mauneluk will:

1. Gather and organize existing data.
2. Sort population into age and sex categories.
3. Review other population forecasts for the region.
4. Develop procedures for a village-by-village census by the school district. (U.S. Census results will not be available until 1981.)

The consultant will then conduct the calculations of future population growth.

The consultant may also be asked to calculate facility and service needs. This is dependent upon the availability of standards suitable for emerging local policies on facility needs, appropriate technology, alternative energy sources, and other factors affecting service standards.

IV. Strategy Formulation

Agencies will be coordinated through three task forces--1) Lands 2) Facilities, and 3) Health/Education/Social Services. These task forces will engage in a joint review process, and assist in preparation of materials for the regional planning process.

Participating agencies will be asked to:

1. Review local goals and policies.
2. Review local problem statements.
3. Review community plans.
4. Develop evaluation criteria for projects.
5. Evaluate project proposals for consistency.
6. Analyze alternative means of overcoming barriers to achieving needs of the region's population. For example:
 - a. Financial barriers (by joint funding and other means)
 - b. Institutional barriers (by guidelines flexibility etc.)
 - c. Economic barriers (by infrastructure, market development, training, and education programs.)
 - d. Regulatory restrictions (by adjusting regulations or introducing legislative changes.)
7. Assist in "scoping" of potential impact problems.
8. Contribute available data.
9. Assist in preparation of background material which would be useful in a regional plan.
10. Jointly develop an implementation agenda.

The joint review process and implementation agenda will carry over into the third year.

The implementation agenda, prepared by each task force, will be a prioritized list and sequence of;

- 1) Study needs,
- 2) facility construction
- 3) funding priorities
- 4) new programs, and
- 5) Identified legislative and/or regulation changes, as appropriate.

The joint agency approach is expected to improve agency understanding of local problems, bring to bear agency expertise, and encourage agreement and further cooperation. Communities will review all products of task force efforts.

Agencies will be able to review project proposals through the A-95 Clearinghouse after consistent evaluation criteria have been set. To facilitate this review process, Mauneluk agrees to:

1. Send the State Clearinghouse a list of Strategy participants.
2. Develop a list of key words to be used by the Clearinghouse in a proposal title which may indicate that certain communities need to receive copies. (e.g., Kivalina-Red Dog, Wulik, Chukchi Sea OCS, Cape Thompson)
3. Assist communities to prepare comments for A-95 proposals, to improve local capability to respond.

V. Management System

The management system started in the first year will be continued and updated. Products will be:

1. Master Schedule of all proposed capital projects; also eventually research projects
2. Project Inventory
3. Program Directory
4. Regional Accounts on capacity and condition of village utilities, based on available information.

A procedure shall be developed for annual updating/and review by affected entities.

VI. Implementation Mechanisms

Investigation of implementation mechanisms will include:

1. Close work with the Coastal Resource Service Area Board.
2. Informal review at Mauneluk of local or regional entities which could assume certain program delivery responsibilities.
3. Investigate the establishment of the NANA Region as a planning service area.

Budget

The budget allocations for this second year effort are as follows:

<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Local Match</u>
\$ 87,790	\$ 58,820	\$ 28,970

Of this total of \$87,790, one-third (33%) or \$28,970 will be provided by Mauneluk Association as local match. The amount of match provided as contractual shall be specified by written contracts or memoranda of understanding, indicating schedules and final products expected. These contracts or memoranda shall be submitted for Department review prior to execution.

Progress Report

The final product of this year's program will be a progress report detailing tasks undertaken, work elements completed and status of work started that is expected to carry over into the next year. The relationship between the first year's work and this year's shall be succinctly and thoroughly described. A work program for FY81 shall be developed and incorporated into the progress report.

The progress report shall address the major tasks as identified previously in the work program:

- I. Community Development Plans
- II. Data Collection
- III. Projections
- IV. Strategy Formulation
- V. Management System
- VI. Implementation Mechanisms

Separate reports or studies produced in conjunction with the regional strategy shall be referenced in the progress report and, where appropriate, included with it as appendices. Key maps produced (individual or composite, whichever is more useful) shall be included in the progress report, either full size or reduced, as appropriate and as funding permits.

A draft of the progress report shall be submitted to the Department for review by May 9, 1980. Written comments shall be returned by May 23, 1980. The camera-ready copy shall be submitted for review by June 6, 1980; written comments shall be returned by June 13, 1980. The progress report shall be printed, in quantity by June 30, 1980. A total of 350 progress reports, including appendices, shall be printed, of which 250 shall be provided the Department. Two sets of blueines and one set of mylar reproducibles of maps produced shall also be provided the Department.

Mauneluk's Native Assoc.

The NANA region has expressed considerable interest in developing a regional planning strategy as the next logical step in a planning process. Building largely upon information presented in the Northwest Alaska Community Profiles, a proposal was made for Department assistance in developing a regional planning strategy. Following is a work program responsive to this proposal and designed to produce a prototype for regional strategies in Alaska.

The issues seen by regional officials as central to the regional strategy concern the environmental carrying capacity of the NANA region and its inherent affects on the patterns of development, the necessity for identifying and analyzing alternatives to transportation systems and public facilities and an accurate assessment of the present socio-economic characteristics of the region's population. This information, together with appropriate forecasts of population and economic indices, will provide the framework for specific community development plans, including, where appropriate, relocation plans.

Development of the regional strategy will proceed in conjunction with the separate work elements described above. Key to the successful integration, and ultimate implementation, of these efforts through the regional strategy is the necessary coordination of the various public and private entities with responsibilities in the NANA region. Thus, on a regional basis, substantial effort will be directed towards identifying those entities, delineating their capabilities and missions, and specifying roles and avenues of coordination. Successful implementation of the regional strategy will rely heavily upon the commitments of these varied actors to coordinate their programs with each other and the regional strategy.

The regional strategy will be carried out by Mauneluk Association, the regional non-profit corporation. Funding under this grant will be partially used to hire a Senior Planner-level (Range 19A) professional planner with experience in rural Alaska and in regional planning. This planner will be employed by Mauneluk. The tasks to be accomplished are as specified in the following outline:

I. Identification of Regional Goals

Regional goals, as identified by residents of the NANA region, will be articulated for the following:

- A. Housing and Capital Improvements
- B. Transportation
- C. Economic Development
- D. Community Development

The Alaska Public Forum will be instrumental in this goals formulation process.

11. Community Development Plans

Basic to the preparation of community development plans is the identification and collection of the data requisite for meaningful plan preparation. Therefore, the following information, at a minimum, needs to be collected and appropriate sources of expertise and funding identified:

- A. Water quality, quantity and location
- B. Soils & Permafrost
- C. Floodplains
- D. Microclimates
- E. Subsistence activity patterns
- F. Topography
- G. Erosion

Initially, this information will be gathered for the existing developed and adjacent developable areas, on as detailed a basis as possible. This information will also be collected on a regional basis to enable identification of additional developable sites for future community expansion or relocation. For this latter effort, the following additional information at a minimum is required:

- H. Vegetation
- I. Transportation routes, existing and potential
- J. Fish and wildlife habitats and migration routes
- K. Airport sites
- L. Geology
- M. Land ownership
- N. Valid mining claims and patents

In addition, current socioeconomic information is necessary to establish existing community and regional characteristics and provide a basis for reasonable projections. At a minimum, the following information, as well as sources of assistance, are needed:

- A. Population
- B. Age, sex, family size, birth and death rates
- C. Health statistics
- D. Income characteristics
 - 1. Individual/family
 - 2. Seasonality
 - 3. Cash vs. subsistence; dependency upon either
- E. Employment characteristics
 - 1. Labor force
 - 2. Skills in job
 - 3. Number of persons in community
 - 4. Seasonality
 - 5. Unemployed

To the greatest extent possible the above information will be collected so as to represent historical trends over as long a period as practical, from which reasonable projections will be made through 1990.

The purpose for collecting this information is twofold -- to determine the environmental carrying capacity of the region and to enable identification of suitable development sites and types of development. Once this is accomplished, regional and community development plans can be formulated.

Community development plans will address the following issues:

- A. Alternative development patterns
- B. Potential growth
- C. Capital facilities needs
 1. Evaluation of alternatives (e.g., water and sewer systems, transportation systems)
- D. Housing needs
- E. Economic development
- F. Socioeconomic and cultural characteristics and trends
 1. Local needs and desires
 2. Standard of living

III. Generalities and Coordination of Key Actors

Recognizing that a multitude of public and private entities exist and function within the NARA region with varying missions and capabilities, a key aspect of the regional strategy will be to identify appropriate sources of assistance and coordinate them to facilitate delivery of services in accordance with local and regional plans. To this end a program will be initiated to establish an information base for the following:

- A. Public Entities
 1. Identification of these with a potential or existing regional role
 - a. Mission
 - b. Technical assistance
 - c. Financial assistance
 2. Program requirements and overlaps
 - a. Application requirements
 - b. Lead time
 - c. Jurisdiction
 - d. Budget cycles (e.g., CIPs)
 - e. Flexibility
 - f. Federal/state/local program characteristics
 3. Coordinator
 - a. Organizational structure
 - b. Personnel
 - c. Budget
 - d. Information system
 - e. Interagency relations

B. Private Entities

1. Identification of roles
 - a. Utilities
 - b. Transportation
 - c. Industrial
2. Operating characteristics
 - a. Programs
 - b. Lead time
 - c. Accessibility
 - d. Employment characteristics and needs
 - e. Budget cycles
 - f. Seasonality
3. Coordination
 - a. Scheduling of projects
 - b. Recognition of local plans/priorities
 - c. Local hire

C. Regional and Local Corporations

1. Leadership roles
2. Financial capabilities
3. Development programs
4. Technical assistance

D. Local Governments

1. Capabilities
2. Fiscal capacities

2. Development of Regional Strategy

This process will of necessity be a dynamic one, changing in response to community development plans, varying conditions and priorities. It must also be flexible enough to incorporate variations in public and private programs. Major regional issues for which policies will be developed include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. Housing and Capital Improvements

1. NANA Regional Housing Authority programs
2. Water and sewer facilities
3. Other utilities
4. Educational facilities
5. Health care
6. State housing assistance programs

B. Transportation

1. State and Federal Capital Improvements Programs
2. Alternative modes
3. Economic and operating characteristics
4. Effects on community development
5. Western/Arctic Region Transportation Study

C. Economic Development

1. Resource development
2. Regional and village development programs
3. Alaska Development Center
4. Alaska Development Corporation
5. State and local economic activity and output

D. Community development

1. Desirable patterns
2. Population growth and employment
3. Responsiveness to environmental carrying capacity

It must be recognized that the regional strategy will reflect and incorporate policies specific to individual local conditions and needs as expressed in community development plans.

To assist in the formulation of the regional strategy, a steering committee will be established to provide policy direction to the staff planner(s) hired to develop the strategy. This steering committee will be composed of the appropriate regional officials from NANA Regional Corporation, Mauneluk Association and the Northwest Arctic school district, a staff planner from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, a representative of the Division of Policy Development and Planning, Office of the Governor, and an independent professional knowledgeable in regional planning processes and the Alaskan arctic.

Throughout the regional strategy process, a program of local involvement through public workshops and hearings will be carried out. Representatives of public and private entities will also be encouraged to attend at the appropriate opportunities; other meetings will be held for residents only. At least one meeting a year will be conducted in each village to review and critique the progress of the strategy and propose revisions. The Alaska Public Forum will assist in developing and implementing a public involvement program.

Three-Year Work Program

It is recognized that adequate development and fulfillment of the regional strategy will take longer than the time remaining in FY '78. A three-year program more realistically allows for the creation of a responsive and meaningful program for the development of the NANA region. In recognition of this, and the time remaining in FY'78 of the work to be accomplished under this contract will represent a portion of the previously outlined work program. It is not expected that all of the needed data will be collected, nor all of the necessary coordination between responsible entities be effected, but significant strides in identification and dialogue should be realized. Tasks begun during FY '78, as outlined in specific, detailed work programs, will be as follows:

1. Identification of needed data
2. Categorizing sources of technical and financial assistance for all needed information
3. Delineation of regional goals
4. Identification of regional and local issues, needs and priorities
5. Collection of existing environmental and socioeconomic data
6. Initiation of dialogue between public and private entities
7. Identification of the appropriate
8. Development of a regional strategy
9. Development of a regional strategy

8. Commencement of coordination and joint development of ongoing and potential programs identified as being crucial to the regional strategy (Western/Arctic Region Transportation Study, State Power and Economic Development Study)
9. Organization of the steering committee and hiring of staff to carry out the regional strategy
10. Delineation of roles of regional and local corporations and governments
11. Beginning exploration of alternatives in transportation, capital facilities, community development, delivery of goods and services and regional growth
12. Development of citizen and agency participation program
13. Development of a detailed work program and budget for FY '79 - FY '80.

Products and Review Procedures

The final product of the regional strategy will be a document outlining regional development policies and, as developed, specific community development plans. This document will also contain an assessment and inventory of environmental and socioeconomic data applicable to the regional policies. Projections of population and economic factors will be made and presented.

The regional strategy will also be a process, establishing a mechanism for continued coordination of public and private entities active in the Region. Inherent in this process also is the periodic internal review and revision, as needed, of the strategy itself and its component parts.

For purposes of this contract, the final product will be a progress report, that, at a minimum, contains the following:

1. Regional policies and goals;
 2. Summary of the data collected, results of the data analysis and a discussion of data gaps and proposed methods to acquire needed data;
 3. A discussion of the procedures proposed and established to contact public and private entities and the means by which their activities in the NANA region will be coordinated;
 4. A list of those public and private entities engaged in activities in the NANA region, their program responsibilities, funding levels and eligibility criteria, contact persons and results of initial dialogs;
 5. Priority lists of: needed and/or scheduled projects in the region community development plans, data and projections;
 6. Identification and discussion of issues and needs, on a regional and local basis.
 7. In concert with the Alaska Public Forum, a description of the public involvement program, including a goals formulation
- and a plan for the implementation of the program to be used in exploring alternatives in transportation systems, capital facilities,

community development patterns, regional growth, and other identified issues of concern;

9. A detailed work program for FY'79.

Two copies of a preliminary draft of the progress report shall be submitted to the Department for review by November 15, 1978. The Department will provide review comments within two weeks. A final draft ready for printing shall be prepared and reviewed by the Department by December 15, 1978. A total of 350 copies shall be printed, of which 250 shall be provided the Department. If maps are produced, four complete sets of blueprints and one set of mylar reproducible will also be provided the Department.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

225 CORDOVA, BUILDING B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

We are pleased to provide you with the enclosed progress report for the first year of the NANA regional strategy. This progress report summarizes activities undertaken during the past year, identifies key issues to be addressed in the regional strategy and proposes a management framework within which the regional strategy will evolve over the next several years.

Attached as appendices to the progress report are several reports produced in conjunction with the regional strategy. The Alaska Public Forum conducted a survey in the NANA region to elicit resident attitudes about several issues of local and regional significance, including subsistence, employment and community ties. The resulting information was used to develop goals and objectives for the regional strategy. An index and bibliography of existing information on the NANA region was developed to provide a single reference source and a focal point for future data collection and research efforts in the NANA region.

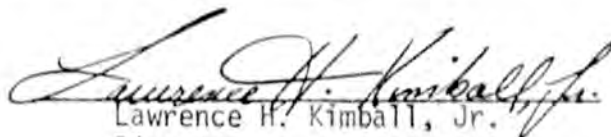
The first year of the regional strategy was high-lighted by the cooperation and assistance of a number of individuals, governmental agencies and other public and private entities. Such cooperation is central to the entire regional strategy concept; successful development of the strategy will depend upon continued cooperation from all individuals, agencies and organizations with responsibilities in the NANA region.

We trust you will find the enclosed information useful. We encourage your application of these materials should you have the opportunity to work in or near the NANA region. We stand ready to assist you in your efforts and to provide additional information if requested. It is our firm conviction that open dialogue and free interchange of ideas will prove mutually beneficial to all concerned.

It is also important to note that the regional strategy was conceived as an ongoing, dynamic process. This progress report marks more the beginning of the second year's effort than the end of the first. Enclosed with this letter is the work program for the second year of the regional strategy. We encourage your use of it and your response to it. Please feel free to contact either Mauneluk Association or the Division of Community Planning for further information. We are appreciative of those whose past assistance has been valuable to this important effort and look forward to continued assistance in our future endeavors.



Dennis Tiepelman
President
Mauneluk Association



Lawrence H. Kimball, Jr.
Director
Division of Community Planning

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

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NANA REGIONAL STRATEGY FIRST YEAR PROGRESS REPORT

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND	5
OUTLINE OF PROGRESS	7
DETAILED DISCUSSION	
Regional Goals Formulation	8
Issues Identification	18
Data Base Identification	21
Program Inventory	23
Organization Development	33
Process Formulation	40
Community Information & Education	46
Data Collection Agreements	47
Carrying Capacity	48
APPENDICES	
Survey Results Summary	
Bibliography and Index Information on the NANA Region	
Past Facility Priorities	
Selected Responses From Program Inventory	



MEMBER VILLAGES

Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiara, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

For
JUL

The preparation of this progress report was financed in part through a comprehensive planning 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.

June, 1979

PROGRESS REPORT
NANA REGIONAL STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

The NANA Regional Strategy is a cooperative effort between the Federal, State, local governments, and private corporations to formulate an overall management program for the NANA Region. The management program will provide a guide for planning, construction, and delivery of programs and facilities for community development, economic development, transportation, and land management. The project may soon include health, education, and social services. To the extent that these last three (3) involve construction of facilities and land, they will already be involved.

The Regional Strategy will provide:

1. A coordination mechanism.
2. Facility programming assistance.
3. Regional development policies.
4. A continuing planning process.
5. Projections.
6. A set of projects appropriate for and consistent with local needs and conditions.

In short, the Regional Strategy will provide a mechanism to tie together the programs in the region, including Coastal Management, so that projects are formulated as an integrated set, consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the region. For the NANA Region, this would mean a package

of programs and projects which would promote regional self-sufficiency, subsistence protection, facilities within local ability to pay life cycle costs, local training and employment in appropriate sectors, and protection of future options.

Feasibility of the process will depend on as little deviation as possible from established procedures and mechanisms.

Implementation will require continuing coordination between agencies and communities. Coordination will be provided by Mauneluk, whose role will be to provide a central coordination point, prepare supporting information such as projections, help villages prepare long-term management plans, consolidate and distribute agency planning and programming information, establish agreements and commitments, and coordinate preparation of the final document. Coordination will also be through the A-95 Clearinghouse. Federal and State agencies will be expected to continue present planning efforts, submit requested information, comment on proposals, and participate in task force planning sessions. Communities will be expected to comment on proposals, prepare community land-use and facility plans with technical assistance and review the final strategy document.

The products of the strategy will include the following:

1. Summaries of existing information.
2. Data gaps.
3. Long-term projections and scenarios.
4. Maps of preferred development locations.
5. Upgraded data base.
6. A master schedule of proposed projects.
7. Lists of development issues.
8. An implementation agenda.

The implementation agenda will include recommended agency and community actions for a several year period. The implementation agenda will include a prioritized list and sequence for:

1. Facility construction.
2. Regulation changes.
3. Allocation changes.
4. Program changes.
5. Future studies.
6. Joint funding opportunities.
7. Proposed legislation.

Recommendations will be based on needs assessments and priority lists developed with the communities earlier in the process. The recommendations for meeting the needs will be based on comments from communities and agencies. A board of communities will be able to clarify the character and the extent of problems and provide local policy guidance.

Benefits of participation by agencies will be 1) improved information sharing, 2) economies of scale, 3) improved administrative efficiency, 4) targeted service delivery, and 5) accelerated permitting. For communities, the strategy provides 1) improved access to State and Federal planning and decision making processes, 2) influence on decisions, 3) an organized approach. Eventually these opportunities could lead to expanded program allocations, improved technical assistance, and improved effectiveness of programs.

Experience to date has demonstrated that most agencies are willing to cooperate. The Department of the Interior has incorporated subsistence policies into its land management regulations, the Public Health Service has opened up its facility design process to greater public involvement and new ideas, and the Alaska Public Forum has helped formulate a neutral

set of goals, accurately reflecting the attitudes and positions observed by residents at the public meetings.

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has offered to provide soil surveys to every community in the region within a single year, including assessments of engineering and land use suitability. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has provided cooperative study money to the U.S. Forest Service for a forest inventory and assessment which could become the foundation for further community development projects. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has cooperated in reviewing with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) the availability of timber on the proposed Selawik National Wildlife Refuge for local harvesting for log homes in Selawik. Economic development projects such as timber harvesting, distribution, and milling could be fostered by use of NANA lands and funding of mills by the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Secondary effects of such programs will help achieve goals of regional self-sufficiency by substituting wood for oil in household heating, provide employment opportunities, reduce imports of lumber and labor from outside the region, and reduce the costs of materials for future development projects.

The NANA Lands Department is providing land planners to accompany the Regional Strategy staff to over twenty (20) community meetings, so communities can plan land management to meet goals of local economic development, community population growth and facility needs, and subsistence protection. Assistance will be provided by NANA in preparation of resource maps on land ownership and gravel resources. NANA will also establish consistent procedures for gravel removal, purchasing, and usage for community development projects. Gravel shortage is a limiting factor for development projects such as transportation, community buildings,

housing projects, and water and sewer. The Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (DOT/PF) is contributing financially to help with such work. DOT/PF is also considering other means of obtaining gravel to help on development projects.

Other agencies have offered to make similar efforts to adjust policies, accelerate schedules, and increase allocations. The willingness demonstrated by agencies to adjust their programs to fit with the regional strategy is an affirmation of the feasibility of a cooperative approach. If the rest of the project continues with this kind of cooperation, substantial benefits will be achieved. So far it appears probable that future cooperation will even exceed original expectations in some categories. There have been some difficulties in communication among the twenty (20) agencies and eleven (11) communities, but we expect these to be worked out during the course of the project.

BACKGROUND

The NANA Region is the area covered by the Northwest Alaska Native Association. The region includes the drainage of the Noatak, Kobuk, Selawik, Buckland, and Wulik Rivers; the western Brooks Range, and the Seward Peninsula to Cape Espenberg on the Chukchi Sea. The region extends to the North Slope Borough boundary between Kivalina and Point Hope.

Eleven (11) communities exist in the NANA Region. Most are almost entirely Innupiat Eskimo. The communities are each isolated, connected only by air service by light plane to Kotzebue. Kotzebue is the regional transportation center and has a white population comprising 15% of the community. Until recently, townsite land management decisions were made

by a federal trustee.

Most people rely on a combination of part-time seasonal employment, commercial fishing, subsistence hunting and fishing, and governmental transfer payments. This makes the role of Federal and State development and land management decisions of crucial significance to the well-being of the regions residents.

Six (6) monuments or refuges are proposed for the region -- Gates of the Arctic, Noatak National Preserve, Kobuk Valley National Monument, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, and Bering Land Bridge National Monument. The land management agencies of these lands are the National Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service. The combined lands managed by the State and Federal government will constitute almost two-thirds (2/3) of the region's land base, so their local hire policies on concessions and subsistence will affect the economy of the region. Economic development must take place on the NANA lands and State and Federal lands if the regions social and economic condition is not to stagnate and the residents go on permanent welfare.

Most agencies recognize the need to take the responsibility of some development and training to the extent agency policies will allow.

Social development will follow goals of local control and self-determination, which will require substantial training and technical assistance to upgrade local management capability.

Other agencies in facility and service delivery programs are interested in improving their programs, mostly through more coordinated capital facility programming.

As a result of meetings of NANA and Mauneluk over the past several years with communities in the NANA Region, regional leaders requested from

the Governor region-wide planning assistance. The Governor's Office obtained assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, for funding a work plan developed by the State Department of Community & Regional Affairs - Division of Community Planning. Maunleuk was contracted to coordinate the development of the plan.

Formulation of a new kind of planning program has required considerable time for designing a process by which a strategic plan would be prepared and capital facilities programming coordinated. Therefore, the bulk of the first year's efforts were spent formulating a feasible process for coordinating so many agencies, trying alternative mechanisms, discussing acceptable approaches with community and regional leaders, gathering background information, and identifying existing activities which could be forged into a strategy.

This progress report describes the work of the year and some of the frustrations, and provides samples of some of the intermediate products. Much of the text describes the structure and process for work during the second and third years, as these are important results that need to be distributed to as many agencies and communities as possible.

OUTLINE

The first year of the Regional Strategy consisted of work on the following:

1. Regional goals formulation.
2. Issues identification.
3. Data base identification.
4. Program inventory.

5. Organization development.
6. Process formulation.
7. Community information and education.
8. Data collection agreements.
9. Research on carrying capacity as a management concept.

Early this year, the Governor's Division of Policy Development & Planning sent the original workplan which was developed by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to all agencies having potential programs in the region. An orientation meeting was held in Kotzebue to provide agencies with an overview of the project. The purpose was to have them hear the local and regional interpretations of past and pending community development problems, and to exchange information on programs.

Prior to the meeting, agencies were sent questionnaires asking for lists of programs, projects, data being collected, facilities being constructed, public participation schedules, and data distribution formats. The responses were limited in depth and scope.

The meeting was followed by activity by Community and Regional Affairs, Mauneluk Association, NANA Regional Corporation, and others in organizing and contracting imminent work and hiring a project planner.

1. Regional Goals Formulation

A survey was conducted in the Fall and Winter of 1978 to determine the goals and objectives of the region's residents relating to development. The purposes of the survey were to 1) develop a basis for identification of regional goals, and 2) develop a data base useful to the agencies operating in the region. A consolidated approach was used with an inter-agency panel, to ensure that just one (1) survey was conducted rather than the usual flood of surveys.

The Alaska Public Forum, an arm of the Governor's Office, was contacted to help with a goals setting process and to administer the survey. The interagency panel mentioned above was involved in the writing and final review of the survey questionnaire.

The survey was administered to three-hundred and fifty-five (355) residents in the eleven (11) communities in the region. Results of the survey were distributed to several agencies in hard copy with reference copy being retained on file at the Mauneluk Association office in Kotzebue. The entire set of results is on computer storage at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, with the Institute for Social and Economic Research. Access to the survey data is possible by contacting Mauneluk Association for a copy of the original questionnaire and coordinating the project with the region.

At a series of community meetings, residents were told of the outcome of that survey. The meetings also provided the occasion to obtain additional issue information. Some of the original survey questions were re-asked in order to determine if they had been understood by the community. One such question had to do with the willingness to pay for facilities and service. A game was used to elicit the preferences in each community. Residents were grouped into "households" and given a fixed amount of money approximating the budget of a local household. They were shown a list of available and contemplated services, along with associated costs. Those attending were then asked to determine how they would allocate their money when faced with constraints of insufficient funds.

The exercise was an important research tool because it 1) related costs normally hidden from individuals, costs which are sometimes absorbed by municipalities and agencies; 2) required individuals to make the same

decisions facing municipal councils; and 3) provided a demonstration of the cumulative costs of expanding governmental services. The game was limited in that it did not portray all the costs facing a household nor all the services and programs a community might need. Dots also have been limited in representing the final costs of facilities. The summary of the entire project is available from Mauneluk Association.

Results of the survey, community meetings, and past planning documents and statements of problems by mayors, councils, and staff were used to formulate statements of goals and objectives. The attached statement of goals and objectives was developed by the Alaska Public Forum and Mauneluk Association and has been tentatively approved by the Steering Committee and regional leaders. These goals and objectives will be submitted as a draft to communities for their review. The goals and objectives will be discussed during community meetings this winter.

DRAFT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

(Formulated by the Alaska Public Forum and Mauneluk Association)
To be submitted to communities for review.

OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE GOALS.

1. TO MAINTAIN FREEDOM OF CHOICE IN LIFESTYLE: WHETHER SUBSISTENCE, CASH ECONOMY OR BOTH;
2. TO MAINTAIN THE CULTURE OF THE INUPIAT PEOPLE;
3. TO PROTECT FISH AND GAME RESOURCES FOR SUBSISTENCE USE;
4. TO MAXIMIZE LOCAL CONTROL IN DECISIONS WHICH AFFECT LOCAL PEOPLE;
5. TO INSURE THAT THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY OPTIONS ARE PRESENTED TO THE COMMUNITY BEFORE DECISIONS ARE MADE;
6. TO ENCOURAGE THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN POTENTIAL OF NANA RESIDENTS;
7. TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG VILLAGES SO THAT MUTUAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS MAY BE SHARED;
8. TO ELIMINATE ALCOHOLISM IN THE REGION.

These goals provide the overall framework for planning in the NANA Region. Subsistence remains a key element in the lives of all communities in the NANA Region. Employment is being perceived as increasingly important to pay for basic goods and services. The survey results and village workshops repeatedly emphasized the desire of individuals, families and villages to pursue both subsistence and cash economy activities. To meet those needs, planning for government programs and development projects must be presented in a manner that allows choices to be clearly identified by each community. Time must be allocated in the planning process to allow adequate public involvement in decision making that effects local people. This includes time:

- a. To assess and to digest information.
- b. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various options.
- c. To discuss the consequences of any actions.

COMMUNITY SERVICE GOALS

1. TO PROVIDE FAST AND EFFICIENT MEANS OF LOCATING MISSING PERSONS.

Objective:

- a) Improve the regional system of search and rescue for people in need of aid;
- b) Establish communication links to assure responsive and efficient rescues.

2. TO ENCOURAGE THE ACQUISITION AND USE OF ONLY EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE UTILITIES. THESE UTILITIES SUCH AS WATER, SEWER, AND ELECTRIC GENERATORS, MUST BE APPROPRIATE TO THE ENVIRONMENT, THE NEED, AND VILLAGE ABILITY TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THEM.

Objectives:

- a) Allow each community the opportunity to have safe, sanitary waste disposal systems provided within their fiscal means;
- b) Provide electrification at a reasonable cost to users;
- c) Ensure that each community is presented with the cost and complexity of operations and maintenance of all new facilities before they are built.

3. UPGRADE THE QUALITY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE NANA VILLAGES.

Objectives:

- a) Explore methods for expansion of jail facilities and local police;
- b) Explore methods to expand local ability to handle firefighting.

TRANSPORTATION GOALS

1. TO PROVIDE A RELIABLE, ALL WEATHER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, AT REASONABLE COST IN THE NANA REGION.

Objectives:

- a) Design options to minimize the cost of transporting fuel to villages;
 - b) Study the effects of frequency of transportation service on costs of moving goods and people;
 - c) Strive to provide a safe, dependable trail network in the region.
2. TO INCREASE THE DEGREE OF SAFETY IN AIR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS.

Objectives:

- a) Evaluate the current system for collection and dissemination of weather information from villages;
 - b) Explore ways to improve navigation into village air strips;
 - c) Provide for adequate, reliable, year round air strip maintenance.
3. TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELERS IN THE REGION.

Objectives:

- a) Explore ways to improve the safety of winter travel between villages;
 - b) Design options to increase convenience of airplane passengers awaiting flights.
4. INCREASE LOCAL INFLUENCE ON LOCAL TRANSPORTATION DECISIONS.

Objectives:

- a) Ensure that opinions and comments of community people are included in all decisions affecting the region before beginning transportation project;
 - b) Encourage government agencies to coordinate their planning with regional organizations such as Mauneluk Association and NANA Regional Corporation.
5. IMPROVE ACCESS TO VILLAGE WASTE DISPOSAL SITE.

EMPLOYMENT GOALS

1. TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NANA REGION.

Objectives:

- a) To ensure maximum local hire on development projects in each village;
- b) To minimize conflicts between scheduling the availability of employment opportunities and the pursuit of subsistence activities;
- c) Create employment in seasons when there normally is none;
- d) Encourage the development of employment opportunities which allow periodic return to communities.

2. TO DEVELOP LOCAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

Objectives:

- a) Encourage the school district to develop its curriculum in such a manner that High School courses offered are relevant to employment opportunities available;
- b) Provide opportunities for village residents to gain employment skills in their communities;
- c) Assure the provisions of local training programs in any economic development projects in the NANA Region;
- d) Encourage the transfer of traditional skills (e.g., boat and sled building, arctic survival and subsistence skills, customs, crafts, etc.) to young people.

SOCIAL GOALS

1. TO FOSTER A STRONG, HEALTH, COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT IN THE NANA REGION

Objectives:

- a) To encourage family participation in community activities;
- b) Reduce the dependence on alcohol and drugs;
- c) Increase the level of independence, self-reliance and pride.

2. TO IMPROVE AND MAINTAIN THE HEALTH OF THE NANA PEOPLE.

Objectives:

- a) To minimize disease and health problems through the study of alternatives such as prevention programs;
- b) To provide high quality, locally available health services;
- c) To supply each community with an adequate number of well-trained health aides;
- d) Improve telecommunications between village health aides and medical personnel in Kotzebue.

3. TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR EACH COMMUNITY IN THE REGION.

Objectives:

- a) To improve local management capabilities;
- b) To maximize cooperation and communication between city administrations and local IRA (traditional) councils;
- c) To maximize public participation in local and regional decisions.

4. TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL, ENRICHING, EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL NANA RESIDENTS.

Objectives:

- a) To assure continued communication between the School Board and the village residents on issues such as local needs and curriculum;
- b) To enhance student and teacher motivation towards quality education;
- c) To provide diverse educational opportunities for students and adults.