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sentative in Kodiak. If full OCS development were to occur, the case load would increase significantly, and so would the need for additional personnel and support facilities.(16)

#### EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Emergency medical services in Kodiak are insufficient at the present time on a regional basis. While the City of Kodiak provides ambulance service to military personnel and their dependants at the Coast Guard Base, the remainder of the Island, including the villages, is without such service. When emergency medical help is needed, the villages receive verbal medical assistance from Kodiak physicians and nurses until the patient can be evacuated from the village. Medically, this is a very unsatisfactory system further complicated by unreliable communication and transportation difficulties due to unfavorable geographical and weather conditions.

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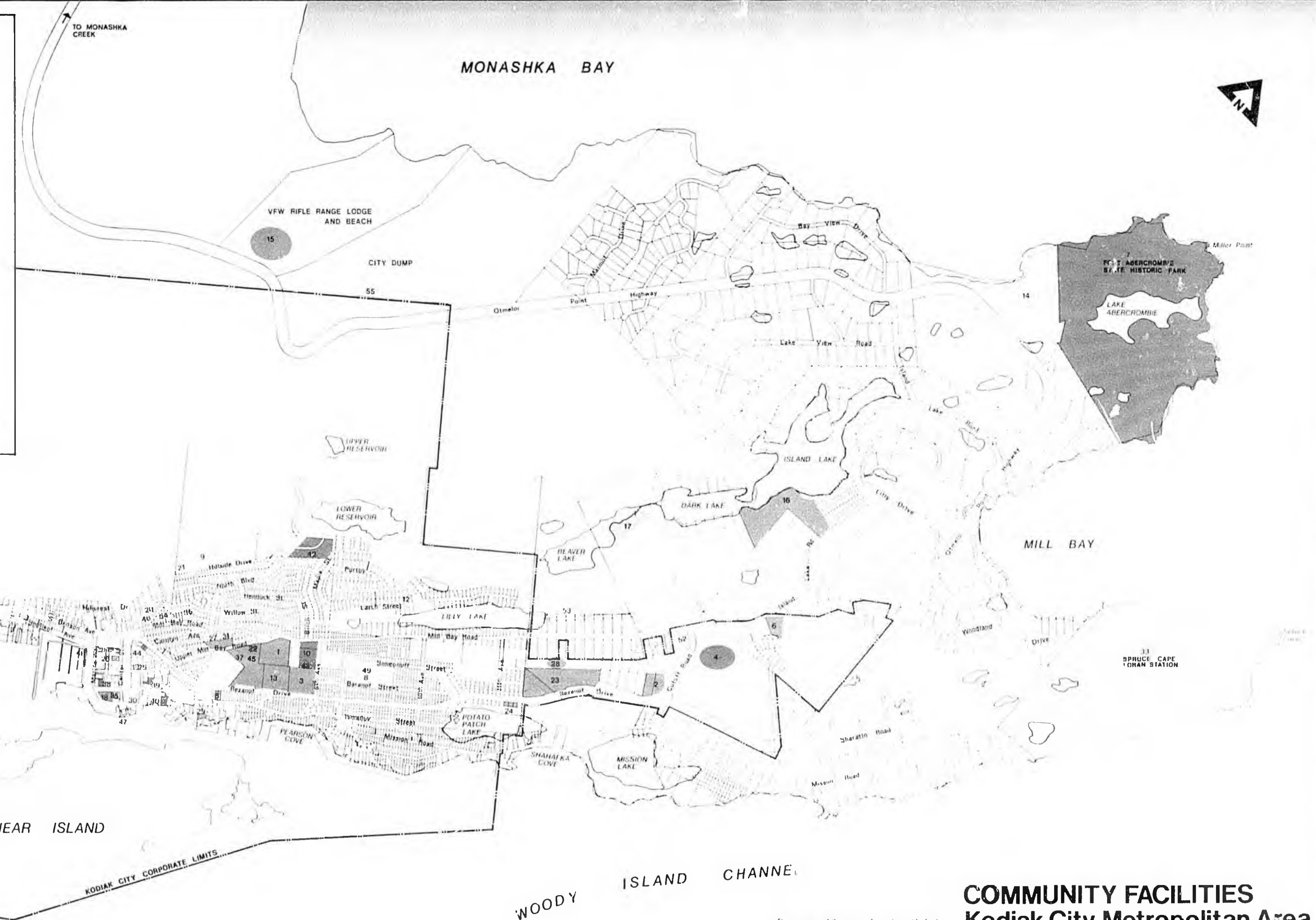
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 State of Alaska  
 Kodiak Island Borough  
 City of Kodiak  
 Private

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**COMMUNITY FACILITIES  
 Kodiak City Metropolitan Area**

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Prepared by Simpson Usher Jones Inc. for Kodiak Island Borough

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The following is a review of health and social services available in the Kodiak area. More specifically, the services discussed are public assistance and welfare programs primarily directed toward persons with financial and sociological problems. Most of these services are based in the City of Kodiak or the immediately surrounding metropolitan area, although many services are provided to the outlying villages on a visitation basis. These will be noted where applicable.

The importance of health and social services within a community is often underestimated. The need for such services, however, may be particularly acute during an economic boom. Should Kodiak experience rapid population growth and industrialization due to OCS development, problems may arise such as overcrowding, cost of living increases, a rise in unemployment, housing shortages, traffic congestion, and more community health problems. Such changes may result in a significant degree social disruption since current residents of Kodiak have been accustomed to a stable, homogenous community with a steady growth rate.

Relatively speaking there have been few serious social conflicts and no serious community-wide health problems. It is possible, however, that conflicts between the life styles of the existing residents and the newcomers may occur. Resentment and other psychological pressures may build as a result of a population increase. In addition, since unemployment can be expected to rise due to an influx of job seekers who want to participate in the "boom", public assistance and welfare programs will be impacted.

To help avoid these problems or lessen their consequences, the health and social services available in Kodiak will be of valuable assistance.

### HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

#### Kodiak Island Borough Hospital

The Kodiak Island Borough Hospital is located within the City of Kodiak and is owned by the Borough. (See Map 6.) It is operated by the Grey Nuns of Sacred Heart, Incorporated. This non-profit corporation has an operating agreement with the Borough and takes full responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the hospital.

The Kodiak Island Borough Hospital has a 44-bed capacity including a two-bed, intensive coronary care unit. Other departments within the hospital include obstetrics, surgery and emergency care. The hospital is equipped with X-ray equipment, two remote heart monitors, complete

kitchen facilities medical laboratory, EKG equipment and a variety of surgical equipment and monitoring facilities. At present the only additional equipment needed by the hospital is another stretcher for the emergency room, a backup EKG machine, microfilm equipment and additional up-dated surgical equipment.

The staff totals 55 full-time and part-time personnel, including medical and administrative positions. There are four full-time doctors on the staff and eight doctors on a courtesy staff. The yearly budget is approximately one million dollars.

Construction of a new intensive care wing is underway with occupancy expected in 1977. This 19-bed facility will require less equipment and staff personnel than the acute care facilities currently being used. In addition, it will increase the versatility and capacity of the hospital.

Full OCS development should not adversely affect the hospital. Upon completion of the current construction program, the hospital will be operating at 60 to 70 percent of full capacity. With the addition of the new wing and the purchase of equipment mentioned previously, the hospital should be able to accommodate the needs of a substantially large population.(17)

OCS development can be expected to bring a significant increase in industrial accidents. The hospital is also capable of handling that situation. The heliport at the City Airport is located near the hospital and provides fast transportation to offshore facilities. It would be necessary, however, to upgrade the roads between the hospital and heliport to allow for faster ground transport of emergency cases.

### Health Care Agencies and Facilities

The following is a list of the various entities that provide health services in Kodiak in addition to the Kodiak Island Borough Hospital.

#### Kodiak Health Center

The Kodiak Health Center is operated by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health. It is located in the Griffin Building (see map 6) and is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The center is staffed by three registered nurses and one clerk/receptionist. The following services are provided by the Kodiak Health Center: (18)

1. Public Health Nursing Service - Services available through the Public Health Nursing Service include physical examinations, house call visits, limited direct nursing care, follow-up on communicable diseases including tuberculosis and venereal disease, services related to mother and child care, evaluation of health problems and needs, health education, and health care consultation.

## 2. Clinics

Well Baby Clinic - Examinations and immunizations.

Immunization Clinics - Routine childhood and adult, international travel, exposure to a contagious disease, tuberculin skin testing.

Family Planning Clinic - Education, health exam and provision of desired birth control method.

Chest and X-ray Clinics - For tuberculosis and other respiratory problems.

### Kodiak Island Borough School District

The School District provides health services through a registered school nurse whose office is located at the Kodiak High School. She provides general health screening, vision and hearing testing, health counseling and assistance to community agencies regarding child health matters.(19)

Physical Therapy - Physical therapy is provided by a traveling physical therapist who works out of the Kodiak Island Borough Hospital one or two times a month. The services provided by the physical therapist are offered to the community free of charge through the financial support of the Elks Lodge. The services offered are:

1. Teaching the patient or family to carry out an exercise program as needed.
2. Going into the home, if necessary, to help modify living arrangements to enable handicapped persons to increase their independence.
3. Evaluations of any persons with problems relating to physical therapy.
4. Specific physical therapy evaluation procedures (i.e. range of motion, muscle testing, electrical stimulation, functional evaluation).
5. School scoliosis screening. Also evaluations of children requested by the school nurse or teacher.
6. Motor development evaluations of infants and young children.

### Kodiak Analytical Laboratories

Kodiak Analytical Laboratories is the only independent laboratory facility on the Island. It is located in the Kodiak Island Professional

Building (see Map 6). A full range of laboratory work can be provided upon physician's request. In addition, the laboratory will perform pregnancy and premarital blood tests for private individuals.

#### Private Physicians and Dentists

The City of Kodiak has several dentists and general medical practitioners. In addition there is a clinical psychologist and an optometrist. Specialists in the fields of dermatology; urology; orthopedics; ophthalmology; orthodontics; and ear, nose and throat; travel to Kodiak from Anchorage and Fairbanks at various frequencies throughout the year to treat patients needing special care. A family practitioner is located at Port Lions.

The current needs for professional medical services in Kodiak are being adequately met. OCS development would undoubtedly mean a greater need for medical services, especially in the area of emergency services due to the hazardous nature of the work involved in oil field development. As mentioned previously, however, the Kodiak Island Hospital should be able to accommodate these needs both in physical capacity and technical facilities. More private physicians and dentists may be needed as the population grows.

#### Mental Health Assistance

The Kodiak Aleutian Mental Health Center (KAMHC), established in 1970, provides most of the mental health assistance in Kodiak. The Center, which is located in the Griffin Memorial Building (Map 6), has a full range of services including 24-hour crisis intervention and emergency psychiatric hospitalization. The staff includes two social workers, one psychologist, and one native mental health worker. Local medical consultation is available at all times, and psychiatric consultation is scheduled on a monthly basis. Services are provided at the schools, the Alcoholism Council, the Kodiak Baptist Mission Program for Adolescents, and all other agencies in the community. The Center has also recently begun to provide mental health services to the surrounding native villages.

The purpose of the Kodiak Aleutian Center is to provide quality mental services to all residents of Kodiak Island regardless of income.

Its staff evaluates and treats various emotional disturbances such as behavior problems of children and adolescents, learning disabilities, school adjustment problems, and delinquent behavior, marital problems, disturbances in family living, alcohol and drug related problems, neuroses, and psychoses.

According to personnel at the Mental Health Center, many residents of Kodiak feel isolated because they live on an island. These feelings of isolation coupled with the seasonality of the fishing industry bring a variety of mental health problems.

Total state funding for the Kodiak Mental Health Center for fiscal year 1976 was \$98,500. That figure will increase by \$14,200 in 1977 for a total state funding of \$112,700.

Four basic services are offered by the center. They are described as follows:

1. Outpatient care - This includes services for persons who require ongoing therapy, such as psychotherapy, marital counseling, family counseling, and group therapy.
2. Inpatient care - The Center utilizes the Kodiak Island Hospital for persons who require short-term psychiatric hospitalization, usually no more than ten days. Long-term hospitalization is provided by referral to Alaska Psychiatric Institute in Anchorage or other inpatient facilities outside the community.
3. Partial hospitalization - This is for patients who do not need complete hospitalization. These patients are engaged in part-time programs provided by the Center.
4. Education and consultation - This is a preventative service, intended to assist the community to better understand the problems of mental health and to offer training to staff members of other agencies.

Full OCS development would undoubtedly create a need for additional clinical staff due to social pressures generated by conflicting life styles and economic problems.(20)

#### Alcoholism and Alcohol Related Programs

Alcoholism is an extremely serious problem in Kodiak. It was identified in the Kodiak Island Borough Health Resources Council Report of August 1975 as Kodiak's number one health problem and a priority issue. Statistics reinforce this statement. For instance, of the total number of admissions to the Kodiak Island Hospital for 1975-76, 14 percent were alcohol related. Of the total number of ambulance responses by the Kodiak Fire Department, 22.6 percent were alcohol related. In addition, the court system reported that 33 percent of the District Court cases were alcohol related, and 44.8 percent of the Superior and District Court cases combined were alcohol related.

Most of the alcoholism programs in Kodiak are handled through the Kodiak Council on Alcoholism which is a chartered chapter of the National Council on Alcoholism - Alaska Region. Its offices are located in the Borough office building (Map 6). It is a private nonprofit corporation funded by state and local governments, and it provides three main facilities. They are Hope House, the Sleep-Off Center, and the Information and Education Center. All of these facilities are located in the City of Kodiak.

Hope House Alcoholism Treatment Center - Hope House is located at 319 Hillside Drive in Kodiak. It provides a four-week residential treatment program, extending into a 60-day half-way house program with after-care. It can accommodate nine men and two women. The clients who enter the program generally do so on a voluntary basis and are free to leave treatment at their own request. During the fiscal year 1975-76, a total of 61 persons were admitted to the Hope House and 54 were discharged.

Sleep-Off Center - The Sleep-Off Center is located at 217 Benson Avenue behind the City Police Department (Map 6). It includes beds for ten individuals, free coffee, tea and hot chocolate, shower and laundry facilities. Trained personnel are on duty to provide continual care. Referrals may be made to the Sleep-Off Center by police officers, the Kodiak Council on Alcoholism, medical clinics, ministers, and other agencies. Walk-in patients are also accepted. The desk officer at the City Police Department checks in all referrals and walk-ins before they are turned over for care at the Sleep-off Center. This does not mean the patients are incarcerated, however. They accept treatment on a voluntary basis and may leave when they wish. No fees are charged for the services rendered. During 1975-76, 244 persons utilized the Sleep-Off Center, with a total of 61 of those being referred by other agencies.

Information and Education Center - The Kodiak Council on Alcoholism Information and Education Center is located on the second floor of the Harbor Master Building (Map 6) at 403 Marine Way. The Center has a library which offers films, tapes, and literature on alcoholism. There is also a lounge area for clients and the general public which furnishes free coffee, tea and hot chocolate. Referral and consultation services with the staff and executive director of the Council are available on a scheduled and non-scheduled bases. In addition, films are shown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 p.m. for anyone who wishes to attend. Alcoholics Anonymous and a team on drug/alcohol use meet regularly at the center.(21)

#### District Sanitarian

The State Department of Health and Social Services provides the only sanitarian services in Kodiak. The Office of the District Sanitarian is located in the Griffin Memorial Building (Map 6) and is staffed by two sanitarians and one secretary. It is entrusted with enforcing all state, borough and local health regulations for the Kodiak area as well as the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain. The duties of the District Sanitarian include inspection and enforcement of the sanitation requirements for food services, seafood processors, barber shops, beauty shops, schools, grocery stores and on-site septic systems in residential areas. In addition it must investigate complaints by the public.

Due to the tremendous volume of work assigned to the District Sanitarian, the office is understaffed with three employees. It is felt that three additional sanitarians assigned to seafood processors plus two more

sanitarians and one aid to assist with the other areas of responsibility could easily be justified. In addition it is recommended that the City and Borough hire their own sanitarians to enforce local regulations.

Because of the limited staff, the District Sanitarian's Office has had to expend most of its effort attending to emergency situations. Normal day-to-day responsibilities have suffered from lack of attention and some problems are still unresolved as a consequence. As an example, the City of Kodiak has been faced with a large rat population in recent years. While it is a potentially serious problem, the District Sanitarian has been unable to devote enough time to the extermination of these animals. With proper staffing, however, this kind of problem could be handled on a continuous basis.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The public assistance services addressed in this portion of the report will primarily include programs designed to meet the needs of persons and households requiring financial assistance, medical aid, or vocational training.

#### Housing Assistance

Housing is a major problem in the Kodiak area. As the Housing Inventory demonstrates, the current housing supply is short and rents are correspondingly high. This situation has created a need by many Kodiak residents for housing assistance.

Several programs are available to provide such help. One project, operated by the Alaska State Housing Authority, provides low cost housing to families in the City of Kodiak. Forty apartment units, ranging from one to four bedrooms and collectively known as Pacific Terrace (Map 6), are available to families who qualify under a formula based on the relationship between the family's size and its income. As an example, a family of three qualifies for this housing if it earns \$7900 or less per year. Once they become residents, the family may increase its income without jeopardizing its tenancy. However, rent will increase in accordance with the raise in salary.

The housing provisions of Pacific Terrace require that a family must consist of either (1) two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, and who live regularly together in the same dwelling unit; or (2) a single person who is disabled; or (3) a person who is 62 years of age or older.

Public demand for low cost housing at Pacific Terrace is high. It is estimated that vacancies occur only once every six months, and there is currently a two-year waiting list for qualified applicants.(23)

Another program providing housing assistance is offered by the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Assistance. This

program, otherwise known as Income Maintenance, is moderately used in Kodiak. It provides rent and utility assistance as part of a general relief program. In 1975, the Division of Public Assistance expended \$514,503 on 144 cases in Kodiak, an average of \$3,572.94 per case.

Construction of 90 housing units in outlying villages is planned for the near future. These houses will be built by the Kodiak Area Native Housing Authority (KANA), an organization recently established by the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). Assistance by the Indian Health Service, and a 3.6 million dollar grant from HUD, aid this housing project.(24) All of the units will be located in villages around Kodiak Island. Old Harbor will receive 45 units. Ahkiok, Larsen Bay, and Karluk will receive 15 units each. At present, the funds for this program are held up by HUD because a new set of guidelines has been adopted for the Indian Housing Program and the cost structure of this project must be modified to meet those guidelines. There is no estimate as to when the funds will be available.

In a separate application to HUD, funds are being requested under Section 8 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, for a 55-unit complex for the elderly. These funds would not cover construction costs, but would provide housing assistance payments to qualified households. A simultaneous application for HUD mortgage insurance has been made to finance the construction of these units. Both applications are pending due to lack of funds.

The programs mentioned above can be valuable in providing housing to low and middle income people in Kodiak. In the future they will become even more important. Maintaining the funding for these programs will be vital to the success in meeting the housing needs in Kodiak.

As with other social services and public assistance programs, the housing program will be strongly impacted by full OCS development. As economic development occurs and population increases, housing will become more scarce and rents will become higher. Consequently, housing assistance will be needed by a larger percentage of the community. It follows, therefore, that funds for housing assistance programs must also increase in proportion to rising housing costs and population growth.

### Social Services

The State Division of Social Services has an office in the Griffin Memorial Building in Kodiak (Map 6) to assist people in the Kodiak area, the Aleutian Islands, and the Alaska Peninsula. The staff, which consists of one full-time and one half-time employee, devote their time to counseling, child protection, regulation of daycare services, information dispersal, referrals to other agencies, and administrative functions.

There is an average of 130 cases continuously in progress. Of these about 50 are routine management jobs such as licensing, certifications, etc.; 30 are long-term assistance cases for families; and 50 are crisis cases requiring immediate, intensive attention. In addition to these

cases, about 50 families wait for social service assistance but cannot be helped until the present case load subsides.

Crisis situations demand most of the staff's time. Due to the lack of personnel, however, only the most serious of these cases can be investigated immediately. Alcohol-related incidents frequently account for the most serious problems. Unintentional child abuse is a common alcohol-related problem, although such cases generally involve neglect rather than malice.

The Division of Social Services estimates that to adequately handle its present workload it needs an additional professional plus four para-professional; two of whom should be located in outlying villages. Should OCS development occur, the anticipated social tensions would further increase the need for assistance by the Division. Quite obviously, such needs could not be met by current staff levels.(25)

### Subsistence Programs

Several programs designed to increase the income of families living below subsistence level are available in Kodiak.

The Office of the State Division of Public Assistance, located in the Griffin Memorial Building (Map 6), offers grant programs to assist families with dependent children, the aged (65 and over), the blind, and the disabled. In addition, it furnishes utility, rent and medical assistance under a general relief program. Food is provided through the Food Stamp Program. The Division's authority for administering assistance under these programs extends to all qualified residents of Kodiak Island.

The response to these programs has been high. As an example, there were 200 recipients of these assistance plans in August, 1976. This figure did not include applications which were denied or pending.

The most actively used plan is the Food Stamp Program, which provides subsistence aid based upon a ratio of family income to family size. In general, recipients of that program are new to the Kodiak area and are unemployed.

The next two most frequently used programs are Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Aged, in that order. These programs are generally used by residents of Kodiak who have lived in the community for longer periods of time.

In addition to the services mentioned above, the State Division of Assistance provides informal counseling and referral services to new applicants who are searching for employment and/or shelter.

The current staff at the Division consists of one full-time employee. The workload, however, warrants at least one additional employee to assist with the clerical tasks. If full OCS development were to occur, the staff and facility requirements would increase substantially since

economic booms historically bring large numbers of people who need welfare services while trying to find work. Such a situation could not be handled by the current staff level.(26)

The Social Security Administration's Supplemental Security Income Program provides additional subsistence income to a total of 76 households in Kodiak. On a monthly basis this income supplement ranges from \$39 to \$580 per month, with a mean of \$145.50.

The Kodiak Area Native Association will also be providing subsistence programs in the near future. KANA is in the process of contracting with the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide assistance funds and care to natives who do not qualify for other social service programs. These programs have been administered through the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the past, from their office in Anchorage. For additional information see the KANA Annual Report.

### Employment Assistance

The State of Alaska, Department of Labor, provides the only employment assistance program in Kodiak through the Kodiak Job Service Center. This Center has three permanent and two temporary employees. As in many other state departments, the area of responsibility for the Kodiak Job Service Center includes the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain.

The services provided by the Kodiak Job Service Center are listed below in order of the amount of time spent on each function.

1. Job placement/employment security
2. Unemployment Insurance
3. General administration
4. Selection, referral, testing, placement and follow-up for job training programs
5. Food Stamp Program (all food stamp applicants are automatically on file with ESC)
6. Promotional employer visits
7. Community breaking engagements
8. Immigration processing to ascertain if U.S. citizens are available to take jobs being sought by immigrants

The Job Service Center's most active period is approximately May 15 through July 15, when the fishing season is relatively slow. The unemployment insurance and job placement activities also increase at this time. Throughout the rest of the year, assuming the fishing season is average to good, unemployment insurance activity is lower.

Full OCS development will have an impact on the Kodiak Job Service Center similar to the effect described above on the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Assistance. It can be expected that with a boom-type industrial situation, there would be an abnormal increase in unemployment insurance claims as well as requests for job placement. Until hiring policies of the industries involved are known, it is impossible to determine the exact extent of the increase in work load on the Kodiak Job Service Center.(27)

#### LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

##### Office of the Governor - Public Defender

The Public Defender's office is located in the State Court Building in downtown Kodiak. The primary purpose of this office is to provide legal representation in criminal matters for persons who cannot afford to retain a private attorney. Currently there is only one employee in this office and that employee is paid on a three-quarter salary basis. The office space is donated.

In addition to providing legal services to the Kodiak area, the Public Defender is also responsible for the Aleutian Chain and the Alaska Peninsula. The Public Defender's office was opened in Kodiak on February 1, 1976. By August, 1976, the Public Defender was handling 15 felony cases and 45 misdemeanor cases throughout the service district. The great majority of the cases involving the Public Defender are alcohol related, and the most common felony crimes are assault, burglary and breaking and entering.

Based on the current workload and the capability of the court system to handle cases, the Kodiak Public Defender's office estimates that one full-time attorney and one full-time legal secretary could adequately handle the work. If the case load were to increase due to OCS development and resultant social pressures, the office staff would have to be increased accordingly.(28)

##### Alaska Legal Services

Alaska Legal Services opened its office in Kodiak in September, 1975. Prior to that it provided services to the Kodiak area on a visitation basis.

While Alaska Legal Services will not handle criminal cases, it does provide civil representation to qualified people on Kodiak Island in matters such as divorces, contracts, native land laws, civil disputes, etc. It cannot accept cases which could result in cash settlements large enough to provide fees for private attorneys.

Staff at the Alaska Legal Services includes one attorney, one paralegal, one secretary/paralegal, one secretary/clerk, and a summer

intern. Alaska Legal Services is a private, nonprofit corporation, funded through state and federal monies. It is also supported by private foundations including KANA and CETA.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the agencies and entities already described, there are a number of special interest groups which provide various social services. They include the following organizations.(29)

##### American Red Cross

The Red Cross has two offices in Kodiak. One is on the Coast Guard Base where their services are primarily directed toward Coast Guard personnel. They provide two-way communications between service personnel and their families, and in emergencies they provide financial assistance for military personnel and their families. In addition, they teach health and safety to military personnel and their families, provide aid to veterans, and furnish volunteer workers for the base hospital.

The other Red Cross office in Kodiak serves the civilian population. It provides occasional volunteer services to public institutions and disaster services for the community when needed. In addition it offers classes in first aid and water safety to residents.

##### Kodiak Association for Retarded Citizens

The Kodiak Association for Retarded Citizens is a volunteer group dedicated to helping meet the special needs of retarded individuals. This group is affiliated with the Alaska State National Association for Retarded Children. Their services include instructional courses, counseling and information services.

Presently the association is involved with a City-sponsored six-week summer recreational program for retarded children and also with the local and state Special Olympics. To be able to handle these programs at the present level of service, the Association has identified the need for funding for transportation of participants from Kodiak to the site of the Special Olympics and for daily transportation to the summer recreational sessions.

Additionally, the Association sees the need for a sheltered workshop for retarded individuals to be trained and employed in jobs fitting their abilities. The workshop would function as both trainer and employer; producing goods or services for consumption by the local community.

Additional needs include a recreational program for adults, a cottage home program to provide independent living accommodations for retarded

citizens, and an expanded public information program to improve public awareness of the retarded citizen and his or her problems.

#### Kodiak Island Youth Center, Incorporated

The Youth Center is open to teenagers for educational and recreational purposes. Their hours are 6 p.m. through 9 p.m., Monday through Wednesday, and 7 p.m. through 10 p.m. on Friday and Saturday. The facility may be used by any group or program on a continuing or one-time basis, depending on scheduling.

#### Kodiak LaLeche League

The LaLeche League is an international organization which promotes breastfeeding of babies. A series of four monthly meetings cover breastfeeding, childbirth, and infant care topics. Personal counseling is also available through telephone contacts and hospital visits.

#### Senior Citizens of Kodiak

The Senior Citizens of Kodiak is an active organization with a full-time director and staff. Monthly meetings are scheduled for civic and recreational activities. Senior Citizens provide a hot meal program and transportation for the elderly to the hospital, clinics, meetings, grocery stores, and to families for visits. In addition, the staff provides information and referral services regarding local, state and federal programs. A satellite program for Port Lions is also sponsored by this organization.

#### Koniag Incorporated

Koniag Incorporated is Kodiak's regional native corporation. Its primary objective is the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Act. In fulfilling this function it has assisted villages in organizing their corporate structures as required by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. They have also provided resource surveys for determining land values for villages and regional selections, and have furnished a variety of other assistance programs to the native community.

#### Child Care Services

The following organizations provide child care in the Kodiak area:

Headstart - Following pre-school structure, Headstart provides nutrition, health and education to children in families of limited income. It also provides career development for staff members and serves parents by referring them to other organizations and services for additional help. The Headstart Program operates from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

The Kodiak Baptist Mission - The Kodiak Baptist Mission is the most extensive child care organization in Kodiak. Its primary purpose is to provide care and treatment to children whose families cannot support them. The facilities at the Kodiak Baptist Mission include two group homes which can accommodate 12 boys and girls between the ages of six and sixteen on a long-term basis. They have a third cottage which is equipped to provide temporary emergency care for a maximum of 14 children ranging in age from infancy to age 16. The maximum stay allowed at this temporary care facility is 90 days. The Mission also provide a second-hand clothing and household goods store.

Kodiak Child Daycare Center - The Daycare Center is a comprehensive facility which furnishes child care for children two to ten years old. It is open Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and it offers a preschool program, activities, lunches and snacks.

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Kodiak has a wide range of educational programs including public and private institutions, vocational schools and higher education facilities. The following is a review of these educational programs.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS - ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY

By far the largest operator of schools in Kodiak is the Kodiak Island Borough. The Kodiak Island Borough School District provides basic education facilities to the residents of the City of Kodiak and its environs as well as the villages on Kodiak Island. For the purposes of this study, a statistical review of their facilities, enrollment, staff, and locations is most appropriate. Figures 7 and 8 indicate the enrollment by grade and location in each of the schools, and an inventory of the facilities, staff, and programs offered by each. See Map 6 for location of all schools in the Kodiak metropolitan area.

In addition to the facilities shown on Figures 7 and 8, the Kodiak Island Borough School District also offers speech and hearing therapy to grades Kindergarten (K) through 12 for all of the schools.

Fig. 7: Enrollment By Grade & School - October 28, 1975\*

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>High School</u>	<u>Junior High</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>Main</u>	<u>Akhiok</u>	<u>Chiniak</u>	<u>Kariuk</u>	<u>Larsen Bay</u>	<u>Old Harbor</u>	<u>Ouzinkie</u>	<u>Port Lions</u>
K	197	N/A	N/A	63	48	56	-0-	3	3	5	13	-0-	6
1	183	"	"	54	44	58	5	1	2	-0-	9	6	4
2	175	"	"	53	51	41	4	2	4	2	10	-0-	8
3	185	"	"	53	48	60	1	1	1	4	9	3	5
4	171	"	"	39	38	60	5	2	1	2	9	7	8
5	147	"	"	36	44	45	2	-0-	2	1	5	3	9
6	180	"	"	35	56	56	3	1	2	1	12	9	5
7	175	"	146	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	1	3	5	7	2	7
8	179	"	157	"	"	"	3	2	2	-0-	8	3	4
9	217	194	N/A	"	"	"	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	5	10
10	145	145	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	134	134	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	99	99	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2187</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>66</b>

\* 1976-77 Enrollment estimated to be the same except for shift from High School to Secondary Programs in villages.

Source: Kodiak Island Borough School District

Fig. 8: Kodiak Island Borough Educational Facilities Inventory

	Grades	Rooms	Year Constructed	Most Recently Renovated	Recreation Facilities	Number of Teachers	Classroom Teacher/Pupil Ratio	Career Education	Special Education	Vocational Education	Lunch	Athletic Programs
<u>URBAN SCHOOLS</u>												
High School	9-12	41	1973	--	Pool, Gym, Library	18.5 Classroom	20.61	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basketball Wrestling Track Cross-Country
Junior High	7-8	75	1954	1964	Gym, Library, Playground	15.0 Classroom 1.0 Counselor 1.0 Special Ed. .5 Librarian	20.13	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Basketball Wrestling Track Cross-Country
Main Elementary (Share facilities with Junior High)	K-6	75	1954	1964	Same as Junior High	15.8 Classroom 3.0 Special Ed. .5 Librarian	23.62		Yes	No	Yes	Extra-Murals
East Elementary	K-6	20	1967	--	Multi-purpose room, Playground	12.7 Classroom 5.0 Special Ed. .5 Counselor	25.7	Yes	Yes	No.	Yes	Extra-Murals
Base Elementary	K-6	25	1954	1967	Gym, Multi-purpose Room, Library, Playground	13.7 Classroom 2.0 Special Ed.	21.8	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Extra-Murals
<u>VILLAGE SCHOOLS</u>												
Akhtok	K-9	4	1968	--	Playground	2.0 Classroom	14.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Extra-Murals
Chiniak	K-8	2	1970	--	Playground	1.0 Classroom	13.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Extra-Murals
Karluk	K-8	2	Unknown	--	Playground	1.0 Classroom	23.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Extra-Murals
Larsen Bay	K-8	2	Unknown	1968	Playground	1.0 Classroom	23.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Extra-Murals
Old Harbor	K-10	4	1966	1974	Playground	6.0 Classroom	16.17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Extra-Murals
Ouzinki	K-10	4	1972	--	Playground, Multi-purpose room	3.0 Classroom	14.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Extra-Murals
Port Lions	K-10	4	1964	--	Playground	4.0 Classroom	18.25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Extra-Murals

## Village Schools

Currently, the school district is attempting to bring secondary education programs to the village schools along with the necessary physical facilities needed to support these programs. Possibilities for funding these programs and the associated facilities include local bonds, direct legislative action on the part of the State and Borough, and federal funds available under Public Law 815 for construction. It may also be possible to gain more State support for vocational capital improvements. The following is a review of the specific requirements for each village in order to obtain secondary education.

### Old Harbor

In Old Harbor it will be necessary to provide additional facilities, probably adjacent to the existing grade school, to house high school facilities. It will also be necessary to construct housing for the extra teaching staff required to run a secondary school.

### Ouzinkie

An expanded secondary program has already begun and has required the use of a previously unused old school facility. At the present time, there are three teachers sharing two apartments. Plans have been made to provide additional classroom space plus living accommodations for the teachers on a new school site in Ouzinkie.

### Port Lions

In Port Lions a secondary school program has already caused a need for additional classroom space, plus recreation and career-oriented areas. These needs are currently being investigated by the School District.

### Akhiok

School enrollment in Akhiok has dropped 50 percent within the last five years. The school is housed in a modular structure originally intended for 10 years of use; however, according to the School District, the building should last much longer than that if it is properly cared for. A one-teacher school facility may be adequate in the future.

### Karluk

Karluk has also lost enrollment in the last few years and has dropped from a two-teacher school to a single-teacher school. The only capital efforts the School District is currently investigating are: upgrading the school building to include an adequate water supply, furnishing a restroom for the main building and providing a dependable power supply.

### Larsen Bay

The Borough is currently investigating alternate school sites for this community. The existing site is marshy on two sides; and thus does not allow for significant growth. It is conceivable that a new school facility could be required in Larsen Bay in the next few years due to the community's potential for growth.

### Chiniak

The future of the Chiniak School is questionable. With the closing of the Chiniak Tracking Station, the future of the school looked bleak. However, enrollment is now beginning to increase gradually. The school has a new generator facility and one classroom has been remodeled into teacher housing. An additional portable classroom is currently used for storage. If the population continues to grow it may be necessary to use this classroom for teaching purposes.

### Afognak

Afognak does not have a school at present; however, it is anticipated that one will be needed within the next few years because of the growth of the logging community (about 400 families). School facilities in Afognak will have to be started from scratch.

Plans for upgrading educational facilities and services in the villages are based on existing growth patterns. Should any of these villages be chosen as a site for OCS on-shore facilities, the impact on the school system would be tremendous. It would probably be necessary to greatly expand the facilities.

### Kodiak Urban Area Schools

The following is a review of the status of schools in the Kodiak urban area operated by the Kodiak Island Borough, and a discussion of their deficiencies and needs as indicated in the School District's Capital Improvement Program.

#### Base Elementary School

During fiscal year 1975/76, an independent heating system was being completed for the school. Two new boilers, new distribution lines and fin tubes were installed in the old wing, and domestic water lines were replaced. Some construction complications still exist, but they are being remedied.

The office of Health, Education and Welfare in Seattle is currently working on bids to renovate wiring and lighting in the building.

Because of the anticipated increase in base population, due to enforcement of the 200 mile fishing limit, it is imperative that planning begin immediately for expansion of the elementary facility there.

### Main Elementary School

Main Elementary needs improvements to bring it up to operating standards. These improvements include:

1. Complete renovation of all bathrooms, locker rooms, and gym facilities; including replacement of the gym floor within two years.
2. Replacement of the domestic water supply system throughout the building.
3. Complete replacement of black iron heat distribution system with copper pipes - (Junior High).
4. Continuing classroom renovation throughout the building to include: Lowered ceilings, fluorescent lighting, and carpeting.
5. Installation of a clock/intercom system.

A facility for mentally retarded children should also be incorporated in the Main School complex.

Ideally, the facility should be remodeled to simulate a home setting with complete bathroom washing facilities, clothes drying equipment, cooking appliances, etc.

### Kodiak High School

Even though a major building project at the high school was recently completed, there are still some needs which have not been considered. They include:

1. A need for a home economics (cooking) facility in the high school. The present facility is located in the Junior High and is not suited to the development of a large scale program.
2. Expansion of the metals shop to give adequate space for the development of projects. This may be accomplished by reorganizing existing space.
3. Renovation of the Chem-Physics laboratory for more teaching (instructional) stations. The present laboratory can handle only 12 students per chemistry class, which is an inefficient use of teacher time. Perhaps the high school is no longer large enough to offer chemistry every year and should offer it every other year alternating with physics. This approach would require classroom facilities accommodating 25 plus student stations.

In conjunction with the high school needs, an auditorium may be necessary for community-wide use. Music instruction facilities, such as were included in the original high school construction design, should also be considered.

For purposes of crowd control, the entrance doors to the gym in the high school need to be redesigned.

Prime consideration should be given to developing the high school parking lot to serve both Main School and the high school. In formulating this project, the extensive use of these two buildings during evening hours should be considered. The ordinance prohibiting parking at any time in front of Main School cannot be realistically enforced until the Borough provides adequate off-street parking adjacent to these schools. Until such time as these improvements are made and the parking ban is enforced, a pedestrian hazard will exist.

#### Junior High School

There has been discussion of relocating the Junior High School to the East Elementary building. Should that occur, a plan of remodeling the elementary facilities would have to be developed.

#### East Elementary School

Additional room is necessary in the parking lot. Some landfill will be required to do this.

### PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

#### Saint Mary's Parochial School

Saint Mary's School is located in Kodiak and offers elementary education for grades one through eight. St. Mary's uses a system of double grades, small classes, and modified individual instruction.

### HIGHER EDUCATION(31)

#### Kodiak Community College

The Kodiak Community College is operated by the State of Alaska. It is part of the University of Alaska Community College system and is governed by the Board of Regents and the President of the University of Alaska. Administrative, technical, logistical, and certain other functions are provided by the University of Alaska system. The Community College is fully accredited by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher School through its relationship with the University of Alaska.

Figure 9 lists a cumulative head-count for the Kodiak Community College for the last eight years. The figures indicate the Community College has shown a steady growth in all of its educational fields.

Fig. 9: Student Head-Count - Kodiak Community College

\* Year includes summer, fall and spring semesters

\*\* The figure in parenthesis is an estimated trimester average

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
EC	62	195	0	119	145	252	205
LD	120 (76)	151 (151)	332 (276)	273 (240)	258 (154)	493 (270)	817 (375)
UD	44	108	178	293	44	33	37
GR	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>65</u>
TOTAL	227	454 + 100%	576 + 26.9%	719 + 24.8%	461 + 35.9%	809 + 75.5%	1124 + 38.9%

THIRD WEEK FIGURES

EC - Equiv. Cr.  
LD - Lower Division  
UD - Under Graduate  
GR - Graduate

THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE  
OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES

The programs offered by the Community College are as follows:

General Education Development Tests

Adults who have not completed their complete high school education and wish to earn a diploma may do so by passing the GED Test given by the Community College.

Certificate Program

A Certificate Program is offered for completion of classes in the clerical cluster. This program takes 30 weeks to complete, and is offered on a yearly basis.

Degree Programs

General Degree Program - To receive a degree from the U of A, students must satisfy (1) general university requirements; (2) Degree requirements; (3) Program (Major) requirements.

Associate Degree Programs - Associate Degree Programs are offered in the following areas: (1) Associate in Arts (Accounting, Biology, Business Administration, Humanities, Natural Science, Police Administration); and (2) Associate in Applied Science (Business, Business Administration, Commercial Fishing, Home Economics, Seafood Processing).

### Bachelor Degree Programs

These programs are available with study in Kodiak, but coordinated by the Anchorage Senior College; at present, degree programs are available in Business Administration and Public Administration.

### Master Degree Programs

Masters Degrees are available in Kodiak but are coordinated by the Anchorage Senior College. At present, degree programs are available in Business Administration and Public Administration.

### Miscellaneous Programs

Short courses, seminars, workshops, community service courses (non-credit), and arts and crafts laboratories are available upon request and minimum, economically feasible enrollment of students. Subjects are too numerous to list.

The budget of the Community College totals approximately \$1,020,000 per year. Sources of funding include local, state and federal programs. The staffing of Community College is as follows:

1. 2 administrators
2. 7 clerical and support personnel
3. 8 full-time instructors
4. 2 half-time instructors
5. 40 part-time instructors

There are a number of factors within the community that will generate a demand for expanded facilities at the Community College in the near future. They are outlined as follows:

Fishing Industry - The 200 mile limit, increased technological complexity, regulatory pressures, and foreign competition increase the need for formal education/training in this industry.

U.S. Coast Guard in the Kodiak area - Oil development, enforcement of the 200 mile limit law, increased search and rescue needs, and construction and renovation of facilities will bring more Coast Guard personnel and their dependents to Kodiak. Traditionally, Coast Guard personnel create a demand for educational opportunities in the technical and post-secondary education system.

Native Communities - The responsibilities promulgated by the Native Land Claims Act and the desire for more capabilities and opportunities have increased the need for formal education at the post-secondary school level, particularly in the area of business and corporate management.

Cultural and Artistic Awareness - Support for all forms of art is growing in Kodiak.

Need for Young Talent in Alaska - Economic expansion and natural resource development make it mandatory for leadership to have a primary interest in Alaska.

New Programs - New programs are contemplated in the following areas: theater, computer science (a computer has recently been installed and is now operational), fisheries enforcement, health sciences, carpentry.

Greater demand for the Community College's educational services is anticipated should OCS development occur. In addition, needs for transportation to and from the college, student housing close to campus, and additional college facilities may be expected. These needs are further described below:

Transportation - Transportation is needed in the following areas:

1. From the downtown City of Kodiak area to the Community College for students without cars who live beyond walking distance from the college.
2. From the Coast Guard Base for Coast Guard personnel and their dependents who desire to take courses not offered on Base.
3. Ultimately, transportation from on-shore oil development support bases, if on the road system, to serve the needs of employees and their dependents.

Student Housing - Student housing will be needed near the Community College campus in order to:

1. Meet the needs of full-time native students from the outlying villages.
2. Meet the needs of students from other coastal Alaskan communities who come to Kodiak to obtain Associate Degrees in the Fisheries Technology Programs (the University of Alaska established the Fisheries Technology Program in Kodiak because of the proximity to major fisheries, processing efforts and major law enforcement headquarters).

Theatre/Auditorium/Classroom/Library Complex - A new complex will be needed to meet the expanding needs of the College and the community.

The current library area, for instance, does not have enough student study space, a factor which discourages greater use of the library facilities. Nor is there presently enough classroom space, as evidenced by the strain on facilities under the present class schedules. In addition to more room for the existing facilities, the College should have a theater and auditorium. There are no such facilities in Kodiak at the present. Consequently, it has been very difficult to stage concerts and plays and to provide meeting areas for large workshops, seminars, etc. Private fraternal organizations have been called upon time after time to supply their meeting rooms for such purposes.

#### VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

In addition to the training offered by the Community College, Kodiak residents can obtain a wide range of vocational training through the Kodiak Aleutian Vocational High School. A boarding home program is available for students from outlying areas who wish to attend the school. Students and their parents may also take advantage of the counseling services offered. School staff work closely with community agencies such as medical clinics, the Mental Health Center and the police department concerning the welfare of their students.

As with other educational facilities, it is anticipated that demands for vocational programs, both at the high school and the Community College, will be significantly increased as a result of OCS development.

## PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

Opportunities for outdoor recreation play a large part in determining the quality of life within a given community. Parks and open space allow people to escape some of the pressures of everyday life and to appreciate their natural settings. These factors are especially important in Kodiak where travel is limited because the community is located on an island.

Parks, recreation and open space facilities can also contribute to the economy of a community. In Kodiak for instance, the possibilities for attracting a strong tourism market are great due to the outstanding natural beauty of the area and the abundant wildlife. Development of campgrounds and other outdoor facilities would attract tourism and spur the local economy.

The advent of OCS development will further increase the demand for recreation and open space facilities. As the population increases and social pressures become more prevalent, the role of outdoor recreation facilities will become more important.

The following is a review of the existing facilities and lands that are available for outdoor recreation and open space uses in the Kodiak area (see Map 6). Since almost all parks and outdoor recreation facilities are provided through a governmental agency, the information in this section is categorized by governmental entity.

### CITY OF KODIAK

The City of Kodiak has an active Parks and Recreation Department which provides several programs and facilities for residents of the Kodiak area.(32) This Department is funded through the City of Kodiak General Fund, and it utilizes general fund monies and state and federal grants. The 1976-77 budget includes \$97,1016 for the Parks and Recreation Department. At present, the department has three permanent employees -- the Director, the Assistant Director, and a part-time Teen Center manager. In addition, there are a number of volunteer and temporary employees including pool checkers, high school gym superintendants, swimming instructors, gymnastic instructors, exercise instructors, and park maintenance and janitorial personnel through the Neighborhood Youth Corps or CETA Programs.

An inventory of all the City's park and recreation facilities follows:

### Baranof Park

This is a seven acre park which was completed in September of 1973. It includes: a football field, a baseball field, a track, a wooded picnic area, a children's playground area, four color-coated tennis courts, three volleyball courts, and a basketball court.

### Teen Center

This is a building which is 40 feet wide and 60 feet long. It includes: a large dance floor, a kitchen, two bathrooms, some storage space, and a small office. It has the following equipment: a pool table, a ping pong table, a foosball table, a television, and a reel-to-reel tape recorder.

### School District Facilities

The following are the school district facilities utilized by the City of Kodiak.

1. High School Gym - This facility is comprised of a large gym floor with side baskets and a middle curtain which will accommodate two full-court basketball games at one time. It also has a combination gymnastics and wrestling area as well as a weight training room.
2. Swimming Pool - This is a six-lane, aluminum pool, 25 yards long with a diving board. The swimming pool and high school gym are part of the same complex and share the same locker room facilities.
3. Junior High School Gym and Stage - For many years this was the only facility of its type in town. It includes: a stage, two locker rooms, some storage space and office space, and a gymnasium.
4. East Elementary - The facilities which are used by the City are the multi-purpose room and a class room. The multi-purpose room is a small gymnasium-type facility with a tile floor.
5. Room 106 of the Junior High School - This is a double room used by the junior high school as a wrestling room. It has enough mats to cover the entire floor.

An inventory of all the City's park and recreation programs and their level of usage follows:

### Basketball Programs

City League - This takes place in the junior high school gym from November through February, three nights a week and approximately 80 players and officials participate.

Junior High Basketball - This league also runs November through February. They play two nights a week. It is composed of four girls teams and nine boys teams. About 100 kids participate. It takes place in the junior high gym.

Little Dribbler Basketball - This is a basketball league for boys and girls ages nine to twelve. The league runs two four-hour sessions a week in the high school gym from October through March. Approximately 150 children participate. There is also a lot of spectator participation by parents.

Slow Break Basketball - This is a slowed down version of basketball for older men. This league plays twice a week in the junior high gym. Approximately 40 men participate from November through March.

### Volleyball

Ladies' Volleyball - They meet in the fall and spring in the junior high gym. They play one night a week and about a dozen women show up each night. In winter they play at East Elementary.

City League - This is a men's league which meets twice a week from February through May in the junior high gym. Approximately 50 men take part.

### Boy's Boxing

This is supervised on a volunteer basis. It runs two to three times a week at East Elementary School. Approximately ten boys take part on a regular basis. The program runs about four months a year.

### Women's Exercise

This program is divided into five four week sessions with anywhere from six to thirty women participating. It is held in room 106 of the junior high.

### Swimming Programs

Open Swim - These are two hour sessions on week nights and weekend afternoons. Thirty to sixty people attend each session.

Adult and Family Swim - These are one hour sessions, three times a week. Twenty to forty people attend each session.

Lap Swim - These are one hour sessions on weekday mornings and early evenings. Six to twelve usually attend.

Lessons - The City offers lessons at the rate of six six-week sessions per year. Classes range from tiny-tot to water safety instructor. Approximately 80 students enroll each session.

### Open Gym

These are three hour sessions on week nights and weekend afternoons. It is held in the high school gym in conjunction with the open swim program and approximately thirty to sixty people attend each session.

### Girl's Gymnastics

This is held during "ladies' night" which is part of the open gym program. Eighty to 100 girls participate in these once a week two-hour sessions. This program ran five weeks in 1976.

### Mountaineering and Backpacking

This program includes lectures and outings. It met twice a week for six weeks in 1976. Approximately twelve people took part.

### Badminton

This program includes four tournaments a year and free play sessions in the junior high gym on Wednesday evenings. About a dozen people attend these sessions regularly.

### Tennis

Lessons - Two sessions of lessons by the City and two sessions of lessons co-sponsored with the Community College. About thirty people take part.

Tournaments - Two or three tournaments a summer are offered with about 15 people participating in each.

Free Play - The courts receive heavy usage every day of the week. There is especially heavy usage in the evening.

### Crab Festival Games

These include: youth races, tennis tournaments, a badminton tournament, illar Mountain climb, a volleyball tournament, and predicated mile race. In most of these events participation depends upon the weather. From six to thirty people take part in each event.

### Softball and Baseball Programs

The City maintains and prepares fields for: five Babe Ruth teams, one American Legion team, five women's softball teams, and eight men's softball teams. A total of more than 200 are involved.

### Arts and Crafts

Three and one half hour sessions a week for ages three to fourteen are held at East Elementary School in June and August.

### Special Recreation

This is recreation for the mentally handicapped. The City runs one six week program per year and help with the Special Olympics program. Approximately a dozen children take part.

### Day Hikes

This program is offered for ages five and up every Friday in the summer. Each hike lasts two to four hours.

### Teen Center

Open Center - During these sessions the center is available for teenagers to use the equipment and facilities at their discretion. The number of teenagers who take advantage of these open sessions varies from zero to thirty.

Dances - These are either record dances or dances with a live band. Dances with live music draw between 250 and 300 teenagers. About 100 teenagers come to dances with recorded music.

Special Events - These include: the haunted house, Halloween party, Christmas party, Thanksgiving party, joint Base-Town parties, swimming parties, movies, etc. The average participation is approximately one hundred.

The programs described above are well used throughout the year. The indoor programs and facilities are particularly important in Kodiak because inclement weather frequently precludes outdoor recreation.

The City is presently attempting to acquire three additional mini-parks within the city limits. These mini-parks, funded through the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, are scheduled to have recreation facilities completed by the summer of 1977. An additional four-acre park in the east addition of Kodiak will be constructed next summer. Its facilities will include playground equipment and softball field.

### KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

In the fall of 1976, the residents of the Borough elected to provide area-wide parks and recreation powers; this program is just now getting under way. Within the next year a parks program should be developed and

a set of priorities prepared to determine the types and locations of park facilities and programs to be provided by the Borough under this new area-wide power.

## STATE OF ALASKA

### Fort Abercrombie

The State of Alaska has only one park facility on Kodiak Island - the Fort Abercrombie Historical Site which is located on 780 acres at Miller Point, north of the City of Kodiak. This fort was built on the top of high cliffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean during World War II as a look-out point against Japanese invaders. Later it was transformed into a gun emplacement as the level of war activity in the Northern Pacific increased. Records show that it was probably actively manned in the summer of 1942 and the spring of 1944. At the peak of military activity this installation may have included up to 200 men. In the late 1940s, the gun emplacements were destroyed and the fort was abandoned. (Map 7)

Fort Abercrombie is now a tourist and recreation site. Many of the old military structures are still standing, although they are in poor condition from weathering and vandalism. Nevertheless, the site is popular for its historical interest and recreational opportunities. Swimming, fishing and camping are popular here. The State has furnished seven camp sites, five picnic sites and several restrooms. General maintenance of these facilities is poor, however, and the roads within the park are inadequately maintained.

Fort Abercrombie could play a larger role in providing recreational and tourist facilities, however, more attention and maintenance must be directed toward this site to accommodate increased use.

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The two park areas in the Kodiak Island Borough under the federal government's jurisdiction are the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest. See Map 7.

### Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is located on the main Kodiak Island. It consists of over 2800 square miles on both Kodiak Island and Uganik Island. On Kodiak Island alone, the National Wildlife Refuge accounts for almost 80 percent of the Island.

The refuge was established in 1941 to preserve the natural habitat of the famed Kodiak bear and other wildlife. Unlike many refuges that were

established to restore natural habitats destroyed by man, this refuge remains unchanged. Mammals that live within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge include the Kodiak bear, red fox, land otter, weasel, tundra voala, and the little brown bat. Whales, porpoises, seals, and sea lions frequent the estuaries along the coast of the refuge where they feed on the large quantities of marine foods. A number of mammal species have been transplanted to the refuge since the 1920s. These include the black tailed deer, snowshoe hare, beaver, muskrat, reindeer, mountain goat, mink, red squirrel, and martin. Except for the mink and martin, these introductions have been generally successful. Recently, dahl sheep and moose have also been brought in.

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is rich with hunting and fishing opportunities. Kodiak bear can be hunted within the refuge under the Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations, and an annual take of between 150 and 200 bears is permitted. This harvest borders the maximum that may be killed without threatening the population. Currently 2400 bears are estimated to inhabit the Island. Other game species may also be taken in accordance with state regulations.

Sport fishing is allowed in the Refuge, and the lakes and streams are abundant with rainbow and dolly varden trout, grayling, salmon and steelhead.

Since special permits are not required to enter the refuge, it is impossible to determine the level of usage. There are a number of bush pilots and one local airline which furnish transportation to almost any part of the refuge. In addition commercial fishing boats can be chartered for excursions around the islands. There is no road access to the refuge.

### Chugach National Forest

The Chugach National Forest was established by President Benjamin Harris in 1892 when he proclaimed Afognak Island was to be set aside as a forest and fish culture reserve. Since then the reserve area has been enlarged to include 4,726,000 in Southcentral Alaska. This study, however, is only concerned with the Afognak portion of the Chugach National Forest since it is the closest to Kodiak. This unit comprises 458,000 acres of the total. (Map 7)

The Afognak reserve is, for the most part, undeveloped. Currently, only five National Forest Service cabins are on the reserve with another under construction. These cabins are available for hunters, fishermen, and campers. It is anticipated that the National Forest Service will upgrade and increase its facilities as the demand for recreational outlets grows.

Big game hunting, particularly for brown bear and elk, is the main recreational attraction on the island. Trout fishing is another favorite sport and so is hiking. There are nine miles of wilderness trails maintained by the Forest Service. Photography, fishing and hunting excursions are currently offered on Afognak Island by four commercial

outfitter/guide operations.

Lack of easy access to Afognak Island is the main deterrent to more recreational use of the island. Currently transportation is limited to float-equipped aircraft, helicopters or boats.

While the areas described above encompass a great deal of potentially useful recreation land, very little of this land has been so developed. Camping facilities, with the exception of those units available at Fort Abercrombie, are almost nonexistent. Trail systems for hiking and backpacking are also minimal. More of these areas must be developed as the population increases. It will be particularly difficult to accommodate recreational needs resulting from OCS development unless plans are formulated now to handle that contingency.

## CULTURAL FACILITIES

### MUSEUM

The only major museum facility in Kodiak is the Erskine House, which is the home of the Baranof Museum. The building was originally constructed between 1792 and 1799 by Alexander Baranof; it is the oldest wooden structure in the western United States and the oldest Russian structure in Alaska. It was originally used as a warehouse. It had been designated as a "site of national and historic significance" by the National Park Service, and is one of the few places where the public can see remnants of Russian occupation of the United States. (See Map 6.)

Erskine House, now owned by the City of Kodiak, is currently being renovated. The museum contains exhibits ranging from ancient Indian artifacts and old Russian antiques to modern day items. The history of the Kodiak area is vividly reconstructed through the well-preserved artifacts and pictures displayed in the museum.

Erskine House is open Monday through Friday from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission is free.(33)

### LIBRARY

The City of Kodiak operates the Kodiak Public Library. (See Map 6.) It is the only public library in the Kodiak urban area. There are approximately 25,000 books, 1,418 records and 402 cassettes in the library. In addition, the library subscribes to 98 periodicals. Circulation is considered very high. During the 1975/76 fiscal year, circulation totaled 40,434 books.

The library staff consists of four full-time librarians, one permanent part-time assistant, one CETA employee, and two summer employees. The building was originally built in 1968 and consists of 5,820 square feet. A 1,952 square foot addition to the building is currently under construction.

The library conducts a Story Hour twice weekly that reaches approximately 40 children. There are also voluntary reading programs for all ages in which a number of books are assigned to be read and reported on by the participants.

In addition to providing library services to the Kodiak metropolitan area, the library also provides services to village libraries. Approximately 500 books are sent out quarterly to various village libraries. These books are normally duplicates of those within the library and are surplus to local needs.(34)

## CRY OF THE WILD RAM

Kodiak's most unique cultural attraction is not so much a facility as it is an event. The Cry of the Wild Ram is a play written by Frank Brink that depicts the story of the first Russian settlement on Kodiak Island. Lord Alexander Baranof first arrived on Kodiak in June of 1791 and shortly thereafter established a colony at the present site of the City of Kodiak. This was also the first Russian colony in America.

The play premiered in 1966 and has been produced annually (except 1974) on the last weekend in July and the first two weekends in August. It is staged by Kodiak Baranof Productions, Incorporated. Approximately 200 people are involved annually in the production, half of whom are in the cast. All but the director of the play are volunteers.

In the past, funds to cover the cost of production have been made available through the State of Alaska, Division of Tourism, the Alaska Council on the Arts, the Alaska Bicentennial Committee and the National Endowment of the Arts.

The "Ram", as it is often called, is held in a natural outdoor amphitheater overlooking Monashka Bay (see Map 6), four miles from the center of Kodiak. The play has gained a wide reputation as a tourist attraction and draws people from many places. Approximately 2,000 spectators see it annually, many from the lower 48 states.

One of the most significant factor about the "Ram", aside from its entertainment value, is its relevance to the history and heritage of Kodiak. Many of the aspects of Russian culture that were introduced by that first settlement still exist in Kodiak today. Preserving that heritage should be important to the community. It is an intangible asset that can never be regained once lost.

## GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

The following section will describe the basic organizational characteristics and functions of the governmental units existing within the boundaries of the Kodiak Island Borough. The specific governmental bodies to be discussed are the City of Kodiak, the Kodiak Island Borough, the State of Alaska, and the Federal Government. Five second-class cities -- Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, and Old Harbor -- will be each discussed separately in the Village Inventory section of this report.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are a total of seven incorporated local governments within the boundaries of the Kodiak Island Borough. These include the Borough itself, the City of Kodiak, and five second-class cities located around the Island. This inventory of local government will focus its attention on the Borough and City of Kodiak since they are the largest and most active governments within the study area. The second-class cities will be discussed in the Village Inventory.

#### Kodiak Island Borough(35)

The Kodiak Island Borough encompasses the entire geologic formation known as the Kodiak Archipelago. It includes all land within the Kodiak Island group from the Trinity Islands on the south to the Barren Islands on the north. The estimated size of the Kodiak Island Borough is 4,500 square miles.

The Borough was incorporated September 24, 1963. It is a second-class borough with a manager form of government. The powers assumed by the Borough include parks and recreation, assessment, taxation, education, health, and planning and zoning.

The administrative arm of the Borough is divided into three departments which include general government, assessing, and planning and zoning. The Borough administrative staff consists of 13 full-time employees. In addition, a half-time employee serves as the OCS program coordinator. Legal and engineering services are provided to the Borough through contractual agreements.

#### General Government

The administrative arm of the Borough includes the Borough Manager, the clerk/treasurer, the cashier and bookkeeper. In addition to the

functions performed by these officers, general government handles the publications for public hearing, repair and maintenance of machines, transportation and travel expenses, office supplies and other miscellaneous operating activities.

### The Assessing Department

The Assessing Department is responsible for assessment of all real and personal property within the Borough. The present mill levy assessed by the Borough is 5.80. The Borough is currently divided into four taxing districts described as follows:

- TCA 1      The area within the city limits of the City of Kodiak
- TCA 8      The fire service district encompassing all land outside the City of Kodiak extending to Spruce Cape and the end of Monashka Bay Road
- TCA 9      Road service district including the area designated as Bell Flat Subdivision and Russian Creek Subdivision and ADL 72-11, located in the Bell Flat area approximately seven miles from the City of Kodiak
- TCA 5      That area not included in the three districts listed above -- all the surveys along the road system to Anton Larsen Bay, all the villages etc.

The Assessing Department is increasing its appraisal capabilities. Upon completion of a training program currently underway, the department will have two assessors qualified to appraise real property, leasehold property, and possessory interest property. The latter two skills will be particularly helpful in relation to native land claims, oil interests and the possible annexation of the Coast Guard Base. Through such added expertise the Borough can establish vital statistics and information to be used by the Planning and Zoning Department, property owners, and special interest groups.

### Planning and Zoning Department

The Planning and Zoning Department provides advisory services to the Planning and Zoning Commission relating to land use, comprehensive planning, subdivision review, and building inspection. In addition, the Planning and Zoning Department oversees engineering services, snow removal, mapping, and planning for local service roads and trails.

The Planning Department was formally established by ordinance in February, 1976. The department is currently embarking on accomplishing its major objective -- a new Regional Development Plan.

Apart from the departmental functions discussed above, the Borough exercises health power. This is accomplished in a number of ways. The Borough owns the Kodiak Island Borough Hospital (see Community Facilities, Utilities, and Services). Financial support is also provided to the Comprehensive Health Board, the Senior Citizens, a halfway house, the Kodiak Island Health Clinic, the Kodiak Aleutian Mental Health Center, a daycare program, a drug abuse program, a detoxification center, and sanitation ordinance enforcement. The 1976-77 budget includes \$160,650 for health programs. Of that figure, the Mental Health Center was budgeted \$108,000. Funding for the health and sanitation budget comes mainly from State and Federal Grants.

The Borough also administers several other municipal programs for the Island. They include the following:

Local Service Roads Program - This program is funded by the State of Alaska. The Borough, at present, does not have road power; however, the Borough Mayor and the Assembly do establish priorities on road plans. Through state bond issues, money is available to each district for road construction. Once constructed, the roads are then maintained under the state highways system.

Land Fills in the Villages - Through a HUD Discretionary Grant under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the Borough is providing land fill facilities in seven villages around the Island, i.e., Port Lions, Chiniak, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Larsen Bay, Akhiok, and Karluk.

Extended Care Unit for the Kodiak Island Borough Hospital - Construction is underway on an addition to the Kodiak Island Borough Hospital. This addition will provide 20 beds for extended or long-term care.

Water System for Old Harbor - Also under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the Borough has obtained a grant for engineering of a new water system for Old Harbor. It is anticipated that when the engineering work is completed, additional grant money will become available for construction of the system.

OCS Program - An Outer Continental Shelf Advisory Council has been formed to study the possible impact of oil exploration on the Kodiak Shelf. Grant monies were obtained for this purpose, and a portion of these funds have been used for the preparation of this report. Additional uses of the funds include travel, advertising, staff services, printing, and office space.

Parks and Recreation - The Kodiak Island Borough currently exercises an area-wide parks and recreation power. This power was approved by the voters in the October, 1976 elections. The Borough is authorized to create a parks and recreation department. Funds will be utilized from various sources to develop parks and recreation facilities needed in the Borough. Such facilities will include picnic areas, camper parks, boat launching ramps, recreation areas, and open space complexes.

## City of Kodiak(36)

The City of Kodiak was incorporated on September 11, 1940. It is a "home-rule" city under the laws of Alaska and has adopted a Council/Manager form of government.

The City of Kodiak is located on the northeastern end of Kodiak Island (see Map 1). Municipal services are provided from four basic city-owned facilities which include water, sewer, a deep water port, and a small boat harbor. These are described in detail under the Community Facilities, Utilities and Services portion of this report.

An organization chart of the City of Kodiak is shown in Figure 10. The City is divided into eight basic departments: Public Works, Finance, City Engineering, Parks and Recreation, the Library, the Fire Department, the Police Department, and the Cargo Dock/Boat Harbor.

The City has a total of 71 employees, not including the Mayor and City Council members. The following is a list of the number of employees per department:

City Manager	1
City Clerk	2
Finance	6
Public Works	15
Engineer	3
Police	21
Fire	8
Library	5.5
Parks & Recreation	2.5
Boat Harbor/Cargo Dock	10
<hr/>	
TOTAL	74

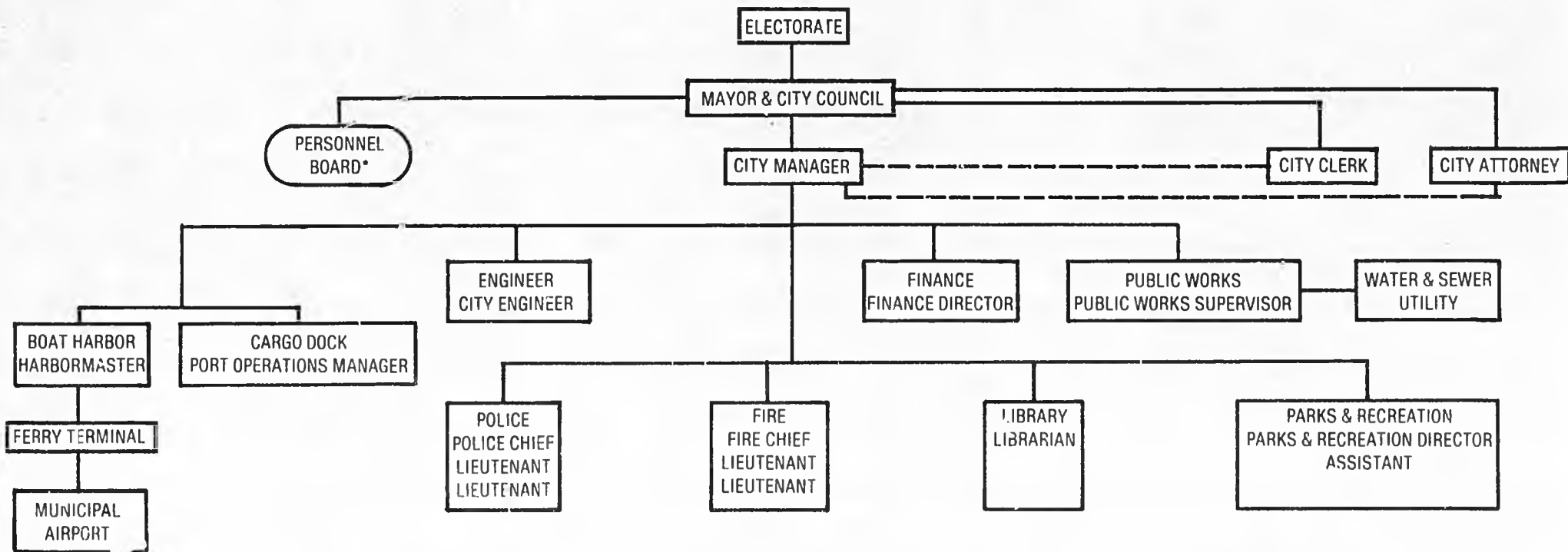
Source: City of Kodiak Budget - 1975/76

### Police Department

As indicated above, the Police Department is the largest department within the City. A detailed description of that Department can be found in the Public Safety portion of the Community Facilities, Utilities and Services Inventory.

### Public Works Department

Public Works Department is responsible for water, sewer, and street maintenance within the City. See the Power and Utilities portion of the Community Inventory for further description of sewer and water utilities.



\*NOTE: APPOINTED BY CITY COUNCIL

Fig.10: City of Kodiak Organization Chart

The City maintains 13.65 miles of street within the City of Kodiak. A paving program for the Aleutian Homes area is currently underway and will provide residents with curbs, gutters, storm sewers and blacktop surface paving. Funds for this five-year program are being obtained from the HUD Entitlement Program authorized under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

In addition to these functions mentioned above, the Public Works Department is also responsible for engineering, building inspection, and maintenance of dock facilities, city equipment, the City Dock, municipal buildings, and the Municipal Airport. It also assists with maintenance in the Parks and Recreation Department.

The remainder of the city departments and services are described under the Community Utilities, Facilities and Services Inventory.

It may be noted here that City personnel are concerned with the potential effects of OCS development, particularly as they relate to city functions. The main worry expressed in interviews was whether the City could maintain the level of its services, utilities, and facilities under the current funding methods if rapid development occurs. In all probability, no. Additional fund sources would probably be necessary to alleviate the growth-associated demands and problems.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT

The State government is divided into three major sections -- the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The executive branch is further divided into 15 departments. An organizational chart outlining this state structure is shown in Figure 11. Functions and responsibilities of the various departments are listed in Figure 12. Many of these departments have branch offices in Kodiak and are designated with asterisks on Figure 11.

Most of the state offices in Kodiak have been described previously under sections relating to the services these offices provide. For the sake of brevity they will not be discussed again under this section.

#### State Department of Fish and Game(37)

One state department having offices in Kodiak, but not mentioned previously, is the Department of Fish and Game. It is the largest of all state departments in Kodiak and is composed primarily of the Western Region of the Commercial Fisheries Division. (See Map 6) The offices for this division are located in a new state office building in downtown Kodiak. In addition the Western Region has field offices at Chignik, Sand Point, Cold Bay and Dutch Harbor.

# VOTERS OF ALASKA

## LEGISLATIVE

## EXECUTIVE

## JUDICIAL

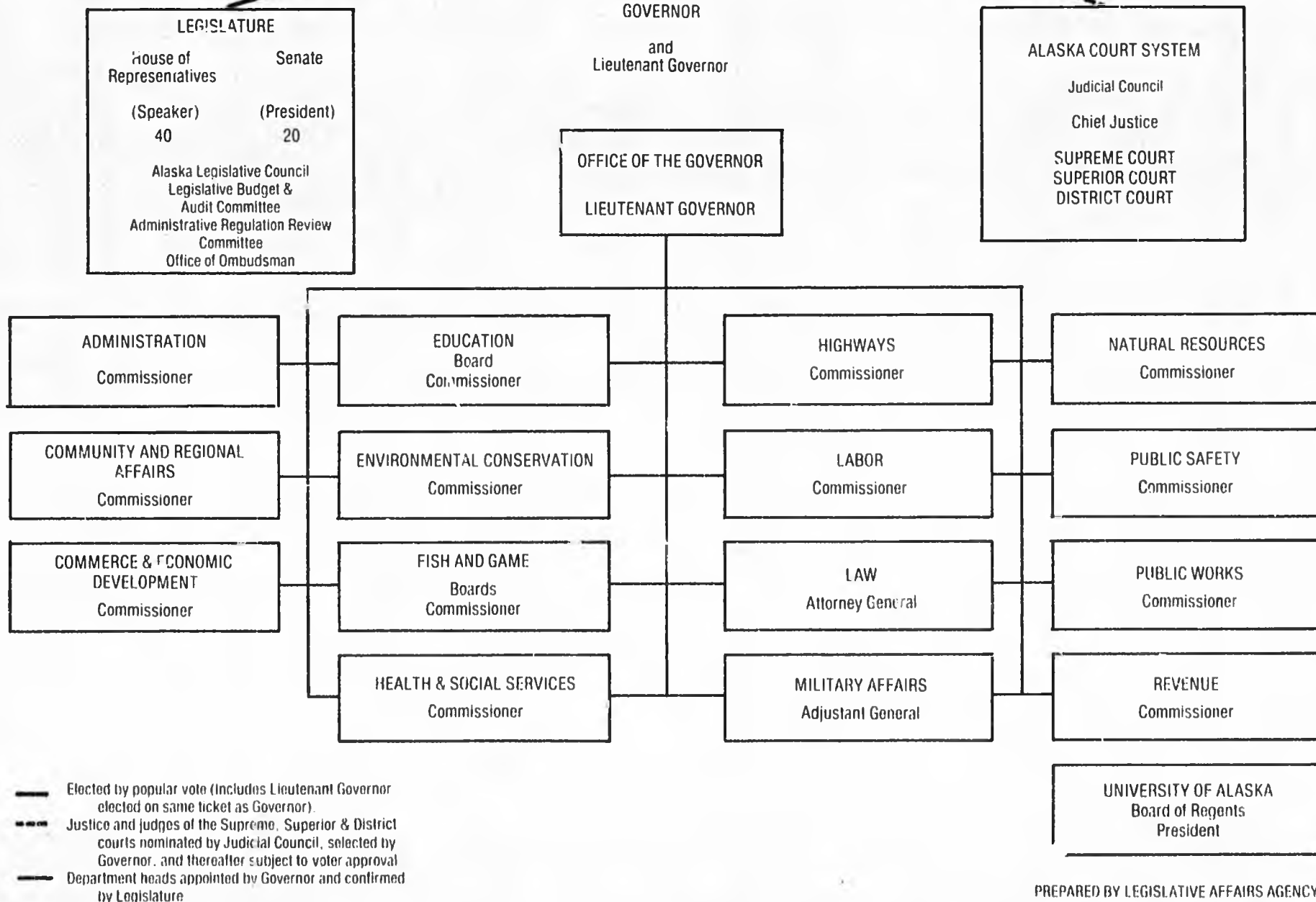


Fig.11: State Organization Chart

The Kodiak Commercial Fisheries Regional Office is responsible for the management of Alaska's commercial fisheries in that portion of Alaska west and south of Cape Douglas and Cape Menchikof, including all shell fisheries in the Bering Sea. The total salmon and shellfish products in this area are valued at nearly 110 million dollars. Presently over 50 canneries and floating processors operate within this area. They process all five species of salmon plus herring, bottom fish, razor clams, shrimp, scallops and king, tanner and dungeness crab.

Management of these resources is divided into shellfish and salmon areas. Shellfish areas are comprized of Kodiak, Chignik South Peninsula, Unalaska, Adak, and the Bering Sea. The salmon management areas are Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, and the Aleutian Islands.

The Western Region Commercial Fisheries has a staff of 36 permanent employees including 26 biologists, one biometrician, a statistical technician, a boat officer, a statistical clerk, a fisheries technician, and seven clerical positions. In addition, approximately 75 temporary fishery biologists and fishery technicians are hired annually. Constant monitoring of the resources through statistical biological investigations and conservation functions is the major function of this division. To obtain necessary data to manage the salmon resource, counting towers and weirs are located on important red and pink salmon systems. A general sampling of commercial harvests plus biological data necessary to delineate age and size of composition are collected at these locations. Extensive aerial and foot surveys provide escapement data upon which chum and pink salmon management is partially achieved.

The shellfish resource is monitored through frequent field trips to fishing vessels and processing plants to determine conditions of catches and to gather biological information for proper management. Cruises aboard commercial and research vessels, as observers, are often a necessity. Extensive research programs on shrimp, razor clams, and tanner and king crab are conducted to determine their life histories, age composition, fishing mortality estimates, and allowable harvest levels. Approximately 250 vessel days are spent at sea conducting annual population studies.

The Western Region contributes over 90 percent to the state-wide commercial shellfish harvest and approximately 30 percent to the annual state-wide salmon harvest. The 1975 shellfish landings were estimated to range from 225 to 250 million. Salmon production is expected to total 13 to 15 million fish for this region in 1976.

The Commercial Fisheries Division expends approximately two million dollars annually to provide research and fishery management in the Western Region. This amounts to approximately one-third of the Department of Fish and Game's budget. In addition, funds designated as administrative support are allowed for a 32-foot gill net type vessel and a 90-foot fishing vessel for king and shrimp research.

Fig. 12: Functions of State Government

**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

Lieutenant Governor (Elections and other duties)	Public Defender Agency Office of Child Advocacy Policy Development & Planning
Other agencies and commissions	

**ADMINISTRATION**

Centralized services: Personnel (classification, pay, retirement), accounts and disbursements; purchase and supply, distribution and mail; space allotment; executive budget preparation and execution, pioneers' homes.

**FISH AND GAME**

Administration of state program for the conservation, development, and regulation of fish and game resources (commercial and sport); research; Fish and Game Boards.

**MILITARY AFFAIRS**

Administers state program for the Alaska National Guard (Army and Air); and organizes state militia if the National Guard is called into federal service; Alaska Disaster Office.

**COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Regulates banking, securities, insurance, professional licensing boards; corporations; veterans; weights/measures; Public Transportation Commission; Public Utilities Commission; Pipeline Commission; Housing Authority. Promotion for economic development of state resources including tourism, through collection, analysis, and reporting of data and advertising.

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

Administration of state and federal aid programs; comprehensive health planning; sanitation; vital statistics; juveniles; probation and parole; mental health; alcoholism.

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

Administers the state program for the conservation and development of natural resources; forests, lands, water, minerals, oil and gas, agriculture, parks, historical sites, and soil conservation.

**COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS**

State assistance to government at the community and regional level, including incorporation, organization, planning, finance, federal program participation, and management; Local Boundary Commission.

**HIGHWAYS**

Administration of the state program for the construction, maintenance, and operation of state highways, roads, bridges, traffic signs and signals, and related facilities.

**PUBLIC SAFETY**

Administers state program for law enforcement and protection of life, property and fish and wildlife; motor vehicle registration; state police, fire prevention, and watercraft safety program.

**EDUCATION**

State Board of Education. Administers state program for school administration, instruction and construction; state library and library services; Alaska State Museum.

**LABOR**

Administration of state programs governing employer-employee relations; wages, hours, safety, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation; statistics.

**PUBLIC WORKS**

Administers the state program for construction, maintenance and operation of state-owned buildings, docks, floats, and airports; operation of the state ferry system; general equipment maintenance.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

Responsible for coordinating and developing policies, programs and planning regarding the environment, and enforcing and setting standards for prevention and abatement of water, land and air pollution.

**LAW**

Legal services for all state agencies; opinions and instruments, legislative drafting and review; civil actions, all prosecutions of violations of state law; Commission on Uniform State Laws.

**REVENUE**

Administration and enforcement of tax laws; collection, investment and management of state revenues; log and cattle brand registration; nonprofit gambling laws; Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

With the exception of the U. S. Coast Guard, the federal government is probably the least conspicuous governing entity in Kodiak. Compared to state and local governments, the federal government has less direct contact with the public; it provides services to individuals; it has less enforcement activities; and, in general it is not involved in activities drawing much day-to-day public interest. Regardless of this low profile, the federal government greatly affects life in Kodiak through its policies.

While this report will not attempt to describe the total involvement of the federal government in Kodiak, it will describe the federal offices located in Kodiak and their functions. An organizational chart of the United States Government is provided in Figure 13 to assist the reader in determining how the Kodiak offices fit into the total scheme of the federal government.

### United States Coast Guard

The largest and most well known federal facility in Kodiak today is the Coast Guard base, located approximately six miles to the southeast of the City of Kodiak. (See Map 9) The base was originally a naval station, but was taken over by the Coast Guard in 1972. Activities at the Kodiak Coast Guard base are carried out under two divisions. They are the Support Center Kodiak and the Air Station Kodiak. The Support Center is primarily responsible for logistical support of permanent and visiting personnel and equipment at the Coast Guard base. The Air Station provides search and rescue services, maritime law enforcement and logistical services in both the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. There is also a communications station in Kodiak which provides support for Coast Guard units in the North Pacific area.

The Kodiak Coast Guard base contains over 30,000 acres of land, making it physically the largest base in the entire Coast Guard system. It is the second largest base in terms of its personnel. There are 96 officers, 719 enlisted personnel, 185 civilian employees, and 120 exchange program employees for a total of 1,120 personnel. The salaries and expenditures generated by the base are in excess of \$15 million per year. (39)

Coast Guard vessels in Kodiak include the 210-foot cutter "Confidence", the 205-foot "Storis", and the 180-foot buoy tender "Citris". The "Confidence" and the "Storis" are responsible for search and rescue, law enforcement and logistical services in the North Pacific. The "Citris" is primarily used to maintain navigational aid. The Coast Guard base also serves as a temporary facility for other Alaska Patrol (ALPAT) cutters during their missions in the North Pacific.

Aircraft currently stationed at the Kodiak Support Center include four C130 aircraft, four H3 helicopters, and three H52 helicopters. Coast Guard aircraft use a base runway which is part of a three-runway complex once belonging to a Naval Air Station. One runway is now operated by

# THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

This chart seeks to show only the more important agencies of the Government. See text for other agencies.

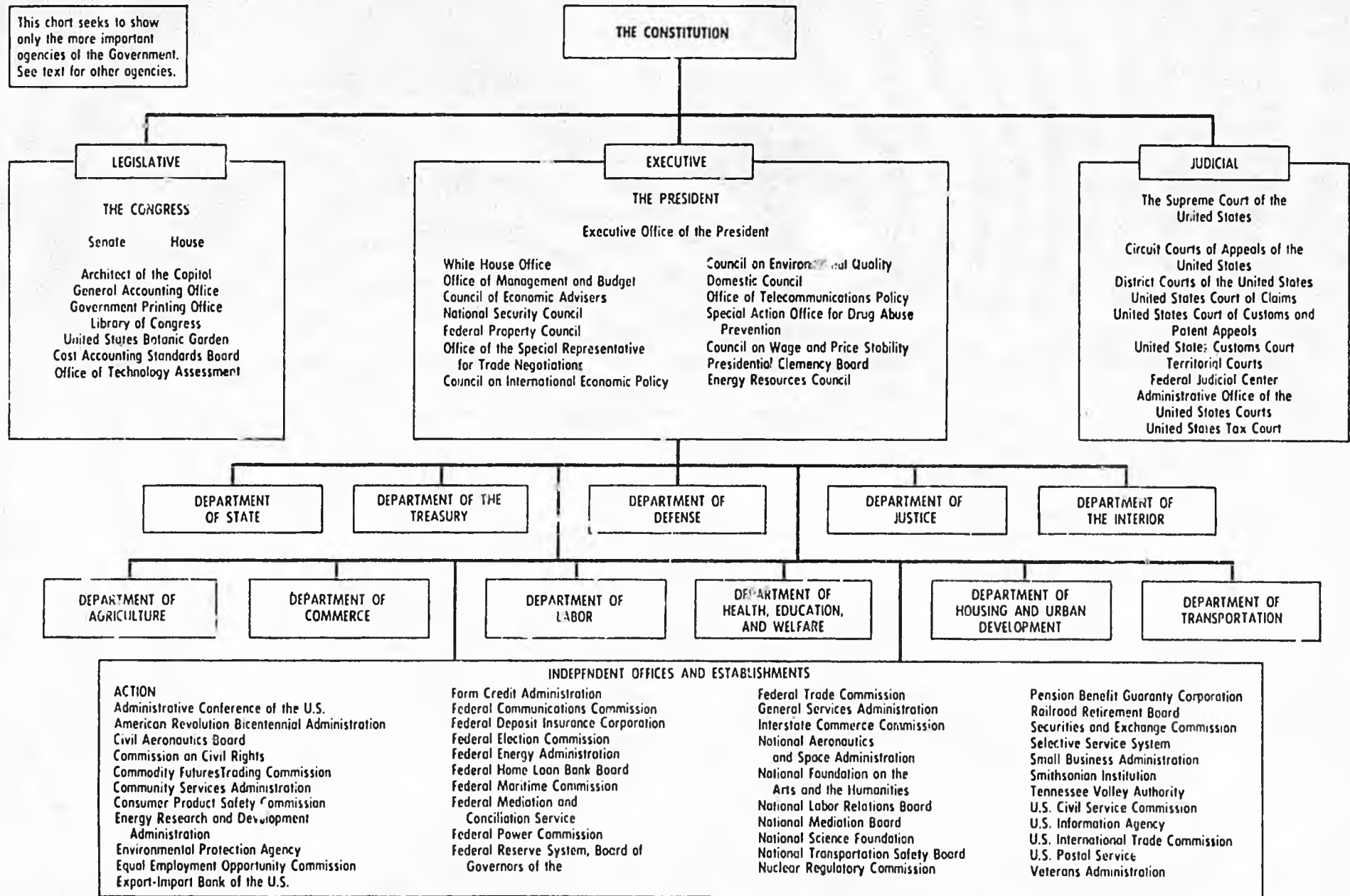


Fig. 13: Organization of U.S. Government

the State of Alaska as a commercial and general airport. That runway is approximately 3,000 feet long and is oriented in an east/west direction. The Coast Guard still utilizes the 5,000 foot north/south runway for its operations. The third runway is seldom used.

The Coast Guard base has a full range of community services and facilities including schools, library, recreational facilities, commercial services, housing, and utilities. At present there are approximately 2,500 personnel on base living in 557 family housing units and 250 single living units in barracks.

There are two major changes occurring at the Coast Guard base which will affect the Kodiak community. First, a recent Coast Guard policy requires civilian families who have lived on the Coast Guard base for more than two years to move off the base and find housing within the surrounding community. Consequently, 62 families will be moving from the base within the next year and a half. Because Coast Guard civilian salaries are relatively low, these families will be looking for moderately priced housing. This will severely impact Kodiak's housing supply.(39)

The second factor that will affect the Kodiak community will be the implementation and enforcement of the two hundred mile fishing limit. It is anticipated that the Coast Guard will need 125 additional personnel to carry out the work load generated by this new law. Such an increase in personnel would probably result in an overall gain in population for Kodiak of between four and five hundred people.

As a result of the new housing rule and the two hundred mile fishing limit, many Coast Guard personnel and their families will be seeking housing in the Kodiak area during the next two years. Should OCS development take place, it will likewise exert pressure on the community for housing needs during this same period.

The impact of the Coast Guard base in Kodiak is for the most part beneficial. Its local spending has helped to stabilize what historically has been a seasonally fluctuating economy. In addition it has provided a number of invaluable services to the fishing industry such as search and rescue and navigational aids. It is important, however, that the local governments and the Coast Guard work together to assure that the impact of OCS development is not aggravated by the impact of changes in Coast Guard base policies and Coast Guard growth in the area. The relationship between the local community and the Coast Guard base to date has been a healthy, mutually beneficial one. This spirit of cooperation should continue in the future to assure that both the local community and the Coast Guard base are not adversely affected by OCS development.

#### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Department of Commerce)

With the exception of the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the largest federal agency in Kodiak. NOAA was created on October 3, 1970, through a reorganization of various other federal agencies and departments. NOAA has a wide variety of functions

including responsibility for the National Weather Service, the National Ocean Survey, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. In addition, NOAA is in charge of executing portions of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Marine Mammals Protection Act of 1972, the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuary Act of 1972, the Water Modification Reporting Act of 1972, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the Off-shore Shrimp Fisheries Act of 1973.

The following excerpt from the United States Government Manual is a brief description of the primary duties of the NOAA.

"The mission of NOAA is to explore, map, and chart the global ocean and its living resources, to manage, use and conserve those resources and to describe, monitor, and predict conditions in the atmosphere, ocean, sun, and space environment, issue warnings against impending destructive natural events, develop beneficial methods of environmental modification, and assess the consequences of inadvertent environmental modification over several scales of time."(40)

To simplify administration of these tasks, NOAA is divided into a number of smaller agencies. Those agencies having offices in Kodiak are listed and discussed below.

#### National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

The National Marine Fisheries Service has three offices in Kodiak. These offices carry out extensive operations in the fields of ocean research, fish product utilizations, and enforcement and surveillance.

The Enforcement and Surveillance Section of NMFS is located in Gibson Cove near the City of Kodiak. Their facilities include offices, a warehouse for NOAA equipment, a darkroom facility and a conference room. This section is staffed by eight enforcement agents and one clerical employee.

Enforcement of oceanographic and fisheries treaties and agreements between the United States and foreign countries is the primary function of NMFS. In carrying out this enforcement role, NMFS service personnel work closely with the Coast Guard and utilize Coast Guard craft. NMFS enforcement agents have the power of arrest, search and seizure.

Their most time-consuming functions in Kodiak include the enforcement of the Marine Mammals Act and dockside halibut fishing regulation and enforcement. They must also review permits for construction work in tidal waters issued by the Corps of Engineers, and they have the authority to attach and enforce restrictions upon such work. Enforcement agents spend one-third of their time on field work or approximately 85 days per year at sea in Coast Guard cutters and 52 days per year in Coast Guard aircraft on patrol flights. The heaviest field season is between mid-April to October.

In addition to performing normal enforcement duties, NMFS serves as the landlord for the federal government over a 12-unit mobile home park on

the Coast Guard Base in Kodiak. This park provides trailer space for NMFS and other government employees; however, residents must provide their own mobile homes.

According to staff personnel in Kodiak, the effect of OCS development on the Enforcement and Surveillance Section of NMFS would be felt primarily in the enforcement of the National Marine Mammals Act. Large populations of marine mammals could be threatened by oil spills and the proposed development of the Cape Chiniak area. In addition to OCS impact, NMFS officials must plan for the enforcement of the 200 mile fisheries limit. If both of these developments take place, the staff believes the number of its enforcement agents in Kodiak will have to double to accommodate the additional workload.

The research section of NMFS operates the Fisheries Utilization Research Lab (FURL) which is located on the Coast Guard Base in Kodiak. This lab is the only research lab in the seafood utilization field in Alaska, and is one of only five under this program in the United States. Originally established in Ketchikan in 1940, FURL was moved to Kodiak in 1971 because of the expanding fishing industry in this area. The primary purpose of FURL is to find methods of utilizing both new and already available seafood products.

The lab is currently staffed with three chemists and one clerical employee. The information generated from research carried out at the lab is disseminated through informal contacts with local fishing industry personnel and through articles published in scientific and trade journals in the fisheries field.

The effect of OCS development on the research lab should be negligible. Likewise, the lab's research results should have no bearing on the operations of the oil companies in this area.

The third office of the National Marine Fisheries Service is the Northwest Fisheries Center (NWFC). NWFC is a research organization which gathers and analyzes data concerning stocks of fish (primarily shellfish) and formulates management plans for these species. At present, the bulk of the work carried out by NWFC is in the Bering Sea. However, NWFC will be more active in the Kodiak area as OCS development occurs.

There are a total of 15 people assigned to NWFC in Kodiak. Eight of the staff are professional biologists and mathematicians and the others are support personnel. Research projects frequently necessitate the use of the "Oregon", a 100-foot vessel owned by NWFC and based in Kodiak. In some cases however, NWFC uses up to four vessels at one time for research. The other vessels are based in Seattle and are operated under contract to the Bureau of Land Management.

The NWFC also send observers to Japanese fishing ships as provided under the terms of a treaty between the United States and Japan. While the Japanese fish in the North Pacific, the observers live aboard the ships and verify reported catches. They also collect biological information which is later added to the information collected by NWFC programs aboard its own ships.

The NWFC has also assigned three full-time people to Outer Continental Shelf research in Kodiak. Another seven people work in that field but are stationed in Seattle. Several bottom fish surveys have been carried out on the Kodiak Shelf through the NWFC in Seattle. Their findings will be helpful in monitoring the effects of OCS oil development on these species. Kodiak's research programs are mainly concerned with shrimp and crab. The objective of the shrimp studies is to "promote the maximum utilization of conservation of Alaska shrimp stocks by providing shrimp abundance, distribution, condition of stocks, and more effective harvesting techniques to industry and resource management agencies." With reference to crab, NWFC wants to "promote the effective use and conservation of king and tanner crab stocks in the eastern Bering Sea by providing a technical base of information to negotiating and managing agencies."

NWFC research will provide invaluable information on the fisheries and shellfish populations of the Outer Continental Shelf. This data, taken as a baseline, will enable scientists to monitor and evaluate the effects of oil development on marine life. It is essential, therefore, that such research be continued and stepped up if necessary, in order to provide the most up-to-date, comprehensive data possible before oil development takes place. It is unknown at the present whether more staff will be necessary to fulfill the NWFC's functions should OCS development occur.

#### National Weather Service (NWS)

The National Weather Service is the principle weather reporting agency for the United States and its possessions. It issues weather forecasts to the general public; provides warnings of destructive natural events such as hurricanes, floods, and tsunamis; and furnishes special services in support of aviation, marine activities, agriculture, forestry, urban air quality control and other weather sensitive activities.

In Kodiak the NWS is located on the Coast Guard Base in conjunction with the FAA facilities. It is primarily an observation station and data gathering center. The personnel include five meteorological technicians and one electrical technician. There are no clerical positions.

The primary duties of the NWS in Kodiak are to make service observations each hour, to make tsunamic observations each six hours, and to launch weather balloons twice a day. The balloons report information back to the weather stations from altitudes in excess of 100,000 feet. These upper air soundings provide the basis for weather forecasting. The Kodiak station also provides public service weather reporting to the local community through the mass media, including tapes on the telephone, television, radio, newspapers and shortwave broadcasting.

It is not anticipated that a population increase caused by OCS development would effect the operations of the National Weather Service in Kodiak. Their function as a weather forecasting station would probably gain importance as marine traffic associated with OCS development increased;

however, it is not anticipated that this would cause a need for increased personnel or facilities.

#### Federal Aviation Administration (Department of Transportation)

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is responsible for regulating air commerce to insure aviation safety. Its primary functions include safety regulation, registration and recording of aircraft and aircraft components; research and development of safe and efficient air navigation systems and air traffic control procedures, air navigation facilities, air space and traffic management; and airport planning and development programs.

In Kodiak the FAA facility is located on the Coast Guard Base. It provides traffic control for the Kodiak Airport and advisory service to the downtown airstrip. At the present time the FAA is upgrading its equipment to upgrade the airport to a Category "I" rating. This will include installation of new instrument landing system equipment, an aircraft localizer, glide slope equipment, and various other technical devices designed to allow instrument landings in adverse weather.

At present, the FAA handles a total of 17,000 to 18,000 operations per year, which is one of the lowest levels of activity handled by any FAA tower in the United States. Half of those operations are military; the rest are commercial and general aviation.

The personnel assigned to the FAA in Kodiak include one manager, seven air traffic controllers, ten electrical technicians plus one supervisory technician, and one clerical position.

According to the manager of the FAA in Kodiak, an increase in aircraft activity due to OCS development will not over-burden the FAA facilities because they now have the capability to handle up to three times the current level of operation.(42)

#### United States Forest Service (Department of Agriculture)

The Forest Service is responsible for providing nationwide direction in the field of forestry. It manages all national forests and provides research programs in forest technology.

The prime responsibility of the Forest Service in Kodiak is to manage the national forest lands on the Island. It reviews and regulates land use and special use permits within the national forests; it maintains the national forest cabins; it maintains fish ladders in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; and monitors wildlife activity in the national forests. At present, there are six full-time personnel with the Forest Service in Kodiak. Five of those personnel spend 50 to 80 percent of their time in the field. The sixth is a clerical position.

One of the major concerns of the Forest Service is harvestable timber. It recently conducted the Perenos timber sale on Afognak Island. It is estimated that there are 332 million board feet of lumber within that sale, an anticipated 36 to 40 million board feet to be harvested per year. The Forest Service is responsible for administration of that timber area to assure that the terms of the sale are complied with on a continuing basis.

Oil development of the Kodiak OCS could impact the Forest Service operations in two ways. One would be an increase in recreational demands placed on the national forests. At present, the Forest Service maintains five cabins within that national forest. They indicate that they would be able to increase the number of cabins commensurate with the increase in demand that might be placed on them. Another effect of OCS development might be a request by the oil industry to build on-shore service facilities on Afognak Island. Such a request would require a special use permit from the Forest Service, including a full environmental impact statement of the project. It is not anticipated that these events would increase the need for additional Forest Service personnel or facilities in Kodiak.

#### United States Postal Service

The Kodiak Post Office (see Map 6) is the distribution center for incoming and outgoing mail for all of the Kodiak Islands. Mail delivery is provided through 17,050 post office boxes and a general delivery box which can accommodate an additional 500 customers. The present facilities cannot accommodate all the requests for post office boxes - approximately 500 people are wait-listed for these boxes.

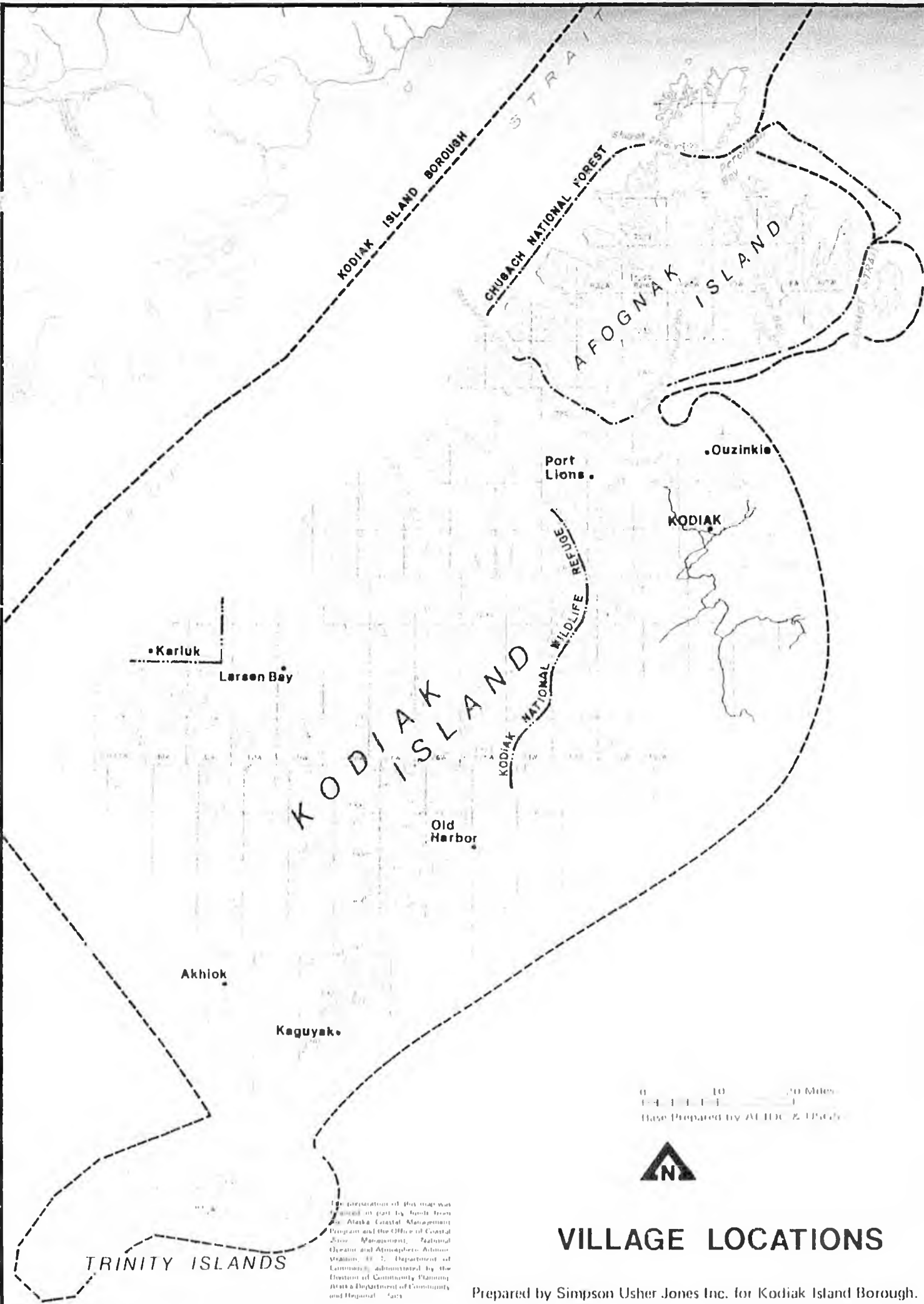
A new post office is scheduled for construction in 1977 and should be open in January, 1978. The new facility will be approximately three times the size of the existing facility with up to twice as many post office boxes.

Significant population increases generated by OCS development would severely impact post office operations. Based upon current growth patterns alone, it is estimated that nearly all of the post office boxes in the new post office will be assigned as soon as the facility is opened. A further increase in population due to OCS development would overburden the new facilities, in effect, bringing on another long wait-list situation for boxes and a heavy use of the general delivery service.

## VILLAGE INVENTORY

A number of the various community services and facilities described in the preceding sections are available in the larger outlying villages around Kodiak Island. In some cases the villages have their own utility systems. In order to get a more concise picture of the status of facilities, utilities and services in these communities, the following will review the information available for those villages with local governments. All but one (Karluk) of the villages discussed are second-class cities; all of them are generally the more significant settlements on Kodiak Island other than the City of Kodiak and its environs.

In most cases, the only existing information available is printed in the Community Profiles that are prepared by the State Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Every effort has been made to update that information. In the case of Port Lions and Old Harbor, specific reports and studies were available that allowed a more in-depth treatment of the communities. For the location of the villages on Kodiak Island see Map 7.



TRINITY ISLANDS

The preparation of this map was financed in part by funds from the Alaska Coastal Management Program and the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, administered by the Division of Community Planning, Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

0 10 20 Miles  
 Base Prepared by ALEDC & UFGA



# VILLAGE LOCATIONS

Prepared by Simpson Usher Jones Inc. for Kodiak Island Borough.

## AKHIOK

The village of Akhiok is located on Akhiok Bay west of Alitak Bay at the south end of Kodiak Island. It was incorporated as a second-class city in 1972. Akhiok is primarily a native community and its economy and employment are based entirely upon commercial fishing and cannery work. There is one telephone in Akhiok. It is located in the Community Hall and is operated by the City of Akhiok. Additional phone service is not considered feasible at this time. All other communications are through shortwave radio.

Akhiok is supplied with water through a water supply dam with a gravity feed distribution system. A 20,000 gallon water storage tank is located in the townsite but is currently unused. The Akhiok School has a well. Sewage disposal is through individual beach seepage pits with all homes being equipped with flush toilets and plumbing. Garbage disposal is currently handled through tide outflow. A sanitary landfill was built in Akhiok by the KIB with HUD grant funds in early 1977. The fill is not being used currently due to the lack of a vehicle to transport garbage to the fill site. The fill is located 1800 feet from the center of the village site. Electrical power is supplied to the homes within Akhiok by the school during its operation months. The rest of the year there is no power available. Some homes have individual generation. Until the late 1960's there was a central electrical system in Akhiok. However, in 1969 the generator broke down and has not been repaired.

There are no roads from Akhiok to other parts of the Island and none of the rural roads are maintained. There is a 1,600 foot gravel airstrip; however, it is not maintained. Kodiak Western Airlines serves Akhiok three times per week. Other transportation to the village is by air, via seaplanes, or by boat.

Akhiok has no police force and law enforcement services are provided by the State Troopers from Kodiak. The Fire Department consists of ten volunteer firemen although there is no firefighting equipment within the village. Mail service is provided through the post office in Akhiok and there are 25 subscribers.

The Akhiok Elementary School accommodates grades Kindergarten through nine and is operated by the Borough. There are two teachers and 29 students.

Health facilities are limited to one health aid. The Public Health Service provides a nurse from Kodiak on a visitation basis.

There is a total of 20 housing units within Akhiok, with one community hall, one church, a post office, and a library. An additional 15 houses are planned for construction this year through a BIA/HUD Indian Housing Program.

Like Karluk, Akhiok will probably not feel any direct affects as a result of OCS development. While it is closer to the lease sale area, Akhiok is almost totally void of the facilities necessary for an on-shore service facility. If the oil industry decides to build new service base facilities in a remote location, it seems likely that they will choose a site more convenient to the entire development area than Akhiok. However, the residents and city government in the community must be prepared for some indirect impacts. Again, similar to Karluk, Akhiok might find their community and its environs in demand for recreation uses and tourism. Preparation for those impacts should involve cohesive community goals and subsequent implementation policies through the City of Akhiok and the Kodiak Island Borough.

## KARLUK

The village of Karluk is located on the Karluk River, on the east coast of Kodiak Island. It is primarily a commercial fishing village, offering seasonal employment. The Karluk village is physically split in half by the Karluk Lagoon. Transportation between the two sides is either via skiff or by foot over a mile long sand and gravel spit that encloses the front of the lagoon. A foot bridge crosses the Karluk River at its outlet allowing access to the spit and the village store.

The water supply is provided mainly from surface water, and individual wells. There is a small dam that distributes water to 11 homes. Sewage disposal is through private septic tanks and privies. A city dump is used for solid waste disposal. Karluk has no central source of electricity; although many of the homes have individual generators. There is one telephone in Karluk located in the Community Hall.

There are no highway links to other parts of Alaska and no locally maintained roads. The state operates a 1,400 foot gravel airfield. Kodiak Western Airlines services the community with three flights a week with amphibious aircraft. The only other modes of transportation available are charter and private planes or boats. Transportation within the village is primarily via boardwalks. Many of the boardwalks are badly deteriorated and need replacing.

Karluk has no local police force; the State Troopers from Kodiak provide law enforcement. There are five volunteer firemen; and no firefighting equipment in the village other than fire extinguishers.

Karluk Elementary School accommodates Kindergarten through 8th grade, and is operated by the Kodiak Island Borough. There are two teachers and a student enrollment of 28. The school is currently in need of renovation including some structural repair.

Health needs are currently met by a clinic, staffed with one health aide. A public health nurse services Karluk on a visitation basis. Within the village is also a community hall, post office and a church.

Because of Karluk's location on the western side of Kodiak Island and its lack of community facilities, it is unlikely that it would be the site of any facilities directly related to OCS development. It could feel an impact in terms of increased tourism, hunting and fishing as a result of dramatic increases in population elsewhere in Kodiak Island Borough. Decisions need to be made concerning the degree to which these impacts are to be encouraged or discouraged. Implementation of land use regulations by the Kodiak Island Borough could have a significant effect on the availability of facilities to accommodate travelers and tourists. The involvement of the area residents is essential to this decision process. However, delays could result in unplanned and unwanted impacts.

## LARSEN BAY

The City of Larsen Bay is located 62 miles west-southwest of Kodiak near the mouth of Larsen Bay. It is situated on the west shore of Uyak Bay on the west coast of Kodiak Island. Larsen Bay was formally founded in 1911 when a cannery was constructed there, and Larsen Bay was incorporated as a second-class city in 1974. Prior to that, the area was inhabited for at least 2,000 years.

The economy of Larson Bay is primarily based on fishing and cannery work, although there is potential for recreation and tourist-oriented employment relating to fishing and hunting.

There are no local police in Larsen Bay, and law enforcement services are provided by the State Troopers from Kodiak. The volunteer fire department consists of 22 volunteers although there is no firefighting equipment other than fire extinguishers.

There are no roads to any other part of Kodiak Island from Larson Bay and none of the local roads are maintained. Several miles of new road is currently being built in Larsen Bay by the BIA. The roads are not being constructed to State Highway Department standards, consequently they will not be maintained by the state. This presents a problem since the City of Larsen Bay does not have street maintenance capability.

Transportation to and from the village is provided by Kodiak Western Airlines as well as private aircraft, boat, and charters. A new 4000 foot gravel runway has recently been completed. It is operated by the State Division of Aviation and is developed to standards that should be adequate for twin engine aircraft. There is also a 10,000 foot seaplane landing area in Larsen Bay.

Water is provided on an individual basis from wells and springs within the community. Sewage disposal is again provided on an individual basis. There are 24 privies and 12 septic tanks, all operated by individual owners. Electricity is provided by the individual home owner; solid waste is disposed by either burning it or piling it on the beach to be taken away by the tide.

Health facilities include a small clinic and one health aid. The services of a public health nurse from Kodiak are provided on a visitation basis. The school at Larsen Bay handles grades kindergarten through eight and is operated by the Borough. There is an enrollment of 18 students handled by one teacher. The community also has a community hall, two churches, and a post office.

There are a total of 31 housing units at Larsen Bay. Twenty-nine of those are single units, and there is one duplex.

As with other villages located on the western side of Kodiak Island, it is unlikely that Larsen Bay will be directly impacted by industrialization due to OCS development. However, the potential for secondary or indirect impact is quite high. Larsen Bay is an especially scenic community and already has a reputation as a popular hunting and fishing spot among residents of Kodiak, as well as the mainland. A dramatic population increase in Kodiak would undoubtedly bring a corresponding increase in tourism pressure in Larsen Bay. At present, the community does not have facilities such as hotels, restaurants, or camping grounds to handle a significant increase in tourist trade. A decision should be made by the community in the near future whether or not such an increase is desirable, and implementation of that decision should begin as soon as possible.

This is especially important in Larsen Bay since there are numerous archeological sites in the villages and the surrounding area. Well preserved artifacts are common. Their presence could easily attract amateur archeologists and artifact hunters. The result could be disastrous in terms of the loss of historical information and heritage as well as a severe impact on the lifestyles of the community if it is unprepared.

## OLD HARBOR

Old Harbor is situated on a rocky shelf on the west shore of Sitkalidak Strait, 56 miles southwest of Kodiak on Kodiak Island. The village fronts onto a long, narrow, sand and gravel beach. It was originally established in 1884. The City of Old Harbor was incorporated as a second class city in 1966. It has a population of approximately 315 people.

The economy of Old Harbor is based entirely upon commercial fishing and processing; although at the present time, the processing industry is closed down due to the lack of a usable industrial water supply. The Kodiak Island Borough has recently begun a project to provide a water supply through HUD grants made available under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Seafood around Old Harbor is plentiful including commercial quantities of king crab, tanner crab, shrimp and salmon. In fact, one of the best shrimp grounds in the Kodiak Island Group is located near Old Harbor. Also, the community is located near Alitak Bank which is consistently one of the highest producing king crab grounds in the islands. Other seafood species, such as scallops and clams, are available in potentially commercial quantities.

In March of 1975, the processing plant on the floating freezer ship "Sonya" burned. Due to the lack of an industrial water supply, no new processing facilities have been built. This has dealt a severe economic blow to the community since the work force of approximately 70 people, as well as 30 fishing vessels, have been idle. However, through the use of the available HUD funds, it is anticipated that the new water system will be completed within a year, thus allowing the processing industry to get reestablished.

Old Harbor has a barge dock which accommodates private boats and a 2,000 foot gravel runway and commercial air services are provided by Kodiak Western Airlines on a scheduled six flights per week basis. At this time Old Harbor has no road connections with other parts of Alaska and the roads within the community are maintained by the city. Old Harbor was served by the state ferry system at one time, however service was stopped when the Sonya was permanently moored at the dock. Now that the Sonya is gone, the dock is available and plans are being made for its expansion. This should provide adequate facilities to re-establish ferry service to the village.

Because of its location and physical confinement, Old Harbor has extremely limited potential of expansion of housing and community facilities. The 1968 the Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Development Plan indicated plans to build a bridge between two spits across a saltwater lagoon to

the northeast. That bridge is now completed and a road extends across the bridge to that area. This allows the development of new housing on the northeast side of the lagoon about one mile from the existing village. Topography is relatively gentle in this area, thus community expansion will be less difficult than is the case at the existing village site. Forty-five units of HUD/BIA housing will be constructed in this area during the summer and fall of 1977.

Water for the residents is currently provided through a dam and holding tank with a gravity system to the homes. Sewage disposal is provided through a public health service sewer system that operates on a community septic tank. Electrical power is provided to 58 consumers through diesel generation. The entire village is served with a phone system that was installed recently. It provides both local and long distance telephone capabilities to individual homes.

Fire protection is provided to the village by the City of Old Harbor. They have a volunteer fire department with a part-time firechief and one fire truck. The truck does need some repairs.

The community has a Russian Orthodox Church, a community building, a post office, library, theater, and two stores. The school in Old Harbor is operated by the Borough and serves grades Kindergarten through ten. There are 97 students enrolled and 6 teachers.

Old Harbor's location on the southeastern portion of Kodiak Island and the fact that it is protected from the open seas of the Gulf of Alaska make it a potential site for development of onshore facilities to serve OCS development. This potential is confirmed by the fact that the village corporation has already been approached by representatives of the oil industry in an attempt to buy property in the area.

The utilization of a site in or near Old Harbor for OCS related on-shore services facilities would result in major changes and/or disruptions of the current economy, life style and physical characteristics of the community. At present, Old Harbor does not have the necessary facilities that would be required for a service base facility. These include adequate water supply, port facilities, an adequate airport, housing and other utilities. The cost of providing these facilities would be extremely high and is beyond the fiscal capacity of the city. If a decision is made by the oil industry to attempt to develop a service base in Old Harbor, it should be reviewed with respect to the community goals, economic implementation and environmental impacts. The Borough, the City of Old Harbor, and the Regional and Village Native Corporations have the combined resources to negate such a decision or, if OCS facilities are deemed appropriate in Old Harbor, to control their development. This subject should receive immediate attention by all parties concerned.

## OUZINKIE

The City of Ouzinkie is located on the west coast of Spruce Island northeast of Kodiak Island. Spruce Island is separated from Kodiak Island by Narrow Strait. The City of Ouzinkie was incorporated as a second-class city in 1967. The economic base is primarily commercial fishing.

As with the other villages there is no local police in Ouzinkie. Law enforcement services are provided by the State Troopers from Kodiak. There are a total of 24 volunteer firefighters with no firefighting equipment other than individual fire extinguishers.

Ouzinkie has no highway link with other parts of Kodiak, and none of the local roads are maintained. There is no airstrip in Ouzinkie; although the State Division of Aviation has indicated plans to build a new airstrip on the north side of the village. The community is served on a scheduled basis by Kodiak Western Airlines from the City of Kodiak. There are six scheduled flights per week; in addition, charter flights are available to the village.

The City of Ouzinkie supplies water to the community through a central distribution system. Water is obtained from a small creek and piped into a 100,000 gallon storage tank. The system has deteriorated in recent years and is currently being upgraded by the Public Health Service. Sewage disposal is handled by two methods: either individual septic tanks or a number of small sewage disposal systems that accommodate from 2 to 6 houses. Electrical power is provided to the residents by the City of Ouzinkie. The distribution system is deteriorating and needs to be upgraded. Some electrical distribution lines are laying on the ground year round. This causes a "leakage" of power from the system. There are five large electrical generators in the village. They include a 50 KW plant, a 65 KW plant (in use), a 75 KW plant, an 85 KW plant and a 150 KW plant. Only the 65KW plant is currently operatable, although it is believed that all of the rest are repairable. The 65 KW plant is not adequate to serve the electrical power demand of the village.

Solid waste is disposed of either at the new landfill site built by the Kodiak Island Borough or through the traditional method of depositing garbage on the beach. The landfill is located approximately 1/2 mile from the village site and is used only by residents who have a means of hauling waste.

As in the previously described villages, health services are provided through a small clinic with one public health aide. Public health nursing services are provided on a visitation basis from Kodiak. The school in Ouzinkie is operated by the Borough and includes grades one through eight. There are three teachers who handle an enrollment of 42 students.

This community has a Community Center, two churches, and a post office. Total number of housing units in Ouzinkie is 41, including one duplex.

Ouzinkie is located near several OCS lease tracts that have been identified by the oil industry as areas of high interest. Consequently, there is a possibility that Ouzinkie could be affected by OCS development. If any oil related facilities or personnel were to be located there, a significant disruption of the community could result. While there is currently no seafood transportation to Ouzinkie other than fishing boats, road and ferry access is possible.

According to the Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Plan (Tryck Nyman and Hayes, 1968, p.135) there are long range plans to upgrade an existing trail to a road from Monashka Bay near Kodiak to Neve Cove opposite Ouzinkie. From there, either a vehicular or passenger ferry could be operated to the town site. Pressure and/or financing from the oil industry could conceivably make this a reality in the foreseeable future. Since Ouzinkie has a partially protected natural harbor, the construction of improved year-round surface transportation links could make it a prime candidate for on-shore service facilities related to OCS development. As in the case of other outlying villages on Kodiak Island, this eventuality should be given considerable attention, and plans should be made both by the City and the Kodiak Island Borough to either discourage or control any oil related activities.

Ouzinkie also has significant tourism and historical potential. Elk and deer hunting, as well as fishing, are good in the area. There is also a Russian Orthodox Mission Chapel located at the southern end of Spruce Island that has been almost continuously occupied since 1790. These attractions will bring tourists and sportsmen to the area in increasing numbers as OCS development occurs. Community goals and preparation are essential if these impacts are to be successfully dealt with.

## PORT LIONS

The City of Port Lions is located on Settler Cove near the mouth of Kizhuyak Bay, on the north coast of Kodiak Island. In comparison with the other communities around Kodiak Island, Port Lions is a relatively recent community. However its residents have been inhabitants of the Kodiak Islands for many years. Port Lions was located and built in Settler Cove in 1964 after the March 27th earthquake. The original people of Port Lions had formally been residents of the village of Afognak. They were forced to find a new townsite after the tidal waves and subsequent tidal action inundated Afognak with water. The site of the village had subsided five feet as a result of the earthquake. A complete new town was built in Settler Cove with the help of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Lions Club and various other public and private organizations. Initially 44 homes, one school, and a Community Hall were built and provided with water and sewer service. Since that time, Port Lions has become one of the fastest growing communities on Kodiak Island. It was incorporated as a second-class city in 1966.

The economy and employment in Port Lions is based primarily upon commercial fishing and seafood processing. A large Wakefield Processing Plant in Port Lions burned down in 1975 and has been replaced by a smaller floating processor. The cannery is located across Settler Cove from Port Lions on Peregebni Point. It is connected to the town via a gravel road around the cove. There is a small sawmill in Port Lions; however, it is not currently operating. Other commercial establishments in Port Lions include a cafe, a hotel or lodge, and a general store.

Port Lions is the only outlying village on Kodiak Island that has provided a local police force. At present, the city has budgeted for one paid police officer. Additional law enforcement services are provided by the Kodiak Headquarters of the State Troopers, 19 air-miles away. Fire protection is provided by 17 volunteer firemen and one fire truck.

Additional community facilities include the administrative offices of the City and Port Lions Native Corporation which are located in the Community Hall. It also serves as a public meeting hall and City Council chambers. Port Lions also has a public library which is operated through joint agreements with the Kodiak Public Library in the City of Kodiak.

The Port Lions telephone system is unique with respect to other outlying villages on Kodiak Island in that it serves the entire community, as well as providing direct dialing capabilities throughout the state and nation. There are currently 68 subscribers to the telephone service.

Cable television is also available to the residents of Port Lions. The television service costs \$30 per month and installation charge is \$75. Health facilities include a clinic with one doctor and one public health aide; a public health nurse is also dispatched from Kodiak on a visitation basis. Port Lions also has a post office with daily airmail service, although, like the City of Kodiak, there is no house-to-house delivery.

Utilities in Port Lions include a community water supply and distribution system that has recently been improved (1976) to provide adequate service to the existing community as well as the potential for future expansion. There is currently a 13.1 thousand gallon community sewer system that serves a large portion of the community; however, many of the residents still rely on individual septic systems. The community is in need of an adequate treatment plant in compliance with federal and state regulations. Electrical power is provided through the Kodiak Electrical Association. The offices of KEA are located in the City of Kodiak, however the generating plant is located in Port Lions.

Transportation facilities to and from Port Lions and within the community are also better than is found in other outlying villages on Kodiak Island. The community has a gravel-surfaced street system, slightly over one mile of which is maintained by the City. In addition, there is 4.2 miles of state roads in the area. Port Lions street system is the only village system in the Kodiak Islands that has street lights.

External transportation services are available through both air and marine carriers. Kodiak Western Airlines provides six flights per week to Port Lions. In addition, Klondike Airways utilizes a city-operated 2,600 foot gravel airstrip to the northeast of the community and provides flights on Monday, Wednesday and Friday between Anchorage and Port Lions. This service was begun in 1976.

Port Lions is also served by the Alaska Marine Highways System. The ferry "Tustumena" visits Port Lions weekly except for three months during the winter, at which time it undergoes yearly maintenance and repairs. Additional transportation services are provided to Port Lions from Kodiak via charter aircraft, as well as privately owned aircraft and boats.

Port Lions does not currently have a small boat harbor but an investigation of possible alternative sites has been done. It is conceivable, with cooperation between all levels of government, that a facility could be constructed in Settler Cove by the early 1980's.

The school in Port Lions is operated by the Kodiak Island Borough and handles Kindergarten through grade 10. The school was built in 1964 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the time the community was moved to its present location. The school includes four classrooms and four teachers. At present the additional classroom space as well as recreation and career facilities are being investigated by the school district. There are in excess of 70 students in the school at present. Housing in Port Lions consists of 67 single family units.

As is the case with most other villages on Kodiak Island, Port Lions offers excellent recreation opportunities that will undoubtedly draw the attention of increasing numbers of tourists as the population increases in Kodiak. Snowmobiling has become an active sport and the local snowmobile club has established a winter trail between Kodiak and Port Lions. Hunting and fishing are both good in the surrounding areas and the presence of both a lodge and restaurant make the potential for related tourism extremely high. This potential is heightened by the commercial transportation services as well as the fact that the community is only seven miles by water from Anton Larsen Bay where a boat launching ramp is located on the road system that leads to the City of Kodiak.

If Port Lions is to develop its recreational potential, action will have to be taken by the City, as well as the Kodiak Island Borough, to maintain and possibly expand tourist accommodations, encourage the expansion of marine highway service, and possibly engage in a public relations campaign to publicize the recreational and scenic assets of the community. Tourism offers a high potential for expanding and diversifying the Port Lions economy and can probably be developed on a continuing basis throughout the foreseeable future. However, this development should be encouraged only after the best interest of the community and the city are considered.

Like Ouzinkie, Port Lions is relatively close to OCS lease sale areas. While Settler Cove offers a semi-protected harbor and the community does have a number of the needed facilities and utilities, its situation is similar to that of Akhiok in that it is less than ideally suited from a locational standpoint for the site of onshore service facilities. Since much of the lease sale area is to the southeast of Kodiak Island, the distances traveled from Port Lions would be relatively high when compared with other sites that could be utilized for OCS service facilities. However, if oil discoveries were made primarily in the north end of the lease sale, Port Lions could potentially be impacted.

Port Lions is probably the best equipped of the outlying villages on Kodiak Island to handle such industrialization, due to its relatively high level of community facilities and utilities; however, the degree of impact created by such industrialization, if it were to occur in or near the City, would completely change the physical and socio-economic characteristics that currently exist. The possibility of this eventuality should be monitored closely and the community attitudes towards such industrialization should be determined. This would allow for the preparation of plans and implementation policies to either discourage or to direct the growth of OCS related oil facilities that might be proposed for Port Lions.

## HOUSING INVENTORY

The ability of the Kodiak community to keep pace with the demands for housing that will be generated by OCS development will determine to a significant degree what the impact that development will have. The following section of the report will describe the housing situation as it exists in Kodiak today.

The basis of the Housing Inventory is an actual count of housing conducted in Kodiak during the Summer and Fall of 1976. A "windshield" survey was carried out in August which involved driving all of the streets and roads on the road system from Monashka Bay to Chiniak, including all the streets within the urban area. Both base maps and aerial photos were used to augment the windshield survey. In addition to counting the number of units, the survey also noted the condition of each residential building within the area of road system. The condition categories were broken down as follows:

Good All new housing; housing in obvious excellent or above average and average condition; no major structural defects or deficiencies from an outward appearance.

Fair - Basically structurally sound from an outward appearance; no obvious wall or roof structural defects; possibly in need of minor repairs such as window or door frame repair or replacement, or roof repair or replacement; obviously livable and safe for habitation.

Poor - Structural integrity of the building is questionable as evidenced by sagging walls or roof or foundation defects or other problems that indicate that the dwelling is in need of major renovation.

Additional information was gathered concerning vacancies, rents, construction costs, and construction activity in Kodiak. Aerial photos were also sent to each of the remote villages and population centers. Each building on the photos was identified and residential buildings were noted by the number of units they contained. Where information was not available, estimates were made based on the 1970 census information. The housing information presented for villages does not include the condition of units. It does include the information gathered concerning total numbers of units. Since the great majority of population growth and economic activity generated by OCS development is expected to be within the area serviced by the road system, the scope of this study did not include detailed on-site surveys in each of the villages. However, the information gathered does provide data on total numbers of residential units, both in the urban area and the villages. Figure 14 shows the estimated total housing count for the Kodiak Island Borough.

Fig. 14 - Estimated Total Housing Count\*

<u>Area</u>	<u># Residential Units</u>
Road System Area	1,973
Coast Guard	557
Old Harbor	66
Port Lions	60
Ouzinkie	40
Larsen Bay	31
Ahkiok	25
Karluk	25
Remainder of KIB	20
<hr/>	
TOTAL	2,791

\*Does not count group quarters associated with Canneries or Coast Guard Barracks.

Source: Simpson Usher Jones, Inc., 1976.

## HOUSING SURVEY

The Housing Survey of the area serviced by the road system revealed several significant characteristics of the housing stock in Kodiak. One of the most interesting and encouraging facts is that the great majority of residential structures in that area are in fair to good condition. As can be seen by Figure 15, almost 75% of all the housing units are in fair to good condition. The number of units in poor condition (9.7%) is quite low and should not be considered a serious problem. Trailers were identified separately in the housing survey; however, there was no attempt to classify them as good, fair or poor since most have metal skins and it is difficult to determine their condition from an outward appearance.

Fig. 15: Housing By Condition Including Trailers

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Good	839	42.5%
Fair	625	31.7%
Poor	192	9.7%
Trailers	317	16.1%
<hr/>		
TOTALS	1973	100.0%

Source: Simpson Usher Jones, Inc., 1976

The distribution of residential structures by number units per building is also significant. This is shown in Figure 16. As can be seen by that table, almost 69% of all housing units are in single family dwellings. An extremely small percentage of units are in the medium sized apartments. A higher than expected number, almost 16%, are in the larger apartment buildings (nine units and up). Many of these larger apartment buildings have been built in recent years in response to the growing housing needs. The same characteristics are evident in Figure

Fig. 16: Standard Housing By Number Of Units Per Building

<u>Units Per Building</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	1141	68.9%
2 - 3	180	10.9%
4 - 8	88	5.3%
9 -	247	14.9%
<hr/>		
TOTALS	1656	100.0%

Source: Simpson Usher Jones, Inc., 1976

The same characteristics are evident in Figure 17 which shows the housing by density, type and condition. 87.9% of those units in buildings containing nine or more units are considered in good condition with only 12.1% in fair condition and none in poor condition. Also, almost half of all apartment units are in the larger buildings. This shows a definite trend toward more intensive use of residential land, which can be attributed to a relative scarcity of such land and subsequent higher cost.

Fig. 17: Standard Housing Type & Condition

Units per Building	Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	479	42.0	487	42.0	175	15.3	1141	100
2 - 3	107	59.5	65	36.1	8	4.4	180	100
4 - 8	36	40.9	43	48.9	9	10.2	88	100
9 -	217	87.9	30	12.1	0	0	247	100
TOTALS	839	50.7%	625	37.7%	192	11.6%	1656	100%

Source: Simpson Usher Jones, Inc., 1976

The middle density apartment units fared substantially worse from a condition standpoint. Almost 49% were considered in fair condition with less than 4% in good condition and 10% in poor condition. The group with the highest number of poor units was the single family homes with 15.3% of the units in poor condition. The good and fair units split almost evenly at approximately 42% each.

In general, the condition of standard housing in Kodiak is quite good with 50.7% of the units (not including mobile homes) considered good and 37.7% considered fair with only 11.6% in poor condition. It must be remembered that these condition ratings consider only the outward appearance and apparent structural integrity. They do not consider such amenities as landscaping, trim paint, interiors, etc.

When the housing conditions and density are examined on a neighborhood basis some very definite characteristics begin to appear. For the purposes of this study the area with contiguous roads was divided into 12 different homogeneous neighborhoods. All the housing information was tabulated according to these areas. (See map 8 and 9.) The tables on that map show housing by condition for each of the 12 areas. A review of that information shows that the Baranof Heights area has by far the highest percentage of dwelling units in good shape. There are several reasons why this would be true. First of all it is a relatively new area with portions of it still being developed. Also because the property has both sewer and water as well as a view, the land within the Baranof Heights area is of relatively high value. Consequently, due to financing requirements, the value of the residential units tend to be higher.

**DOWNTOWN AREA**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	76	25	25	26	0	76
2-3 UNITS	15	17	13	0	-	30
4-6 UNITS	3	12	6	0	-	18
OVER	4	109	30	-	-	139
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263</b>

**MISSION ROAD AREA WITHIN CITY**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	224	73	92	59	3	227
2-3 UNITS	36	38	32	2	-	72
4-6 UNITS	3	4	4	5	-	13
OVER	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>115</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>312</b>

**KADIAK SUBDIVISION AREA**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	22	16	4	2	2	24
2-3 UNITS	3	4	2	0	-	6
4-6 UNITS	0	0	0	0	-	0
OVER	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>

**MONASHKA BAY**



**ALEUTIAN HOMES AREA**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	304	73	129	2	0	304
2-3 UNITS	2	7	2	0	-	4
4-6 UNITS	0	0	0	0	-	0
OVER	4	40	0	0	-	40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>115</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>348</b>

**MONASHKA BAY AREA**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	10	14	1	3	14	32
2-3 UNITS	0	0	0	0	-	0
4-6 UNITS	0	0	0	0	-	0
OVER	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>

**MISSION ROAD AREA OUTSIDE CITY**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	85	29	33	23	151	246
2-3 UNITS	3	2	4	0	-	6
4-6 UNITS	1	0	4	0	-	4
OVER	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>256</b>

**ERSKINE SUBDIVISION AREA**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	52	15	22	0	0	57
2-3 UNITS	6	14	2	0	-	16
4-6 UNITS	3	10	13	0	-	23
OVER	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108</b>

**ISLAND LAKE AREA**

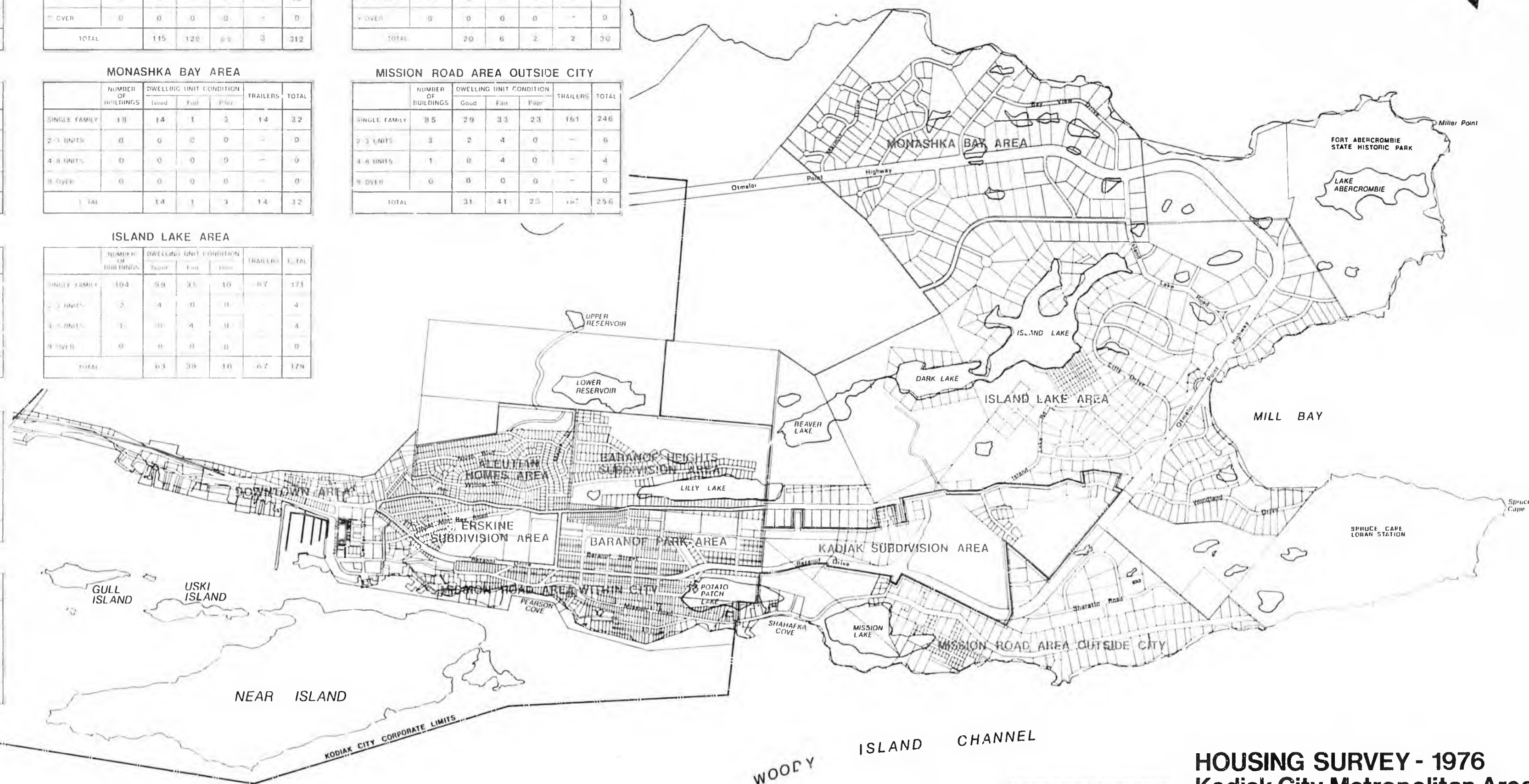
	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	104	59	35	10	67	171
2-3 UNITS	3	4	0	0	-	4
4-6 UNITS	1	0	4	0	-	4
OVER	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>179</b>

**BARANOF HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION AREA**

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	52	51	4	2	3	60
2-3 UNITS	5	0	4	2	-	14
4-6 UNITS	2	4	0	1	-	5
OVER	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>

**BARANOF PARK AREA**

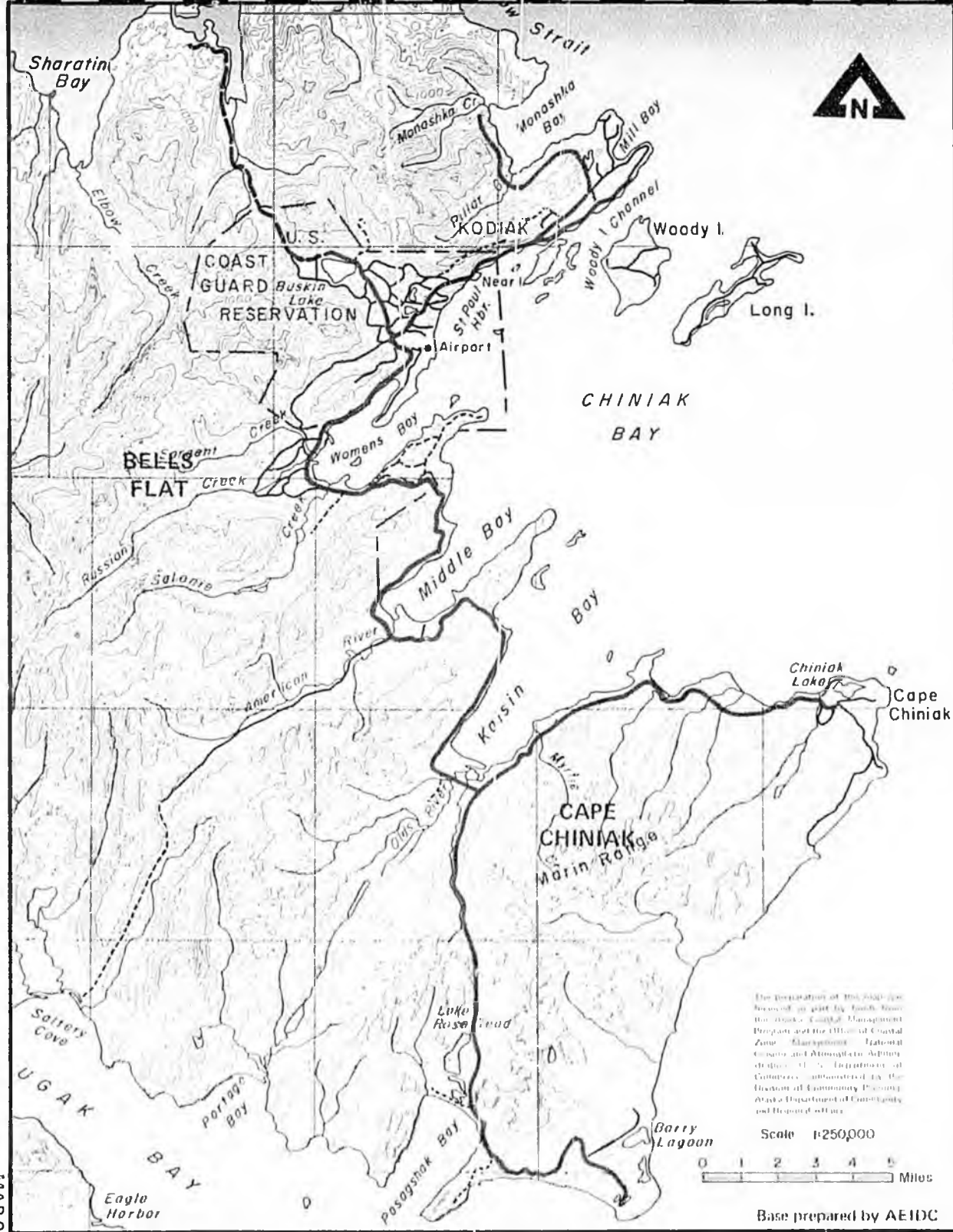
	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	42	91	22	12	22	147
2-3 UNITS	12	16	0	2	-	18
4-6 UNITS	4	3	17	0	-	20
OVER	0	32	0	0	-	32
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>149</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>226</b>



**HOUSING SURVEY - 1976  
Kodiak City Metropolitan Area**

The preparation of this map was financed in part by funds from the Alaska Coastal Management Program and the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, and administered by the Division of Community Planning, Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Prepared by Simpson Usher Jones Inc. for Kodiak Island Borough



	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	53	8	4	23	18	53
2-3 UNITS	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-8 UNITS	-	-	-	-	-	-
9- OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		8	4	23	18	53

	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	DWELLING UNIT CONDITION			TRAILERS	TOTAL
		Good	Fair	Poor		
SINGLE FAMILY	60	10	16	13	21	60
2-3 UNITS	1	-	-	2	-	2
4-8 UNITS	-	-	-	-	-	-
9- OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		10	16	15	21	62

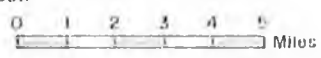
— State Maintained Roads  
 - - - Summer Maintenance Only

# NORTHEAST PORTION KODIAK ISLAND HOUSING SURVEY/STATE ROADS

Prepared by Simpson Usher Jones Inc. for Kodiak Island Borough.

The preparation of this map was financed in part by funds from the Alaska Coastal Management Program and the Office of Coastal Zone Management. Technical assistance and information were provided by the Department of Community Planning, Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development.

Scale 1:250,000



Base prepared by AEIDC

The area that has the highest concentration of poor units is Bell Flat. There were only 53 dwelling units within Bell Flat housing at the time of the survey. The majority of them are World War II structures that are substantially substandard in terms of building code requirements. Many of these buildings are Quonset huts which have been converted into dwellings.

The area that has the highest concentration of fair units is the Aleutian Homes. This is one of the densest areas in Kodiak, and while most of the units within the Aleutian Homes area are structurally sound and safe for habitation, many of them are in need of relatively major maintenance. It is expected that this type of maintenance will be encouraged with the completion of the paving and drainage project that is currently underway in that area.

Another area which has a high concentration of fair units and a higher than normal concentration of poor units is the Mission Road area within the city limits. There are several reasons for this. First, this is one of the older neighborhoods in Kodiak and many of the houses are quite old and in need of repair. They are also interspersed with commercial and industrial uses along the waterfront. This situation is not conducive to residential land uses; consequently, houses are not maintained in as good condition as they would be in a location more suited to residential uses.

The area that has the highest concentration of trailers is the Mission Road area outside the city. This area has traditionally had a high number of mobile homes, both in courts and on individual lots. The majority of mobile homes are in trailer courts within that area. The Monashka Bay area also has a high percentage of mobile homes, although the majority of these are on individual lots and are owner occupied. It is anticipated that many of those are placed there as temporary dwellings until permanent homes can be constructed. The majority of standard construction homes in this area are relatively new, but their size and character vary greatly.

Characteristics of housing density also differ between various areas indicated on Map 8. Figure 18, on the following page, shows the number of residential units per building by neighborhood. As should be expected, the area with the highest concentration of larger apartment buildings (nine units per building and up) is the downtown area. 52.9% of the dwelling units within that area are within the larger buildings. The second highest concentration of larger apartment units (31.3%) is in the Baranof Heights area. The number of single family units in these two districts correspond to the number of larger apartments, with 28.9% in downtown being single family homes and 49.6% in Baranof Heights being single family homes.

The Erskine Subdivision area, which is adjacent to downtown, has a high percentage of small and medium size apartments. Forty-three percent of the dwelling units in this area consist of two to eight unit apartment buildings and the remainder of the dwelling units are single family homes.

Fig. 18: Number Of Units Per Building By Area

Area	Single Family		2-3 Units		4-8 Units		9+ Units		TOTAL
	# of Units	% of Total	# of Units	% of Total	# of Units	% of Total	# of Units	% of Total	
Downtown	76	28.9%	30	11.4%	18	6.8%	139	52.9%	263
Aleutian Homes	304	87.4%	4	1.1%	0	0	40	11.5%	348
Baranof Heights	57	49.6%	14	12.2%	8	6.9%	36	31.3%	115
Baranof Park	125	63.5%	24	12.2%	16	8.1%	32	16.2%	197
Erskine Subdivision	57	57.0%	18	18.0%	25	25.0%	0	0	100
Mission Road within City	224	72.5%	72	23.3%	13	4.2%	0	0	309
Mission Road outside City	85	89.5%	6	6.3%	4	4.2%	0	0	95
Kodiak Subdivision	22	78.6%	6	21.4%	0	0	0	0	28
Island Lake	104	98.0%	4	3.5%	4	3.5%	0	0	112
Monashka Bay	18	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Bell Flat	35	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Chiniak	34	94.4%	2	5.6%	0	0	0	0	36
TOTALS	1,141	68.9%	180	10.9%	88	5.3%	247	19.9%	1,656

Source: Simpson Usher Jones, 1976

The remainder of the area surveyed has a high percentage of single family homes. In fact, the lowest percentage of single family homes in neighborhoods other than those described above is Baranof Park which is 63.5% single family. The remaining neighborhoods have a higher ratio than that.

The pattern of residential development that has occurred in Kodiak is common for growing communities. The highest concentration of high density residential development has been in or near the city center. Also in that area there is a relatively high percentage of fair and poor buildings. The residential areas immediately adjacent to the city center have a high percentage of units in fair to good condition. As you move out of town, especially towards Chiniak, the percentage of poor housing increases. This type of residential development is reflective of historical development trends. It indicates a formerly small, more rural community has begun to consolidate near the urban center. It is also reflected in the land values, which are generally higher near the city center, causing residential structures to be more expensive and better maintained. However, as the commercial core grows and land values increase further, the desirability of land in and immediately adjacent to the core for residential use decreases from a living environment as well as an investment standpoint.

This trend could become more pronounced and more significant in the future. If it continues as it is currently progressing, the desirability for residential uses in or near downtown will probably deteriorate. This is due to a combination of the lack of residential amenities, and the possible desire on the part of property owners to develop higher value commercial structures. The result could be a downtown area that offers little opportunity for quality residential units within walking distance. The long range ramifications that this would have on the economic viability of people-oriented retail establishments in the downtown is significant. This subject should be addressed in the Kodiak Island Borough's planning program before rapid development begins in response to OCS related demands.

Overall, the housing stock is in good condition. Unfortunately, the supply of housing is short. This problem will also have to be dealt with as economic development occurs more rapidly. The impact of OCS development on housing will be severe; consequently, programs and policies must now be developed to prepare for that impact and to assure that Kodiak can maintain its relatively high-quality housing stock.

#### CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Residential construction activity has been increasing in recent years although the degree of increase has been somewhat erratic, as shown in Figure 19. In 1975 there was a dramatic increase in the number of units built over previous years.(43) This is primarily due to two large multi-family projects that were begun during that year. The number of single family units in 1975 actually decreased over 1974. In general,

housing construction peaked in 1974 and 1975 and has now begun a slight decline. It is anticipated that housing construction will increase again in 1977, well above previous levels of the early 70's.(44)

Fig. 19: Historical Construction Activity\*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Single-Family Units</u>	<u>Mult-Family Units</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	12	4	*	16
1972	18	50	*	68
1973	14	12	*	26
1974	26	0	*	26
1975	26	107	*	133
1976	69	10	55	134
TOTAL	165	183	55	403

\* Prior to 1975, construction reports are not available outside the city limits of Kodiak. Consequently, 1971 through 1974 figures do not include those areas.

Source: Kodiak Island Borough  
Simpson Usher Jones, Inc. 1976

Map 10 shows the type and location of residential structure that has been occurring in the Kodiak area this year. It is interesting to note that the highest concentration of new construction is immediately adjacent to the area with the highest concentration of remodels and alterations. This denotes upgrading of the Aleutian Homes area as was predicted to occur as streets were improved. There is a substantial amount of additional land available in the Russel Estates area to the north and northwest of Baranof Heights Subdivision. This area will probably continue to be the center of substantial new construction in the next few years. The area is served with both water and sewer utilities, and as such, is very attractive for new home construction.

#### CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Constuction costs in Kodiak for residential units generally range from \$35 to \$40 per square foot for the average home.(45) This makes it possible to build a basic three-bedroom house with a garage for approximately \$60,000 to \$80,000 depending upon the size of the building, the amenities involved, and other variables. Assuming it costs \$70,000 to