

567 SRES HB 192 (FILE NO. 1 - FILE NO. 2)

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INTRODUCTION

The following survey, conducted primarily by several members of the Sociology Department at the University of Alaska, Anchorage with the assistance of a small grant from the Alaska Humanities Forum, was performed to provide an accurate assessment of attitudes toward growth and development in the Homer, Kachemak Bay area. Its primary and sole purpose was to attain a scientific assessment of public opinion on a diverse variety of local issues and concerns over which the community can take action. It is hoped, however, that this information can be used both by community leaders in the development of local decisions and policies for the future enhancement of the community, and by individual residents as they evaluate and influence the changes occurring about them. This report provides an overview of some of the major findings of this survey; it is not intended to be complete in that approximately 300 individual questions were asked of each person on the survey, and few readers would want to subject themselves to a full review of these. For individuals or groups who desire more specific information or detailed questions, we hope that they will contact us directly at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

PART I: METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The survey of Homer area residents was a coordinated effort undertaken by the City of Homer, several teachers and students at the Homer High School, and several staff at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. With the assistance of the city manager and members of the Planning and Zoning Commission, a questionnaire was written based on policy issues relevant to the Homer community. Members of Bill Johnson's class at the Homer High School designed a map of the city for the purpose of locating all residences, and students in his and Frank Libal's classes performed the vast majority of interviews with residents within the city limits. University staff with backgrounds in social research gave these students training in interviewing and supervised their work. They also conducted a minority of the interviews within the city, all the interviews outside the city limits, and were totally responsible for the tabulation and writing of results.

The region encompassed by the survey included that area of the southern Kenai Peninsula south of Ninilchik, including that community, Seldovia, Port Graham and English Bay. The results contained in this report include just those of the immediate Homer area, namely the City of Homer, residences outside the city limits, Anchor Point (south of Starisky Tower), Nikolaevsk and residents living at the head or across Kachemak Bay. All interviewing in this area was conducted in the spring and summer of 1976. All people interviewed were permanent residents of the area; sum-

mer time residents and/or those living in the area for less than a month were intentionally excluded. All interviews were conducted with the male or female head of household, and a total of 55% males and 45% females were interviewed.

All households were selected for interviewing on a purely random basis, in order to avoid any possibility of bias and to ensure representativeness for the entire community. Inside the city limits 173 interviews were conducted which represented a 50% sample, or the equivalent of every other household. Outside the city limits but in the immediate Homer area and extending beyond the end of East End Road, 61 interviews were conducted from a 25% sample of one household in every four. In the Anchor Point area one household in every eight was interviewed and in Nikolaevsk the equivalent of one in four; whereas in all other areas interviews were performed individually with a separate household head, in Nikolaevsk the interviewing was conducted in a single group meeting of men in one of the elder's homes. Finally interviews were mailed to 23 residents whose residences were inaccessible by road or trail, predominantly at Fox River, Bear Cove and Halibut Cove. Eleven of these were returned, which constituted an approximate 50% sample. The results contained in this report are consequently drawn from a total of 286 interviews, exclusive of those from Ninilchik, Seldovia, English Bay and Port Graham. In addition 13 potential respondents declined to be interviewed, and their cases are obviously excluded from the results. Because

people interviewed were selected on a strictly random basis, the results from the sample can be generalized to the entire community within 4-5 percentage points of accuracy. When we say, for example, that 78% of the 286 interviewed would like to see commercial fish and fish processing receive priority in terms of land use on the Spit, we are 95% sure that between 74% and 82% would have answered this way if every household in the total area had been questioned.

In writing this preliminary report we have attempted to minimize our analysis or interpretation of the results. Instead we have preferred to maintain a format of stating the questions (in summary form) and the percent response to each question. Under each question we have in most cases broken down the responses into three distinct categories: responses from those residents living within the city limits of Homer, responses from all those living outside the city limits, and the total responses from the combined areas. Because different proportions of people were sampled and interviewed outside the city, responses in the last two categories have been weighted to ensure equal representation. This is done by multiplying the responses to the Homer City interviews (a 50% sample) by 2, the Homer environs responses (a 25% sample) by 4, etc.

For purposes of organization we have divided this report into the five sections which follow. In the first we describe the general characteristics of the people interviewed: their ages, edu-

PART II: SURVEY RESULTS

SECTION I: CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE INTERVIEWED AND THE HOMER COMMUNITY

In terms of general background characteristics, the household heads whom we interviewed in the Homer area were overwhelmingly white (93%), had a median age of 35 years, an average education of one year of college, had resided in the Homer area for five years or longer (53%), and were most predominantly from the Pacific Coast or Rocky Mountain states (47%). More specifically, and by area, they had the following characteristics:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
1. <u>RACE:</u>			
WHITE	97.7%	97.7%	97.7%
ESKIMO	1.7	0.0	0.7
ALUT	0.6	1.6	1.1
INDIAN	0.0	0.7	0.5
2. <u>AGE:</u>			
18-29 Years	23.1%	28.1%	26.2%
30-45 Years	41.0	38.6	39.5
46-64 Years	26.3	26.5	26.4
65 & Older	9.6	6.8	7.9
3. <u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS:</u>			
4-11 Grades	17.5%	11.1%	13.6%
12th Grade	31.2	47.6	41.2
1-3 Years of College Completed	24.7	19.9	21.8
College	15.2	13.5	14.1
Post-Graduate	11.4	7.9	9.3
4. <u>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOMER AREA:</u>			
Up to One Year	15.2%	14.8%	15.0%
1-2 Years	13.5	15.2	14.5
3-4 Years	22.8	13.8	17.2
5-8 Years	15.2	19.6	17.9
9-20 Years	22.2	18.1	19.7
More than 20	11.0	18.5	15.7

5. <u>PLACE OF ORIGIN:</u>	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
Kenai Peninsula	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Elsewhere in Alaska	19.0	8.8	12.6
Pacific Coast States	26.2	35.1	31.8
Rocky Mt. States	11.9	17.0	15.1
Central & North Plains States	11.3	12.4	11.9
South & Southern Atlantic States, Texas & Okla.	10.2	5.8	7.4
New England & North Atlantic	9.0	7.2	7.9
Midwest States	8.3	9.4	9.0
Foreign Countries	3.0	3.6	3.4

In spite of the fact that only 14% of the residents were originally from Alaska, half had lived elsewhere in Alaska prior to moving to Homer. Of these, almost one-half had moved to Homer from the Anchorage area while a third had moved from elsewhere on the Peninsula or other rural areas of the state.

In terms of jobs and employers, the male heads of the households held the following characteristics:

6. PRIMARY OCCUPATION (MALE):

Professionals, (doctors, teachers, etc)	17.2%	4.7%	9.3%
Managers & Owners (inc. public & private business)	8.3	5.9	6.7
Technical & Protective Service (ie, police)	13.7	7.1	9.4
Clerical & Sales	2.8	3.9	3.5
Craftsmen	11.0	18.4	15.8
Operators, Truckdrivers	7.6	9.0	8.5
Laborers	4.9	8.2	6.9
Service Workers (ie, cleaning, food service)	4.8	3.1	3.7
Fishing Boat Owner/Operator	9.0	12.8	11.5
Cannery Worker/Fishery Crew	8.3	4.7	6.1
Homesteader, Farmer	0.0	8.6	5.4
No Occupation	1.4	0.0	0.5
Retired	11.0	13.6	12.7

In addition to their primary jobs, one-third of the male heads held secondary or other seasonal jobs; of these 23% were as laborers and 18% involved fishing or fish processing.

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
7. <u>PRIMARY EMPLOYERS (MALE):</u>			
<u>Self Employed</u>	<u>32.6%</u>	<u>42.8%</u>	<u>39.1%</u>
Federal Gov. & Agencies	10.6	1.6	4.9
State Gov. & Agencies	2.8	4.8	4.1
City & Borough Gov., incl. Schools & Hospitals	14.2	4.8	8.2
Local Commercial Business	13.5	5.6	8.4
Construction Companies	5.0	15.2	11.5
Oil Companies	5.0	3.2	3.8
Canneries	3.6	6.8	5.7
Social Groups (ie.Churches)	1.4	0.8	1.0
Retired	10.6	10.8	10.7
<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>

Among women and female heads of households, exactly 50% worked; among those who held jobs the major occupational categories were service workers (26%), clerical work (18%), and professionals (17%). The median annual reported family income for the total area was \$13,400; reported family income was considerably higher, however, for residents living within the city (\$17,100) than for those families outside the city (\$11,300):

8. REPORTED ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME:

Less than \$5,000	7.7%	18.9%	14.6%
\$5,000 to 11,999	19.3	28.7	25.0
<u>\$12,000 to 19,999</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>22.6</u>
<u>\$20,000 to 34,999</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>27.6</u>
\$35,000 to 49,999	10.8	4.4	6.9
Over \$50,000	3.8	2.9	3.3

As possible compensation for this difference in income, residents outside the city placed a greater reliance on subsistence activities for obtaining fish and meat. Of probably greater significance is the fact that both groups derived

significant benefits from subsistence activities. Although fishing may be done largely for sport, over 80% of the people in the total area fished in Kachemak Bay. Only in shrimping (47%) and crabbing (45%) were less than a majority active.*

9. PROPORTION OF FAMILY FISH AND MEAT SUPPLY COMING FROM SUBSISTENCE:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
None	25.8%	9.4%	15.6%
Little	35.9	25.3	29.2
Around Half	19.3	27.4	24.3
Most	15.9	23.2	23.4
All	3.0	9.7	7.1

Various other factors might be used to describe characteristics of the population and area.** One which appears particularly relevant is the close tie existent between the rural residents and city of Homer. Among men, 34% were in town on a regular daily basis, the majority working; only 36% went into Homer on less than a two or three times per week basis. Women approximated the same statistics; 20% going to town on a daily basis and only 44% less than three times per week. Shopping, in addition to work, was primary justification for this. Those rural residents living close to Homer differ very little from city residents in many local activities, such as voter registration and percent voting, use of the small boat harbor, attendance at hearings and School Board meetings, and even attendance at City Council meetings.*** A strong degree of identification and involvement

*In commercial fishing, 15% of the families in the area had members active in crabbing; 14% in halibut, 13% in shrimping, and 11% in salmon.

**Many of these were collected in the interviews, such as type of housing, size and type of family, organizational membership, activities, etc., but are not reported here for sake of brevity.

***16% of the rural families had attended at least several Council meetings, during the previous year, as compared to 19% of the residents in the city.

with the Homer community is obvious and by necessity justifies their inclusion in this survey, in spite of their equally strong desires to maintain autonomy from the city in terms of incorporation and utility districts, etc.

Finally, basic values of the community are seen by examining reasons given for moving to the Homer area and factors they like best about living in the community. In summary form these include:

10. REASONS GIVEN FOR MOVING TO HOMER AREA:

Please Read

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
Small Town Qualities/Lifestyle	31.0%	52.2%	44.4%
Employment & Job Reasons	36.1	13.9	22.0
Aesthetic Values	17.7	24.1	21.8
Homesteading, Farming	3.2	28.1	19.0
Family & Friendship Reasons	11.4	14.6	13.4
Climate	6.3	3.7	4.6
Retirement	4.4	1.1	2.3
Commercial Fishing	2.5	1.5	1.9
Initiating Business	2.5	1.1	1.6
Other	7.0	5.1	5.8

Please Read

11. WHAT PEOPLE VALUE MOST ABOUT LIVING IN THE HOMER AREA:

Small Town Qualities/Lifestyle	65.8%	69.2%	68.2%
Aesthetic Values	55.7	49.1	51.2
Farming, Homesteading	0.0	15.4	9.7
Climate	4.4	9.0	7.3
Family & Friendship	3.8	6.8	5.7
Work Reasons, inc. Business & Fishing	2.6	5.4	4.2
Money, Salary Reasons	1.3	3.8	2.8
Other	2.5	6.4	5.0
Nothing Valued	1.3	1.5	1.4

From the above it is obvious how important the small town environment and natural beauty of the region are to residents. These same values are expressed in a variety of other questions. For example, a majority of residents all considered as very important living in a quiet community, having multi-age friends, participating in subsistence activities, and being able to make or fix many of

the things needed by a family, while holding a high paying job was rated as only somewhat important, or unimportant. The importance of these values is indicated by the fact that less than 10% of the area residents planned on moving away from Homer within the next seven years, and majorities in both city and rural areas plan to remain permanently. Another 10% stated that they would remain permanently unless the community underwent significant growth and changes.

Read

Section II: ATTITUDES TOWARD COMMUNITY SIZE, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A variety of questions were asked to determine residents' attitudes toward growth in the Homer area. These ranged from fairly general questions, such as the size in numbers that they would like to see Homer achieve and the types of new people they would like to see living in the community, to more specific questions on different types of economic activities which they would like the city to encourage or discourage. On an even more specific level questions were asked on development preferences and land use priorities for a specific location where land is limited and choices critical, namely the Spit. The range of answers to these questions, both by city and outside city residents are given below.

1. IDEAL COMMUNITY SIZE: Considering that the City now has a population of about 1500, how big a community would you like Homer to be in 10-15 years?

Read

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
1500 People or Less	36.6%	57.1%	48.9%
1501 to 2,000	12.4	4.1	7.4
2,001 to 3,000	16.1	9.5	12.2
3,001 to 5,000	19.3	13.2	15.6
5,001 to 10,000	2.5	3.7	3.2
10,001 to 20,000	2.5	1.7	2.0
20,001 Or More	2.5	0.8	1.5
Doesn't Matter - Undecided:	8.1	9.9	9.2

2. PREFERRED TYPES OF NEW RESIDENTS: Considering new jobs and growth will bring more people to live in Homer, which type of new resident would you like to see living here?

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
a. Permanent population composed of just the present residents:			
Favor:	48.2%	65.5%	59.0%
Opposed:	44.5	29.1	34.9
Undecided:	7.3	5.5	6.1
b. A growing population of new permanent residents:			
Favor:	72.8%	55.6%	62.1%
Opposed:	20.7	40.1	32.7
Undecided:	6.5	4.3	5.1
c. A growing population of seasonal residents (ie, tourists) who would make Homer their summer home:			
Favor:	33.3%	22.5%	26.9%
Opposed:	59.5	68.7	65.0
Undecided:	7.1	8.8	8.1
d. A growing population of new residents (ie, oil or construction related) who would probably not make Homer their permanent home:			
Favor:	18.3%	12.0%	14.5%
Opposed:	72.0	77.7	75.4
Undecided:	9.7	10.3	10.1

Yes

IT IS NO

3. PREFERRED TYPES OF JOB EXPANSION:

a. A large proportion of seasonal employment (as at present) or more permanent forms of year-round employment:			
<u>Favor Seasonal Jobs:</u>	20.1%	43.3%	34.5%
<u>Favor More Permanent Jobs:</u>	76.3	48.7	59.2
<u>Undecided:</u>	3.6	8.0	6.3

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
b. That job opportunities should be expanded rapidly, slowly, or few new jobs opened:			
<u>Favor Rapid Job Expansion:</u>	13.8%	19.9%	17.6%
<u>Favor Slow Job Expansion:</u>	72.5	63.2	66.7
<u>Favor Few or No Job Expansion:</u>	12.0	15.2	14.0
<u>Undecided:</u>	1.7	1.8	1.8
c. That new jobs to be added should be permanent jobs, short term construction jobs, or both:			
<u>Favor Permanent Jobs:</u>	45.2%	35.6%	39.5%
<u>Favor Short-Term Jobs:</u>	3.2	8.0	6.1
<u>Favor Both:</u>	48.4	52.0	50.5
<u>Undecided:</u>	3.2	4.4	3.9

4. TYPES OF ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES: Choices for development in most communities are limited: most often they are either thrust upon them by outside interests or restricted by a narrow variety of local resources or potential developments. Homer would appear to be an exception to this case in that a considerable range of resources are available on which growth might be based. Because the kind of economic base will obviously affect the type of community which Homer is to become, people were given a full list of economic activities and asked "which (of those) do you think should be encouraged or discouraged for the future of Homer?" Although the potential for developing policies that would enhance certain of these activities are limited, it is important that decisions be made that are consistent with basic values of people residing in the town. The range of attitudes towards each activity are as follows, with the list ordered from most to least desirable:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
a. Agriculture:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	*	92.3%	*
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	*	4.4	*
<u>Undecided:</u>	*	3.3	*

*Agriculture was not listed on questionnaires given within city limits; totals are consequently excluded for both within the city and total area groups.

Fishing is on top

oil No

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
b. Commercial fishing & fish processing:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	91.8%	86.2%	88.3%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	4.1	8.0	6.5
<u>Undecided:</u>	4.1	5.9	5.1
c. Light manufacturing, in small & locally based industries:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	77.1%	87.8%	83.7%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	18.2	10.6	13.2
<u>Undecided:</u>	4.7	2.2	3.1
d. Education & research facilities:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	87.7%	80.2%	83.3%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	5.8	15.0	11.3
<u>Undecided:</u>	6.5	4.8	5.4
e. Transportation & storage facilities:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	70.8%	55.3%	61.5%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	21.1	36.1	30.0
<u>Undecided:</u>	8.1	8.6	8.4
f. Tourism:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	61.6%	57.6%	59.2%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	26.7	33.9	31.0
<u>Undecided:</u>	11.7	8.6	9.8
g. On-shore oil facilities:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	36.6%	26.7%	30.7%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	54.7	68.5	62.9
<u>Undecided:</u>	8.7	4.8	6.4
h. Heavy industry, such as pulp mills, lumber products:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	24.4%	26.7%	25.8%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	70.3	67.8	68.9
<u>Undecided:</u>	5.3	5.5	5.4
i. Petrochemical industries, such as refineries:			
<u>Should Encourage:</u>	23.8%	23.1%	23.4%
<u>Should Discourage:</u>	68.5	68.2	68.3
<u>Undecided:</u>	7.7	8.7	8.3

In addition to rating each activity separately, people were asked which types of developments they would most (and least) like to see occur in Homer. The attitudes are virtually identical to the ordering shown above: an expansion in

fishing and fish processing, followed by light manufacturing and educational and research facilities (and agriculture for those outside the city) were mentioned in that order as the most desirable. Rated as least desirable were petrochemical industries, followed by on-shore oil facilities and heavy industry.

5. ON-SHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT: Because of the importance of decisions related to oil development, more detailed questions were asked concerning the use of Homer as an on-shore facility. Four particular questions were asked: 1) Assuming that oil development does occur in the Lower Cook Inlet, would you like to see Homer used as a supply port for this; 2) which type of facilities (fishing and fish processing, tourism or industrial) would you like to see receive priority in terms of land use on the Homer Spit; 3) would you favor or oppose oil storage and tanking facilities on the Spit; and 4) would you favor or oppose the warehousing and storage of equipment on the Spit for off-shore oil exploration. As seen below, public opinion is opposed to on-shore development in all cases. The single exception is city residents who narrowly favor use of Homer as a general supply port if Lower Cook Inlet development actually occurs; however even they are opposed to utilization which would entail the specific storage of oil or equipment on the

Spit:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
a. Use of Homer as supply port if Cook Inlet oil development occurs:			
<u>Favor Supply Port:</u>	53.2%	28.3%	38.0%
<u>Oppose Supply Port:</u>	42.7	63.6	55.5
<u>Undecided:</u>	4.1	8.1	6.5
b. Preferences for facilities on the Homer Spit:			
<u>Fish & Fish Processing:</u>	73.6%	77.6%	76.3%
<u>Tourism:</u>	13.0	9.1	10.8
<u>Industrial:</u>	9.5	8.3	8.8
<u>Undecided:</u>	3.9	5.0	4.1

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
c. Location of oil storage and tanking facilities on the Spit:			
<u>Favor Oil Storage:</u>	23.8%	13.8%	17.7%
<u>Oppose Oil Storage:</u>	70.9%	82.5	78.1%
<u>Undecided:</u>	5.2	3.6	4.3
d. Location of warehouse and equipment storage facilities for oil exploration on Spit:			
<u>Favor Warehousing:</u>	29.7%	18.2%	22.6%
<u>Oppose Warehousing:</u>	64.0	73.1	69.6
<u>Undecided:</u>	6.3	8.7	7.8

In summary, opinions of residents are opposed to on-shore oil development both in situations where they are given an open range of economic activities from which to choose and where it is already assumed that oil development will occur in the area. On-shore facilities that would tend to conflict with other land usages are more strongly opposed. From the above figures it is also obvious that residents living outside the city are consistently more opposed to oil development than those within the city. Other reasons frequently advanced to account for these differences in attitudes toward oil are the ages of individuals, their particular jobs and length of residence in the area. These figures for those groups are given below in terms of whether they feel the city should encourage or discourage on-shore oil facilities.

e. <u>Age of the Population:</u> (Total Area)	<u>Encourage On-shore Development</u>	<u>Discourage On-shore Development</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-29 Years Old:	12.3%	81.1%	6.6%	100.0%
30-44 Years:	21.9	73.1	5.0	100.0
45-64 Years:	49.5	44.9	5.6	100.0
65 or Older:	57.7	26.9	15.4	100.0
f. <u>Length of Residence in Homer:</u> (Total Area)				
Two Years or Less:	16.9%	76.1%	7.0%	100.0
Three-Four Years:	24.7	72.7	2.6	100.0
Five-Eight Years:	25.0	65.8	9.2	100.0
Nine Years-Longer	48.9	44.6	6.5	100.0

g. Occupation of Household Head
(Male, Total Area):

	Encourage On-Shore Development	Discourage On-Shore Development	Undecided	Total
Professional:	10.8%	83.5%	5.4%	100.0
Managers, Owners:	60.0	36.0	4.0	100.0
Technical:	38.5	57.7	3.8	100.0
Craftsmen & Laborers:	24.6	69.4	6.0	100.0
Fishermen:	5.0	92.5	2.5	100.0
Cannery Workers & Fishing Crew:	6.3	37.5	6.2	100.0
Farmers, Homesteaders:	36.4	63.6	0.0	100.0
Retired, Unemployed:	56.3	27.1	16.6	100.0

Significant relationships are found in each case, with the older people of longer residence, and particularly those who are retired or with jobs as managers or business owners, most supportive of on-shore facilities. The younger and newer resident, including those with jobs in fishing and professional work, are most consistent in their opposition to local oil development. It should be noted, however, that these latter attitudes of discouraging on-shore facilities are shared by a majority of the "average" Homer residents, namely those adults with a median age of 35 and five years of residence in the area. Finally, certain unanticipated results are seen in the relationship of jobs to attitudes when one considers the potential impacts that would occur from oil development: among those who would discourage oil are the craftsmen and laborers who might anticipate the most direct economic benefits, whereas the favorably inclined retired people are most likely to experience the negative effects from an inflationary local economy. Some changes in the attitudes of these groups might be anticipated if the actual effects of on-shore development were to begin to be realized.

SUMMARY: A majority of residents would like to see Homer undergo minimal or limited growth of a slow and gradual nature, with the addition of permanent jobs as a base for a permanent resident population. That Homer residents would favor an

absolute "no growth" economy is erroneous, in that a majority of development activities are favored by most residents. Those activities which they would most like to see encouraged, however, are either those traditional to the local economy (fishing, farming and to a lesser degree tourism) or those based on the concept of permanent employment (light manufacturing, education and research). Rapid growth and heavy industry, a transient population and oil development in general, are opposed. Although these attitudes are most prevalent amid the younger, more recent and rural residents, they are also held by the average resident of Homer.

SECTION III: ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY SERVICES

Four types of questions were asked about services provided in the city. Included was a ranking or evaluation of the adequacy of individual services, preferences for the expansion of individual services in comparison to other services, the public assessment of needs within particular services, and priorities for local funding of service expansion. The format of presenting the information here is to first provide tabulations on evaluations and service priorities; a very brief description is then provided of each service in terms of publicly expressed needs. Since most of the services pertain only to city residents, calculations are based on the sample from within the city limits. All exceptions to this are specifically noted in the tabulations.

1. EVALUATION RATINGS: (How would you rate the following services in Homer - City residents only)

	Less Than Adequate	Adequate	More Than Adequate	Undecided
Police Protection:	16.2%	53.6%	23.7%	6.5%
Elementary Schools:*	7.1	17.6	36.5	38.8
Hospital-Health Svcs:	24.3	61.8	9.8	4.1
Fire Protection:	26.0	60.1	2.3	11.6
Water Service:	31.4	59.3	2.3	7.0
Sewer Service:	30.8	56.4	1.7	11.1
High School:*	25.0	23.2	17.3	34.5
Recreation Facilities:	55.5	34.1	3.5	6.9
Streets:	68.8	29.5	1.7	0.0

(*Obviously not services for which the city is responsible.)

2. SERVICES EXPANSION: Are you in favor of having the city expand the level of services it now provides, maintain these at their present level, or cut back on the services which it now provides:

Cut Back on Services:	3.0%
Maintain At Current Level:	44.0
Expand Level of Services:	47.6
Undecided:	5.4

In contrast to residents in the city, a strong majority of the rural residents (70%) preferred a maintenance of services at their present level; half as many wanted to cut back on the level of services as actually increase them.

3. PREFERENCES FOR TYPES OF SERVICES: Both city and rural residents were asked to list those three city services which they would most like to see expanded, and also those which they would least like to see expanded. Among those which people would most like to see expanded, listed in order of preference by city residents, were:

<u>Order of Most Preferred:</u>	<u>Order of Least Preferred:</u>
(high) 1. Road & Street Improvements**	(low) 13. Fire Protection
2. Harbor & Port Facilities	12. Ambulance Service
3. Recreation Facilities	11. Roads & Streets
4. Sewer System	10. Health Facilities
5. Tourist & Camper Facilities	9. Sewer System
6. Water System	8. Harbor & Port Facilities
7. Cultural Facilities	7. Water System
8. Fire Protection	6. Recreation Facilities
9. Local Government Facilities	5. Cultural Facilities
10. Police Department	4. Police Department
11. Health Facilities	3. Local Government Facilities
12. Ambulance Services	2. Garbage Disposal
(low) 13. Garbage Disposal	(high) 1. Tourist & Camper Facilities

**Survey was taken prior to completion of paving of Main Street.

b. Rural Residents (Outside City):

	<u>Order of Most Preferred:</u>		<u>Order of Least Preferred:</u>
(high)	1. Harbor & Port Facilities	(low)	13. Health Facilities
	2. Cultural Facilities		12. Fire Protection
	3. Fire Protection		11. Cultural Facilities
	4. Roads & Streets		10. Roads & Streets
	5. Health Facilities		9. Ambulance Service
	6. Recreation Facilities		8. Harbor and Port Facilities
	7. Tourist & Camper Facilities		7. Recreational Facilities
	8. Police Department		6. Garbage Disposal
	9. Ambulance Service		5. Sewer System
	10. Sewer System		4. Water System
	11. Water System		3. Police Department
	12. Garbage Disposal		2. Local Government Facilities
(low)	13. Local Government Facilities	(high)	1. Tourist Facilities

Among conclusions that could be drawn from the above lists are: 1) the high preference given to road and street improvements, particularly within the city where over one-half listed this as among their top three choices; 2) the high priority given to improved port and harbor facilities by residents both within and outside the city; 3) the relatively high priority given to recreational and cultural facilities by both groups; 4) the low priority given to local government facilities (city hall) and expansion in the police department by both groups; 5) the low priority for water and sewage systems expansion outside the city; and finally 6) disagreement over expansion of tourist and camper facilities. Whereas some residents both within and outside the city consider this a relatively high priority, others consider it the least preferred of all services for potential expansion.

4. INDIVIDUAL CITY SERVICES:

a. Roads and Streets: Over one-half the city residents stated the need for improvement in city streets and roads, a priority rating that was close to double that given any other single service. This priority is consistent with the low evaluative rating given to streets, where 69% of the residents felt them to be less

than adequate. On separate questions, over 85% expressed the opinion that more streets should be paved and gravelled, and over 70% expressed favor for the building of storm drains and sidewalks for walking and bicycling. When residents both within and outside the city were asked to state their top two priorities in terms of street improvements, the following responses were recorded:

Type of Street Improvements:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
Paving Streets:	49.2%	21.8%
Gravelling Streets:	43.6	29.6
Sidewalks and Bikepaths:	41.7	25.7
Storm Drains:	25.5	9.3
Improved Snow Removal:	9.8	14.0
Street Parking:	9.1	38.9
Street Lights:	8.1	3.1
Other:	6.4	7.8

Finally, by a three-to-one ratio, city residents favored the maintenance of off-street parking, as compared to on-street. Although strong preferences were shown for the paving of Pioneer Avenue and the downtown area, priorities were also stated for West Hill Road and other residential streets in the downtown area.

b. Recreational Facilities: The recreational facilities provided by the city were also assessed by the majority of residents as less than adequate, and in need of improvement. Among the recreational and cultural facilities used by most city families were the museum (75% of all families), the school swimming pool (73%), library (60%), High School gym (54%), small boat harbor (52%, excluding commercial use), and the Fairgrounds (47%). Although usage by families living outside the city was lower, it was still significant and indicates the strong ties to the community by these residents: library (52%), swimming pool (50%), museum (46%), small boat harbor (36%, only recreational), gym (33%) and Fairgrounds (18%). New recreational facilities which residents stated they would most like to see are, in order

of priority: outdoor general use parks, a community center, tennis courts, teen center, indoor sports facilities such as a covered hockey rink, and an auditorium. Finally, 82% of the total area residents were in favor of reopening the wharf for public fishing and shrimping, and 73% to the maintenance of the Pier I Theater.

c. Sewer and Water System: Sixty-five percent of the city residents were using the city water system and 53% stated that they were on the city sewer system. For city residents not on these systems, wells and septic tanks were used by a large majority. Among all city residents, general attitudes were favorable toward expansion of both water and sewer systems (59%); however, only minorities were in favor of either increased taxes to pay for expansion (43%) or increased development to reduce the unit costs of expansion (37%). Surprisingly, the attitudes of residents within the city who are not on water or sewer systems differ little from those who have these services. Although majorities would like to have water and sewer systems expanded (58% and 60%), they are less favorable toward the assessment of taxes as payment for these (47% and 49% respectively), and even less favorable to an increase in local development for the purpose of reducing unit costs (25% and 24%).

Residents outside the city, even excluding those in Anchor Point, Nickol-aevsk and across the Bay, were strongly opposed to the expansion of water or sewer systems to incorporate their areas (77% and 82% respectively); even larger proportions opposed both taxation and increased development to offset costs of these potential utility expansions.

d. Fire Protection: Probably due to its high "adequate" rating, no major endorsements were given for changes in fire protection. Two-thirds of the city residents preferred to see the fire department maintained on a volunteer basis

rather than with professional staff. However, 46%, with another 29% undecided, favored the addition of more equipment to the fire department, with the largest proportion of these citing the need for a new or additional truck. Opinions were evenly divided pro and con on the addition of more staff or equipment to the ambulance service, although there was also a large proportion of no opinion answers. Almost two-thirds of the residents in the immediate area outside the city limits considered themselves outside of a fire protection service area, and slightly over half of these would like to be affiliated to such a service area.

e. Hospital and Health Services: No strong concerns were voiced regarding changes in health care, although 32% of those expressing opinions stated the need for additional doctors. The addition of specialists to the hospital staff, more emergency equipment and a community health program were also cited as needs by over 15% of those who responded. A wide variety of responses were generated concerning what should be done with the old hospital. Included among these were: utilizing it for office space for the city and borough (19%); a community health center (16%); nursing home (16%); free clinic (15%); and community center (10%).

f. Police Protection: Probably due to its high adequacy rating, the police department was also ranked low in terms of priorities for expansion. Among city residents, for example, only 16% felt that the number of police on the city force should be increased. In spite of this, a plurality of city residents felt that more police time should be spent on crime prevention and patrolling, particularly in terms of security on the Spit, and over one-third that they should increase time on criminal investigations and the enforcement of civil regulations such as trespassing and drinking by minors. There were no activities, including traffic control, where significant numbers felt that police attention should be reduced.

Felony offenses, particularly theft, and drug related crimes constituted those types of crimes of greatest concern to the city public. In contrast, over 60% of the rural residents would like to see more police serving areas outside the city limits, although there was overwhelming agreement that this should be performed by the state police (90%). In these areas, theft and vandalism were the crimes of greatest concern.

g. Port and Harbor Facilities: Along with roads, harbor and port facilities were those given the highest overall ranking for expansion, particularly by rural residents. Widespread use of the harbor facilities obviously accounts for this: 59% of the city residents use the small boat harbor (27% on a commercial basis), but it is also used by 52% of the rural residents (32% commercially). In addition, a full 70% of the total area residents stated that they anticipated using the harbor within the next five years.

As stated in Section II, strong preferences exist for giving fish and fish processing priority for development on the Spit, followed by tourism and finally non-fishing industry. These attitudes are held even more strongly by actual users of the small boat harbor. In general, development facilities were encouraged as long as they did not compete with this primary utilization of the limited land and port facilities. As such, wharf fishing and the Pier I Theater are strongly favored by harbor users; potentially competitive usages are not, such as private campgrounds (51%), an amusement park (18%), storage facilities for off-shore oil exploration (18%), general shopping mall (16%), oil storage and tanking facilities (16%), and large commercial hotels (13%). Facilities that will contribute to the commercial use and conservation of the small boat harbor are strongly endorsed by users, such as dry dock and boat repair facilities (34%), additional fish proces-

sing facilities (92%), installation of storage and treatment tanks for bilge slops (85%), dry boat storage facilities (83%), stronger enforcement on oil and sewage discharge (79%, also favored by 82% of the commercial users), and warehouse facilities for commercial port usage(60%).

Residents using the harbor on a commercial basis favor these latter items to a slightly stronger degree, while the attitudes of residents who do not use the small boat harbor tend to be generally less supportive, and somewhat more favorable to general industrial and petroleum use. This is particularly true of the development of a new deep water off-shore harbor, favored by 63% of the general public but by only 54% of both the commercial and recreational harbor users. Minimal differences exist in attitudes between city and rural users of the harbor, outside of the fact that 59% (with an additional 20% undecided) of the non-city commercial users favor greater representation from the rural area on the present Port Commission.

h. Education: Although education is not a function provided by the city, its local importance merits inclusion. However, no conclusive changes in policy were noted from the survey, other than a strong desire for more vocational training at the high school level (74% of the city residents expressing an opinion; as compared to "less" or "current" levels of vocational training). Smaller majorities of those responding favored the retention of present class sizes (54%) and an expansion in cultural programs and activities (51%). Only a small minority favored the present level of student planning and choice in curriculum; however present policy apparently represents a good compromise in that equal numbers endorsed less, and more, choice in student planning of their own curriculum. On all questions attitudes of rural residents in the Homer attendance area very closely paralleled

those within the city, although they showed less conclusive support for the construction of new school buildings than city residents (42% and 54% respectively, although with a large proportion of undecided residents). Both groups had also been equally active in the community school program, in which over one-third of the residents had been involved. The only potential area of disagreement was the attitude of 60% of the rural residents that their representation on the Advisory School Board should be increased.

4. TAXES AND FUNDING OF SERVICES: Although residents stated a desire to maintain the current level of many services, definite preferences were expressed for the expansion of certain ones, and the costs of these generally are bound to increase. To assess attitudes toward mechanisms for raising additional revenues, residents were simply asked which method of taxation they most and least preferred. The attitudes, which show a preference for sales taxes and service rate charges, and opposition to increases in personal property taxes, are shown below:

a. Most Preferred Method of Raising Additional City Revenues:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
Real & Personal Property Tax:	6.4%	11.7%	9.5%
Sales Tax:	50.0	38.5	43.3
Service Rate Charges:	26.4	32.5	29.9
Other:	7.4	6.1	6.6
Undecided:	9.8	11.2	10.7

b. Least Preferred Method of Raising Additional Revenues:

Real & Personal Property Tax:	60.4%	63.4%	62.3%
Sales Tax:	13.0	24.6	19.6
Service Rate Charges:	17.1	19.2	13.1
Undecided:	9.5	1.8	5.0

In addition, residents felt strongly that the city should charge for services, particularly to outsiders. For example, although 76% of the total area supported

the maintenance of public camp grounds by the city where a fee is paid, only 19% supported the maintenance of such areas without fees.

SECTION IV: ZONING AND LAND PLANNING

Questions related to land use on the Spit have already been presented and will not be repeated here. However, a variety of other land use policies are important to the community and questions were asked on a number of these. As areas they included: 1) the maintenance of natural park lands in the Homer - Kachemak Bay area; 2) industrial and residential zoning within the city; 3) the location of potential on-shore oil facilities; and 4) several final comments on tourism.

1. PARKLANDS: The natural beauty of the open lands surrounding Homer is obviously great, and 87% of the combined city and rural residents stated that this was very important to them. An identical proportion, equal for both city and rural, felt that state parks or other means should be maintained to protect these lands in their undeveloped state. Attitudes of area residents toward logging and mining on these lands are given below:

a. Attitudes Toward Park Land Use:

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
Should Be Open to Logging:	33.5%	59.8%	6.7%
Should Permit Clearcutting:	10.6	82.0	7.4
Should be Open To Mining:	42.0*	51.7	8.3

*(Many of the favorable answers were stated conditionally, favoring prospecting and placer mines, and opposing open or strip mining.)

As seen below, a majority felt that these lands should be managed and controlled by the state, although there was considerable support for joint management or input from the city and Kenai Borough levels, in addition to opposition for the autonomy of federal management:

b. Control and Management of Park Lands: Who should perform this?

	<u>Opposed</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
City (Homer):	68.1%	24.2%	7.7%
Kenai Borough:	69.1	23.3	7.7
State of Alaska:	70.2	62.1	7.7
Federal:	82.5	9.8	7.7

2. ZONING WITHIN THE CITY: As seen below, overall attitudes toward city zoning appear to be favorable, with a majority stating preference for a moderate zoning policy and only a very small number for an absence of zoning:

a. Type of City Zoning Preferred:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
No Zoning:	5.0%	11.9%	9.4%
Very Weak or Limited Zoning:	9.5	9.3	9.4
Moderate Zoning:	54.8	60.2	57.9
Strong Zoning:	26.2	12.7	18.3
Undecided:	3.6	5.9	5.0

These attitudes, however, tend to be specific, favoring zoning for an industrial site and for multiple unit dwellings, but without placing locational controls on businesses and individual residences:

b. Establishment of Industrial Site Area for All New Industry:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
Favor Industrial Site:	79.4%	71.2%	67.3%
Oppose Industrial Site:	14.7	19.5	15.8
Undecided:	5.9	9.3	7.1

c. Residential Zoning for Multiple Unit Dwellings:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
Favor Multiple Unit Zoning:	71.2%	71.8%	71.5%
Oppose Multiple Unit Zoning:	24.1	23.9	24.0
Undecided:	4.7	4.3	4.5

d. Zoning to Encourage All New Businesses to Locate Downtown:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
Favor Business Centralization:	44.0%	39.5%	41.3%
Permit Businesses to Decide:	48.8	51.3	50.2
Undecided:	7.2	9.2	8.4

e. Encouragement of Locating New Residential Areas in Downtown Area:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Homer Area</u>
Encourage Downtown Development:	14.3%	20.7%	18.0%
Permit Residences Where People Choose:	80.4	73.3	76.3
Undecided:	5.4	6.0	5.8

f. City Encouragement of Subdivision Development:

Encourage Subdivisions:	56.0%	31.8%	42.2%
Discourage Subdivisions:	31.9	58.2	46.9
Undecided:	12.0	9.9	10.9

Even though the attitudes of rural residents are favorable toward some aspects of zoning within the city, their attitudes are quite different in regard to zoning in rural areas. Here 43% of the rural residents favor no overall zoning restrictions on the part of the Borough, and only 37% favor moderate or strong zoning policies. This should not, however, be interpreted as opposition on the part of rural residents to all forms of Borough regulations, since the question did not address itself to specific areas of industrial zoning.

3. POTENTIAL ON-SHORE OIL FACILITIES: Although local public attitudes are opposed to oil facilities in Homer in general, and on the Spit in particular, zoning questions were asked, should on-shore development take place. Responses for both city and rural residents showed preferences for having the oil facilities themselves located outside or away from town, and on land leased to the oil companies by the city or Borough; on the other hand preferences were also stated for oil company workers to actually live in Homer.

a. Preferences for Facility Locations, Should Oil Development Occur Locally:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Area</u>
Located In City Limits:	24.4%	27.7%	26.4%
Located Outside City:	57.6	41.9	48.1
Won't Consider Option:*	11.0	13.8	12.7
Undecided:	7.0	16.5	12.7

b. Preferences for Oil Facility Leases on Private or Public Land:

	<u>Homer City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	<u>Total Area</u>
Private Land, Owned or Leased to Companies:	19.5%	17.3%	18.1%
Publicly Leased Land (City or (Borough):	57.9	61.0	59.8
Won't Consider Option:*	6.5	12.8	10.2
Undecided:	16.4	8.8	11.9

c. Preferences for Oil Workers Living in City or Away From City:

Living In Homer:	43.8%	43.5%	43.6%
Living Away from Homer:	22.5	25.2	24.1
Won't Consider Option:*	15.9	20.8	18.8
Undecided:	17.8	10.6	13.5

(* This category composed primarily of individuals strongly opposed to oil development who are against facilities being built either in or outside the city.)

Finally two questions were asked of slightly different samples. The first recognizes the use of Homer as the major service center for the southern Kenai Peninsula and consequently the importance of attitudes of residents outside of the area encompassed by the city and survey-defined rural area. Exclusive of Seldovia, where the question was not asked, the combined residents of Ninilchik, English Bay and Port Graham opposed the location of on-shore facilities in Homer in the following proportions:

d. Preferences for Location of On-Shore Oil Facilities in Homer by Residents of Ninilchik, English Bay and Port Graham:

City Should Encourage Oil Facilities in Homer:	31.8%
City Should Discourage Oil Facilities in Homer:	54.6
Undecided or No Opinion:	13.6

In addition a question was added to the questionnaire following completion of the Homer City interviews, asking all rural residents their preference for the centralization of all Lower Cook Inlet on-shore facilities in a single community such as Kenai, or the dispersal of these facilities into various communities

of the southern peninsula in accordance with individual community choice. The results showed a fairly strong preference for the centralization in Kenai among rural Homer area residents, and also a weaker preference for this among the combined residents of Ninilchik, Seldovia, English Bay and Port Graham. It should be cautioned, however, that these tabulations do not include the city residents of Homer, who if consistent with other attitudes would have been less favorable than the rural residents to on-shore centralization in Kenai:

e. Preference for Location/Centralization of Lower Cook Inlet On-Shore Oil Facilities:

	<u>Homer Rural Area</u>	<u>Non-Homer Rural Area</u>
Centralization in Kenai:	67.9%	53.2%
Dispersal to Various Communities in Accordance With Choice:	28.1	39.9
Undecided:	4.0	6.9

Taken together, the answers to all oil facility questions indicate that public opinion was consistently opposed to on-shore facilities at the time the survey was taken.* This does not of course mean that attitudes cannot change. Changes in the technology or policies of oil companies could conceivably change the perceptions which some residents hold. However one factor appears to be crucially important at present. This is that opposition to oil represents a divisive force within the community and that any immediate action taken to initiate facilities would probably only serve to increase this level of antagonism. Two options appear possible, assuming Lower Cook Inlet exploration and development actually occurs. The first would be to follow majority opinion and oppose the establishment of on-shore facilities in Homer, while encouraging the location of these in a community such as Kenai. The second would be to achieve a greater

*It should be noted that interviewing in Homer was completed just prior to the initial unsuccessful effort to remove the Ferris.

consensus in support of those facilities that might be located in the local area. Essential to this would be public discussion and the elaboration of local regulations that would control the oil industry and thereby provide safeguards to guarantee maintenance of the present quality of life. A fairly strong consensus appears to exist that if oil development should occur in Homer, that it must be closely controlled and regulated. Answers to various questions indicate that the city should play a very active role in determining the specific conditions and locations under which on-shore facilities might be developed.

4. TOURISM: Although tourism ranked relatively low in terms of economic activities that residents felt should be encouraged, a majority of residents favored its development, albeit city residents more so than rural. Attitudes on developments related to tourism, particularly on the Spit, have already been mentioned and need not be repeated. What does appear relevant are the generally favorable attitudes toward land use and facilities that would cater rather specifically to the tourist (such as private and public campgrounds, as long as payment was received for the latter) and their overlapping with other local activities strongly favored by the Homer resident. The mutual participation in outdoor recreational activities are one example of this. Another not mentioned previously is the strong local preference stated for the small owner-operated business over the larger corporate stores, which would also be consistent with tourist use. However, many other issues exist, such as strong local participation and/or preference for outdoor parks, the Pier 1 Theater, dry boat storage facilities, the Museum and library, public wharf fishing, and sidewalks and bike trails. Sponsorship of these type facilities would not only meet needs expressed by the local public but provide attractions for the visiting and summer tourist, and they might well be given consideration for additional attention and development by the city. On the

other hand, opposition would be expected to the development of a large scale tourist industry that lacked consistency with local recreational life styles and which competed for limited land use.

SECTION V: SUMMARY

In brief form this concludes the information provided by the survey. As stated in the introduction, it is not our intention to pursue an analysis of this and it would be overly precocious for us to make policy recommendations on the basis of it. Our intention has been merely to provide a systematic assessment of attitudes which we hope many will be able to utilize and from which we believe specific policies can be generated. To a very limited degree, this may already have occurred, in that high school students who did much of the interviewing emerged with greater knowledge about their town. It is neither assumed nor anticipated that the attitudes described here will remain constant. It is hoped, however, that they will help promote both knowledge about the community and the discussion or thought that is essential for creative planning to occur. Only in this way can change be self-promoted and meet the common human needs of the community.

The population of Homer is a relatively new and young population with a strong tenacity for individual life styles deeply influenced by the traditional resource base. It would be very erroneous to imply that many of the attitudes expressed in the survey are totally negative, particularly those associated with on-shore oil, or that they merely reflect an idealistic desire to preserve traditional life styles alone. A small minority of individuals may hold these, and they would probably be paired with as many others who would oppose them vehemently on every issue. A more representative element of the public, however, appears

to be one positively oriented toward changes that will selectively enhance those elements of the community that are consistent with basic values. From the survey, many of these values are closely tied to aesthetic appreciation of the land and Bay, its fishing economy and recreational - subsistence use, and close affinity for qualities of small town life. If residents in Homer are to maintain control over the future of their town, potential developments that are endorsed must be consistent with these resources and values.

HB

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40. Don Miller, P. O. Box 1000, Homer
41. George Pollard, Box 40, Kasilof
42. Karen Gerstner, Box 588, Homer
43. Don Wakefield, Box 1292, Homer
44. Mevin May, Box 3160, Ketchikan
45. Richard Bremicker, Red Mountain, Ak.
46. Greg Christenson, Red Mountain, Ak.
47. Asaiah Bateso, 504, Homer 99603
48. Marc Blackman, Box 1182, Homer, Ak.
49. Martin Friedman, Box 337, Homer
50. Douglas Brimicker, Red Mountain, Ak.
51. Marsha Bremicker, Red Mountain, Ak.
52. Marilee Blackman, Box 1182, Homer, Ak.

KACHEMAK BAY

FOR HB 192

53. Mike Kennedy, General Delivery, Homer
54. Diana Wakefield, Box 1292, Homer
55. Ann Robinson, Box 867, Homer
56. Roy Parkinson, Box 1116, Homer
57. Mike Thomas, Box 1182, Homer
58. Lu Lovelace, General Delivery, Homer
59. Peggy Cochran, Box 374, Homer
60. Alan and Susan Babboni, 2126 First Ave., Ketchikan
61. Annette Parks, Box 1302, Homer
62. Daniel B. Winn, Jr., Box 1272, Homer
63. Judith A. Winn, Box 1272, Homer
64. Ralph Galiano, Box 232, Homer.
65. Daniel B. Winn, Box 1272, Homer
66. Charles Smith, SRA Box 34, Homer
67. Carlos and Karla Freeman, Box 62 SRA, Homer
68. Jane C. Calhoon, Box 1224, Homer
69. F. E. Lowry, Box 812, Homer
70. Martin Friedman, Box 337, Homer
71. Dr. Ralph Broshes, Box 1445, Homer
72. Marvin Bellamy, P. O. Box 1302, Homer
73. Gregory Tikka, 2728 McCauley, Anchorage
74. Nancy Lord, President, Kachemak Bay Conservation Society
75. Roseleen Moore, Star Route A, Box 90B, Homer
76. Kenneth Moore, Star Route A, Box 90B, Homer
77. Lynn Bennett, Box 746, Homer

KACHEMAK BAY

FOR HB 192

78. Sharon Hallett, Star Route A, Box 90B, Homer
79. Joe Bennett, Box 746, Homer
80. Ann Haynes, Box 665, Homer
81. Bob Haynes, Box 665, Homer
82. Tom and Karen Maloney
83. G. O. Smith
84. Louella Smith
85. Erwin Ravin
86. Betsy Freedman
87. Carolyn and Kent Johnson
88. Elliot and Terry Freedmann
89. Danaan Smith
90. Kathy Steberl
91. Larry Smith
92. Karen Digiorgio
93. Maynard Ransom Smith
94. Kathy Smith
95. Bill Choate
96. Cathy Choate
97. William Smith
98. Tracy Thomas
99. Lottie Edelman, Secretary, Kenai Peninsula Fisheries Assoc.
100. Bob Blacke, Cordova City Councilman, Box 94, Cordova
101. Dennis Nolan, Box 806, Cordova

KACHEMAK BAY

FOR HB 192

102. Pete Isleib, Box 139, Cordova
103. Alvin and Elizabeth Taeschner, P. O. Box 56, Soldotna
104. Mary A. Miller, Box 1, Kasilof
105. Janis Mullen, Box 805, Soldotna
106. Larry Hollinshead, P. O. Box 1055, Homer
107. Margaret Mullen, Box 602, Soldotna
- ✕ 108. Eben Hopson North Slope Borough
109. ~~Bill and Elizabeth Johnson, P. O. Box 658, Homer~~
110. Loren and Sandra Flagg, Box 621, Homer
111. Richard M. Dixon, Box 596, Homer
112. Pat and Mary Joe McElroy, Rt. 2, Box 705, Kasilof, Ak. 99610
113. Dr. Calvin M. Fair, P. O. Box 369, Soldotna 99669
114. Mary Mullen, Box 602, Soldotna 99669
115. Ellen Mullen, Box 181, Kasilof, Ak.
116. Geron Bruce, 328 W. 10th St., Jnu. 99801
117. C. Neil McArthur, P. O. Box 764, Homer 99603
118. Mrs. Davidson, Box 62A, Homer, Ak. 99603
- ✕ 119. ~~Sandra Jerkovich, 317 No., Klevin Ave., Anch., Ak. 99504~~
120. ~~R. Ruth Brookling, 7524 Arthur Ct., Anch., Ak. 99502~~
121. ~~Alfred Strawn, P. O. Box 210, Palmer, Ak. 99645~~
122. ~~Edward M. Wilkerson~~
123. ~~Darle D. Dayton, Box 556, Kodiak, Ak. 99615~~
124. ~~Fred Elfohnso, Box 6341, Anchorage, Ak. 99502~~
125. ~~William B. McCullough~~
126. ~~George Rideus~~
127. ~~Jean Vonaha~~

KACHEMAK BAY

FOR HB 192

119. David R. Miles, 1 Mile, Bennett Rd., SR Box 51502, Fbx.
120. Tina Stonorov, 1502 Second Ave., Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
121. Rudy Vetter, Box 342, Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
122. Bob Weeden, Box 80425, College, Ak. 99703
123. Janet Lokken, S.R. Box 20661, Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
124. Judy Smith, Box 81071, College, Ak. 99708
125. Zin Kittredge, 15 Timberland Drive, Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
126. Liz Holloway, Rainbow Valley, Indian, Alaska 99540
127. Henry E. Smith
128. Roman J. Matyka and Virginia M. Ferrell, Box 81353, Fbx., Ak.
99708
129. Paul E. Jones, Box 697 Homer, Ak. 99603
130. Mary Ellen Culbreathson, Box 2778, Juneau, Ak.
131. Dr. Pat Taylor, Mile 13 Glacier Highway, Jnu., Ak.
132. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Scott, 1703 Willow Drive, Jnu., Ak.
133. B. McGinnis, Rt. 3, Box 3552, Juneau, Ak.
134. Mrs. K. Greenough, 527 W. 11th St., Jnu., Ak.
135. David McDonald, 3411 Oregon Dr., Apt. #7, Anch.
136. Colleen Handel, P. O. Box 163, Kasilof, Ak. 99610
137. Sandy Lagrone, 607 Bentley Dr., West, Fbx, Ak.
138. Patty Lane, SR Box 10612, Fairbanks, Ak.
139. Jeff Weltzin, 820 Moore Hall, U. of A., Fbx., Ak.
140. Christopher Pearson, c/o Geophysical Institute, U. of A.
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
141. Anne and Will Harrison, c/o Geophysical Institute,
U. of A. Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
142. Lawrence Katkin, SR Box 10612, Fbx., Ak. 99701

KACHEMAK BAY

FOR HB 192

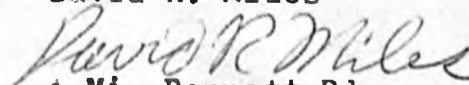
143. Kevin Harun, Box 73339, Fairbanks, Ak. 99707
144. Ron Johnson, #4 Stuart Hall, U. of A., Fairbanks, Ak.
145. Larry Schmueser, Box 1267, Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
146. Joan Forshaug, Box 81847, College, Ak. 99708
147. Judy and Kermit Johnson, 1049 Pedro St., Fairbanks 99701
148. Elena Sparrow
149. Henry Cunningham, Box 81647, College, Ak. 99708
150. Patrick Fisher, P. O. Box 81486, College, Ak. 99708
151. Richard Joy, Box 1205, Fairbanks, Ak. 99707
152. Carole and Greg Demers, S.R. Box 50338, Fairbanks, Ak.
153. Mr. and Mrs. Keith Hart, Jnu.
154. Don and Mary Muller, Old Harbor Books, Box 1827, Sitka, Ak.
155. Paul Peyton, Box 1370, Sitka, Ak. 99835
156. Dennis and Marlene Lund, Box 479, Sitka, Ak. 99835
157. Larry Edwards, Sitka, Ak.
158. Bill Schrier, P. O. Box 563, Soldotna, Ak. 99669
159. Tom Griffith, Box 80105, College, Ak. 99708
160. Jay Stelzenmuller, P. O. Box 631, Sitka, Ak. 99835
161. Al. George, S.R. Box 50551, Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
162. Janet and Larry Johnson, 1 Mile Dalton Trail, SR 20022-A
Fairbanks, Ak.
163. Sheree Sandifur, 800 Airport Way, Fairbanks, Ak.
164. Barry Correll, Box 1267, Fairbanks, Ak. 99707
165. David R. Miles, 1 Mile Bennett Rd., S.R. Box 51502, Fbx., Ak.

Senate Resources Committee,

I am writing to show my support of H.B,192 to buy back the leases from the oil companies. It seems to me that Kachemak is not one of the places in Alaska for oil developement. Fishing is important in this beautiful area. Maybe in the future when the earth is out of oil and the oil companies are more responsible and experienced, and through public hearings you find local support, will be the time for this kind of developement in Kachemak Bay.

Sincerely,

David R. Miles



1 Mi. Bennett Rd.
S.R. Box 51502
Fairbanks, AK 99701

TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 566-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

02072 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 03-30 200P AST

PMS SENATOR KAY POLAND

JUN

PLEASE HELP SAVE THE CRITICAL RESOURCES OF

KACHEMAK BAY BUY BACK THE OIL LEASES

COLLEEN HANDEL PO BOX 163 KASLOF AK 99610

1577 MAR 30 PM 5 01

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

FUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

02076 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 03-30 120P AST

PMS SENATOR KAY POLAND

JUN

HELP SAVE KACHEMAK BAY PLEASE SUPPORT BUY BACK BILL

DAVID MCDONALD 3411 OREGON DR APT 7 ANCHORAGE

1977 MAR 30 PM 6 06

527 W. W. - 26.
Juneau



John Wickersham

Patrol



U.S. Postage 0¹⁰

Alaska State Legislature
Honorable Kay Poland
Chm.
Senate Resources Com.
Juneau Alaska

members of the Committee

I strongly urge you to appropriate
the necessary dollars to purchase
the leases from Standard Oil Co. at
Hatchemak Bay.

This fishery is far more valuable
to the state in the long run
Support H.B. 192
Mrs. H. Greenough

HNB. K. POLAND
CHM.

MAR, 17 '7

SENATE RESOURCES:
I SUPPORT KATCHEMACK
BAY REAQUITION OF LEASES
FROM S. OIL. CO. HB 149.

STRONGLY URGE YOUR
SUPPORT - DO PASS!

B. MCGILLIS
RT 3 BX 3552
JUNEAU

HNB. K. POLAND
CH M.

MAR, 17 '77

SENATE RESOURCES:
I SUPPORT KATCHEMACK
BAY REAQUITION OF LEASES
FROM S.OIL. CO. HB 149.

STRONGLY URGE YOUR
SUPPORT - DO PASS!

B. MCGINNIS
RT 3 BX 3552
JUNEAU



SENATE RESOURCES
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA

B. MCGINNIS

RT. 3, BOX 3552, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

ENERGY

*General Resources Com.
Attn: Kay Blank
Geneva, Alaska*



*P. M. Taylor
Geneva, Alaska*

CONSERVATION

is the cheapest new energy source

Mar 27 '17

Senate Resources Committee

It is important for the future generations of Alaskans that the leases of Katchemak Bay be repurchased by the State.

Many persons are aware of the harmful affects of even the minutest partical of oil on the shellfish fishery. This has been studied carefully by National Marine Fisheries Lab. This fishery should be protected from development.

Dr. Pat Taylor
Gardner

Senate Resources Committee
Honorable Ray Polard
We are supporting Alaska Joe
of the buyback of
the leases in Katchemah



Bay.
Because this passed
last year we feel it
should be funded.

Mrs. Bob Scott
Juneau Alaska

ALASKA SCENIC P. C. BOX 146, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Honorable Ray Polard
Senate Resources
Committee
Juneau
Alaska

BEAUTIFUL GREEK RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
Kodiak, Alaska
Old bell tower may be seen at right.



10c

March 29, 1977

Senate Resources Committee
Kay Poland, Chairman
Alaska State Legislature

Dear Senators;

As you know, Katchemak bay bioassay studies conducted at the Auke Bay Lab indicate that very low levels of crude oil: .1 to 1 part per million is toxic to larval stages of stages of shellfish.

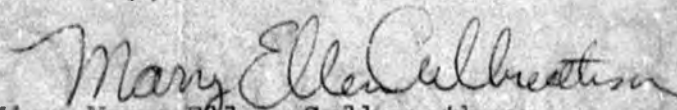
Larval studies by the National Marine Fisheries Assoc. indicate that upwards to 507 billion larva are released in this bay annually and settle on the North Shore of Katchemak bay. (Bluff Point). This is 35 million per square mile of the bay.

The legislature, in its wisdom, passed last year, the necessary act to reacquire these leases and the State and Standard Oil have negotiated in good faith to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

We strongly urge you to support this appropriation for reacquisition in HB 192.

E.P.A. records show that out of 260 recorded spills in Cook Inlet, 143 were caused by industrial carelessness. There is too great a risk to allow this fishery to be destroyed.

Sincerely,


Miss Mary Ellen Culbreathson
Box 2778
Juneau, Alaska

The Honorable Kay Poland
Chairman; Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau , Alaska 99811

Dear Senator,

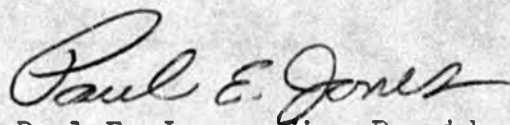
In the near future your committee will be holding hearings on the Kachemak Bay buy back bill. This issue is of extreme importance to the fishermen of Kachemak Bay. The majority of these fishermen are either heading for the herring grounds or involved in other fisheries and will not be able to attend the hearing. Those opposed to the buy back have chartered a plane and will be giving testimony. We hope that our absence is not taken as a lack of concern since we have all worked very hard to insure that Kachemak Bay will not be risked to oil development and we strongly favor the buy back program.

We ask that the following be considered in your decision concerning the buy back program;

- (1) Kachemak Bay is well documented as having the richest marine environment in the world.
- (2) The first wholesale value of fishery resources harvested in 1976 was \$10,772,000.00.
- (3) Kachemak Bay is a spawning and rearing area for much of the fishery resources of Cook Inlet, and as such, is a critical habitat area.
- (4) The final Cook Inlet E.I.S. section 3D fully illustrates and defines the effects of oil development on the fishery resources and shows clearly the need to protect Kachemak Bay.
- (5) The Federal leasing has been withdrawn to establish a 13 mile buffer zone adjacent to Kachemak Bay.
- (6) There is not adequate facilities to utilize oil from the pipeline and the problem of what to do with the excess oil has not been solved. Any oil development that poses a high risk to renewable resources should be delayed until the oil can be used to satisfy the energy needs of the U.S. and not for export. The U.S. needs to develop an energy plan that will insure wise use of all our energy resources.
- (7) There is not available anywhere adequate clean up equipment that could be used successfully to clean up an oil spill where wind and tide are present. This fact was very evident from the recent experience on the East coast of the U.S..
- (8) Should there be oil on the leases involved in the buy back it's value will increase and the risk imposed by it's extraction will be decreased by the development of better technology. This approach to energy resource development is now being undertaken by the people responsible and is being endorsed by the majority of Americans.

to share this hardship by paying an assessment on fish products harvested in Kachemak Bay. We also know that we will be the most affected by oil development because of our dependency on the fishery resources. Therefore we ask that you carefully consider what we have stated and support the buy back program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul E. Jones". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Paul E. Jones; Vice President, North Pacific Fisheries Association

P.S. I am a 38 year resident and a registered voter of the Fritz Creek Precinct. I'm also the Mayor of Kachemak City.

We also wish to express our strong desire, not only to stop any oil development in Kachemak Bay, but also to severely control oil development in any other coastal region of Alaska, especially where fisheries are threatened.

Sincerely,
Roman J. Motyka
Virginia M. Ferrell
Box 81353

Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

27 March 77

Senator Kay Poland
Chairperson
Senate Resources Committee

Hello,

I am a four year resident of Alaska and a commercial fisherman for three years. I fish in the waters of Kachemak and Kamishak Bay, both adjacent to the oil lease areas of Lower Cook Inlet. I am against any hydrocarbon exploitation in those areas, not because I derive a portion of my income from fishing, but because of the richness of life in those areas. Hugh salmon runs, crab (king, tanner, and dungeness), shrimp, halibut, cod, and a variety of sea mammals make their home in these waters. The outer Kachemak Bay area is an important breeding ground for king crab and shrimp. Kachemak Bay has been called the richest food producing area in the world. The State has wisely bought back the oil leases in that area.

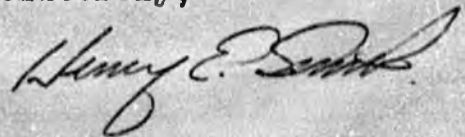
Oil operations are not fail-safe. And, despite the scantily progressive spill clean-up technology, this area would be in special danger due to the second highest tides in the world. Oil dispersment would be rapid. (this tidal cleansing action is one reason why the waters are so rich). Also, The Lower Cook Inlet is subject to intense seismic and volcanic activity. In January, 1975 Mt. St. Augustine erupted sending ash over a huge area. From a Feb. 2 UPI print-out, "Professor Juergen Kienle of the University Of Alaska says the volcanic explosion that shook Mount St. Augustine last month gave off a strange heat wave similar to that of an atomic explosion. He says trees on a nearby island were burned on the side facing the mountain, but remained green on the opposite side." This mountain is a stone's throw from the oil lease area in question.

Who would pay for a disaster? We all would. Can we risk any possible depletion in an important food resource? Is it worth a few months supply of oil? I say NO!

In a 1976 poll taken by the U. of A. 70% of Kachimak Bay residents said NO to oil development in Lower Cook Inlet. 10,000 other Alaskans, in the same poll, spoke out in opposition.

President Carter has recently expressed similar concerns for certain Alaskan waters, Cook Inlet Among them. I hope, in the upcoming hearings that Lower Cook Inlet be nominated a marine sanctuary and oil exploitation be banned.

Sincerely,



Rainbow Valley
Indian, Alaska 99540
March 23, 1977

Sen. Kay Poland
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sen. Poland:

Please pass the Kachemak Buy Back Bill (HR192) out of the Resources Committee and support it when it comes to a floor vote.

Kachemak Bay should be protected for biological reasons and for the long term economic benefits fishing will bring the area.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Liz Holloway

Liz Holloway

March 23, 1977

Senate Resources Comm.
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch 5
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sirs,

The only way our fisheries will be assured their future is if our waters can support fish. There is a bill (H.B. 192) which favors the buy back of Kachemak Bay from the oil companies. There is no alternative. This must be done. We are jeopardising the future of our own fisheries if we leave them in the hands of the oil concerns.

I urge you to support the Kachemak Bay buy back.

Sincerely,

Zin Kittredge

Zin Kittredge
15 Timberland Dr.
Fairbanks, Ak, 99701

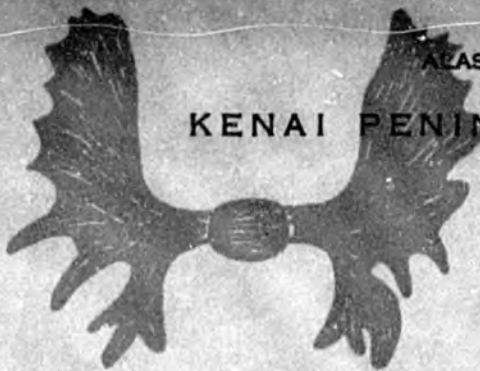
Mar 23 '77

Honorable Kay Polard
Chairman Senate Resources
Juneau Alaska

Dear Senators

We support HB 192 because
we believe the fisheries resource
of Ketchikan Bay far exceeds
the potential for the long term
benefit for Alaskans and should
not be jeopardized by the hazards
of oil pollution.

Mr & Mrs Keith Hart
Juneau Alaska



ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY

KENAI PENINSULA CHAPTER

P. O. BOX 563
SOLDOTNA
ALASKA 99669

March 30, 1977

Senator Kay Poland
Senate Resources Committee
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Senator Poland;

The Kenai Peninsula Chapter, Alaska Conservation Society, would like to urge your committee to approve the Senate version of the Kachemak Bay "buy-back" bill, H.B. 192.

While we obviously do not know the "politics" behind the procrastination in funding, the concept of "buy-back" had already been approved by both Senate and House.

We continue to maintain what has already been repeated many times; the Bay has both rare scenic beauty and important marine habitat value, which should not be disrupted by oil development.

Sincerely,

Bill Schrier, President
Kenai Peninsula Chapter

Margaret T. Mullen
Box 602
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

March 2, 1977

Senator ~~John Sackett~~ *Kay Pollard*
Chairman Finance Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator *Pollard*

As a thirty one year resident of the Kenai Peninsula
I strongly favor the passage of HB 192 - Kachemak Bay
Lease Buy Back Bill.

Critical habitat areas are to be protected at ANY
cost.

Sincerely,

Margaret T. Mullen

Margaret T. Mullen

Re: HB 192 - Kachemak Bay Back
In Support of.

Mar 2, 77

Dear Senator Bland,

I am writing in support of HB 192. I feel ~~Kachemak~~ Kachemak Bay is important to Alaska for its rich & abundant sea life, and any possibility of harming this should be avoided at any cost.

The money should be appropriated to buy back the leases as planned.

Sincerely,

James Muller
Soldotna, AK
Box 805

P.O. Box 56
Soldotna, AK 99669
March 2, 1977

Senator John Sackett
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Sackett:

As fisherpersons and concerned year-around residents of 30 and 19 years respectively, we are vitally interested in passage of HB 192 Kachemak Bay Buy Back Bill.

It seems as though there are enough other areas of the State in which to explore and/or develop oil without disturbing a critical habitat area.

We urge your support of passage for HB 192.

Very truly yours,

Alvin Taeschner
Elizabeth Taeschner

Alvin and Elizabeth Taeschner

ET:pb

cc: John Huber
Kay Poland
George Hohman
Pete Melan
Mike Coletta
Joe Orsini
Robert Bradley
Robert Zeigler

**ALASKA
STATE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY**

120 Cap.

State Capitol

INTER-AGENCY ROUTING SLIP

TO:

Senate Resources

ATTN:

Committee

REMARKS:

FROM:

Senator Tillion

DATE:

3-14

CALVIN M. FAIR, D.D.S.
P.O. BOX 369
SOLDATNA, ALASKA 99669

Senator Clem Sullivan
Poncha V
Juneau, Alaska

3-3-77

Dear Clem,

I find that I just do not have the time right now to write personal letters to all the members of Senate so if you wish you may pass my comments on this matter on to them.

I have lived in Alaska with my family for a good many years now, nearly all of which have been in Soldotna. During this time we have enjoyed the many wonderful recreational opportunities available to us in this general area. A fair portion of this recreational enjoyment (and subsistence use) has come from utilizing Kachemak Bay and its surroundings.

We have utilized the Bay for fishing, shrimping, crabbing, boating and just plain sight-seeing. We would certainly oppose any activity that might in any way damage any of these resources. Unfortunately oil development has proven to be one of the most detrimental uses in our age.

In addition to the personal enjoyment of the Bay's resources I feel a vested economic interest in preserving its marine life. I have in my practice many active fishermen who make all or most of their living from harvesting these same resources. These people are a valuable asset to my practice as well as a personally satisfying asset through their friendships.

What I am really trying to say, in a long way, is that I strongly support the Kachemak Bay Buy-Back Bill now before the legislature. This would remove the potentially destructive oil development from the Bay area. I believe in this case that the marine resources are saved.

Warm Regards,

Calvin Fair

Box 181
Kasilof, Alaska
March 9, 1977

Dear Kay Pollard,

As a lifetime resident of
the Kenai Peninsula, and a
fisherman of 8 years, I urge
you to buy back the Kachemak
Bay leases. (HB 192) Then, when
the rig spread from here to
Kodiak, the crabs may find a
refuge... and ourselves a
mountain scene unhampered by
oil flares.

Sincerely,
Eileen Mullen

pricinct Tustumena 00630160

Box 602
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
10 March 1977

Dear Senator Poland:

I urge you to work for the immediate passage of the Kachemak Bay buy back bill. PLEASE don't sit on that bill until it gets lost in the shuffle!! We, the residents of the Kenai Peninsula (I've been one for 25 yrs.) need the passage of that bill to protect our renewable resources. It is not an anti-oil bill - the oil companies are getting a fair deal on this one. It is a bill that insures that our children's children will have a resource with which to work, produce, and eat... long after you and I will have died.

Since you are from the strong fishing community of Kodiak, I find it absolutely amazing that you aren't backing this bill 100%. I don't care if you hate Hammond and love Egan - push your ego aside and let your foresight have the power.

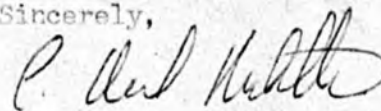
Most respectfully,
Mary Mullen

P.O. Box 764
Homer, Alaska 99603
28 February 1977

Dear Senator Poland:

Please support the bill to buy back the Standard Oil leases in Kachemak Bay, and any further bills for re-purchase of other oil leases in the Bay.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. Neil McArthur".

C. Neil McArthur

Rt 2, Box 705
Kasilof, AK 99610
March 4, 1977

The Honorable Kay Poland
AK State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Sir:

Please support HB 192 in favor of the buy-back of
Kachemak Bay oil leases. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Pat & Mary Joe McElroy

Pat & Mary Joe McElroy

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

06033 POM TDJU SITKA AK 15 04-01 434P PST

PMS SEN POLAND

JUN

I AM IN FAVOR OF THE BUY-BACK PROGRAM OF THE

KACHEMAK BAY OIL LEASE.

JAY STELZENMULLER POB 631 SITKA 99835

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#

02079 POM TDA HOMER ALASKA 15 03-15 1132A AST

PMS SENATOR POLAND

JUN

PLEASE SUPPORT THE KACHEMAK BAY BUY BACK BILL

MRS DAVIDSON BOX 62A HOMER ALASKA 99603

1977 MAR 15 PM 7 19

TELEGRAM

HOM ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 386-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901

#CJ

02596 POM TDA HOMER ALASKA 15 03-01 1150P AST

PMS SEN KAY POLAND

.IUN

SOLOR ENERGY IS OONN THE WAY KEEP OIL OUT AND SAVE THE

BAY

ANABELLE LUND BOX 1168 HOMER 99603

1977 MAR 2 PM 5 53

TELEGRAM

ROA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1977 FEB 24 AM 11 00

02012 ANCHORAGE AK 27 02-24 805A AST

PMS SENATOR KAY POLAND

JUN 2598

APPEALING TO YOUR WISDOM SENSITIVITY AND FORESIGHT TO
RESCUE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS K-BAYS VULNERABLE
NATURAL RESERVES AND SCENIC MAGNIFICENCE BY NURTURING LEASE
BUY BACK APPROPRIATIONS.

JUDY AND PETER GOULD

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1977 MAR 7 PM 2 04

02013 TDA BARROW ALASKA 69 03-07 958A AST

PM SEN KAY POLAND

JUN

1133

I STRONGLY URGE THAT YOU SUPPORT AND WORK ACTIVELY ON MEASURES TO BUY BACK THE OIL LEASES AT KACHEMAK BAY. THE STATE MUST ASSESS THE FULL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RAMIFICATIONS ON OCS DEVELOPMNT AS THEY CAN EFFECT THEIR PEOPLE AND THEIR RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCE. MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES MUST BE PREDICTED ON THE INTEREST OF THOSE MOST DIRECTLY INVOLVED AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

EBEN HOPSON NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

TELEGRAM

FROM ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#CJ

20020 NL KENAI ALASKA 118 03-01 115P AST

PMS SENATOR KAY POLAND

POUCH V

0521

JUNEAU

REQUEST HB192 BE PASSED. SERVICE HOMER AREA BY MICHAEL
GULD AND ROBERT HEASLEY DEPT OF SOCIOLOGY UNIVERSITY ALASKA,
ANCHORAGE WITH ASSISTANCE HOMER HIGH SCHOOL, CITY OF HOMER PLANNING
AND ZONING COMMISSION, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESERACH UNIVERSITY
ALASKA AND SEVERAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SHOWED 54 AND SEVEN TENTHS
PER CENT INSIDE CITY AND 68 AND FIVE TENTHS PER CENT OUTSIDE CITY
WANTED OIL DEVELOPMENTS DISCOURAGED. 68 AND FIVE TENTHS PER CENT
INSIDE CITY AND 68 AND TWO TENTH PER CENT OUTSIDE CITY WANTED
PETRO CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ETC DISCOURAGED. IT SHOULD BE NOTED
THAT INTERVIEWING IN HOMER AREA COMPLETED JUST PRIOR TO A
SUCCSEEFUL EFFORT TO REMOVE FERRIS. AS STATE SENATORS THE VOICE
OF THE MAJORITY SHOULD BE ADHERED.

LOTTIE EDELMAN SECRETARY KENAI PENINSULA FISHERIES ASSOC.

1977 MAR. 1 PM 10 22

TELEGRAM

ALASKA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

06219 POM JUNEAU ALASKA 15 03-01 1204P PST

PMS SEN POLAND

JUN 0265

FISH ARE IMPORTANT RESOURCE DO NOT DELAY ANY LONGER

PASS HB192

ROSELEEN MOORE STAR ROUTE A BOX 90B HOMER ALASKA

1977 MAR 1 PM 2 33

TELEGRAM

MCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#CJ

02082 POM TDA HOMER AK 15 03-01 1035 A AST

PMS SENATOR KAY POLAND

JUN 0447

PLEASE SUPPORT THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR KACHEMAK BUY BACK

ALASKANS HAVE ALREADY GIVEN STRONG SUPPORT

KACHEMAK BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY

NANCY LORD, PRESIDENT

1977 MAR 1 PM 9 18

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 586-6440

TUNEAU, ALASKA 99601

#CJ

02159 POM TDA HOMER ALASKA 15 03-01 1039A AST

PMS SEN KAY POLAND

JUN

0339

STAND BY THE FISHERMEN BUY BACK KACHEMAK BAY LEASES

JANE C CALHOON BOX 1224 HOMER 99603

1977 MAR 1 PM 6 58

TELEGRAM

GOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#CJ

02054 POM TDA HOMER AK 15 03-01 950A AST

PMS SENATOR KAY POLAND

JUN

0408

STAND BY YOUR DECISION ON KACHEMAK BAY BUY BACK NOW

CHARLES SMITH

SRA BOX 34

HOMER AK 99603

1977 MAR 1 PM 8 58

TELEGRAM

ALASKA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#

02139 POM TDA HOMER ALASKA 15 03-01 1030A AST

PMS SEN KAY POLAND

JUN 0439

SUPPORT ALASKAS FISHING INDUSTRY BUY BACK THE KACHEMAK BAY
LEASES

RALPH GALIANO BOX 232 HOMER 99603

1977 MAR 1 PM 9 03

TELEGRAM

POM ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 886-6440

WENDELL, ALASKA 99801

#

02576 POM TDA HOMER AK 15 03-01 1150P AST

PMS SENATOR KAY POLAND

JUN

FOOD IS AS IMPORTANT AS OIL SUPPORT HB192

ANN ROBINSON

BOX 867

HOMER AK 99603

1977 MAR 2 PM 6 15

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

#CJ

02276 POM TDA HOMER ALASKA 15 03-01 1150P AST

PMS SEN KAY PLAND

JUN

FISHING IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN OIL VOTE FOR HB192

TOM GERSTNER BOX 588 HOMER 99603

1977 MAR 2 PM 1 44