

SCOMM

10:29

GLENNALLEN

October 27, 1979
75 participants

CONCERNS RELATED TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION

There was strong feeling expressed in opposition to the formation of a borough in the area. The proposal was seen as the introduction of a "low grade" form of a borough. The unorganized assemblies should be given the power to provide for referendum to upgrade status of the unorganized borough. It was pointed out that the proposal does not deal with funding for education and the support given to education in rural Alaska is usually a sore point with the urban areas.

There is opposition to the formation of borough because of the concerns related to taxes and government control. They resent any form of control. Leary of planning as they have seen unsatisfactory results of such planning.

How would villages benefit from the formation of a borough? How would services be delivered when you are spread out along a highway, such as in the Glennallen area? What would happen if Glennallen was incorporated as a second class city?

People choose to live in this area to get away from government. The problems people are talking about are manufactured. Maybe a citizens fund should be established for bringing people to Juneau. The voice of the people in the bush who are opposed to borough government is not being heard.

They have repeatedly been asked what they think in regard to a borough. They want less organization which spends money. The existing tax structures won't work in the area. Why not grant money to the opponents of borough government to do some lobbying?

Boundaries should be drawn around the whole state. Assemblies if established, should be done so voluntarily. Remove all mandatory aspects of legislation. The home rule concept is workable. There should be provision for the community to vote to change boundaries. The REAA boundaries used in the area might need to be modified somewhat.

Sovereignty is the question. Initiation should come from within an area rather than outside of the area. Don't really know long-term economic base potential as perhaps the pipeline can't be depended upon.

It they do not organize, could the area be absorbed by existing boroughs? Concern that "piece meal" annexation might take place by the surrounding areas.

GENERAL CONCERNS

Land

Identify who owns land. Can't get easements for utilities as they don't have land ownership identified. The non-resolution of DD2 is a problem. There is no point in studying until you can step on the land.

Fire Protection

Providing adequate fire protection is a problem.

Feasibility Study

An inventory of resources in the area is necessary. Legislature should help inventory to check feasibility of borough formation. It would be premature to develop an unorganized borough assembly without this information. Gathering information is the key. A fact sheet related to the pros and cons of borough formation would be needed.

H B 9
brought up.

10/27/79 - Glen Allen.

Joe Fouch - very outspoken. Thinks "unorganized borough assemblies" dishonest.

Sam Lightwood - Concern over taxation / control / unplanned growth. see problems. -- heavy of planning. Have pipeline revenue. Beginning to get businesses who can survive. If tax caused create problems. -- says taxes have created problem in mt. See Borough. Problem who owns land. no systematic recording slow development

* * *

Bob Loh - wants voluntary boundaries [?] wanted like for whole state. Does not want mandated securities -- rural borough has merit -- allows for taking less growth.

* * *

Concern over REAA being half-way between Valdez / Glen Allen.

Andy Zoyark - Copper Center.

Bell Ellis - Nabeem

Dick Ford - Copper Center.

Jack Gradant

Herb Smelicer - Abtown

want to know about region - Devali.

Parkway study - evaluation - need land data -

Overall tour - some parameters



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

October 12, 1979

Mr. Sheldon Sprecker
Magistrate/District Court
Box 86
Glennallen, Alaska 99588

Dear Mr. Sprecker,

Many thanks for all of your help in planning for the Glennallen public hearing. I have confirmed the use of the high school gym with Mr. Bill Oudal; contacted KCAM; and will send invitations to the list of individuals you mentioned.

We look forward to a well-attended public hearing and hope that you will be able to make good use of the Local Government Reports enclosed.

Again, our thanks and we look forward to meeting you on October 27.

Yours truly,

Marjorie Gorsuch
Administrative Assistant

PUBLIC HEARING PARTICIPANTS

LOCATION Glenallen

DATE 10/27/79

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

GROUP NAME OR ORGANIZATION
IF REPRESENTING SUCH

Bill Ellis	Mile 42 Medana	
Bob Swander	P.O. BOX E Copper Center.	
Bill McFarland	PO Box 75 Copper Center.	
Staldon S. Spraker	Box 283 Glenallen	
J.A. Fillingame	Box 103 Glenallen	
Simon J. Niemi	Mile 62 Rich. Hwy. - Copper Center	
Walter S. Niemi	Mile 62 Rich Hwy. Copper Center	
Jeanne S. Yuelke	Box 64 Glenallen	
Audrey Zajar	Box 208 Copper Center, AK 99573	
Erl Visking	Drawer J Copper Center AK 99573	
ANDREA MOORE	Box 215 Glenallen AK 99588	
Mary John	Box 339 Copper Center AK 99573	
Cherrie Gallatin	Mi 7.5 Edgerton Kenny Lake	
Sam Lightwood	Kenny Lake Copper Center Ak 99573	
Rich Gerbasi	Box 371 Alaska	
Shene Tanay	Box 231 Copper Center	
X Rupert Koenig	Box 39 Chitina 99566	
Herbert Smelcer	Drawer 6 Copper Center DHTNA	
Frances Kibbe	Mi 12 Edgerton, Copper Center AK 99573	Representing Kenny Lake Community Library

PUBLIC HEARING PARTICIPANTS

LOCATION Glennallen

DATE 10/27/79

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

GROUP NAME OR ORGANIZATION
IF REPRESENTING SUCH

Jon K Pelotka	Box 121 Glennallen ⁹⁹⁵⁸⁸	NA
Paul White	Box 209 Glennallen ⁹⁹⁵⁸⁸	NA
Doug Walber	Box 369 Glennallen	KCAM
Thomas Melitzer	Box 127 Glennallen	
Lottie Sparks	P.O. Box 235 GLENNALLEN	
Evelyn Seaford	Box 201, Glennallen	NA Center Service
Vera Kofman	Box 375, Glennallen	—
Tom Rob	Box 375 Glennallen	—
Greg Rye	Mile 104 Tok Hwy	—
Lena Conkle	58 mi. Tok Hwy	—
Alfred Kinke	Box 545 Glennallen	—
Annelle Thomas	Box 118 ^{Copper} Center	Ahtna
James A. Junior	Box 14 GLENNALLEN	
Robert Marshall	Box 188 Glennallen	
Paul J. Blair	Box 168 Glennallen	
Joseph A. Payne	Copper Center 99573	
H. K. Taylor	Box 49 Glennallen	
Ruth B. Taylor	Subsistence Specialist C.R.N.A. - Drawer H	CRNA Copper Center
Barbara Sanders	Box 104, Glennallen	—
Thelma Schrank	Mile 4/10 Nahesna Rd	

PUBLIC HEARING PARTICIPANTS

LOCATION Glennallen

DATE 10/27/79

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

GROUP NAME OR ORGANIZATION
IF REPRESENTING SUCH

Ray Brittain	Mile 10 1/2 Edgerton Hwy	BRASS HOOKY RANCH
Margaret Brittain	Mile 11 Edgerton	Keary Lake "Vin" Copper Center
Emily Justin	Nabesna via	Jakona ak 99586
Jack Justin	Nabesna via	Jakona ak 99586
Bill Baylin	Drawer C	Copper Center, Alaska
Zena Marunde	Box 192 Tok	Muslim News
Dorothy Marunde	" " "	" " "
Joan Budke	Drawer B	Copper Center
Jim Budke		
Karen Funderburk	Mile 28 1/2 Nabesna Rd Gakona - Alaska 99582	Nabesna
Graham Ward	Box 23 Glennallen	
Mary White	SRC 8886 via Palau	
Jim Papin	P.O. Box 52, Glennallen	
Jack Redwood	Drawer I	Copper Center
Paul O. Piper	SRA 11157B - 12502	Anchorage Ak. Native Health Board
Reg Frederick	Box 252 Glennallen	
R.D. RICH CREEK	Box 252 GLENNALLEN	
DICK FORD	Box 158 COPPER CENTER	
Bill Oudal	Box 459, Glennallen	
Bob Lohr	Box 3-3902 Anch.	Rural CAP

Arlesia Sturgulowski
 Bill Park
 Fred Zharoff
 Tom Kelly
 Patsy Moss
 Margaret Branson
 Babi Mulesky

Marylou Storch
 Gene Stalck
 Sue Perry-Paper

(73 including press people who didn't sign in)



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch *MG*
Gene Walsh
DATE: 10/16/79
RE: Public Hearing

GLENNALLEN ITINERARY

Saturday, October 27

11:00 A.M. Group will charter from Merrill Field
on Polar Airlines.
12:00 Noon Arrive at Gulkana Airport
Lunch in Glennallen
2:00 P.M. Public Hearing in Glennallen H.S.
Gym
6:00 P.M. Charter back to Anchorage via
Polar Air

Background Information

The Ahtna Region--Background for Regional and Community Planning,
Prepared by the Ahtna, Inc.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Charity Kadow, Judy Hopkins
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch
DATE: 10/23/79
RE: Message to Rep. Pappy Moss

Rep. Moss is supposed to be in Anchorage today and I was told he might be checking in with your office. Could you please pass along the following information to him and have him contact us at 465-3712 if he is interested in attending the hearing. He is welcome to charter with the group if he happens to be in Anchorage.

GLENNALLEN ITINERARY PUBLIC HEARING

Saturday, October 27

11:00 A.M. Group will charter from Merrill Field, Anchorage on Polar Airlines

12:00 Noon Arrive at Gulkana Airport
Lunch in Glennallen

2:00 P.M. Public HEaring in Glennallen High School Gym

6:00 P.M. Charter back to Anchorage via Polar Air



COPPER VALLEY VIEWS

SEATING:
COPPER CENTER, GLENNA
GLENNACRE, GLENNA
CLISTOGE, EATSON
LAKE LOHSE, GAY LAKE

25¢

VOLUME III NUMBER 17-A

Copper Center HSPS 409-810 Alaska 99573

OCTOBER 25, 1979

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY COMMITTEE VISITS GLENNALLEN

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR OCT. 27 HEARING

The Local Government Study Committee which will be holding a public hearing in Glennallen, Saturday, October 27, will be discussing the following proposed legislation.

- The legislation would:
1. Divide the single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs generally following Regional Educational Attendance Area boundaries, or combinations of two or more REAAs, but not extending beyond the boundaries of more than one Native regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
 2. Authorize the election of not more than eleven member unorganized borough assemblies, defining the powers and duties

- of these assemblies; review, comment and recommendations in a clearinghouse approach to proposed State projects and services under the State's fiscal procedures and facilities procurement act;
3. Authorize assemblies of unorganized boroughs to initiate a process by which a charter for a home rule borough may be prepared;
4. Name the department of Community and Regional Affairs as the State agency responsible for lending assistance to unorganized borough assemblies;
5. Retain intact the powers and responsibilities of existing REAA school boards for management of school

functions, of coastal service area boards in the preparation of plans for the resources of the State's coastal zone, and of existing cities of the unorganized borough.

The committee hopes every one will be able to attend the public hearing.
The hearing will be held at 2:00 p.m. at the Glennallen High School Gym.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Local Government Study Committee, co-chaired by Senator Arliss Sturgulewski and Representative Bill Parker, will hold a PUBLIC HEARING on the subject of creation of regional governmental units in the unorganized borough in

GLENNALLEN
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1979
GLENNALLEN HIGH SCHOOL GYM - 2:00 P.M.

This ad will be printed in a 2 x 2 1/2 Column inch size in the October 24, 1979 edition of the Valdez Vanguard.

Please bill:

Local Government Study Committee
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Approved 11.00



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch *MG*
Gene Walsh
DATE: 10/16/79
RE: Public Hearing

GLENNALLEN ITINERARY

Saturday, October 27

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The Ahtna Region--Background for Regional and Community Planning,
Prepared by the Ahtna, Inc.

Valdez Vanguard, Valdez, Alaska, Wednesday, October 24, 1979--3

The Local Government Study Committee, co-chaired by Senator Arliss Sturgulewski and Representative Bill Parker, will hold a PUBLIC HEARING on the subject of creation of regional governmental units in the unorganized borough in

**GLENNALLEN
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1979
GLENNALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
2 P.M.**



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

GLENNALLEN

CONTACTS

Norman John, Aetna Inc. Providing transportation to Lodge and Hearing
Herb ~~Smelcer~~ from Aetna may also be meeting with us.

Smelcer
Magistrate Sheldon Sprecker

Bill Oudal, Glennallen School



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Alaska State Legislature

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COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
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Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Nov. 8, 1979

Mr. Bill Oudal
Box 457
Glennallen, Ak.

Dear Bill,

We appreciated meeting with you and residents of Glennallen on October 27, 1979. The public hearing gave members of the Local Government Committee an opportunity to see your community, many of them for the first time; to learn of some of the problems you are experiencing; and to receive valuable comment on the ideas being considered for legislative action by the Committee.

If you have any additional thoughts on the concept of the "unorganized boroughs", please do not hesitate to send them to us.

Thank you for your help in preparing the gym for the hearing and for allowing the weekend use of the facility. It was very adequate as a facility for the hearing.

Yours truly,

Arliss
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

Bill
Representative Bill Parker



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker
Nov. 8, 1979

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Roy and Irene Tansy
Box 231
Copper Center, Ak.

Dear Irene and Roy,

We appreciated meeting with you and residents of Glennallen on October 27, 1979. The public hearing gave members of the Local Government Committee an opportunity to see your community, many of them for the first time; to learn of some of the problems you are experiencing; and to receive valuable comment on the ideas being considered for legislative action by the Committee.

We want to thank you for the transportation to and from Gulkana. The lunch at the Aetna Lodge was a pleasant way to begin our visit to Glennallen and we enjoyed talking with you both.

If you have any additional thoughts on the concept of the "unorganized boroughs", please do not hesitate to send them to us. We will continue to advise you of any action the Committee will proposing for the upcoming session of the legislature.

Yours truly,

Handwritten signature of Arliss Sturgulewski.

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

Handwritten signature of Bill Parker.

Representative Bill Parker



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Oct. 12, 1979

September 18, 1979

Inside address →

*This letter
sent to
attached
letter*

Dear —

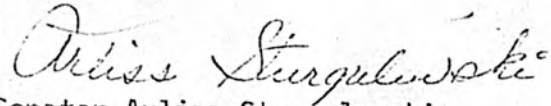
The Local Government Study Committee will be holding a public hearing in *Glennallen, Saturday October 27, 1979* on the subject of creation of regional governmental units in the unorganized borough. The hearing will be held *at 2:00 P.M. in the Glennallen High School gymnasium.*

The Committee will be discussing proposed legislation which would:

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

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

Sincerely,



Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Co-Chairman

Representative Bill Parker
Co-Chairman

Enclosure

CORDOVA

P.O. Box 1210
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Home Rule City

Phone: (907) 424-3237, 3238, 3239

INCORPORATION DATE: July 8, 1909
POPULATION: 2,780
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday of October
SALES TAX: 4%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First and third Mondays each month

MAYOR: ~~James A. Poor~~ 1979

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

~~Glenn Mast~~ 1979
~~Malcolm "Pete" Isleib~~ 1979
~~Bill Hall~~ 1980
~~Connie Taylor~~ 1980
~~Hollis Henrichs~~ 1981
~~Kenneth Van Brocklin~~ 1981

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

~~Gilbert Olsen~~ 1979
~~John Grantier~~ 1979
~~Robert Turner~~ 1980
~~Len Pingatore, Chrm.~~ 1980
~~Judy Arvidson~~ 1979
~~John Wilson~~ 1981
~~Harold Nordmann~~ 1981

MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES

Water, Dock, Landfill, Sewer,
Harbor Facilities.

SCHOOL BOARD

~~Jack Lamb, Pres.~~ 1979
~~Judy Reynolds~~ 1979
~~Ruth Isleib~~ 1980
~~Patience Faulkner~~ 1981
~~Garry Purvis~~ 1981

CLERK/TREASURER.....Donna Sherby
CITY MANAGER.....Perry Lovett
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.....Malcolm MacMaster
ATTORNEY.....Jensen, Harris & Roth
CHIEF OF POLICE.....William Bagron
FIRE CHIEF.....Dewey Whetsell
EMERGENGE PREPAREDNESS DIRECTOR.....Dewey Whetsell
HEALTH OFFICER.....A.D. Tilgner, M.D.
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.....Harold Brown
HARBORMASTER.....Joseph Gunderson
PUBLIC UTILITY MANAGER.....William Bechtol
WATER & SEWER SUPERINTENDENT.....Jay Reese
SUPERINTENDNET OF SCHOOLS.....William Fairall

DEERING

~~Deering~~ Deering, Alaska 99736

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 443-2927

INCORPORATION DATE: 1970
POPULATION: 117
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday of November
SALES TAX: 3%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First Monday of each month

(no other information reported)

DELTA JUNCTION

→ P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 895-4656

INCORPORATION DATE: December 1960
POPULATION: 892
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: None
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First and Third Tuesdays of each month

→ MAYOR: Elizabeth Leng 1980

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

~~X~~ Fran Colombo 1980
~~X~~ Leonard Lemon 1981
~~X~~ Doug Parsons 1979
~~X~~ Ken Ryther 1980
~~X~~ Marvin Hinsley 1979

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

~~X~~ Bob Carpenter, Chrm.
~~X~~ Sig Bergstad
~~X~~ Hilda Smith
~~X~~ Henry Brewis
~~X~~ Richard Faircloth
Don Kobierowski
Chaddie Kelly

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

~~X~~ Richard Anderson
~~X~~ Hoyt Moss
~~X~~ Doris Zales
~~X~~ Bill Haslem
~~X~~ Marion Zagolsonf
~~X~~ Jack Adams
~~X~~ Cleta Barger

CLERK/TREASURER.....Estelle Schrupf
ATTORNEY.....Joseph Sheehan
FIRE CHIEF.....Steve Dewar
HEALTH AIDE DIRECTOR.....Ken Ryther
PARKS & RECREATION CHAIRMAN.....Fran Colombo
MAGISTRATE.....Ed Crutchfield
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....Glen Chowning

VALDEZ

→ P.O. Box 307
Valdez, Alaska 99686

Home Rule City

Phone: (907) 835-4313

INCORPORATION DATE: June 11, 1901
POPULATION: 7,483
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: None
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First and third Mondays

→ MAYOR: X L.F. "Mac" MacDonald 1979

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

X Ken Peavyhouse 1979
X Bill Walker 1979
X Art Vergere 1979
X Lynn Chrystal 1980
X Charles LaPage 1980
X Bob Kellar 1980

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

X Ricardo Quiroz 1980
X Mary Jo Evans 1980
Denise Holt 1980
Joe Beaudion 1981
Earl Bushey 1982
Joseph Arnold 1982
Marcia Mason 1981

SCHOOL BOARD

X Pat Shely 1979
X Mary Zarembo 1981
X Jean Phillips 1980
X Jim Lindsey 1980
X Tim Hovdahl 1979

MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES

Water - Dock - Campgrounds
Refuse Collection - Small
Boat Harbor

CLERK/TREASURER.....Mark Lewis
MANAGER.....Mark Lewis
CHIEF OF POLICE....David Oehler
FIRE CHIEF.....Tom McAlister
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DIRECTOR.....David Oehler
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.....Lee Schlitz
ENGINEER.....Homer Alexander
PROJECT ENGINEER.....John Cerutti
HARBORMASTER.....Al Cummings
PUBLIC UTILITY MANAGER.....Lee Schlitz
WATER & SEWER SUPERINTENDENT.....Lee Schlitz
TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR.....David Hunt
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....Larry LaBolle
PARKS & RECREATION DIRECTOR.....Martha Rutherford
PURCHASING AGENT.....Mark Lewis
PLANNING DIRECTOR.....Michael Schmidt
ASSESSOR.....Simmons and Associates
ATTORNEY.....Hughes, Thorsness, Gantz,
Powell and Brundin

Mr. LINCOLN B. SMITH
School BOARD MEMBER
P.O. BOX 155
COPPER CENTER, AK 99573

Mr. MARK TROUTMAN
School BOARD
MEMBER
SR 2, BOX 248
PALMER, AK. 99645

Mr. PAT HUNT
School BOARD MEMBER
KENNY LAKE VIA
COPPER CENTER, AK. 99573

DR. ALFRED KRINKE
SUPERINTENDENT
COPPER RIVER
REGIONAL ATTENDANCE
AREA
BOX 108
GLENNALLEN, AK
99588

Mr. JOSEPH ROCHE
School BOARD MEMBER.
TONSINA Lodge
COPPER CENTER, AK. 99573

Mr. ALTHEA R. HUGHES
School BOARD MEMBER.
GAKONA, AK. 99586

KLUTI KARA Community
Village Council
COPPER CENTER
AK. 99573 SIS

~~CLARA PETERS~~

Mrs. CIARA PETERS
School BOARD MEMBER
MI 37 Tok Cutoff
GAKONA, AK. 99586

Ms. CAROL R. NEELEY
School BOARD MEMBER
BOX 165
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

Dave

~~ROBERT MARSHALL~~
~~MI. 88.5 RICHARDSON HWY~~
~~GLENNALLEN, AK.~~

X ROBERT MARSHALL
~~ST~~
TAZLINA, AK. 99513

X TOM CRAIG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COPPER RIVER NATIVE ASSOCIATION
DRAWER H.
COPPER CENTER, AK. 99513

X SHEILA LOGSDON
VILLAGE TRAINING COORDINATOR

X RUTH D. TAYLOR
SUBSISTENCE SPECIALIST

X CHRISTINE YAZZI
AHINA, INCORPORATED
DRAWER G
COPPER CENTER
ALASKA 99513

X PAUL LOUIS
GLENNALLEN, AK.
99588

Mr. Sheldon Sprucker
Magistrate
Box 86
Glennallen, Ak.
99588

~~COPPER RIVER~~

X COPPER CENTER VILLAGE
Council
COPPER CENTER, AK.
99513

X Mr. Bill Oudal, Principal.
Glennallen School
Box 66
Glennallen, Ak 99588

X Jim PALIN
GLENNALLEN, AK 99588

X Mr LEANDER REMPPEL
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

X Dr. ALFRED KRINKE
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

X GRAHAM WARD
Mi. 173 Glenn Hwy
GLENNALLEN AK. 99588

X Mr. & Mrs. Roy BRITAIN
KENNY LAKE, AK. 99573

X LOTTIE SPARKS
GLENNALLEN, AK 99588

X SAM LIGHTWOOD
Mi B EDGERTON
KENNY LAKE, AK 99573

X MARTINE CLAYTON
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

X Mr. TERRY Gilmore
KENNY LAKE, AK. 99573

X PEG RICH CREEK
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

X Mr. AL ROIG
KENNY LAKE, AK. 99573

Mr & Mrs
X JACK Goddard
Silver Springs Estates
GLENNALLEN, AK.
COPPER CENTER 99573

X Mr. DOUGLAS NEALS
Copper Valley Construction
Company Inc.
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

X John Sunder
Copper Center, AK.
99573

X Raymond RICH CREEK
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

Mr & Mrs
X GEORGE BUDKA
Mi 7B 1/2 RICHARDSON HWY
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

X Mrs. MELLIE TERWILLIGER
BOX 206
TOK, AK. 99780

X Mr. & Mrs GEORGE ASHBY
COPPER CENTER, AK.
99573

X Mr. MIKE HOOK
Widgeon Way Aspen Valley
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

X Dr. JAMES PINNES
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

~~ROBERT MARSHALL~~
~~MT. 88.5 RICHARDSON HWY~~
~~GLENNALLEN, AK.~~

ROBERT MARSHALL
~~MT~~
TAZLINA, AK. 99513

TOM CRAIG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COPPER RIVER NATIVE ASSOCIATION
DRAWER H.
COPPER CENTER, AK. 99573

Parsons Lodge
Richardson Hwy Mile 185
Copper Center 99573
822-3330

Copper Center Lodge
Copper Center, Ak.

SHIELA LOGSDON
VILLAGE TRAINING COORDINATOR

RUTH D. TAYLOR
SUBSISTENCE SPECIALIST

PAUL LOUIS
GLENNALLEN, AK.

CHRISTINE YAZZI
AHTNA, INCORPORATED
DRAWER G
COPPER CENTER
ALASKA 99513

~~Ch~~
Valdez Vanguard
Box 157
Valdez, Ak. 99686

~~COPPER RIVER~~

Anta Bob + Margret Frazer
Tonana Lodge
Mi. 79 Richardson Hwy
Copper Center 99573
822-3206

COPPER CENTER VILLAGE
Council
COPPER CENTER, AK.
99573

LINCOLN B. SMITH
SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER
P.O. BOX 155
COPPER CENTER, AK 99573

MARK TROUTMAN
SCHOOL BOARD
MEMBER
SR 2, BOX 243
PALMER, AK. 99645

PAT HUNT
SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER
KENNY LAKE VIA
COPPER CENTER, AK. 99573

DR. ALFRED KRINKE
SUPERINTENDENT
COPPER RIVER
REGIONAL ATTENDANCE
AREA

JOSEPH ROCHE
SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER
TONSINA LODGE
COPPER CENTER, AK. 99573

BOX 103
GLENNALLEN, AK
99538

ALTHEA R. HUGHES
SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER
GAKONA, AK. 99586

KLUTI KAAH COMMUNITY
VILLAGE COUNCIL
COPPER CENTER
AK. 99573

~~CLARA PETERS~~

CLARA PETERS
~~MISS~~ SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER
MI 37 TOK CUTOFF
GAKONA, AK. 99586

Sheldon Sprick
Magistrate
Box 86
Glennallen

CAROL R. NEELEY
SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER
BOX 165
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

Mr. Bill Oudal, Principal
Glennallen School
Box 66
Glennallen 99588

DR. ALFRED KRINKE
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

GRAHAM WARD
MI. 173 GLENN HWY
GLENNALLEN AK. 99588

Mr. & Mrs. Roy BRITAIN
KENNY LAKE, AK. 99573

LOTTIE SPARKS
GLENNALLEN, AK 99588

SAM LIGHTWOOD
MI. B EDGERTON
KENNY LAKE, AK 99573

MARTINE CLAYTON
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

TERRY GILMORE
KENNY LAKE, AK. 99573

PEG RICHGREEK
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

AL ROIG
KENNY LAKE, AK. 99573

Mr & Mrs
JACK Goddard
SILVER SPRINGS ESTATES
~~GLENNALLEN~~, AK.
COPPER CENTER 99573

DOUGLAS NEALS
COPPER VALLEY CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY INC.
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

John Sunder
COPPER CENTER, AK.
99573

Raymond RICHGREEK
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

Mr & Mrs.
GEORGE BUDKA
MI 7B 1/2 RICHARDSON HWY
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

MELIE TERWILLIGER
BOX 206 - Fred 883 2341
- John 883 2340
TOK, AK. 99730

Mr. & Mrs GEORGE ASHBY
COPPER CENTER, AK.
99573

MIKE HOOK
WIDGEON WAY ASPEN VALLEY
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

Tanana Chiefs
Dottie Spalock

DR. JAMES PINNES
GLENNALLEN, AK. 99588

COPPER RIVER REGIONAL ATTENDANCE REA #17
 Box 108
 Glennallen, Alaska 99588
 Phone: 822-3234

Dr. Alfred K. ... Superintendent

Superintendent: ~~R. L. Woodward, Acting-Superintendent~~

End of Term	Seat	School Board Member	Date Elected	No. of Votes	Term
1978	A	Manuel F. Aguiar P. O. Box 153 Gakona, AK 99586 <i>Clara "Billie" Peters</i>	2/24/76 <i>6/13/78</i>	<i>mi 37 Tok Cott 213 Gakona, AK 99586</i>	2 years
1979	B	Althea R. Hughes Gakona, AK 99586	2/24/76	225	3 years
1979	C	Paul Weir P. O. Box 275 Glennallen, AK 99588 <i>Carol R. Meeley</i>	2/24/76 <i>6/13/78</i>	<i>Box 165 Glennallen AK 99588</i>	254 3 years
1980	D	A. Marie Barber - Resigned - 10/4/77 P. O. Box 134 Glennallen, AK 99588 <i>Troutman Box 248 99545</i>	10/4/77	201	3 years
1979	E	Joseph Roche % Tonsina Lodge via Copper Center, AK	10/4/77	188	2 years
1978	F	Pat Hunt Kenny Lake via Copper Center, AK 99573	10/4/77	290	1 year
1980	G	Lincoln B. Smith P. O. Box 155 Copper Center, AK 99573	10/4/77	245	3 years



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Committee Members
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch *MG*
Gene Walsh
DATE: 10/16/79
RE: Public Hearing

GLENNALLEN ITINERARY

Saturday, October 27

11:00 A.M. Group will charter from Merrill Field
on Polar Airlines.
12:00 Noon Arrive at Gulkana Airport
Lunch in Glennallen
2:00 P.M. Public Hearing in Glennallen H.S.
Gym
6:00 P.M. Charter back to Anchorage via
Polar Air

Background Information

The Ahtna Region--Background for Regional and Community Planning,
Prepared by the Ahtna, Inc.

P.O. Box 624
Delta Junction, Alaska 99731
October 25, 1979

Local Government Study Committee
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski and Representative Parker:

Thank you for the invitation to Glennallen for the public hearing concerning creation of regional governmental units in the unorganized borough. Unfortunately, I will be unable to attend, but I do want to provide my views on the subject.

I fully support the broad concept proposed in your letter. I think this is long overdue. But from past experience, I doubt that it will be well received from most of the public because of the general hostility to government spending and taxation. As I understand the concept proposed, the unorganized borough assembly would largely determine the extent of government and taxation. I fully support this concept, but I think it is vital that the revenues for a local government be furnished, at least in part, from local sources. Otherwise, local governing units tend to think of outside revenues (e.g. state or federal) as "someone else's money" and there is less care in its expenditure than if it is locally generated money. Yes, surprising as it may sound, I'm advocating local taxation, but only that which is absolutely necessary as determined by a local assembly.

In Delta Junction we have had to revert to a volunteer fire department because of the inability to tax ourselves. This is absurd and only transfers our fire protection money from a local unit to outside insurance companies. No one in the local community gains from such "independence." Thus, if we don't have the self-discipline to organize ourselves, I think stronger action in this direction by the state is fully warranted.

I believe your proposal to create the unorganized boroughs to correspond to the REAA boundaries is very sensible. Certainly the people in a REAA have common interests and it makes a very logical boundary.

Thank you for writing and for taking the time to read my comments. I am very interested in this subject and wish you well in your efforts.

Sincerely,



WILLIAM J. HASLEM

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



Copper River Native Association
ATNA' TAENE NENE'

Drawer H • Copper Center, Alaska 99573 • Phone (907) 822-3949

October 26, 1979

Senator Arless Sturgulewski, Co-Chairman
Representative Bill Parker, Co-Chairman
Local Government Study Committee
Pouch I
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski and Representative Parker:

The Alaska State Legislature, in enacting S.L. 151 (The "Subsistence Act") in October, 1978, determined "... that it is in the public interest to clearly establish subsistence use as a priority use of Alaska's fish and game resources and to recognize the needs, customs, and traditions of Alaskan residents." It called for the regulation of these resources "... with as much input as possible from the affected users..."

Establishment of the principle that local subsistence users take part in shaping regulations concerning local resources is a necessary preliminary step for its achievement. No matter what form of local government (or lack of government) the residents of the Copper River Basin decide will best fit their needs, the interests of the subsistence fish and game users (a sizeable proportion of our population) must be protected.

The local Copper Basin subsistence users must be brought into the decision making process in de-

termining how its fish and wild life resources will be used. Methods of implementing this needs to be considered by the Local Government, Study Committee and other concerned groups and individuals.

In my capacity as Subsistence Specialist, directing the Copper Basin Subsistence Advocacy Program I have three recommendations at this time:

1. The local Fish and Game Board Advisory Committees should be one of the agencies to help formulate regulations and their responsibilities should be expanded.
2. First priority should be given to our elderly. Their needs should be met before those of other subsistence users, when limitations are necessary.
3. Funds should be made available to hold a conference on subsistence use in the Copper River Basin area. This would enable our subsistence users to meet with representatives of local, state and federal agencies in exchanging information and opinions. This is essential in formulating regulations that we can all live with.

Sincerely yours,
Ruth B. Taylor,
Subsistence Specialist

3/12 11

In recent years, compassion and legislative action by both the State of Alaska and the Federal ^{legislative} bodies have keyed on supporting the rural Alaskan lifestyle. Through specific State legislation, and in pending federal d-2 legislation, rural people who support their families through harvest of the local natural resources will be given both a priority in wildlife allocation, and a say in the mechanism of determining how the allocation will be managed. Both legislative policies answer a blatant oversight rural Alaskans have labored under past State management of wildlife, where mainly urban, recreational and commercial interest dominated wildlife allocation of the distribution system.

Now while basic subsistence rights through priority allocation have been identified, a second, and more difficult issue should surface. This innocuous and complex issue is the relationship between the subsistence lifestyle and rural energy consumption.

Fueled by large scaled capital growth, and inflationary increases in heating oil, electricity and gasoline, the villages are facing a newer, and more difficult problem, one not easily solved by legislative findings and policies geared to non-cash subsistence items. The village family, faced with both ^a subsistence harvest to feed the family, and paying for the exorbitant rises in both home heating, electricity, and gasoline for their outboard motor and ^{boat} snowmachine must make a choice during the peak summer subsistence harvest period. The family must choose whether to work seasonally and obtain cash when it is available and delay their summer harvest of wildlife, or harvest the wildlife when it is normally plentiful, forgo seasonal employment, and make out the best they can during the winter through trapping and/or welfare to pay for their energy and needs. Current policies

of the State and Federal government do not make this decision easier for the village family, but pressure this decision by both direct and indirect influences on the village's economy.

Construction of publicly funded capital projects helter-skelter in the villages, inadequate planning for fuel purchase, transportation, and storage, increase kilowatt demand, and a failure to address substantial price and cost differences between rural and urban energy costs, has already severely disrupted the rural village economy.

Sympathetic legislators and administrators to the plight of rural Alaskans on the subsistence issue have failed to address the energy crisis. Unlike subsistence, the rural energy crisis will demand substantial involvement in both manpower and finances from Federal and State government. Energy self-sufficiency, the keynote to the rural village at the turn of the century, should be the goal of all public policies and planning for the rural villages.

In the village of Chevak, 1974's fishing year was very late. High winds and a late Ninglikfak river break-up prevented the village from first leaving its own river, and then crossing Hooper Bay to catch migrating salmon in the western mud flats of that bay. When the men finally got across the bay, there was twenty eight of them. Their small boats, and old torn nets, were merely extra appendages to their nimble fingers and minds, for the gear was by commercial standards, both inadequate and obsolete. But the men worked hard, with efficiency, and harvested enough salmon during a two week period to see their families through that winter. Salmon, seals, and birds made

up their diet during that time. Work for cash was extremely scarce, and consisted that year of longshoring, cannery, fire-fighting, and some construction. Oil was \$38/drum and gasoline \$45/drum (and electricity 14¢/KWH from AVCC that winter) at the village's only private store. ↓ The men faced the winter at least with food, and trapped heavily for oil money that winter. Some families figured out the mail and printed form mess and obtained both BFA and State general assistance. Once again, the village got through the winter.

By 1978 only three men fished with any success. Fishing was just as difficult, a poor chum salmon run and high winds, but in many cases, both gear and boats had improved. It is often amazing when the village gets through the "modern" winter. New 100-300 foot nets as of 1974 were available: metal and plastic boats had replaced the narrow wooden boats. Speed, aided by larger motors, now dominated the subsistence harvest. A hunter's time, where once governed by tides and the plentifulness of available resources, was now governed by the workweek and the cost of gasoline. The facile minds of the rural families, not mechanized by formal education, had adopted to the white man's world, and had cashed in. Work was more plentiful from a new variety of sources. Village corporation construction, Economic Development Administration make-work construction, BFA construction, CETA financed village construction, and numerous other projects dotted Chevak's summer worklife. And there was a reason. Oil was \$78/drum, and gasoline \$85. A kilowatt hour of electricity was \$.34 KWH. Freezers now existed, and some refrigerators also. Winter weatherization programs helped

solve some problems with shoddy state and federal private housing projects. But yet with all this outside financial help, this new capital wealth, this cash economy, the villagers were still treading water. They just managed to pay for their oil, their gas, and their electricity and there was normally nothing left. Cash has replaced harvest as the important summer adventure, but the hand-to-mouth subsistence existence that marked their grandfathers time, now marked their cash existence. Government did not help. Government, in its haste to solve short term problems, was creating newer, long range problems. ^{Replacement food} The food that was passed up in the field in June for a hammer and nail cost three times as much ^{the following} in March from a can, and far exceeded the ^{held} subsistence in cash replacement value and was mediocre nutritionally. People have unwillingly traded one lifestyle for another because of energy pressures, for the majority of villagers abhor welfare, but fuels and energy must be purchased. Held within an endless spiral of escalating costs, and with no alternate resources to select their energy from, the villages are locked into an endless battle that will continue to devalue their life and culture.

Families that lived out of store in 1978 were paying from \$450 to \$800/month to buy carbohydrate substitutes ^{or} ^{missing} protein rich dried salmon ^{and} ^{herring}. Dental caries chronic ear drainage, and respiratory infections, illnesses linked by medical researchers to recent changes in the rural diet, and social ills brought on by sucking at pilot bread crackers in February instead of gnawing dried seal meat, are now normal winter conditions of the rural village.

The houses are sometimes warm, the snowmachines often have gas, the light bulbs and radios normally work, but life has changed in a way without internal village control. Life has changed from the outside in, and the immensity of trying to turn about economic conditions brought on by higher energy costs is currently beyond the ability of the rural village to manage.

Examples

1. Village public construction.
2. Village fuel systems: ordering, transportation, storage, distribution.
3. Village alternate energy systems: electricity, space heat, housing.
4. Village economics.
5. Subsistence harvest/energy examples.
6. Social problems/nutritional problems.
7. Alternative plans summary
 - a. sub-state planning districts-long term, short term.
 - b. fuel/electricity subsidy
bulk storage capacity
state chartered barges
demonstration projects: wind, hydro, conversion, waste heat
comprehensive village energy planning.

VILLAGE PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

The villages of the region are depending more on imported oils. It is also costing them more. In 1974, a survey of ²⁴ families in Chevak revealed that between ~~26-53%~~ of their cash income went for energy. Incomes have increased since that time. But so have energy costs. Whereas home heating fuel cost \$48/drum in 1975, oil is now \$82. Gasoline, then \$56/drum is now \$90, and a kilowatt/hour of electricity has risen from 14¢ to 34¢. A similar survey was made in 1979, among the same ^{same villages} 24 families. Energy is still taking the same measure of their cash, and in most cases, even more is being spent, *from 32% to 58%*

a figure disproportionate to the national average of _____% of median income. *See enclosed chart*

The reasons are many. Fuel is delivered by either barge or airplane from lower 48 refineries. Energy to power the ~~plants~~ ^{transportation system} has increased, and freight rates have skyrocketed. Competition amongst rural villages for available barges has also ^{grown} ~~grown~~. *(Siberia 1970)* In the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta alone, there have been over 30 new high schools being developed ^(as a result of the) since settlement of the landmark Hootch Case, ^{settlement} since 1977. Unfortunately, not one school district has worked through the Department of Transportation ^{and village council} and to coordinate ^{future} growth in the public sector with village ^{the existing} fuel capacity, ^{energy grids} planned ^{growth} or consumption to seek community-wide efficient combustion systems. With even greater demand for bulk supplies to fill school oil tanks, the villages must fight first to obtain its required fuel, and has little room to seek economies other than involuntary cut-off of consumption by its own residents when the oil is either too expensive or not available. Economic Development Administration construction during the summer of 1978, a make-work program to ease villages through summer unemployment, constructed 30 buildings. The EDA ^{funds} could not be used by villages to retrofit existing structures, or for ^{the} purchase of energy efficient equipment to conserve energy. ^{village} This ^{request} was ^{denied} by EDA. Each of these ^{new} buildings, employing conventional space heating and electrical system, further adds to the village's energy burden. Both the ^{new} schools and the EDA ^{buildings} require more bulk storage plants, more demands on the barge companies, larger electrical

generating capacity, and more use of village manpower and management to support ^{them} its new energy demands, which in turn lessens the village's ability to take care of its own needs, and increases the village's costs of ^{supplying} ~~doing~~ its own energy needs. Growth in the public sector is forcing energy demands on the villages that encumber the village with inefficient systems and higher costs in face of a dwindling cash base for the village family.

VILLAGE FUEL SYSTEMS

Chevak has two major fuel storage problems. The first is that the tanks farms of both the village, the B.I.A. school, and AVEC sit within 100 yards of each other and each major public ^{and private} building in the village. ^{The grounds of the village/AVEC tanks are} if a fire ^{saturates} began, the business and public sector of the village could be eliminated. Funds to relocate and dike these tanks to reduce the significant of fire in any one tank farm has been repeatedly requested, but not ~~be~~ made available. When pushed, BIA merely relocated its tanks, an additional 75 feet away from the AVEC site, ^{and but} ^{to a remote site.} not out of town. The second major problem is that ^{rather than sharing their} ^{and costs} supplies, coordinating the mechanics ^(of supply) fuel oil to their respective charges, and establishing with village consultation a distant tank farm, each ^{bulk tank} ^{owner} proceeds on its own to ^{secure} ^{supply and} deliver its own services. The manager of the village corporation's fuel supply states that he has approached both AVEC and BIA to pursue this issue, but without success, or even recognition of how by combining programs, ^{operational and maintenance} costs could be reduced, ^{thereby reducing cost/gallon within the village}

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

^{five} For ~~xxxx~~ years, Chevak has attempted to purchase or lease waste heat from the AVEC ^{these} generators. These generators, operating at ¹²⁰ ~~120~~ KW/H prime in the summer, and 280 ~~FW~~ KW/H peak in the winter waste nearly 2,000,000 BTU per hour ^{in the} which could be applied to heating community buildings. Even though the Board of Directors of AVEC has ordered its administration to enter into negotiations in a positive note with villages on waste-heat recovery, the AVEC administration continues to discourage village interest. The latest offer by management was for Chevak not only to purchase the waste heat recovery equipment, but to then lease the waste heat, ^{at a high rate.} ^{As discount was offered} The village could not justify the expense under these conditions. ^{Administration} AVEC's hot air and its Board are still blowing in the wind

The village corporation had wished to purchase the waste heat to reduce the fire danger within its store and combination recreational hall/office building, thereby reducing the village need to purchase and fill one 10,000^{gallon} bulk storage tank. While waiting for AVEC to commit itself, the village has purchased a bladder tank and filled it. The area surrounding the bladder tank is saturated with oil, and poses a significant fire danger to the store, only 25 feet away. The closest pressure water system is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away at the village well, and no fire hose system exists in the village.

The new EDA building, constructed by the Chevak Traditional Council, sits only 120 feet from the Corporation's Rec building, and within line of waste heat loop. This building with its 3600 square feet of floor space competes with the village's community hall for events, and is normally unused, save for important town meetings. ~~It~~ The traditional Council plans to spend \$4,000 in energy cost for 1978-79 to maintain heating and lights in the building for its small staff. No EDA funds were allowed for O&M, or purchase and a guarantee of barge re-supply on heating oil. That is not part of EDA's mandate.

The school, constructed by the Bureau to replace another new structure that burnt down after two years in 1975, uses 120,000 gallons of diesel, and has back-up electrical capacity. Although the site for the school is only 50 feet from the AVEC generator, government architects decided against waste heat use; the school continues to be the largest consumer of diesel in the village, rather than the pioneer in waste heat recovery and energy efficiency.

The Department of Environmental Conservation assisted the village in finishing off its much used shower/washeteria, but energy costs skyrocketed to \$21,000, far beyond user fee support, and a drain on the village's only other source of revenue, revenue sharing funds, so DEC purchased a 8,000 bulk tank, assists the village in filling it yearly and paying for the oil, but is inclined to shift to wind if other demonstration project prove the feasibility of aerogenerators in terrain where icing of superstructure would occur continuously.

Of all the consumers of bulk quantities of fuel, only DEC, the poorest of the public agencies has expressed interest in limiting consumption, and seeking alternate means of providing required energy.

For the villager, there is little hope. Winter weatherization funds were restricted to purchase of new materials for insulating, but could not be used to retrofit or replace damaged, in-place insulation. The majority of the framed houses in Chevak were designed in the temperate zones of the United States; their plans were imported to the sub-arctic, and constructed. The plans just don't make any sense to the villager, who wonders why the wind is given such a clear channel into his living room. The villager has certain ways to fix and repair things. With no technical assistance, he will stick to what he knows. The house's plan for energy conservation is definitely something he does not know, so when cracks appear

the villager is not prone to doing something about them. Even when those cracks allow wind-blown snow to infiltrate wall and roof panels, matting the insulation when warm periods melt the accumulated snow, reducing the insulating qualities to zero. The water streaming down the interior paneling is just something that goes with the house, and in bad times, the B.I.A. will bale out the village with emergency support for more oil purchases, even to the point of freighting the much-needed oils in the spring when village supplies have evaporated along with the insulation and ~~the~~ interest in common sense. Multiple the number of framed houses built by outside architects by a factor of two additional drums of oil each winter the house stands for the loss of insulating due to the failure to properly maintain a foreign house, and the figure begins to overcome the village's desperate efforts to keep ahead of oil demand. This is a major reason for the growing demand for oil in the face of austerity in supplies and rising costs that disrupts rural villages each spring.

VILAGE ECONOMIES

Looking at a rural village, a casual observer would wonder where the funds to pay for energy come from. Visible signs of economy do not exist in the native portion of the village; only a speckle of natives are involved in the public portion of the village. Studies to develop knowledge on the affect of energy in the native village family do not exist. In order to fill this gap, a survey was taken in 1975 and again in 1979 among 24 low-income families in Chevak. These families do not have year-round workers. All of the selected families have members who work seasonally for labor-type wages, and depend in some part on public assistance. Effort was not made to develop percapita figures, but ~~xxxxxxx~~ rather to concentrate on the household, a more familiar and fluid determination of the village family. In comparison to 19745 income had increased, per family, up from \$3217 to \$5568. Both fuel and gasoline consumption per barrel were also up, and the percentage of income spent on these two energy types was also up, arriving at 37% of each dollar. This figure does not include the cost of electricity, whose use judged by prime power rates in both summer and winter is up 35%, and costs up 300%. If an average household has an \$80/month billing from AVEC, and pays it, the total cost for three basic forms of energy imported, expended, and non-recurring in the village family is 54.7%. The national average is _____%. Although ~~the~~ families that have higher incomes were excluded from the survey, their houses and energy needs are uniform ~~with~~ the other people, and the surplus funds are spent on snowmachines and boats with motors. Protein is still collected from the land in the most part, with the families having better equipment collecting as much in volume, having a greater selection in types, as those cash poorer members of the community who spend more time with limited equipment to feed their families.

responding to time constraints, job availability, fuel demands, stepping over the latent interest of "neqplaq" or real food, arduous, time consuming pursuit of wildlife, being weeks in the field to obtain what you need when it is available, is now a more dominate way of life. Energy, once a function of human muscles, fueled by seal and fish oil, is now imported great distances in finished form, after being taken from another person's ground even further away, in its raw form. The ^{subsistence} village that was is no more. The modern village and its economy depends on foreign resources, an uneven cash flow, and growing debt structure which will spell economic doom. More money is not the answer, for money given without intelligence will merely accelerate the difficulties. Technical resources, explaining trade-offs and efficiencies, so that the village can make judgements based on facts, and supported by past experiences from their own history and from other villages in the state that have witnessed similar events, are essential to smoothing out the transition into the cash system. ~~Thaxsinewxsfxa~~

SUBSISTENCE HARVEST/ENERGY EXAMPLES

When ~~xxx~~ was govern by tides and snow conditions, time was of little consideration to the subsistence village family. Seasonally, small ^{and wood} hunting parties would traverse the tundra, seeking their flesh and skins/for food and clothing, and fuel. Their abodes, subterranean abodes, dug into the infrequent hillsides that exist on the tundra, and lined with drift wood, were energy efficient. A small seal oil lamp made the room comfortable even in the worst weather of -40° and 50 mph north winds. Water did not freeze, even without a seal oil lamp. Yet in today's world, with framed houses, outboard engines, metal boats, snowmachines, the new ^{social} order of inefficient gear and less time is in control.

Recent ^{social} studies have concentrated on how subsistence harvest has changed. In many cases, migration has not govern harvest. With better gear, people are able to venture further in shorter periods of time, seeking alternate food sources, a greater variety, for their local diet. In the old days, the richer variety of food was a result of the entire family moving seasonally. When food was not available, and starvation threatened, the family would move. Now, the village family is tied to the modern village. The children attend school, and in general only the men travel for harvest, the same men who must also earn the money to purchase the life necessities of the modern village. The man must concern himself not only with seal, but with oil, not only herring, but gasoline. He must be a master of all trades and new knowledge, yet is formally taught little. He does his best, in the end, with very little to make it through the winter, for his family. The past two summer fishing seasons in Chevak, the winds have been predominately from the south. Both the village of Hooper Bay and Chevak predominately fish in the mud flats in the western portion of the bay, adjacent to Hooper Bay.

but with a predominate south wind, the fish are not driven into the bay. The village suffers. The majority of men neither have the money or time to hunt for the salmon offshore. Their boats are simply dangerous in ocean waters. Subsistence fishing for salmon, by both gasoline costs and limits on gear, is to seek the largest number of fish in the shortest amount of time, using the least amount of gas, and requiring no special gear. If the fishing is completed by late- June, this will allow the men of the family the remainder of the summer for seasonal employment to raise money for oil and gas purchases. But with south winds, the scenario falls apart.

With no fish in the expected time, serious problems resulted in the village. First, the supply barge for oil and gasoline came early. Those people who wished to purchase bulk supplies had to seek work early to hoard money to pay for gas. This limited their time for fishing.

When the weather is bad, the men attempt to catch fish in the eastern portion of the Bay, called the Keoklevik River. In 1978, by June 26, only nine families had caught over 20 salmon because of the inclement weather. Each daily trip to the mouth of the Keoklevik took 1 tank of gas, an \$8.50 venture. In that the fish were being caught only the incoming high tide, given the south winds, one trip a day was made, and people returned home after the crest of high tide. They were not available in the village for work. After June 26, the winds died down, and eight boats went across the bay. By this time, Hooper Bay had already caught its fish, but the weather was so inclement, that a majority of the put-up air dried salmon had soured. The south wind was so fierce that the south side of each salmon's flanks was raw and sour, and the split fillet facing the north was hard as a rock, and difficult to smoke. But by this time, the annual visit by the re-supply ship of the B.I.A., the "North Star" had begun, and the men had to longshore at high tide when they would normally check their nets. For Chevak, once their nets were set, the winds began again. Already divorced from the CEFA sponsored daily work in the village, the men attempting to fish used up a great deal of gasoline. It takes approximately \$17.00 and a long time to go and return from Hooper Bay. The fishing stretched into the middle of July, but only one family caught its required 450 chums, food for 28 people for that family's winter. The next highest total was approximately 180 fish, but the continuing south wind harassed smoking efforts, and many of these fish were lost. On average, the people of Chevak caught 15% of what they normally took at best. By not getting the salmon, people opted for looking for work, or going after other fish and seals. Because harvest is more difficult, and catch per unit effort drops when seeking small white fish rather than salmon, gasoline and time spent increased greatly. What dollars and time available to the village family

was fast disappearing. During the year of 1978, many people just gave up seeking native food, sought work or public assistance, to pay for their oil and gasoline, and to purchase substitute food from the store, or from people in other villages who were successfully in catching native foods. This is the barter system as modified in the cash economies in the village. When underharvest takes place, relatives or neighbors are contacted to obtain surplus foods, and often cash is exchanged for "nuqpiag." State law now recognizes this exchange in limited quantities, and the financial assistance for the transfer of surplus foods is helpful in defraying the costs the successful hunter has incurred. In light of environmental conditions that exist, and the limited equipment, a properly equipped and fortunate harvester is a rarity, and except in specialized circumstances when local stocks are in population sensitive conditions, can the surplus harvest become damaging.

In 1979, the situation in Chevak did not change for the better. The village ran out of fuel in early spring, drums being imported at over \$100/drum secured. Seal hunting was poor, for ice and wind conditions kept the ice offshore for most of the spring, and an extremely warm winter limited snow travel to normal seal harvest areas. Walrus were abundant in an area far south of the village, but ^{poor snow} travel to that area, and inexperience in harvesting walrus limited success. Herring and salmon were essential to face the 1980 winter. Gasoline by this time was up to \$12.00 for a six gallon tank, and herring nets were not plentiful. When the herring came, both Hooper Bay and Chevak were ice bound in their rivers that lead into Hooper Bay. The first, major run of herring, capable of being caught in existing white nets, passed through, and by the time villagers got into the Bay, smaller fish were present, that passed right through the larger mesh. Looking forward to salmon, people began to prepare, mending nets, setting stakes to anchor the ends. But the south winds came again. First, no kings, and then no chums. Even Hooper Bay, whose close location and access to the salmon channel make their harvest efficient and low-cost, were desperate for salmon. Chevak, restricted to the other side of bay again by the winds, caught fewer fish than in 1978. People opted for jobs early, and gave up fishing. Men and their older sons sought work out of the village when it was available, thereby reducing their ability to fish off-hours for subsistence. For the first time, the village store began to import beef. Both cash jobs and public assistance were paying for the change over in diet. Men with cash in Chevak began to advertise cash for fish, but there were no takers. Fishing remained lousy through July, and people began to prepare ^{SIX} for whitefish, which are smaller, and not as numerous. Fuel costs were normally six times as great for an equivalent weight of white fish, and the supply limited, forcing longer and longer trips to harvest the resource. The longer the time away, the more funds expended for transportation energy, and

the less time available for seasonal employment. The less time for earning funds, the greater the dependence on alternate resources. The demand for cash can make rational people do things that appear irrational. Problems with head hunting of walrus for money is growing, even in the subsistence dominated culture of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, and is an example of people misusing a renewable resource to pay life's new cash costs.

In regard to protein harvest, generally as the price of gasoline goes, and is not matched with sufficient growth in per capita income, there is a drop off ^{more common} in protein harvest. The limited cash base of the village is then strained; fuel loads are requested on ^{local} government and corporations to be paid back later, indebting the person and the village entirely to a negative cash balance. Public assistance to purchase both fuel and food bought substitutes increases, health drops off as illnesses related to poor diet further incapacitate ^{Personal} the formerly self-sufficient hunter into an appendage of dollar bill. Social and village distress shortly follows on the heels of a negative change in mental attitude. People try to get by, making do as best they can, but something significant has changed. The man and his family are no longer the same, nor is his village. His sustenance off the land is threaten, his respect in himself is threatened, and his method of being a vital clog in the machinery of subsistence events in his village is damaged. Both the subsistence and the cash economy become inured in an ongoing social problem that alters mental attitudes, and further ^{removes} disrupts the village from its former self. A system to identify, analyze, and conceptualize the trade-offs in both positive and negative terms does not exist at the village level, and the village keeps moving along, subject to every whim of capitalism and public dole, through general assistance and capital projects, that it "successfully" obtains. People are only human, desiring comforts that seem obtainable, only to have the shattering reality of illusions unsupported by carefully structure support systems there to heal the wounds that each new change will inevitably bring to the village. Of all changes, external to the village, the importation of energy is the most significant, and the most disruptive, for the gas and oil, and kilowatts are now necessities due to the poor public planning process that has dominated government's association with the villages. Luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today, and everyone pays a dear price for this foolishness.

ALTERNATE PLANS

The major goals that should be established are the following:

1. That an assessment of each village be undertaken to establish existing energy costs, operational and maintenance costs, timelife, potential efficiencies, potential growth, support of this growth.
2. Economic analysis of various levels of funding: state, federal, private; into

each village to determine existing cash flow; village incomes, time of income, manner of collecting income, distribution of income by village, and potential growth in income required to support expected growth

3. Subsistence harvest, costs of subsistence harvest, changes in subsistence harvest and methods employed in harvesting foods; resources used when primary harvest is insufficient;

4. Mechanism of helping village analysis how a proposed change in its lifestyle will affect the village in the short term and the long term in order to allow the village to plan effectively for self-controlled change. Pilot projects should be established for school projects in which energy use will normally double in the village, and how this will influence village energy quantity

5. Development of close cooperation between wildlife managers and villages to insure sufficient resources, and assistance of wildlife managers in assisting villages in locating alternate resources when village is in ^{/surplus} great difficulty.

5. Investment of knowledge above money into village planning through creation of sub-state planning districts that will have regulatory authority over both federal and state agencies. The federal government and state governments would have the budgets and zones of authority of each line agency redesignated to coincide with the sub-state planning district thereby allowing all parties: federal/state/local to participate in long range decision making, and in answering short term crisis. An example of this is the failure of Alukanuk, Sheldon's Point and Emmonak to catch their normal allotment of commercial king salmon. They also failed to catch sufficient numbers of subsistence fish. Cash for oil and gas purchases in bulk was not available then, and by March of 1980, B.I.A. and the State will in most likelihood be asked to send general assistance and fuel to Alukanuk to relieve them at tremendous public expense. If a short range planning department existed with all agencies participating, a planning team could meet with the village council in July, plan for a loan of funds in July, the purchase of bulk supplies of oil in August, and repayment the following fishing year. In regard to long term planning, rather than continuing to dump megabucks into yearly purchase of diesel and gasoline, villages and agencies could siphon off a portion of funds to establish economic and alternate energy research for the future so that planning is set when fuels are too expensive or too limited to supply basic needs to shift over to alternate sources of energy without a crisis, and large public expenditures to bail out of a desperate situation.

HERRING - 1978

M = Maintenance, boat, motor, net repair

H = Setting nets, checking nets, travel

F = preparing racks, splitting fish, turning fish

S = smoking, poking

		<u>HOURS</u>				<u>TOTALS</u>			
		M	H	F	S	Total	Fish(lb)	Equipment	Gas
May	24		18			18	200		\$108
	25		9			9	100		\$14
	26	10	HW	12		22		\$700	
	27	8	HW	14		22		\$140	
	28	2	HW	20		22		\$51	
	29		HW						
	30		HW						
	31	10	40			50	700	\$26	\$36
June	1			4		4			
	2								
	3	6		20		26		\$48	
	4			10		10			
	5	8			20	28		\$180	
	6				14	14			
	7		12	8	16	35	500		\$40
	8								
	9								
	10			10		10			
	11			12		12			
	12								
	13				18	18			
Total		44	79	110	68	801	1,500	\$1,145	\$198

HERRING - 1979

M = Maintenance, boat, motor, net repair
 H = Setting nets, checking nets, travel
 F = Preparing racks, splitting fish, turning fish
 S = Smoking, poking

		<u>HOURS</u>				<u>TOTALS</u>				
		M	H	F	S	Total	Fish (lb)	Equipment	Gas	
May	24	4	14	7		25	600	\$600	\$48	
	25		20	3		23	25	\$ 10	\$36	
	26	4	6			10	200	\$ 22	\$18	
	27	8	6	12		26	25		\$18	
	28	10	12	8		30	100		\$36	
	29	10	6	3		19	50	\$ 4	\$18	
	30	1	24	2		27		\$ 44		
	31	3				3				
	June	1	4				4		\$120	
		2	2		8		10		\$36	
33		6	1		8	15		\$21		
4		1	1		7	9		\$ 5		
5			24	2		26	400		\$22	
6			6	3		9	50		\$36	
7			24	6	2	32	50		\$36	
8		1	1	4	1	7		\$ 4	\$ 6	
9			1	5	4	10			\$ 6	
10		9	32	1	3	45	200	\$62	\$40	
11			1		1	2			\$ 6	
12			1	8		9				
13	1				1		\$ 8	\$ 6		
14	5				5		\$28			
15										
16										
17										
18										
19	6				6		\$12			
20	8			4	12		\$10	\$ 6		
21				5	5			\$ 6		
		83	180	72	35	371	1700	\$946	\$344	
										\$1290

SALMON - 1979

M = Maintenance, boat, motor, net repair

H = Setting nets, checking nets, travel

F = preparing racks, splitting fish, turning fish

S = Smoking, poking

	<u>HOURS</u>					<u>TOTALS</u>		
	M	H	F	S		Fish	Equipment	Gas
June 1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12		24	3		27	5	\$110	\$18
13		4	5		9	8		\$12
14		4	2		6	14		\$12
15		6	3		9	2	\$13	\$12
16		4	2		6	2	\$4	\$12
17		12	4		16	14	\$8	\$12
18		8	4		12	85		\$12
19		9	8		17	35		\$17
20		4	4		8	15		\$12
21		3	5		8	28		\$12
22								
23	4				4		\$187	
24	4	14	1	7	26	3	\$38	\$40
25	5		1	10	16		\$4	
26				3	3		\$17	
27	7			1	8		\$28	
28				1	1		\$3	
29				1	1			
30				4	4			

Subtotal. 20 92 42 27 181 211 412 171

SALMON - 1979

M = Maintenance, boat, motor, net repair

H = Setting nets, checking nets, travel

F = preparing racks, splitting fish, turning fish

S = Smoking, poking

	HOURS					Fish	TOTALS	
	M	H	F	S			Equipment	Gas
July 1	5	12	1	8	26	7		\$40
2	1		3	10	14			
3	1	8			99	4	\$2	\$12
4	1		3		4		\$8	
5	1				1		\$17	
6	3				3		\$27	
7	4	8			12		\$3	\$12
8	1	6	1	5	13	2		\$12
9	1	5			6			\$18
10	2	5			7		\$14	\$12
11	11	3		7	21	2	\$10	\$12
12	10	24	1		35		\$5	\$42
13	4	24		4	32		\$41	\$6
14	6	24	1		31	2		\$6
15	1	24	1		26	3		\$48
16	1	24			25			\$6
17		24			24			\$5
18		24			24			\$6

Subtotal 53 215 11 34 313 20 \$127 \$249

Total 73 307 53 61 494 231 \$539 \$420

SALMON - 1978

M = Maintenance, boat, motor, net repair
 H = Setting nets, checking nets, travel
 F = preparing racks, splitting fish, turning fish
 S = smoking, poking

June	HOURS				Fish	TOTALS		
	M	H	F	S		Equipment	Gas	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5			2		2			
6			3		3			
7			-					
8			-					
9			-					
10	2	10	6		18	3	\$16	
11		5	4	1	10	5	\$16	
12		10	1	1	12	-		
13		8	3	1	12	45	\$16	
14	3	4	7	4	18	7	\$15	
15	1	4	4	-	9	3	\$86	
16	8	6	5	-	19	7	\$18	
17	2	4	6	-	12	2	\$86	
18	2	-	1	2	4	-		
19	3	-	-	-	3	-		
20	5	-	-	2	7	-	\$4	
21	1	4	1		6	3	\$16	
22	1	5	5		11	5	\$16	
23	4	-	-		4		\$48	
24	-	-	-		-			
25	-	-	-		-			
26	2	-	1		3	8	\$14	
27	-	20	8	4	32	35	\$68	
28	-	20	12	2	34	51	\$16	
29	6	6	20	6	38	8	\$16	
30	-	18	4	2	24	37	\$16	
Subtotal	40	124	93	25	281	219	\$167	\$458

SALMON - 1978

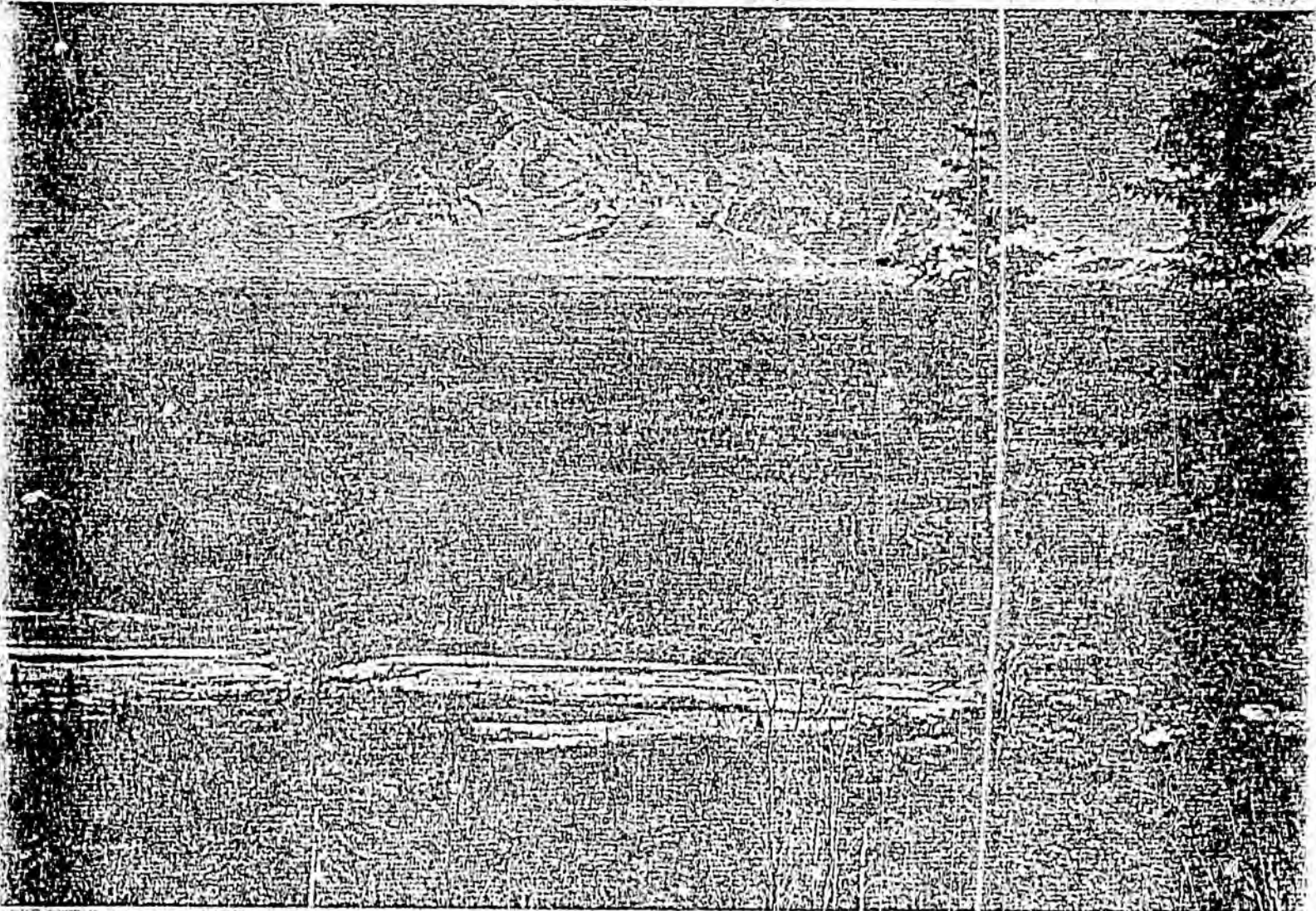
M = Maintenance, boat, motor, net repair
 H = Setting nets, checking nets, travel
 F = preparing racks, splitting fish, turning fish
 S = smoking, poking

July	HOURS				Fish	TOTALS		
	M	H	F	S		Equipment	Gas	
1		4	4	-	8	15		\$15
2	4	4	4	-	12	21	\$27	\$16
3	-	5	6	-	11	15		\$12
4	-	10	4	1	15	8		\$16
5	4	8	8	-	20	35		
6	-	12	2	-	14	-		
7	-	6	4	-	10	-		
8	5	4	4	-	13	-	\$80	
9	-	10	-	1	11	25		
10	-		-		0	-		
11	-				0	-		
12	4				4	-		
13	5	16	-	6	27	-	\$36	\$20
14	-	6	-		6	-	\$1,200	\$28
15	-	24	1	8	33	5	\$4	\$28
16	5	24	1	2	32	2	\$11	\$35
17	-	24	2	26	52	7		\$24
18	-	24	3	2	29	3		\$35
19	-	24	1	1	26	0		
20	1	24	-	-	25	0		
21	-	-	-	16	16	0		

Subtotal	28	229	44	63	69	233	\$1358	\$220
Totals	68	353	137	88	645	452		

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

The Ahtna Region



Background for Regional
and Community Planning

Div. of Community Planning

THE AHTNA REGION

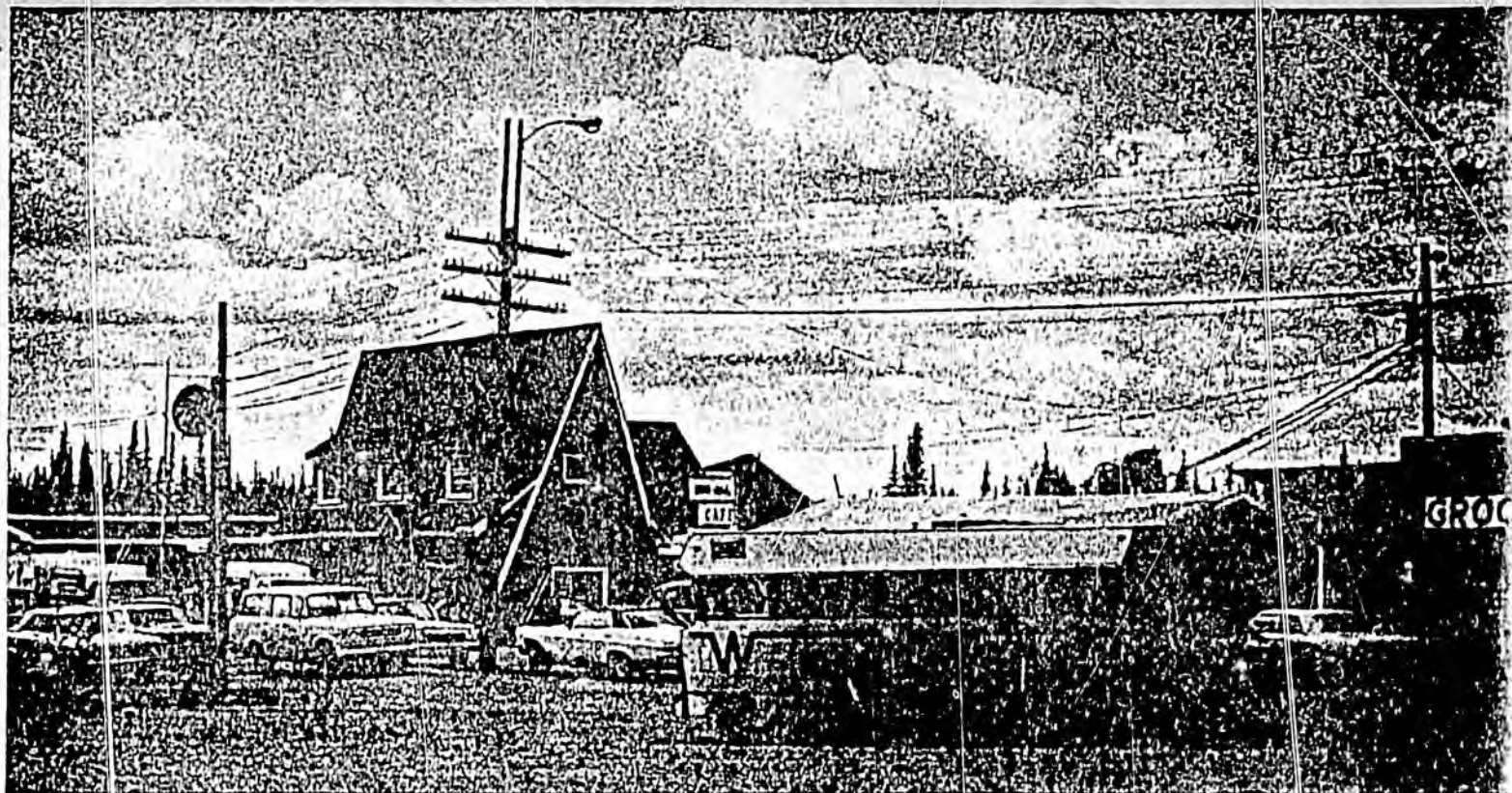
Background for Regional and Community Planning

Prepared by the AHTNA, Inc.

with the assistance of

The Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center
University of Alaska
October, 1973

The preparation of this report and all maps contained herein was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 as amended, and administered through the Community Research and Planning Division of the Alaska State Department of Community and Regional Affairs.



GLENNALLEN

By HERBERT SMELCER

Location: Glennallen is located on the Glenn Highway, two miles west of the junction of the Glenn and Richardson Highways, in the Copper River Basin. It is in the Valdez-Chitina-Whittier Census District.

History: Glennallen is a road stop and highway junction. Its name is derived from the combined last names of Capt. Edwin F. Glenn and Lt. Henry Tureman Allen, both leaders in early exploration of the Copper River region.

Economy: Glennallen is the center of growth in the AHTNA region. Most of its economy is based on highway oriented businesses and governmental services.

Climate: The Copper River Basin is a smooth plain 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level, trenched by the 100- to 500-foot valleys of the Copper River and its tributaries. To the southwest is the Lake Louise Plateau, a 2,200- to 3,500-foot-high upland with morainal and stagnant ice topography. The surrounding mountains block any maritime influences; the

climate is rather continental. The annual temperatures range from -16° to 68° . Precipitation amounts to twelve inches annually. Snow measures 42.4 inches per winter. The prevailing wind blows from the southeast at a mean hourly rate of 6.5 mph. The growing season is only seventy-eight days long.

Floods: Glennallen itself is at an altitude of 1,572 feet above sea level. It has no serious flood problems, although local drainage leaves something to be desired.

Soil: Permafrost present in the Glennallen area has caused problems with settlement of foundations and construction of roads.

Water: There is no central water system. Individual wells average about 150 feet in depth. Water is difficult to obtain and, when found, it is reported to be highly mineralized. (The Road Commission has an eight-inch well, 185 feet deep which supplies 50,000 gallons per day).

Liquid waste: Individual seepage pits and septic tanks are used for waste disposal.

Solid waste: Commercial pickup and disposal service—dumping in a gravel pit site.

Telephone: The Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative provides telephone services for Glennallen. The monthly rates are between \$16 and \$18 for businesses and between \$10 and \$12 for residential.

Electricity: The Copper Valley Electric Association provides electricity for Glennallen. The annual total KWH is 3,699,990; installed capacity is 2,400 KW (internal combustion). Rates are as follows: Under 2500 KWH @ \$0.085/KWH; over 2500 KWH @ \$0.065/KWH. For the first 10 KW, there is no demand charge; \$3 per KW over 10 KW of demand.

Fire Protection: There is a volunteer fire department with an approximately sixteen-man force. State fire protection revenue sharing is received.

Schools: Elementary and secondary education is provided by a State Operated School (SOS) rural school. There are 319 students in kindergarten through twelfth grade. Alaska Bible College has three full-time and seven half-time faculty members, and thirteen full-time and two half-time students.

Library: Library services are provided by the State Library Mail Service and School Mail Service.

Business: There are sixty-eight businesses licensed to operate in Glennallen.

Community Facilities

Medical/Dental: Faith Hospital and Clinic has seven beds and two doctors. There is one dentist. However, dental care is obtained primarily in Anchorage and Palmer.

General: There are three churches, newspapers from Anchorage, and one financial institution (National Bank of Alaska).

Community Hall: The high school is used for movies, meetings, etc., and by business and social organizations, such as the Lions, PTA, etc.

Recreation: There are several campgrounds for campers, hunting, fishing, and numerous scenic views.

Radio/Television: KCAM radio is located in Glennallen, and Cable TV and radio broadcasts are received from other communities.

Police Protection: There are six State Troopers serving the whole region.

Planning Considerations

We have included information on Glennallen, the present regional growth center, because the future of this community is of great importance to the physical, economic, and social planning of the whole region.

To date, Glennallen's growth has been scattered and without the guidelines of an overall community plan, (Figure 51).

The impact of the pipeline construction will result in quick expansion of residential, commercial, and industrial sites. Unless coordinated through an overall community growth plan, the present random, scattered pattern of land use will be compounded. The result will be great cost to private and public owners for the development of services and facilities, and a general deterioration of the landscape.

The Glennallen area has great potential for becoming the main distribution center of the whole region. It is at the crossroad of major highways, and is in an area where long-lasting tourist potential will continue to attract people for many years. The mineral potential of areas which gain access through these major highways is still untapped. Decisions made in response to the temporary developments for pipeline-oriented uses, should give consideration to the long-range potential of this community. Controls should be developed for land use to allow for both the functional use of the land and protection of the environment. In areas such as this, where tourism is based upon the beauty of physical features, protection of the environment means dollars.

Glennallen should join the Native community in their concern for development of long-lasting land use development policies. No local government is presently available in the area to set guidelines for orderly growth. Lack of government will prevent effective assistance from the State and Federal government during the next critical years of pipeline construction. People will come to the area with and without jobs. These people will bring an increased demand for governmental services and controls.

The possibility of developing a municipal corporation should be considered and assistance should be sought from the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs to evaluate governmental alternatives and to develop a long-range community development plan which would consider the physical, social, and economic needs of this area.

Table 56

GLENNALLEN

SELECTED CENSUS DATA, 1970Age and Sex of Population:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 5	22	19
5-9	28	25
10-14	20	29
15-19	16	22
20-24	11	9
25-34	26	30
35-44	28	27
45-54	16	13
55-64	12	8
65+	1	1
Total	180	183
Median Age	22.0	19.3

Total Population by Race

White	326
Non-white	37
Total	363

HOUSING DATACount of Housing Units

Owner-Occupied	40
Renter-Occupied	51
Vacant	18
Total Year-round Housing	109
Seasonal Housing	0
Total Housing Units	109

Plumbing Facilities

With all plumbing facilities	67
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities	42
Total	109

Occupancy - Persons Per Room (ppr)

	<u>No. of Units</u>
1.00 ppr or less	63
1.01-1.50 ppr	12
1.51 ppr or more	16
Total	91

Type of Structure (Year-round Housing)

1 Unit	58
2 or More Units	25
Occupied Mobile Home/Trailer	26
Total	109

Toilet Facilities

Flush toilet for own use	67
Shared flush toilet	3
No flush toilet	39
Total	109

Value of Owner-Occupied Units

<u>Value</u>	<u>Number</u>
Less than \$5,000	5
\$5,000 - \$9,999	1
\$10,000 - \$14,999	4
\$15,000 - \$19,999	2
\$20,000 - \$24,999	0
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1
\$35,000 - \$49,000	1
\$50,000 or more	0
Total	14
Total Owner-Occupied	40

Prepared by the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Table 57

GLENN ALLEN

LOCATION AND REGION

Lat. $62^{\circ}07'N$. Long. $145^{\circ}33'W$.
Twn. 4N Rnge. 2W Mer. Copper River

COMMUNITY UTILITIES-FACILITIES

Water source/system/quality analysis:
Obtained from central watering point
(Old Highway Camp). Individual wells.
Water in most homes.

Sewerage system/disposal:
Septic tanks and privies.

Power:
Copper Valley REA.

Community Building Yes Churches 3
Alaska Bible College, Catholic,
Pentacostal.

MANPOWER--State Department of Labor

Category	Primary Occupations, Surveyed Population		
	Em-		Unem-
	Total	ployed	ployed
Total	130	66	64
Prof/Tech/Mgt	29	21	8
Cler. & Sales	22	10	12
Service	17	9	8
Farm/Fish/Forest	4	1	3
Processing	1	0	1
Machine Trades	6	3	3
Bench Work	1	0	1
Structural	29	15	14
Miscellaneous	10	7	3
Not Identified	11	0	11

MINERALS

Metallic: None reported.
Nonmetallic: None reported.
Coal: None reported.
Petroleum: Drilling in the area to date has resulted in dry holes.

GOVERNMENT

Local Unincorporated
Borough Unorganized

Townsite
Elec. Dist: Old 8 New 6
Census Division Valdez-Chitina

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATION

Airport: Loc. 12 m. from Glennallen
Class Civ. Elev. 1578 Beacon/Ltg Yes
Lgth & Surf. 5200 Asphalt
Bush plane based/community Yes
(comm'l services 5 days per week).

Land: Road/trail/rail/connections
A road stop and highway junction,
Glenn & Richardson Highways.
Served by freight transportation companies.

Age Distribution, Surveyed Population Range	Total	Years of School Completed	
		Range	Total
Total	130	Total	130
16-17	7	1-4	3
18-21	49	5-6	5
22-35	50	7-8	16
36-49	21	9-12	64
50-65	2	13-16	26
65+	1	16+	15
Unknown		Unknown	1

FISHERIES - Subsistence: Burbot, grayling, salmon, sucker, trout, whitefish.

WILDLIFE - Subsistence: Black bear, beaver, caribou, coyote, red fox, hare, land otter, lynx, marten, mink, moose, muskrat, porcupine, Dall sheep, ground squirrel, weasel, wolverine, wolf. Ducks, geese, ptarmigan, spruce hen, grouse.

FORESTS - VEGETATION - Subsistence: Berries, greens/roots. Timber is utilized for firewood.

Extracted from tables developed by the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

