

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

383 SCOM10: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979

MAMMALS-MARINE.....	1.00002	1.00006	1.00011	3.00028
	5.00001	5.00003	5.00004	6.00004
	6.00009	6.30006	6.30007	6.30022
	6.30023	6.43001	6.43002	6.43003
	6.43004	6.43005	6.43006	6.43007
	6.43008	6.43901	6.43904	7.00013
	7.00020	7.00021	8.00003	8.00007
	10.00001			
MAMMALS-TERRESTRIAL.....	1.00002	1.00006	1.00011	3.00010
	3.00014	3.00025	3.00026	3.00027
	3.00028	6.00001	6.00005	6.00007
	6.00008	6.00009	6.30001	6.30002
	6.30006	6.30009	6.30010	6.30011
	6.30012	6.30023	6.30901	6.30902
	6.31001	6.31003	6.31008	6.31901
	6.31902	6.31903	6.32001	6.32901
	6.32902	6.32903	6.32904	7.00013
	7.00020	7.00021	8.00002	8.00003
	8.00007	8.00008	8.00011	8.00012
	8.00017	8.00019	8.00020	
MAPS.....	1.00002	1.00003	1.00004	1.00005
	1.00008	3.00024	3.00029	3.00902
	3.10003	3.10004	3.30003	3.30004
	3.30005	3.40010	4.00011	5.10005
	5.20003	6.00009	6.20001	6.31008
	6.41009	6.41010	6.50017	7.00012
	7.00015	7.00020	7.00021	8.00009
	8.00010	8.00011	8.00012	8.00014
	8.00019	8.00020	8.00021	10.00001
	10.00002	10.00003	10.00004	10.00005
	10.00006	10.00007	10.00008	10.00009
	10.00010	10.00011	10.00012	10.00013
	10.00014	10.00015	10.00016	10.00017
	10.00018	10.00019	10.00020	10.00021
	10.00022	10.00023	10.00024	10.00025
	10.00026	10.00027	10.00028	10.00029
	10.00030	10.00031	10.00032	10.00033
MICROBIOLOGY.....	5.00001	6.30003	6.30004	6.30017
	6.31005	6.32902	6.40010	6.40011
	9.00005			
MINERALS.....	1.00002	1.00003	1.00004	1.00006
	1.00010	3.00004	3.00006	3.00009
	3.00024	3.00025	3.00026	3.00027
	3.00028	3.00029	3.00034	3.00902
	3.30005	3.40002	3.40003	3.40004
	3.40005	3.40006	3.40007	3.40008
	3.40010	3.40011	4.00010	8.00007
	8.00010	8.00011	8.00012	8.00013
	8.00014	8.00017	8.00019	8.00020
	10.00001	10.00002	10.00003	10.00004
	10.00005	10.00013	10.00030	10.00033

MINERALS-ECONOMIC.....	3.00025	3.00026	3.00027	3.40002
	3.40003	3.40004	3.40005	3.40006
	3.40007	3.40008	10.00003	10.00004
	10.00005			
MINING.....	1.00002	3.00024	3.00026	3.00027
	3.00902	3.40004	3.40005	3.40006
	3.40008	3.40010	3.40011	3.40012
	6.00007	7.00018	8.00011	8.00012
	8.00013	8.00014	8.00015	8.00020
	10.00004	10.00010	10.00011	10.00029
MOOSE.....	3.00027	3.10004	4.00010	6.00001
	6.00004	6.00005	6.00009	6.30006
	6.30007	6.30009	6.30010	6.30011
	6.30012	6.30013	6.30014	6.30015
	6.30016	6.30017	6.30018	6.30019
	6.30022	6.30023	6.31002	7.00015
	8.00011	8.00012	8.00015	8.00019
	8.00019	8.00020	9.00001	10.00020
MUSKOX.....	3.10004	6.00009	6.30007	6.30009
	6.30010	6.30011	6.30012	6.30022
	6.32003			
PERMAFROST.....	1.00002	1.00011	3.00013	3.00014
	3.00020	3.00022	3.00032	3.10001
	3.10002	3.10004	3.10007	3.10008
	3.10008	3.30002	4.00002	4.00006
	4.00013	5.10004	6.00005	6.00007
	6.10001	6.10004	6.10008	6.30002
	6.50018	7.00007	8.00011	8.00012
	8.00019	8.00020	10.00001	
PETROLEUM.....	1.00002	4.00004	4.00010	5.00001
	5.00003	5.00004	5.10002	5.10003
	5.10004	5.30001	5.30002	5.30003
	6.40009	6.40011	6.40012	6.41001
	6.43003	6.50008	10.00001	10.00021
PETROLEUM-SOCIAL IMPACT.....	6.00002	6.10011	6.10013	6.41001
	8.00004	8.00006	8.00015	
PLANKTON.....	1.00011	5.00001	5.00003	5.30001
	6.00006	6.40010	6.40015	6.50006
	10.00001			

POPULATION-ANIMAL.....	1.00003	1.00009	1.00011	6.00001
	6.00004	6.30001	6.30002	6.30007
	6.30015	6.30018	6.30019	6.30020
	6.30021	6.30022	6.30901	6.31001
	6.31003	6.31004	6.31901	6.31903
	6.32006	6.32008	6.40005	6.40009
	6.40012	6.41001	6.41006	6.41013
	6.43002	6.43004	6.43007	6.43008
	6.50004	6.50008	6.50009	6.50010
	6.50013	6.50014	6.50015	6.50016
	6.50017			
POPULATION-HUMAN.....	1.00002	1.00003	1.00006	1.00011
	3.00024	3.00025	3.00027	3.00028
	3.00034	3.30001	4.00007	6.31002
	6.40005	6.40009	6.41004	7.00010
	7.00012	7.00015	7.00019	7.00026
	8.00005	8.00006	8.00007	8.00011
	8.00012	8.00013	8.00014	8.00016
	8.00017	8.00019	8.00020	8.00021
	9.00003	9.00004	9.00005	
PRECIPITATION.....	2.00001	2.00002	2.00003	2.00004
	2.00005	2.00008	3.00003	3.00001
	3.00025	3.00026	3.00027	3.00034
	3.10002	3.10008	4.00001	4.00004
	6.00001	6.00005	6.00007	6.10004
	6.50007	8.00007		
PREDATION.....	6.30003	6.30009	6.30010	6.30011
	6.30012	6.30015	6.30020	6.31001
	6.31004	6.32008	6.40012	6.43003
	6.43004	6.43007	6.43008	6.50001
	6.50008	6.50011	6.50901	
RADIOACTIVITY.....	1.00011	3.40004	4.00011	6.00003
	9.00001	9.00002		
RECREATION.....	1.00003	1.00004	4.00010	7.00013
	7.00019	8.00002	8.00003	8.00010
	8.00011	8.00012	8.00014	8.00017
	8.00019	8.00020		
REGULATIONS.....	6.30009	6.30010	6.30011	6.30012
	6.30022	8.00011	8.00012	8.00015
	8.00016	8.00019	8.00020	
REINDEER.....	1.00002	1.00004	1.00010	3.00027
	3.10004	6.00007	6.10010	6.10013
	6.30004	6.30023	6.31008	6.32001
	6.32002	6.32003	6.32004	6.32005
	6.32006	6.32007	6.32008	6.32009
	6.32901	6.32902	6.32903	6.32904
	6.50011	7.00018	8.00011	8.00017
	8.00020	8.00021	9.00001	10.00001

REMOTE SENSING.....	1.00008 6.10010 7.00902	2.00007 6.30018 10.00033	4.00004 6.30019	5.10005 6.30021
REVEGETATION.....	6.10011	6.10013		
RODENTS.....	6.00001 6.30006	6.00008 6.31005	6.30001 9.00005	6.30004
SALMON.....	1.00006 3.00026 6.00009 6.40009 6.41006 6.42002 7.00021	1.00010 3.00027 6.31002 6.40013 6.41009 6.42903 8.00013	1.00011 6.00003 6.40005 6.41001 6.41010 6.42904 9.00003	3.00025 6.00004 6.40007 6.41003 6.41011 7.00020 10.00001
SALMON-CHUM.....	6.00001 6.40008 6.41003 6.41010 6.42903	6.00003 6.40009 6.41005 6.41011 8.00013	6.40005 6.40013 6.41006 6.42002	6.40007 6.41001 6.41009 6.42902
SEA ICE.....	2.00007 5.10002 5.20004 6.43007 8.00004	2.00008 5.10005 6.43001 6.43008 10.00001	5.00002 5.20002 6.43003 6.50002	5.00004 5.20003 6.43004 6.50901
SEAL.....	1.00011 6.30010 6.30024 6.43004 6.43008 8.00003	6.30006 6.30011 6.43001 6.43005 6.43902 9.00001	6.30007 6.30012 6.43002 6.43006 6.43903 10.00001	6.30009 6.30023 6.43003 6.43007 6.50012
SEDIMENTS.....	1.00011 3.00022 3.30004 5.00003 5.10005 6.00002	3.00005 3.00028 4.00011 5.10002 5.10006 7.00904	3.00013 3.00030 4.00013 5.10003 5.30001 10.00001	3.00014 3.00901 5.00001 5.10004 5.30002
SEISMOLOGY.....	1.00011 5.10002	3.30901 5.10003	5.00004	5.10001
SEWAGE TREATMENT.....	1.00003 8.00009	3.30001 8.00014	4.00007 8.00022	8.00007 10.00010
SHEEFISH.....	6.00001 6.40008 6.41008 6.41013 7.00012	6.00003 6.40009 6.41009 6.41014 7.00020	6.00009 6.40014 6.41010 6.41016 7.00021	6.40005 6.41007 6.41012 6.41017

SHEEP-DALL.....	3.00025	3.00026	3.00027	6.00001
	6.00004	6.00008	6.00009	6.30007
	6.30009	6.30010	6.30011	6.30012
	6.30022	6.30023	6.30024	9.00001
SILVER.....	3.00026	3.00027	3.40004	3.40007
	5.30003	10.00004		
SNOW.....	2.00001	2.00002	2.00003	2.00004
	2.00005	3.10002	3.10004	4.00004
	4.00005	6.31001	6.31007	6.50007
SOCIO-CULTURAL.....	1.00009	1.00011	3.40011	5.20002
	6.31008	6.32007	7.00001	7.00003
	7.00009	7.00011	7.00012	7.00014
	7.00017	7.00021	7.00022	7.00024
	7.00025	7.00026	7.00901	7.00903
	8.00003	8.00014	8.00017	8.00018
	9.00002	9.00003	9.00005	10.00023
SOILS.....	1.00002	1.00004	1.00006	2.00003
	2.00004	2.00005	3.00002	3.00003
	3.00007	3.00010	3.00020	3.00028
	3.00032	3.10001	3.10002	3.10003
	3.10004	3.10005	3.10006	3.10007
	3.10008	4.00002	6.00005	6.00007
	6.10008	6.10013	6.31008	6.32001
	6.32003	8.00006	8.00007	8.00008
	8.00014	8.00017	10.00001	10.00012
	10.00014			
SOLID WASTE.....	1.00003	8.00007	8.00009	8.00014
	8.00022	10.00010		
SUBSISTENCE.....	1.00001	1.00004	1.00009	1.00011
	4.00010	6.00003	6.00004	6.32007
	6.41010	6.41013	6.50010	6.50012
	7.00010	7.00011	7.00012	7.00013
	7.00015	7.00022	7.00025	7.00026
	7.00904	8.00011	8.00012	8.00013
	8.00014	8.00016	8.00017	8.00019
	8.00020	10.00025		
TECHNOLOGY.....	7.00010	7.00015	7.00021	
TEMPERATURE.....	2.00001	2.00002	2.00003	2.00004
	2.00005	2.00006	2.00008	3.00002
	3.00025	3.00026	3.00027	3.00034
	3.10002	3.10008	5.00001	5.00003
	5.10002	5.20001	5.20004	6.00005
	6.00007	6.10004	6.40001	6.50007
	6.50018	7.00019	8.00007	

TIDES.....	1.00002	3.00014	3.30002	3.30003
	5.00004	8.00004	10.00001	
TIMBER.....	1.00002	1.00003	1.00004	3.00025
	3.00027	6.30901	8.00010	8.00014
	8.00017			
TRANSPORTATION.....	1.00002	1.00004	1.00006	1.00009
	3.00024	3.10007	3.30001	3.40007
	4.00010	5.20002	6.10011	6.10013
	6.40005	7.00007	7.00010	7.00012
	7.00012	7.00019	7.00020	7.00021
	8.00003	8.00004	8.00005	8.00006
	8.00007	8.00010	8.00011	8.00012
	8.00014	8.00015	8.00016	8.00017
	8.00019	8.00020	8.00021	8.00902
	10.00017	10.00027		
TRAPPING.....	1.00003	6.00004	6.30023	7.00012
	7.00015	8.00016	8.00017	10.00020
W'UNDRA.....	3.00032	3.10008	6.00005	6.10003
	6.10004	6.10007	6.10008	6.10010
	6.10011	6.10012	6.10013	6.30002
	6.30005	6.32002	6.32003	6.32005
	6.50007	6.50009	6.50018	8.00002
	8.00017	10.00008	10.00026	
URANIUM.....	3.40001	3.40003	10.00005	10.00013
VEGETATION-AQUATIC.....	1.00002	1.00011	5.30001	6.00002
	6.00005	6.00006	6.32003	6.40003
	6.50008	6.50011	6.50018	10.00001
VEGETATION-TERRESTRIAL.....	1.00002	1.00004	1.00005	1.00011
	3.00002	3.00010	3.00014	3.00020
	3.00025	3.00026	3.00027	3.00028
	3.00031	3.00032	3.00034	3.10001
	3.10002	3.10004	3.10007	3.10008
	6.00001	6.00002	6.00003	6.00005
	6.00007	6.00008	6.10001	6.10002
	6.10003	6.10004	6.10005	6.10006
	6.10007	6.10008	6.10009	6.10010
	6.10011	6.10012	6.10013	6.30001
	6.30002	6.30005	6.31004	6.31007
	6.31008	6.32001	6.32002	6.32003
	6.32005	6.32006	6.50001	6.50007
	6.50008	6.50011	6.50012	6.50018
	7.00001	7.00012	7.00904	8.00007
	8.00008	8.00011	8.00012	8.00017
	8.00019	8.00020	9.00004	10.00008
	10.00012	10.00026		

WATER QUALITY.....	1.00002	1.00003	4.00002	4.00006
	4.00007	4.00008	4.00009	4.00010
	4.00011	4.00012	4.00013	5.30001
	5.30002	5.30003	6.00005	6.40006
	8.00007	8.00011	8.00012	8.00017
	8.00019	8.00020	8.00022	10.00010
WATER SUPPLY.....	1.00002	1.00003	1.00006	3.00003
	3.00032	3.30001	3.40007	4.00001
	4.00002	4.00006	4.00007	4.00009
	4.00010	4.00012	4.00013	6.32002
	6.40005	8.00007	8.00021	8.00022
	10.00015			
WAVES.....	1.00011	2.00008	5.10005	10.00001
WETLANDS.....	3.10004	6.00005	6.10010	6.20001
	6.50006	6.50011	8.00008	8.00017
WHALE-BELUGA.....	6.30006	6.30007	6.30023	6.43001
	6.43002	6.43005	6.43903	9.00001
WHALE-GENERAL.....	1.00011	6.30006	6.43001	6.43002
	6.43005	7.00018	9.00003	10.00001
WHITEFISH.....	3.00025	3.00027	6.00001	6.00003
	6.40005	6.40008	6.40009	6.40013
	6.40014	6.40016	6.41009	6.41010
	6.41012	6.41014	6.41015	7.00012
	7.00020	7.00021	9.00003	
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.....	3.10004	6.00004	6.30002	6.30009
	6.30010	6.30011	6.30012	6.30013
	6.30014	6.30015	6.30016	6.30017
	6.30018	6.30019	6.30020	6.30021
	6.30022	6.30023	6.31001	6.31006
	6.32002	6.32007	6.50013	6.50018
	8.00010	8.00015	8.00016	8.00017
WIND.....	2.00001	2.00002	2.00003	2.00004
	2.00005	2.00007	2.00008	3.00034
	3.30002	3.30003	5.00001	5.00002
	5.00003	5.20001	6.00005	6.00007
	6.43001	6.50008	8.00004	
WOLF.....	3.00014	3.00026	3.00027	6.00001
	6.00004	6.00008	6.00009	6.30002
	6.30003	6.30004	6.30009	6.30010
	6.30011	6.30012	6.30020	6.30021
	6.30022	6.30024	6.30902	6.31005
	6.43004	6.43007	6.43008	8.00016
WOLVERINE.....	3.00027	6.00005	6.00009	6.30009
	6.30010	6.30011	6.30012	6.30024

SECTION V
SOURCE LOCATION

SOURCE LOCATION

AEIDC.....	1.00011	1.00012	1.00013	2.00001
	2.00002	2.00003	2.00004	2.00005
	2.00006	2.00007	2.00008	3.00002
	3.00005	3.00013	3.00014	3.00015
	3.00016	3.00017	3.00020	3.00022
	3.00024	3.00030	3.00031	3.10002
	3.10004	3.10007	3.10008	3.30002
	3.30003	3.30005	3.40001	3.40002
	3.40003	3.40005	3.40006	3.40009
	4.00001	4.00002	4.00003	4.00004
	4.00005	4.00009	4.00010	4.00011
	5.10001	5.10002	5.10003	5.10004
	5.10005	5.20001	5.20002	5.20003
	5.20004	5.30001	5.30002	5.30003
	6.00001	6.00002	6.00003	6.00005
	6.00006	6.00007	6.00008	6.00009
	6.10002	6.10003	6.10005	6.10006
	6.20001	6.30001	6.30002	6.30003
	6.30004	6.30005	6.30008	6.30009
	6.30010	6.30011	6.30012	6.30013
	6.30014	6.30015	6.30016	6.30017
	6.30018	6.30019	6.30020	6.30021
	6.30024	6.31001	6.31002	6.31003
	6.31005	6.31006	6.40001	6.40002
	6.40003	6.40004	6.40005	6.40006
	6.40007	6.40008	6.40009	6.40010
	6.40011	6.40012	6.40013	6.40015
	6.40016	6.41001	6.41002	6.41003
	6.41007	6.41008	6.41009	6.41010
	6.41011	6.41012	6.41013	6.41014
	6.41015	6.41016	6.41017	6.42001
	6.42003	6.43001	6.43002	6.43003
	6.43004	6.43005	6.43006	6.43007
	6.43008	6.50001	6.50002	6.50003
	6.50004	6.50006	6.50008	6.50014
	6.50015	6.50016	6.50017	6.50019
	7.00026	8.00001	8.00009	8.00010
	8.00011	8.00012	8.00015	8.00018
	8.00019	8.00020	9.00001	9.00005
	10.00001	10.00030		

AGGSL..... 3.00004

AMUL..... 3.00012

ARL.....	1.00006	3.00025	3.00027	3.00028
	4.00008	4.00012	6.10007	6.10008
	6.30006	6.32002	6.32003	6.32007
	6.41004	6.41006	6.42002	6.50005
	6.50007	7.00002	7.00005	7.00006
	7.00007	7.00008	7.00024	9.00004
	10.00008			
Mauneluk.....	1.00001	1.00002	1.00003	1.00004
	1.00005	1.00008	1.00009	1.00012
	1.00013	3.10003	3.10005	3.10006
	3.30001	3.30004	3.40010	3.40011
	4.00006	4.00007	4.00010	5.00001
	5.00003	5.00004	6.00001	6.00004
	6.00005	6.10010	6.10011	6.10012
	6.10013	6.30007	6.30022	6.30023
	6.31004	6.31007	6.32005	6.32009
	6.40014	6.41005	6.50009	6.50010
	6.50011	6.50012	6.50013	7.00004
	7.00014	7.00015	7.00016	7.00017
	7.00019	7.00022	7.00025	8.00004
	8.00005	8.00006	8.00007	8.00008
	8.00009	8.00010	8.00013	8.00015
	8.00016	8.00017	8.00022	10.00001
	10.00009	10.00011	10.00029	10.00031
	10.00032			
NANA.....	1.00007	1.00010	2.00007	3.00033
	4.00005	5.10001	5.10002	5.10003
	6.00002	6.31003	6.32004	6.40010
	6.40011	6.40012	6.42001	6.43001
	6.43002	6.43003	6.43004	6.43005
	6.50002	6.50003	6.50004	7.00012
	8.00011	8.00012	8.00013	8.00014
	8.00019	8.00020	10.00010	10.00012
	10.00013	10.00014	10.00015	10.00016
	10.00017	10.00018	10.00019	10.00020
	10.00021	10.00022	10.00023	10.00024
	10.00025	10.00026	10.00027	
U of Wash.....	5.10006			
UAAL.....	3.00003	3.00007	3.00009	3.00010
	3.00018	3.00019	3.00021	3.00023
	3.00032	5.00002	6.10004	6.10009
	6.32001	6.32006	6.32008	6.50018
	7.00001	7.00020	7.00021	9.00002
	9.00003			
UAFL.....	3.10001	7.00023		
USBM/J.....	3.40007	3.40012	8.00021	
USFWS.....	6.30023	8.00017		

USGS.....	3.00001	3.00006	3.00008	3.00011
	3.00026	3.00029	3.00034	3.40004
	3.40008	4.00012	4.00013	6.10001
	10.00002	10.00003	10.00004	10.00005
	10.00006	10.00007	10.00028	10.00033
USNPS.....	7.00003	7.00009	7.00010	7.00011
	7.00012	7.00013	7.00018	8.00002
	8.00003			

ABBREVIATION

LOCATION

AEIDC	Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center University of Alaska 707 A Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501
AGGSL	Alaska Division Geological and Geophysical Survey Library 3327 Fairbanks Street Anchorage, Alaska 99503
AMUL	Alaska Pacific (Methodist) University Library E. Westly Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99504
ARL	Alaska Resources Library 701 C Street, Box 36 Anchorage, Alaska 99513
Mauneluk	Mauneluk Association P.O. Box 256 Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
NANA	NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. P.O. Box 49 Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
U of Wash	University of Washington Seattle, Washington 98195

UAAL	University of Alaska, Anchorage, Library 3211 Providence Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99504
UAFL	University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Library Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
USBM/J	U.S. Bureau of Mines Library Box 550 Juneau, Alaska 99802
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Library 1011 E. Tudor Road Anchorage, Alaska 99503
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey Library Public Inquiries Office 508 W. 2nd Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99501
USNPS	U.S. National Park Service 540 West 5th Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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

NOTE: At the time of this distribution, the reports from the Public Forum had not been received from the printers. As soon as they become available, the reports will be sent to you.

STATE OF ALASKA
Office of the Governor
Budget & Management Div.

REVISED PROGRAM
COST ANALYSIS SUMMARY
by BUDGET COMPONENT

AGENCY	CATEGORY	code	
Office of the Governor	PROGRAM	09	Gen. Govt.
DIVISION	SUB-PROGRAM	91	Exec. Admin.
Policy Development & Planning	ELEMENT	01	Exec Direction
	SUB-ELEMENT	02	DPDP
		01	Statewide Planning

CODE	EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT	PRESENT AUTHORIZATION	REVISION INCREASE, (DECREASE)	AMENDED AUTHORIZATION
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	644,200		644,200
200	TRAVEL	39,900	5,000	44,900
300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	425,800	58,820	484,620
400	COMMODITIES	8,400		8,400
500	EQUIPMENT			
600	LANDS, BUILDINGS, NON-STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS			
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, SHARED REVENUE			
800	MISCELLANEOUS			
	INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS (INCLUDED ABOVE)			
	TOTAL	1,118,300	63,820	1,182,120
NEW CODE	FEDERAL RECEIPTS	415,000	63,820	478,820
	REQUIRED GENERAL FUND MATCHING	137,500		137,500
	OTHER GENERAL FUND	390,800		390,800
	INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS	175,000		175,000
	OTHER:			
	TOTAL	1,118,300	63,820	1,182,120
	PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS			
	PERMANENT PART-TIME POSITIONS			
	TEMPORARY (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS)			
	NUMBER OF MAN MONTHS			
(CURRENT FY)				
		FY	FY	FY
EXPENDITURES - TOTAL				
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
FEDERAL				
REQ. G.F. MATCH				
OTHER G.F.				
OTHER (SPECIFY)				

FY 80
DETAILED WORKPLAN for
REGIONAL STRATEGY

July 1979 - June 1980

GOALS:

- I. To establish Community Plans for all villages.
- II. To develop a background work for Regional Plan.
- III. To prepare Program Plans for Lands, Facilities, and Health/
Education/Social Services.
- IV. To establish a coordinated community & agency responses with
the Clearinghouse functions.
- V. To establish and assess the potential of various programs
and mechanisms for implementing the regional strategy.

Goal I: Community Plans

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Meet with all villages in region to explain regional strategy,
the planning process, and community planning objectives.
- B. Start all communities in a planning process.
- C. Assist five communities to complete preliminary plans, showing
preferred development locations, and land use designations.

Goal II: Regional Plan

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Develop a set of preliminary policies, (based on goals of
communities) by Fall of 1979.
- B. Coordinate the development of preliminary population
Projections during the Spring of 1980. (Based on earlier agency
research.)
- C. Determine preliminary needs priorities, (based on community plans)
by April of 1980.
- D. Coordinate overall economic development plan and facilities
plans with policies and needs statements from communities.

FY 80 WORKPLAN

-2-

Goal III: Program Plans

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Finalize drafts of Master Schedule, Program Directory, and Project Inventory for presentation to Steering Committee and participating agencies at Fall meeting, 1980.
- B. Distribute to Communities for review by Spring 1980
Community comments can then be passed on to agencies.
- C. Provide coordination between Program Task Forces (Lands, Facilities & Health). Procedures and products will be developed as on-going function throughout the year.
- D. Work with NANA Lands Dept. on community planning for adjacent lands.
- E. Hold Progress Meeting in the Fall of 1979 in Kotzebue for participating agencies.

Goal IV: Clearinghouse

- A. Finalize draft procedures for coordination for presentation to Steering Committee in July, and participating agencies in the Summer, 1980.
- B. Circulate draft products from Regional Strategy for community and agency review.
- C. Provide State Clearinghouse with a list of strategy participants for wider circulation of A-95 proposals.

Goal V: Implementation Opportunities:

- A. Investigate programs which are useful for implementing the regional strategy, such as Coastal Management coordination, programmed facility construction, joint funding of projects, EDA coordination, etc.
- B. Develop specific objectives for detailed analysis in FY 81.

STRATEGY DOCUMENT OUTLINE

Background

Problem Definition

Process/Methodology

POLICIES

NEEDS PRIORITIES

SUMMARIES OF PLANS (Text, Charts, Maps)

- Community Plans
- Regional Plan
- Program plans for
Lands, Facilities, & Health/Education/Social Services

IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

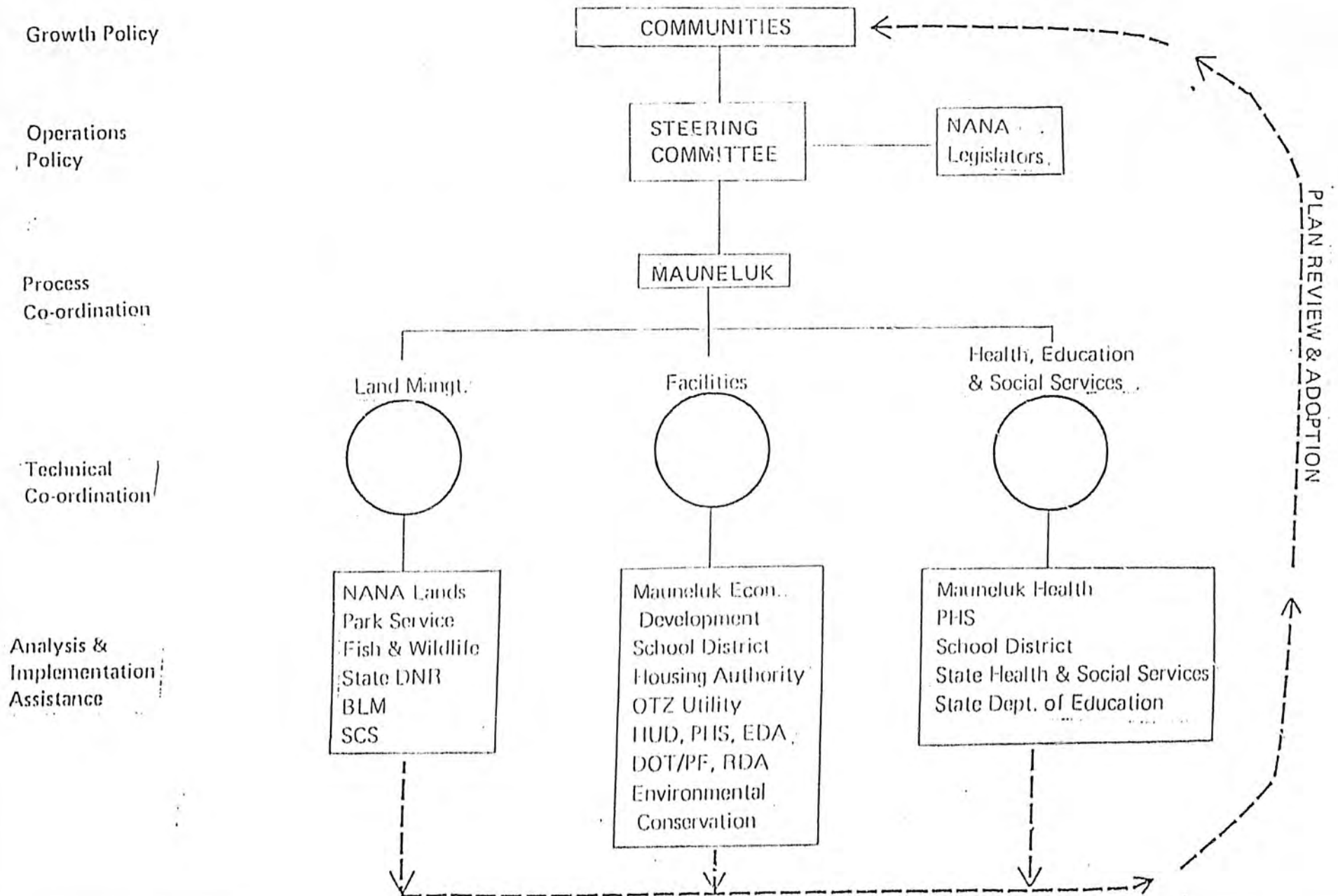
- Management Programs (e.g. Coastal Management)
- Regulations
- Sequenced Facility Agenda
- Coordination Mechanism (e.g. Clearinghouse or Review Board)
- Recommended Studies

IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

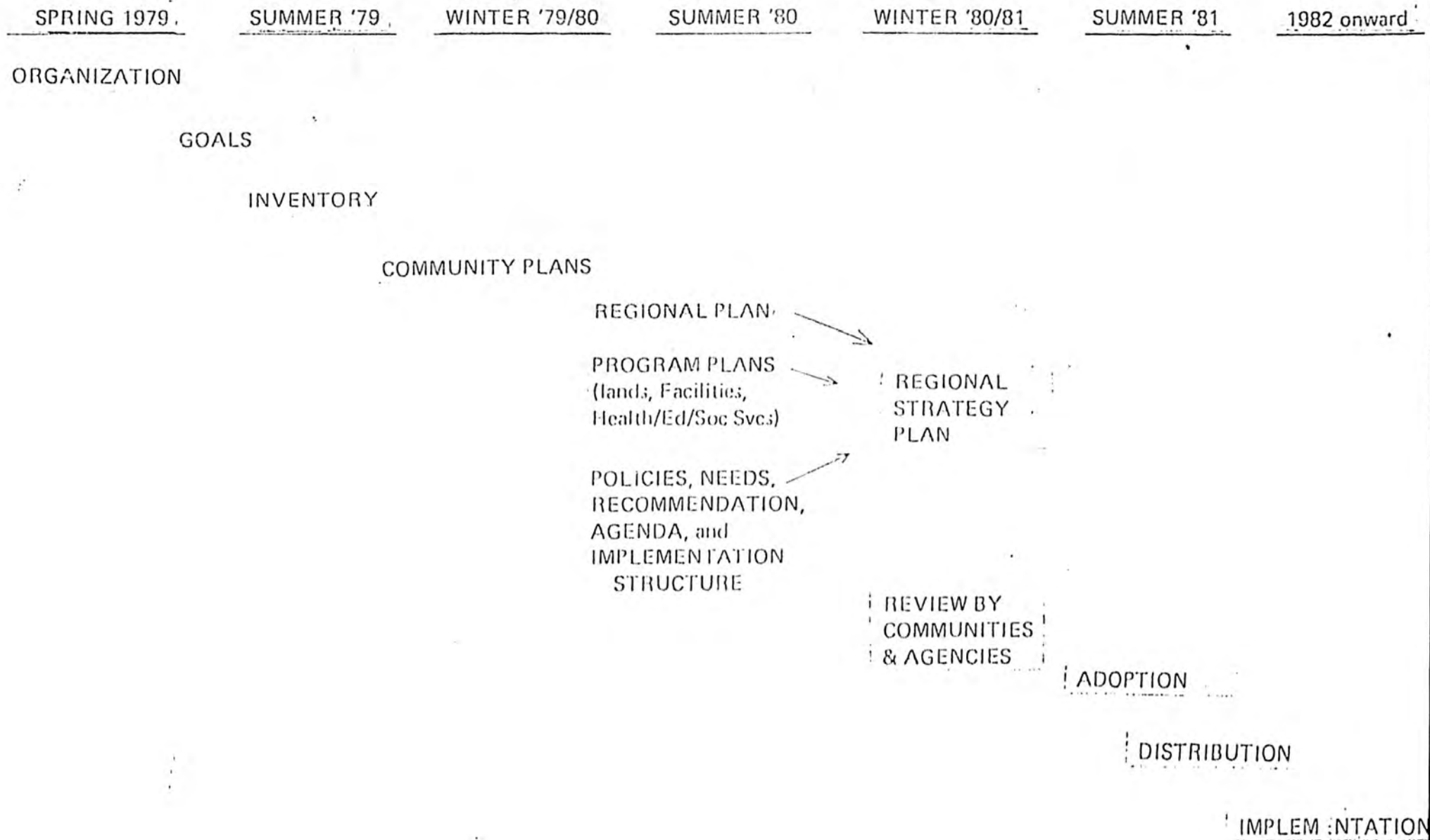
- Organization of Communities and/or Agencies for Ensuring that
Recommendations are followed and plan is Updated.

NANA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

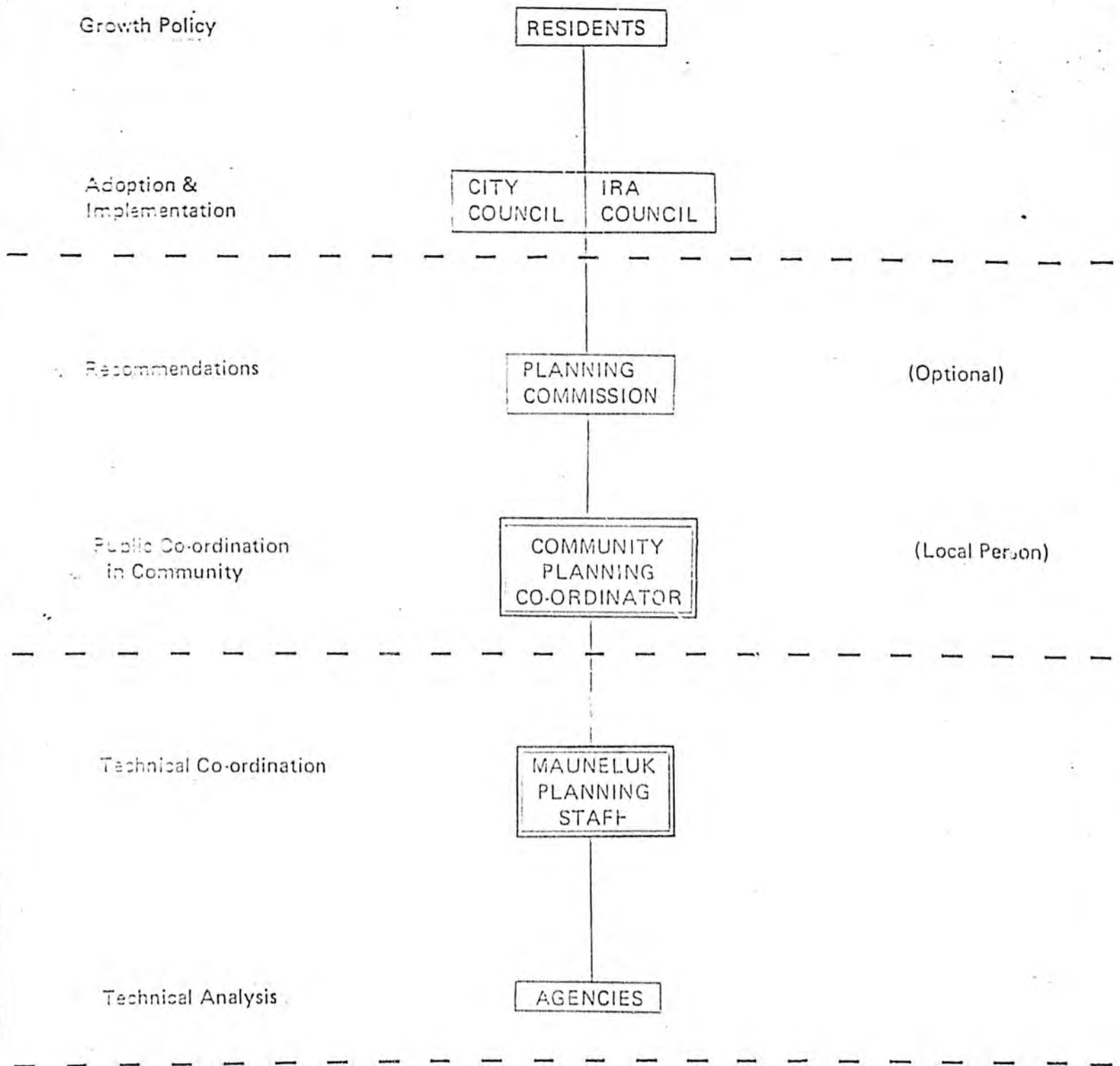
ORGANIZATION FOR REGIONAL PLANNING



NANA REGIONAL STRATEGY PROCESS



NANA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
ORGANIZATION FOR COMMUNITY PLANS



REGIONAL STRATEGY BUDGET

	CRA	OTHER	TOTAL
Personnel	24,000	6,000	30,000
Fringe @15%	3,600	900	4,500
Travel	3,228	772	4,000
L.D. Telephone	-0-	800	800
Supplies	-0-	500	500
Copies	-0-	300	300
Postage	-0-	200	200
Contractual	14,000	16,000	30,000
In-direct (58.3% based on salaries)	13,992	3,498	17,490
Total Budget	<u>58,820</u>	<u>28,970</u>	<u>87,790</u>

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS \$ 87,820
 Local Matching Funds @53% 28,970
 TOTAL REQUEST \$ 58,820
 \$3,850.

Description of Local Matching Funds

1. Personnel \$6,000, Fringe benefits \$900 and in-direct \$3,498, total \$10,398. This will be budgeted in our BIA 95-638 Tribal Operations Contract.
2. Long distance telephone \$800, travel \$772, supplies \$500, copies \$300, postage \$200, total \$2,572. This will be local cash from organization based in Kottzebue.
3. Contractual \$10,000. This will be in-kind match provided by NANA Regional Corporation, Lands Division.
4. Contractual \$6,000. This is a grant given by the BIA to the Forestry service under PL 95-638 on behalf of the region for vegetative mapping study of Native Allotted and selected lands located in the NANA Region.

Total Local Unmatching Funds \$ 28,970

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

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

Low good name Reg strategy
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

225 CORDOVA, BUILDING B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

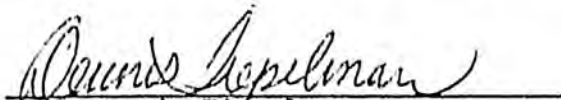
We are pleased to provide you with the enclosed progress report for the first year of the NANA regional strategy. This progress report summarizes activities undertaken during the past year, identifies key issues to be addressed in the regional strategy and proposes a management framework within which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

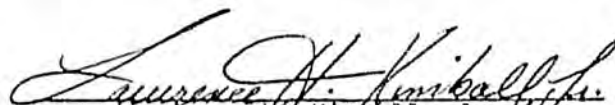
Attached as appendices to the progress report are several reports produced in conjunction with the regional strategy. The Alaska Public Forum conducted a survey in the NANA region to elicit resident attitudes about several issues of local and regional significance, including subsistence, employment and 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

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.

*who will operate A-95
have regions or to
land agency*

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.

DRAFT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

(Formulated by the Alaska Public Forum and Maameluk 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 affects 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.

HOUSING GOALS

1. TO PROVIDE SAFE, EFFICIENT, HOUSING AT REASONABLE COST FOR NANA RESIDENTS.

Objectives:

- a) Secure housing which is energy efficient in design;
- b) Provide flexibility in choice of building materials and fuel source;
- c) For prospective public housing residents, increase information about monthly costs associated with those homes;
- d) Assure that the distribution of low-income housing is equitable among villages in the NANA Region;
- e) Provide new housing to those in most need;
- f) Ensure that comments of local people are included in developing housing projects in their community.

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 1971.)

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 ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 256
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Phone
(907) 442-3311
or
(907) 442-3313

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, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

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 Maameluk 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.

HOUSING GOALS

1. TO PROVIDE SAFE, EFFICIENT, HOUSING AT REASONABLE COST FOR NANA RESIDENTS.

Objectives:

- a) Secure housing which is energy efficient in design;
- b) Provide flexibility in choice of building materials and fuel source;
- c) For prospective public housing residents, increase information about monthly costs associated with those homes;
- d) Assure that the distribution of low-income housing is equitable among villages in the NANA Region;
- e) Provide new housing to those in most need;
- f) Ensure that comments of local people are included in developing housing projects in their community.

The regional goals and objectives will be used as the basis for regional development policies. Draft development policies will be developed this winter to guide the actions of agencies during the strategy preparation phase, so they follow community preferences.

Regional development policies will be submitted to communities for review, and will be modified as necessary for the final strategy. Policies may change in the future, as goals and objectives change and will be updated as needed.

One example in which the emerging policies have already been applied is in the development of a sewer and water development project for Selawik by the U.S. Public Health Service. The mayor and vice-mayor of Selawik met with the Public Health Service and the State Department of Environmental Conservation staff to express the community's preferences that the life-cycle costs of the system (operation and maintenance) be considered in the design. Mauneluk was invited to attend and incorporate the results into the Regional Strategy.

Selawik residents have noted the high sewer and water costs, and difficult repair problems faced by other communities after they had accepted "free" facilities. Selawik residents said they were willing to forego some of the convenience of expense and technologically sophisticated systems if they could keep the operation and maintenance costs down, and make sure the system could be repaired locally rather than requiring specialized repair services. Mauneluk helped by leading staff support including citing the support of the Regional Strategy project, and advocating that the Public Health Service incorporate Selawik's concerns explicitly into the design process, by establishing them as primary design criteria.

Several alternative design concepts were suggested by Selawik, and the Public Health Service agreed to provide cost projections for each design alternative. A public meeting was set so PHS could explain each option to the community along with the costs and benefits of each. The regional development policies will encourage the use of this planning approach by agencies for meeting community development needs and conditions in this region. The Selawik example by PHS exemplifies a cooperative attitude, flexible design and operation policies, and a public process.

The goals formulation process has been followed up with requests to participating agencies to provide lists of their goals and philosophies. The work of the Alaska Cooperative Land Manager's Task Force coordinated by the Alaska Federation of Natives and the Department of the Interior are helpful in this regard.

Mauneluk Association itself has undertaken a review of its organizational goals and is considering a re-organization for better program delivery and planning.

2. Issues Identification

Development issues were identified during public meetings over the last several years. Those issues are derived from residents' statements, planning documents, survey review, and official statements. Planning documents reviewed included those by the State, North Slope Borough, and others, which might indicate development pressures which could infringe on the region from adjacent geographic areas. An example of this is a pipeline which has been suggested for taking the oil from the National Petroleum Reserve across the NANA Region to Nome. The infringement comes with the bisecting of the region's normal transportation and caribou

migration routes. Outer Continental Shelf development and Brooks Range mining are other examples of those development potentials. Mining is the biggest potential economic development in the region and could induce secondary requirements of a deep-water port, a railroad or haul road, one or more new communities, and substantial labor force in-migration.

Many of the development issues are not part of the formal workplan for the Regional Strategy but have been suggested for inclusion by regional residents. The extent of consideration of these issues will depend upon the time available, budgetary and staff supplements, cooperation by participating agencies, and the preferences of the Steering Committee and community review board.

The issues list is being used as a starting point for agency discussion by the task forces. The issues list will be expanded and reorganized to identify cause-effect relationships and sort the issues into topic areas for better analysis and discussion.

One issue area deserves special attention because of its interrelationships with so many other facets of development. That issue is human resource development. Success of almost all other programs is dependent on solving problems of alcoholism and local management capability and to a certain extent, unemployment.

Those three (3) problems are barriers to development and self-determination, and hence, a threat to the effectiveness of public programs in development. Alcoholism limits the stability of the labor force through limited ability of individuals to get and hold jobs. Economic development programs promoting industrial development and natural resource extraction, like mining, are not going to help the majority of residents of the region

until local people can get training, and get and hold jobs created by development. Therefore, the success of economic development programs will be limited until alcoholism is solved.

Local management capability problems will likewise limit the ability of the region's residents to get meaningful jobs, effectively manage utilities, manage municipal affairs or develop basic local businesses to serve village residents' needs. Stability of local government staff could also be improved.

Local management capability has to be a high priority for programs in order to make the public expenditures of time and money in planning programs effective. That may imply a need for agencies to re-order their priorities and perhaps even to restructure their programs or institutional structures.

Land use planning and municipal management at the local level will be limited in effectiveness until these human resource problems are improved. Implementation effectiveness of the strategy itself will be limited unless greater awareness of decision processes and regulatory principles are taught. State agencies should recognize these problems as ceilings on the effectiveness of their programs statewide and work with social service agencies to solve the problems of alcoholism and education to work within their own agency to expand field outreach training programs and consider joint funding arrangements.

Social services can be improved by contracting to local groups for delivery but training projects must become a high priority in programs.

A broad range of options and resources should be examined, possibly through the Regional Strategy task force structure. Mobilizing a combination of agencies in an effort to target specific resources should be the

responsibility of the agencies involved. Examples of agencies already involved in the area are Community & Regional Affairs, Alaska Federation of Natives, regional non-profits, university extensions, and the Community Enterprise Development Corporation. These groups should review their involvement, consider expanding it, and work with local and regional groups such as the school district and university to establish training courses. The university is already considering a program in land management and one in business management, with workshops in communities. Similar programs need to be established in public administration, utility management, and other areas. These areas will be the subject of review and will be outlined in detail by the consortium on secondary and higher education. The Regional Strategy task force on health, education, and social services will be asked to identify the barriers, highlight the problems, and recommend detailed actions in the implementation agenda.

3. Data Base Identification and Updating

To identify the existing data and isolate some of the gaps, a comprehensive search of the literature on physical and environmental resources affecting development locations was conducted. This element was contracted to the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center and a National Science Foundation resident. They produced the following:

1. Bibliography and Index of Information on the NANA Region
(243 Citations, 38 current research projects.)
2. Wall-sized Display Sheets of Available Maps and Studies
 - a. Documented Subsistence Use Areas and Village Land Selections.
 - b. Historical and Archaeological Sites.
 - c. Climate, Coastal Geology, Soils, and Vegetation Studies.
 - d. Fish & Marine Mammal Distribution.

e. Furbearer Distribution.

f. Seabird and Waterfowl Distribution.

These will be useful for coastal management as well as permit review by agencies.

3. Summary of New Information since the Regional Profiles on a village-by-village basis

4. Summary of Data Gaps (Information Needs on NANA Region Environment

Key literature sources are available at the Mauneluk Association in Kotzebue. Two (2) additional bibliographies are being considered under separate contracts as a result of this project. One will be for educational literature on the region and one for health and social services studies in the region. The studies however, depend on funds coming available.

Eventually, all bibliographies will be put on computer storage at Mauneluk and will be extractable upon request by word processor.

Other important sources of information include the following:

1979 Village Sanitation Facilities Handbook.

1979 Public Facility Inventory by State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

1979 Integrated Service Plan for Northwest Arctic School District.

1979 Overall Economic Development Plan.

1979 Tribal Specific Health Plan.

1979 Community Survey by the Alaska Public Forum.

1976 Community Profiles by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center.

Data base updating included field-correcting the community profile maps prepared by AEIDC. The profile maps were corrected by local residents, often city council members or city administrators. Corrections included items like major re-routing of sewer lines, water lines, electrical lines,

new buildings, relocated buildings, major erosions, recent major land use changes, etc. This is an ongoing element of the project.

Profile corrections will be used when preparing maps of preferred development locations. The maps will be overlays for existing community profile maps held by agencies. Funds and staff were not made available for this project to re-issue corrected profiles. Overlay maps will be prepared on the basis of community meetings this coming winter. Because of new and updated information, agencies are encouraged to field-check their profiles whenever they anticipate a project for a NANA Region community.

4. Program Inventory

Mauneluk Association is conducting an inventory of planning, construction, and research projects going on in the region. The inventory is being developed in conjunction with a master schedule for capital facility programming. Together they form the basis for a regional management system which will be used for monitoring and coordinating activities. Local agencies and communities can expect to have increased local management capability when additional information is generated about anticipated programs and projects in the region. Copies of the inventory and master schedule will be available to interested and participating agencies.

Progress on the program inventory to date include the following:

- 1) Questionnaires distributed to agencies about projects in the region.
- 2) Presentations made by agencies on overall program purposes at orientation meeting for agency heads.
- 3) Written requests sent out for written products.
- 4) Written requests sent to Mauneluk staff members for goals and objectives, projects, and data needs.

5) Interviews of agency directors and administrators.

The only technique which provided significant information was the personal interview. Interviews consisted of a presentation of the topics listed in the original workplan under "Coordination and Capabilities of Key Actors." These included categories such as technical assistance, mission, lead times, project schedules, etc. Interviews were conducted with the following and will be compiled in the program inventory report:

Public Health Service

Chief, Sanitation Facilities

Chief, Environmental Services

Director, Kotzebue Service Unit

District Engineer, Sanitation Facility Construction

Department of Transportation & Public Facilities

Chief, Planning Section, Division of Facility Procurement

National Park Service

Deputy Director

Administrative Officer

Director of Administrative Services

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Program Analyst, Administrative Services

Refuge Planner for Selawik Refuge

NANA Regional Corporation

President

Special Assistant to the President of the Development Section

Many more have been contacted and have attended meetings but lack of time has limited the number of formal interviews. Each interview took from forty-five (45) minutes to an hour and a half. To conduct interviews with all the participating agencies would be immensely time-consuming so a standardized form is being developed and sent to agencies. Obtaining written comments from agencies is usually difficult. Therefore, attempts to make our future requests clear and specific will be pursued.

For master scheduling, a uniform worksheet has been developed for distribution to participating agencies. The worksheet provides a common format in plotting project schedules. A composite of the schedules will be made to obtain an overview of scheduling patterns. Deadlines for projects will be shown in the final report but most agencies, even in interviews, were reluctant to get into a detailed listing of every project and its deadlines.

Some agencies seem reluctant to divulge the contents of their projects and schedules. They may have fears of becoming committed once a schedule is put on paper in public. Others have expressed problems with costs of projects going up after public announcements due to speculations on land around a site, or sudden increases in prices of materials, or reduced ability to negotiate low bid prices. Others do not seem to know what their own agency is doing. These comments have come from a wide variety of agencies, not necessarily any of the groups interviewed. Some agencies whose operations and planning are dependent on the outcome of D-2 legislation are not able to make any projections, plans, or commitments due to the uncertainty of programs, funding and land status.

Another widely used reason for agency reluctance is the federal budget process. Most referred to the federal budget process as their

primary planning deadline. Most technical and financial assistance requests need to be submitted by the deadline for the federal budget process.

This element of the work program is perhaps the most time consuming and the least productive so far. Another staff position should be funded for some of the more time-intensive work or a different method of interview used. An alternative would be expansion of agency cooperation in returning responses. Some of the more useful written responses are attached on the following pages. We hope that future responses will follow more closely the depth of detail displayed in these examples.

HUD PROJECTS - NANA REGION

Housing

Housing units reserved for the NANA Regional Housing Authority;

Noorvik - 10 units, Kiana - 15 units, Selawik - 18 units.

Community Development Block Grants

Current or proposed grants:

FY-77

1. Kiana - Rehabilitation of the community center.
\$23,000 - pending closure.
2. Kobuk - Housing winterization program
\$24,100
3. Selawik - Construction of firehouse/training center.
\$60,000

FY-78

1. Kivalina - Construction and equipping fire station.
\$52,000
2. Noatak - Construction and equipping fire station.
\$82,300

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Gates of the Arctic	Vegetation impact baseline investigations.	David J. Cooper, University of Colorado	Underway
Bering Land Bridge	Multidisciplinary survey of the Chukchi-Imuruk (Bering Land Bridge) area.	Dr. Herbert R. Melchior, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska plus eight (8) additional scientist.	Completed
Bering Land Bridge	Socio-Economic Study of Reindeer Herding.	Larry Naylor, et. al., University of Alaska Fairbanks	Completed
Bering Land Bridge	Archaeological survey.	W. Roger Powers, University of Alaska Fairbanks	Field work completed.
Bering Land Bridge	Historical overview.	Melody W. Grauman, NPS	Completed
Seward Peninsula	Tundra disturbance and recovery associated with drilling operations and AVT use in the Cape Espenberg area.	Dr. Charles H. Racine, The Center For Northern Studies.	Completed
Seward Peninsula	The origin and geologic setting of the Maars near Cape Espenberg.	Dr. Robert B. Forbes, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska	Completed
Seward Peninsula	Archaeological Investigations for 14 (H) of ANSCA.	Kathryn Koutsky and Russell Sackett, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.	In progress.

Northwest Alaska	Home range use, social structure, and habitat selection of the Western Arctic caribou herd.	James L. Davis, and John W. Coady, Alaska Department of Fish & Game.	ADF & G Completed
Arctic Lowlands	Evaluation of ecological and geological sites for recognition as national natural landmarks.	Dr. David F. Murray, Institute of Arctic; Biology, University of Alaska.	Contract Underway. administration transferred to HCRS 5/78.
Interior and Western Alaska	Ecological and geological theme studies for national natural landmarks program.	Dr. Steven B. Young, The Center	Contract Underway. administration transferred to HCRS 5/78.

TENTATIVE WORK PROGRAM
FOR
REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GUIDES

WATER SECTION, ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

I. PROJECT INITIATION

- A. Define Region.
- B. Contact all organizations active in region.

II. DESCRIPTION OF REGION

- A. Physiographic, Socio-economic and resource inventory.
- B. Water Resources.
 - 1. Climatological data.
 - 2. Hydrological data (surface & ground).
 - a. Inventory of existing information.
 - b. Field investigations.
 - c. Data development and analysis.
 - d. Assessment of data gaps.

III. WATER USES WITHIN REGION

- A. Water Rights.
- B. Community Systems.
- C. Mining and Industrial Uses.
- D. Instream Flows.
 - 1. Anadromous streams.
 - 2. Federal reservations.
 - 3. Native Claims
 - 4. Fish hatcheries.
 - 5. National Park Service Monument facilities.

IV. PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

- A. Statewide
- B. Regional
- C. Local

V. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

TRIBAL SPECIFIC HEALTH PLAN OUTLINE

PREAMBLE

- A. Treaties - Legislation.
- B. Culture, Language, Tradition.

I. SCOPE OF PLAN

- A. Purpose of plan.
- B. Timeframe of plan.
- C. People to be served.
- D. Service area covered.
- E. Political and physical map.

II. DESCRIPTIVE DATA ON THE SERVICE AREA

- A. Geography, topography, climate, and seasonal variations.
- B. Transportation.
 - 1. Private vehicles.
 - 2. Highways, secondary roads.
 - 3. Rail transportation.
 - 4. Bus service.
 - 5. Air.
- C. Communication.
 - 1. Telephone.
 - 2. Radio
 - 3. Other.
 - 4. CB radio.
- D. Housing Sanitation.
- E. Educational status of service population.
- F. Economic conditions:
 - 1. Family income levels.
 - 2. Sources of income.
 - 3. Per capita income levels.
 - 4. Unemployment rates.
 - 5. Types of employment.
- G. Political structure and relationship.

III. DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH DATA

- A. Age and sex distribution of the population.
- B. Morbidity and mortality.
- C. Major health problems.
- D. Population distribution.
- E. Leading cause of death.
- F. Migration.

TRIBAL SPECIFIC HEALTH PLAN OUTLINE

III. DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH DATA (Continued)

- H. Community relationship.
- I. Industrial or agriculture hazards.
- J. Traditional medicine.

IV. TOTAL HEALTH NEEDS "FOR YOUR TRIBE"

A. Patient Care.

- 1. Hospital care.
- 2. Contract care.
- 3. Emergency Medical Services.
- 4. Patient transportation.
- 5. Extended skill care.

B. Ambulatory Care.

C. Preventative Health and Field Medical Services.
(Community Medical Services)

- 1. Sanitation.
- 2. Dental.
- 3. Public Health Nursing (Community Health Nursing).
- 4. Health Education.
- 5. Mental Health.
- 6. Social Services.
- 7. Public Health Nutrition.
- 8. Optometry.
- 9. Audiology.
- 10. Alcoholism.
- 11. Home Health Care.

D. Tribal Health Programs.

- 1. Implementation of Public Law 93-638.
- 2. Community Health Representative/Community Health Aide.
- 3. Training of Traditional Indian Practitioner.

E. Program Management.

F. Facilities Construction.

V. HEALTH RESOURCES CURRENTLY PROVIDED

VI. UNMET NEEDS.

VII. APPROACH AND PLAN FOR OVERCOMING THE UNMET HEALTH NEEDS

BN/lrg

5. Organization Development

As part of the first year's efforts, an organization structure was developed. The organization chart is shown on the following page.

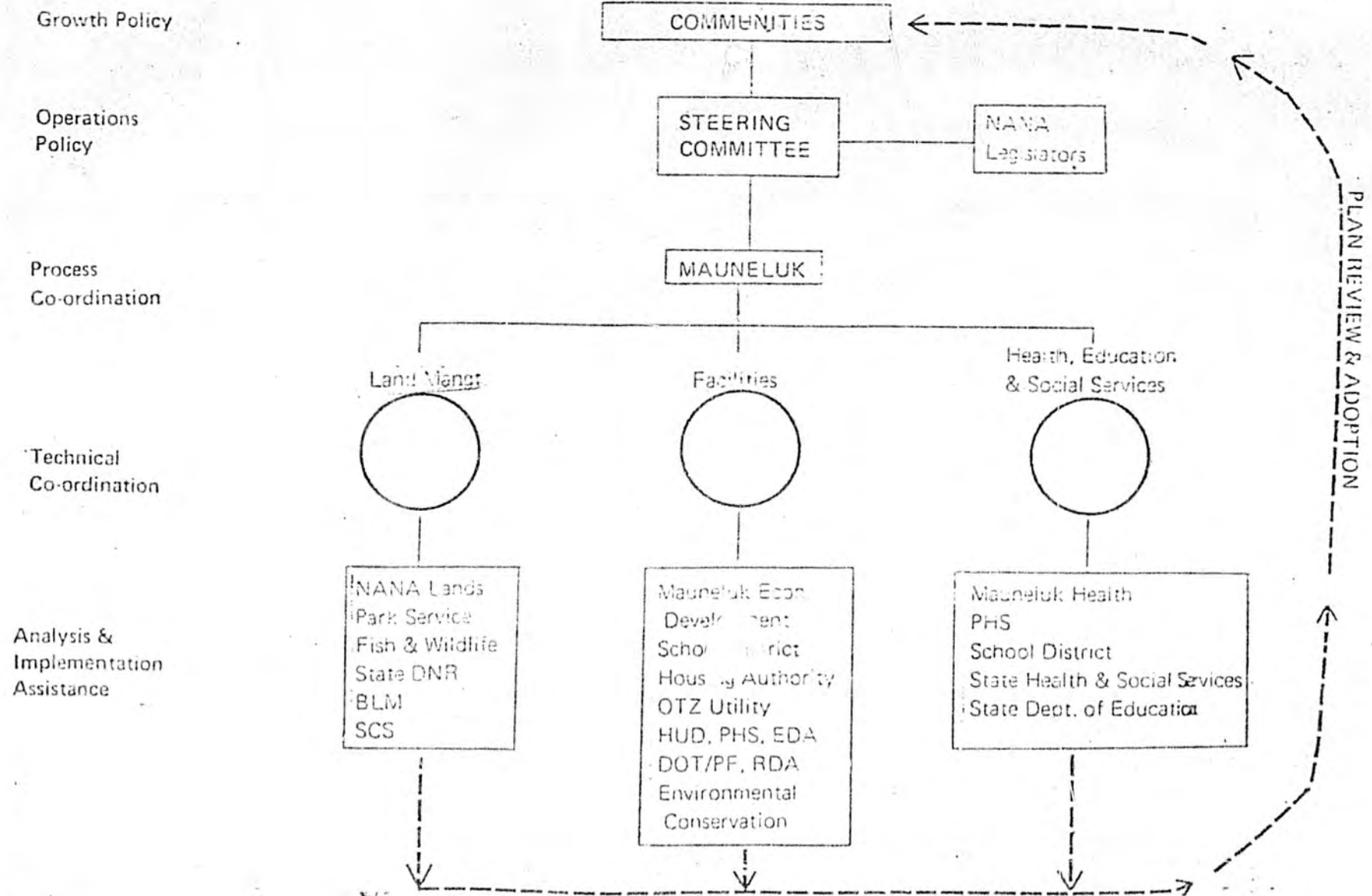
The organization chart was developed with assistance from residents of communities, regional leaders, and a management consultant. At this time, the chart has the tentative approval of the Steering Committee and has been presented to numerous local boards, all the city administrators, and staff of the three (3) regional entities.

The structure is based on initiation of information flows (problem statements, goals, priorities) from the communities, through the region, to the agencies. The return flow to the communities consists of recommendations and technical information provided by the agencies and the regional staff.

Since considerable time spent developing the organization structure, this progress report section provides a detailed description of progress. The communities will be represented by a community review board consisting of mayors from the municipalities. City Administrators will be asked to attend whenever possible to provide technical back-up information to the mayors. The municipalities are represented because they have the authority under Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes for local planning, platting, zoning, service delivery, facility construction and elements of local transportation -- all tools for implementation of the plans at the local level. IRA Councils must also be included in order to ensure coordinated siting and programming of their capital facilities. But because of the size of the board (eleven [11] members) and the powers held by the municipality, IRA Councils will be included during community plan preparation and in policy decisions on management of NANA lands. The main contact point of Mauneluk's

NANA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

ORGANIZATION FOR REGIONAL PLANNING



assistance in community plan preparation will formally be the municipality but the IRA Council and staff will be encouraged to attend and participate.

The Steering Committee is made up of the chief executive officers of the three (3) regional entities: NANA Regional Corporation, Mauneluk Association, and the Northwest Arctic School District. These are management professionals who are familiar with both the problems in the region and mechanisms for dealing with the problems through corporate and bureaucratic means. The Steering Committee members have a responsibility to ensure that their organization's staff, plans, and policies are consistent with the Regional Strategy to the greatest extent possible. They stand to be in a pivotal position and therefore have the ability to ensure that the strategy components are implementable by their agencies and that their staff and boards will be able to provide consistency with goals and policies.

The Steering Committee has several ex officio members to ensure coordination with the legislative and administrative decision processes at the State level. Ex officio members consist of the legislative delegation from the region, and State and Federal groups involved in design and funding of the strategy.

Legislators have the ability to introduce and support legislative changes recommended by communities and agencies in the implementation agenda. Legislators will also be able to influence the State budgetary allocations to follow Regional Strategy recommendations for capital facility and program priorities. As ex officio members they can also use the Regional Strategy as a reference while in Juneau, and coordinate legislative priorities with the Steering Committee. They can also help

the project assess feasibility of alternatives and obtain cooperation from state agencies.

Other ex officio members of the Steering Committee include the Governor's Office, the Department of Community & Regional Affairs, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and an independent planning professional with the University of Alaska. These groups are on the Steering Committee because they helped design and fund the project, can provide advice on useful procedures, and are interested in following the evolution of the planning process developed. But as ex officio members they are non-voting members, and will not directly influence the decisions of the region. These groups represent another potential source of leverage for ensuring compliance with the strategy by State and Federal agencies. Their participation, allocations, and facility construction practices and technical assistance will be important examples for other groups.

Task forces were created to establish coalitions among agencies which have common interests and responsibilities. The initial "working group" had difficulties because of the heterogeneity of the participants and the lack of common interests, so the working group has been recombined into these task forces. It is assumed that State and Federal agencies are committed to providing services and technical assistance to the project for the purpose of strategy formulation.

It is our hope that agencies will take an active role on the task forces by providing professional expertise and judgement in analyzing issues, cause-effect relationships, barriers to goals achievement, and mechanisms for overcoming those barriers. Participation by agencies is expected to bring about greater understanding of the complexities of local and regional issues and alternatives for solving the problems.

The three (3) task forces will be asked to conduct the following activities:

1. Review local policies and goals.
2. Review local problem statements.
3. Review community plans.
4. Develop evaluation criteria for regional review of plans, and projects and programs.
5. Evaluate plans, projects, and programs proposed.
6. Analyze alternative means of overcoming barriers to achieving goals and specific projects.
7. Assist in "scoping" of potential impacts and long-term implications of project alternatives being considered.
8. Assist in preparation of background material which could be useful in a regional plan.
9. Jointly develop an implementation agenda.

The task forces thus provide a forum for structured discussion of issues, and a mechanism for solving the field problems and bureaucratic problems facing the region. If agencies do not choose to participate actively, regional staff will have to provide analysis and recommendations. Since only one (1) planner is funded for the project, that work would fall on that one person, and the product would be correspondingly limited by the lack of input from other agencies. Each task force will have a technical coordinator representing the region.

The Lands Task Force was formed to embark on cooperative land management. This is a follow-through on earlier intentions of the land management agencies to conduct management planning for large ecosystem scale rather than individual monuments or selection areas. The Land Task Force will be asked to follow the same general planning steps as

the other task forces but may continue on to develop a detailed regional land use plan. For purposes of the Regional Strategy, the task force should establish as much as possible the intended uses of large areas of land so that those plans can be passed on to other task forces for transportation and economic development planning. Detailed land use plans can be prepared at a later date. The technical coordinator for the Lands Task Force will be the Director of the NANA Lands Department.

The Facilities Task Force will be asked to follow the same basic planning steps but will focus on issues such as the following:

1. Facility costs.
2. Flexibility of design criteria.
3. Limitations on local ability to pay for facilities.
4. Priorities.
5. Technology suitable to bush communities.
6. Streamlining of permit requirements.
7. Specific opportunities for coordinating facility programming.
8. Arctic construction techniques found useful in the past.

These topics may stray from the focus on strategic planning per se but they relate to the regional development policies on facility construction and will be important topics for demonstrating that flexible approaches to design and construction in this region can be effective. Products will be a set of recommendations on construction programming coordination procedures, a suggested construction schedule, and other items mentioned for all the task forces. The technical coordinator for the Facilities Task Force will be the Economic Development Planner from Mauneluk Association.

The Health/Education/Social Services Task Force will be coordinated by the Director of Programs for the Northwest Arctic School District. That task force will have as starting information, the School District's Integrated Service Plan, the Tribal Specific Health Plan, and the Six (6) Year Capital Facilities Plan for the School District. Joint review of existing problems and solutions will follow the same process as used by other task forces.

The technical coordinators and the Regional Strategy planner will ensure that the task force efforts are coordinated so that important products of each task force reach the other task forces. An example would be the transfer of land management recommendations from the Lands Task Force to the Facilities Task Force for use in transportation planning. Another example would be the transfer of clinic and school construction priorities from the Health/Education/Social Services Task Force to the Lands Task Force; and targeting to communities in which the clinics and schools will be built so that they can reserve sites and easements in the communities. Likewise, the Facilities Task Force would need to receive notice of the proposed construction so that sewer hook-ups, electrical generating capacity and service lines can be planned early and extended to the site.

Mauneluk is developing step-wise procedural guidelines for task force participants and communities on A-95 reviews; will provide some technical assistance to communities; and, will target immediate products to groups needing to receive them. Mauneluk has recently established a Village Assistance Team in the Planning Department consisting of technical assistants with management experience and local government

leadership roles to run the housing planning and management assistance programs.

The structure developed during the first year provides a mechanism for strategy formulation that ensures community participation, professional analysis assistance, and feedback to communities for review. After the Regional Strategy is formulated, the Community Review Board will be able to monitor and evaluate the extent of compliance with the strategy recommendations.

An annual meeting will be held by Mauneluk to keep agencies up to date with progress and problems of the strategy. The structure will provide a long-term forum for on-going analysis and accountability.

6. Process Formulation

Time has been spent with staff and agencies trying to design a process which minimizes the amount of new meetings required and taking advantage of existing structures and programs to the greatest extent possible.

The overall framework for the process is the standard model of the planning process used in most planning literature.

This process will be used to guide the development of community plans, and as a reference for the task forces.

The process has the following major stages:

1. Problem definition.
2. Goals identification.
3. Data collection.
4. Analysis.
5. Identification of Alternatives.
7. Selection of a Plan.
8. Implementation.

This is an idealized process, so most of the steps are not discrete and sequential. Some of the steps are undertaken concurrently.

There is feedback between stages and the process can be repeated and updated. This progress report shows that the strategy project has already moved through parts of the first four (4) stages. We have defined problems, identified goals, begun the data collection on literature (in bibliographies), begun to identify existing programs and projects, and identified several data sources.

The next stage will be analysis of existing information by staff and task forces.

Existing data will be analyzed by staff and consultants to provide a basis for further development planning. An example is the use of the Overall Economic Development Plan which has already had substantial public input and analysis as the starting point for further analysis of economic development policies and projections. Staff research on alternative future economic development scenarios will be added to the OEDP research to form the foundation for projections of new employment, proportion of labor in migration and population increase due to outside forces.

At the same time, data is being analyzed for projections of natural demographic growth of the existing population. Natural population growth will provide an indication of baseline population levels for which facilities and services will be planned. Further detailed planning for additional growth can be delayed until the probabilities of other economic developments become more clear. The chart on the following pages shows the sequence of information analysis.

One of the advantages to taking a strategic planning approach is that detailed development planning can be forestalled until later, when more

SEQUENCE OF ANALYSIS
FOR REGIONAL STRATEGY PROJECT

