

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1299 SCRA SB 261 - SB 347

1299

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ORIGINAL.

APPENDIX B

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE I. Development of Depositions & Testimony of Aleut People

Personnel

Project coordinator	\$2,000 mo x 6 mo	\$12,000	
Translator/assistant	1,800 mo x 6 mo	10,800	
Secretary	1,200 mo x 6 mo	<u>7,200</u>	\$30,000

Fringe Benefits

\$30,000 x 20%		6,000	6,000
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Travel

2 trips Unalaska, St. Paul, Akutan per diem \$62 x 18 days		3,806	
		1,116	
2 trips Nikolski, St. George, Atka per diem \$62 x 18 days		4,219	
		1,116	
3 trips Nikolski/Unalaska rnd trp (testify) per diem \$62 x 3 persons x 3 days		360	
		558	
3 trips Akutan/Unalaska rnd trp (testify) per diem \$62 x 3 persons x 3 days		396	
		558	
3 trips St. George/St. Paul rnd trp (testify) per diem \$62 x 3 x 3 days		180	
		558	
3 trips Atka/Anchorage per diem \$62 x 3 persons x 6 days		2,238	
		<u>1,116</u>	16,221

Office Expenses

Space rental \$300 x 6 mo		1,800	
Typewriter rental \$50 x 6 mo		300	
Desk and chair rental \$60 mo x 6 mo		360	
Recorders 2 x \$200		400	
Transcriber \$30 mo x 6 mo		180	
Telephone \$75 mo x 6 mo		600	
Postage \$75 mo x 6 mo		450	
Copier costs \$75 mo x 6 mo		450	
Supplies \$75 mo x 6 mo		<u>450</u>	4,990

Subtotal			57,211
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Indirect Charges

\$57,211 x 32.2% (Tribal Indirect Rate Determined by U. S. Government)		18,422	<u>18,422</u>
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Total			<u>\$ 75,633</u>
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Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE II. Aleut Relocation and Internment Videotape Documentary

Personnel

Executive producer 25 days x \$200	5,000	
Producer/director 25 days x \$190	4,750	
Cameraperson/sound 14 days x \$160	2,240	
Cameraperson/lights 14 days x \$160	2,240	
Commentator	<u>2,000</u>	\$16,230

Travel

1 trip to Nikolski (5 persons x \$670)	3,350	
per diem 5 persons x \$80 x 9 days	3,600	
1 trip to Ketchikan (5 persons x \$330)	1,650	
per diem 5 persons x \$80 x 9 days	3,600	
Charter - Ketchikan to Killisnoo and return	13,000	
weather contingency @ 10%	<u>1,300</u>	14,300

Equipment Rental

Camera 1 month x 2	2,000	
Sound equipment 1 month	500	
Lighting equipment 1 month	<u>500</u>	3,000

Freight Costs

Nikolski trip (equipment)	250	
Ketchikan trip	<u>250</u>	<u>500</u>

Subtotal		34,030
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Indirect Charges

\$34,030 x 13.4% (Tribal Off-Site Indirect Rate Determined by U. S. Government)		<u>4,560</u>
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Total		<u><u>\$38,590</u></u>
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Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE III. Government and Military Research Documentation

Persomnel

Research assistants:

Alaska based \$1,500 x 6 mo.	\$ 9,000	
Washington, D. C. based \$1,800 x 6 mo	<u>10,800</u>	\$19,800

Fringe

\$19,800 x 20%	3,960	3,960
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Travel

2 trips Anchorage/Washington, D. C. per diem \$64 x 10 days	1,792 500	
2 trips Anchorage/Seattle per diem \$50 x 10 days	816 <u>640</u>	3,748

Office Expenses

Office space \$200 mo x 6 mo	1,200	
1 typewriter \$50 mo x 6 mo	300	
Telephone \$100 mo x 6 mo	600	
Copier costs \$100 mo x 6 mo	<u>600</u>	<u>2,700</u>

Subtotal		\$30,208
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Indirect Charges

\$30,208 x 32.2% (Tribal Indirect Rate Determined by U. S. Government)		<u>9,727</u>
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Total		<u>\$39,935</u>
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Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association World War II Project
Proposed Budget 1981

PHASE IV. Legal Analysis and Research

<u>Legal Consultation</u> Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights	\$10,000
<u>Indirect Charges</u> \$10,000 x 13.4% (Tribal Off-Site Indirect Rate Determined by U. S. Government)	<u>1,340</u>
Total	<u>\$11,340</u>

APPENDIX C

ALEUTIAN/PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. is the regional non-profit arm of the Aleut Corporation, a regional corporation formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

The geographic location of the region lies in the direction west by southwest in the North Pacific and the Bering Sea. These islands stretch a distance of about 1,200 miles from the westernmost Attu Island to Sand Point in the Shumagins.

The corporate boundaries extend from the island of Atka, including the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea eastward, to the Shumagin Islands. The region includes an area of 1.5 million acres and encompasses thirteen communities of which two are not populated. The eleven communities served consist of the villages of Atka, Akutan, Belkofski, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, Nikolski, Sand Point, St. George, St. Paul and Unalaska.

The largest portion of the Aleutian Islands are within the boundaries of wildlife and military refuges. Dutch Harbor, one time a military stronghold during World War II is situated in the parallels of 49° 20' and 53° 40' and is currently the most active community in the regional fisheries industry.

The population of the Aleutian/Pribilof Region is centered in small cities and villages. King Cove, Sand Point and Unalaska are incorporated as first class cities. Akutan and St. Paul are incorporated as second class cities. The remaining communities are small villages. There are 3,207 stockholders currently enrolled to the Aleut Corporation, the profit corporation of the region.

Major economic industries include commercial fishing, shellfish crabbing and fur industries. The National Marine Fisheries Service operates the annual fur seal harvests on St. Paul Island under close supervision in guidelines with the International North Pacific Fur Seal Management Agreement of 1966. The tourist industry also plays a major role in the economy of the larger communities.

Archeological studies have determined that people lived on these islands for at least 8,000 years. Uncertainty still exists from not knowing where the prehistoric ancestors of the islands inhabitants came.

For the past 8,000 years, the sea has been the major shaping influence on Aleut culture. In the past 200 years under Russian and American influence, the Aleut people have begun the transition from subsistence to an economy based on earned income, a transition that has been difficult still not complete, and not satisfactory.

Today, unemployment remains high while subsistence resources are reduced through heavy offshore fishing pressure and the increasing sea otter population. Employment is often highly seasonal with corresponding low wages for the available unskilled job markets. Winter unemployment in the Aleutian/Pribilof Region often reaches 75%, roughly 10 times that of the national unemployment average.

With high unemployment comes a variety of related problems: frustration, feelings of relative deprivation, status loss, cultural loss, and in some cases an out migration of younger community members. Frustrations are increased by rising expectations and the fact that within the central Aleutians lies Dutch Harbor, one of the largest fishing industry ports

which employs approximately 5,000 people during the peak of harvesting fish. The problem seems to lie with the fact that industry in most cases will bring in the labor force from outside and not give the community members work.

Aleuts still look to the sea, but now perceive that the traditional subsistence resources, within modern acquisition and production fishing technology can provide the means to fully enter the earned income economy without leaving their region.

This vast region is served by two methods of transportation: (a) commercial air transportation by Reeve Aleutian Airways, which operates scheduled flights and by charter service with the Peninsula Airways and (b) ocean going freight shipping service operated by the Aleut Corporation owned "Alaska Shipping Company" plus numerous barge services to the larger communities. During the summer months, the Alaska Marine Highway System infrequently services communities of King Cove and Sand Point.

Prior to 1976 when the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association became incorporated, the organizations functions were separated by two organizations. The Aleut League was organized by few individuals in 1966. Later the Aleutian Planning Commission evolved for improving community needs. These two organizations incorporated in 1976 as the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. The association's functions were to administer grants funded by federal, state and private charitable programs in order to advance the overall economic, social and cultural development of the people within the Aleutian/Pribilof region.

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. is directed by an eleven member Board of Directors. Each community of the Aleutian/Pribilof region elects a member from their village to represent their community on the board. The Board of Directors

meets in the offices of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association in Anchorage, Alaska four times per year. The Executive Board consisting of five members meets on request by the Chairman of the Board.

The corporation has grown from an initial four person operation to its current size of 75 employees on an annual operating budget of approximately \$2.5 million (an organizational chart is attached). The organization includes the Health Department; Education Department (Johnson-O'Malley, Adult Basic Education, and Cultural & Heritage Programs); the Manpower Department administers CETA grants under titles II-D, III, VI, YCCIP, YETP and SYSP; Coastal Zone Management; BIA programs in Adult Vocational Training (AVT) and Direct Employment Services (DE); and a Housing Department (Aleutian Housing Authority).

The Health Department contracts with the Indian Health Service in maintaining a viable health care delivery system (medical, dental and social health) utilizing village and regional health committees to increase Native representation in decision-making policies for health care services. Direct services are provided to communities through local health aides and out-reach workers. Additional community development is provided through staff nurse in emergency medical services.

The Education Department functions with Johnson-O'Malley programs which has developed in-school activities in cultural heritage (Native arts and crafts, songs, language, etc.) survival programs and youth program activity centers for the region. Also Adult Basic Education has been a major education endeavor with primary emphasis on land management and vocational courses.

The Coastal Zone Management department basically is an informational arm to the association to keep the region's inhabitants informed of the OCS activities in the region. The regional com-

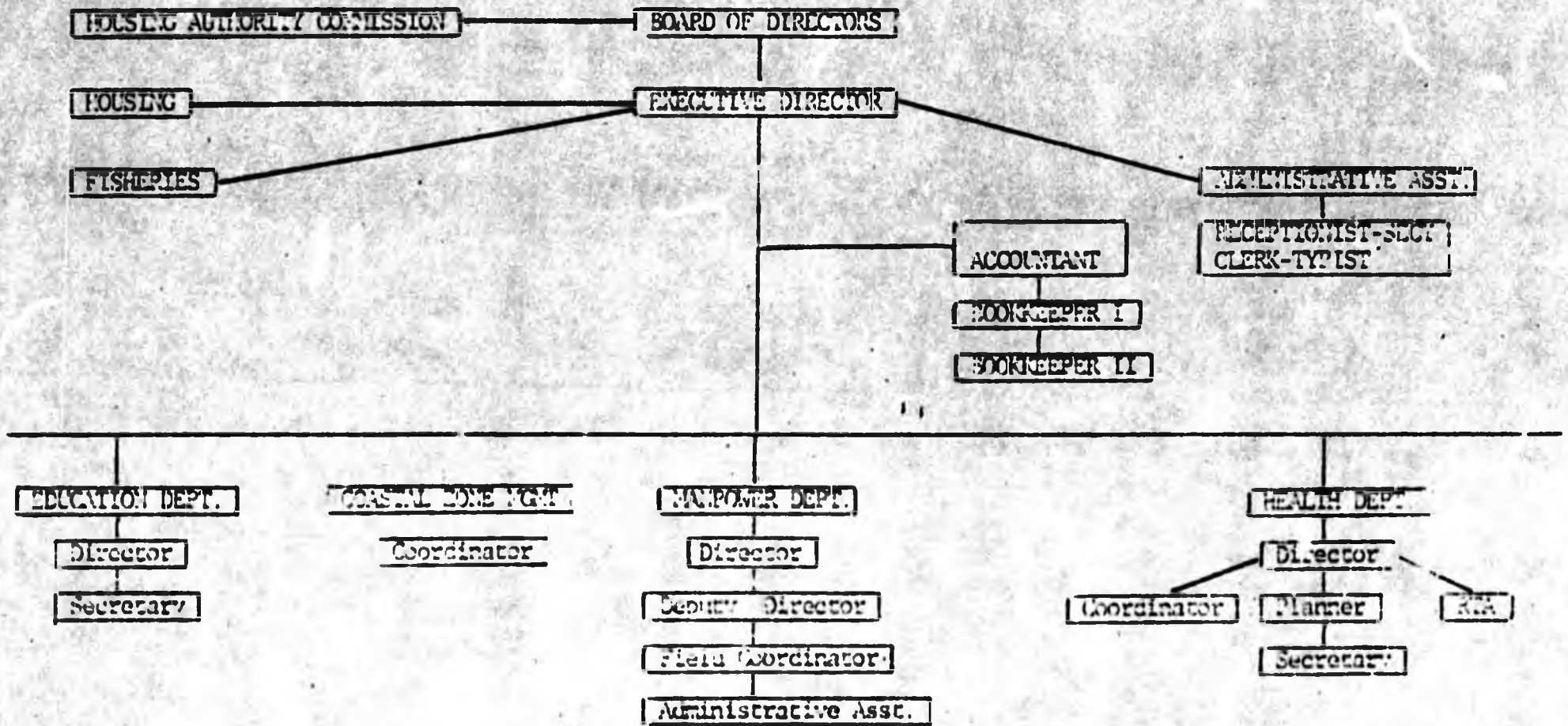
munities have organized in the region's policies making systems in these activities. The future oil and gas research activities may involve drilling activities in the Bering Sea.

The Manpower Department's activities serves all eleven communities in the Aleutian/Pribilof region. The department operates with federal grants from U. S. Department of Labor (CETA Titles II-D, III, VI, YCCIP, YETP and SYEP and grants from BIA for operating AVT and DE services. The CETA activities varies to the needs of the communities. Public Service Employment has been the major program. Although other major program activities include varied training in reindeer management, paralegal training, fisheries/marine programs, CPR training and some vocational training with BIA's AVT programs.

The Aleutian Housing Authority, although a part of the Association, functions separately in housing development in the region. The department's major objectives is to improve the housing needs of all eleven communities through Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants.

ALEUTIAN/PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION, INC.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPENDIX D

Aleut war internment probed

The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association is documenting the grievances of Aleuts and their descendants interned in Southeast Alaska camps during World War II.

A task force of Aleuts interned at the camps is searching for others to record their stories for formal presentation to a presidential commission this summer, according to Alfred Steptem, the association's World War II project director.

The task force was created after

President Carter signed the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act in September. President elect Ronald Reagan will name the commissioners, who will have 18 months "to study the injustices and damages suffered by the Aleuts during and after their relocation to evacuation camps."

Those with information about survivors can contact Steptem at 276 2700, ext. 270. The task force office is located at 1680 C St.

February 11, 1981

Tundra Times

Aleut Bill Update:

Reagan to Appoint Commission

On July 30, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed into law a bill that would establish a Congressional Commission to look into charges that during World War II the Aleut and Japanese-American communities were made to suffer constitutional injustices and excessive damages at the hands of the federal government.

The commission, which will consist of nine members, is expected to be appointed soon by the new Reagan administration, but one Aleut official is apprehensive about the new conservative government's potential selections. Philemon Tutlakoff, Chairman of the Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, said Friday that it was of "the utmost importance that the commission be an objective one. The Aleut community will have one member to select but it

is imperative that all members be willing to consider carefully the unique situation present during the Aleut's World War II experience. The commission must examine the culture of the Aleut, who has been the victim of culture crash after culture crash...ever since the first Russian blew ashore."

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Aleut pegged for commission

Times Washington Bureau

Washington — Congress approved and sent to the President Wednesday legislation that will include an Aleut on a commission investigating the wartime relocation of Americans.

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, called for the measure this week to expand the commission from seven members to nine, after the initial round of appointments included no Aleut members. The House agreed and sent it to the White House.

Stevens has recommended appointing Father Ishmail Vincent Gromoff, who lives in Unalaska. The commission will study the wartime relocation of Japanese Americans and Aleuts, and recommend any compensation for them.

Thursday, January 29, 1981, The Anchorage Times C-1

● Aleut Bill

(Continued from Page One)

The Congressional body will have 18 months and a budget of 1.5 million dollars to confirm their findings. Hearings are scheduled to take place in Seattle, Anchorage, Dutch Harbor and on St. Paul. But Tutlakoff points out the million-plus budget will only cover the immediate cost of the commission, not gathering of pertinent information. That burden of proof falls to the Aleut community. "It is a monumental task," says Tutlakoff. "Individual depositions, an accurate description of each village at that time and complete lists of all personal belongings that were lost must be presented to the commission. APIA is currently trying to raise the funds to implement this research."

Tutlakoff, who was evacuated from Unalaska during the war and held at the Funter Bay Camp, says "...a lot of the older people would like to forget this terrible experience...put it forever behind them. I think the important thing is that nothing like this should ever happen to a U.S. citizen again."

APPENDIX E

Public Law 96-317
96th Congress

An Act

To establish a Commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order Numbered 9066, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

BRIEF TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

Sac. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—
(1) approximately one hundred and twenty thousand civilians were relocated and detained in internment camps pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and other associated actions of the Federal Government;
(2) approximately one thousand Aleut civilian American citizens were relocated and, in some cases, detained in internment camps pursuant to directives of United States military forces during World War II and other associated actions of the Federal Government; and
(3) no sufficient inquiry has been made into the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to establish a commission to—
(1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order Numbered 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens;
(2) review directives of United States military forces requiring the relocation and, in some cases, detention in internment camps of American citizens, including Aleut civilians, and permanent resident aliens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands; and
(3) recommend appropriate remedies.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION

Sac. 3. (a) There is established the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").
(b) The Commission shall be composed of seven members, who shall be appointed within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act as follows:
(1) Three members shall be appointed by the President.
(2) Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

(c) The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) The first meeting of the Commission shall be called by the President within one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this Act, or within thirty days after the date on which legislation is enacted making appropriations to carry out this Act, whichever date is later.

(e) Four members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission.

(g) Each member of the Commission who is not otherwise employed by the United States Government shall receive compensation at a rate equal to the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 under the General Schedule contained in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day, including traveltime, he or she is engaged in the actual performance of his or her duties as a member of the Commission. A member of the Commission who is an officer or employee of the United States Government shall serve without additional compensation. All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Sac. 4. (a) It shall be the duty of the Commission to—
(1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order Numbered 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens;
(2) review directives of United States military forces requiring the relocation and, in some cases, detention in internment camps of American citizens, including Aleut civilians, and permanent resident aliens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands; and
(3) recommend appropriate remedies.

(b) The Commission shall hold public hearings in such cities of the United States that it finds appropriate.

(c) The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to Congress not later than the date which is one year after the date of the first meeting called pursuant to section 3(d) of this Act.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Sac. 5. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandum, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. The Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to receive by

Term.

Meetings.

Quorum.

Compensation.

50 USC app. 1981
note.
Review.
3 CFR
1978-1943
Comp. p. 1092.

Hearings.

Report to Congress.

50 U.S.A. app. 1981
note.

July 31, 1980
(S. 1047)

Commission on
Wartime
Relocation and
Internment of
Civilians Act.
50 USC app. 1981

50 USC app. 1981

50 USC app. 1981
p. 1092

50 USC app. 1981

50 USC app. 1981

(b) The Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, independent instrumentality, or other authority of the executive branch of the Government, available information which the Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, or other authorities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Commission and furnish all information requested by the Commission to the extent permitted by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 6. The Commission is authorized to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the rate payable under GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title;

(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of such title;

(3) enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of necessary financial and administrative services, for which payment shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator;

(4) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts; and

(5) enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

50 USC app. 1961
note.

5 USC 5101 et
seq., 5531.

5 USC 5332.

5 USC 3109.

TERMINATION

Sec. 7. The Commission shall terminate ninety days after the date on which the report of the Commission is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 4(c) of this Act. 50 USC app. 1961
note.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 8. To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000. 50 USC app. 19
note.

Approved July 31, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-1146 accompanying H.R. 5479 (Comm. on the Judiciary)
SENATE REPORT No. 96-751 (Comm. on Governmental Affairs)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 126 (1980):
May 22, considered and passed Senate.

July 21, H.R. 5479 passed House; passage vetoed and S. 1647, amended, passed
in lieu.

July 24, Senate concurred in House amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, No. 31:
July 31, Presidential statement.

300S

1/4 B

CAF
3/9/82
Date: March 4, 1982

POSITION PAPER

Requested by: Senate Community and Regional Affairs

Subject: Regarding exemption from property tax and special road assessments.

Departmental Position: Support

Remarks:

Sections 1 and 2 of HB 314 would correct some problems that exist with the current statute. These problems involve the exemption of senior citizens' motor vehicles and state reimbursement to municipalities for that exemption.

There are currently three procedures in practice within the state regarding taxation of motor vehicles. The present statute was written to cover only one of those practices, leaving the other two as problem areas.

In the case where a municipality has opted to have the state collect taxes on motor vehicles for the municipality, the senior citizen is exempt, and the municipality is reimbursed. This is the way the program was intended to work.

One of the problems is in a municipality where a local property tax is levied on motor vehicles. Based on current statute the state reimburses these municipalities. However, Title 29 currently does not allow the municipalities to exempt the seniors, therefore a double payment to a municipality exists.

The second problem is in municipalities that do not tax motor vehicles. Under statute, the state still reimburses these municipalities for revenues they might have lost.

The Department strongly supports the bill but recommends amendment of (1) to read as follows:

- (1) The state shall reimburse a municipality for revenues lost to it under (k) of this section. The payment shall be an amount equal to the tax levied under AS 28.10.431(b) for each vehicle for which a senior citizen exemption form, as prescribed by the Department of Public Safety, is submitted.

Currently, the senior citizens fill out the exemption form when they buy their license plates. That form is forwarded to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The affected municipality is reimbursed based on the schedule located in AS 28.10.431(b).

Position Paper
March 4, 1982
Page: 2

The existing language in (1) of HB 314 would require reimbursement based on a local levy. That form of reimbursement would require completion of another form by the Senior, another request by the municipality and an additional payment procedure by the state. The Department would recommend the above amendment in order to continue the current very simple and inexpensive administrative process.

Section 3 of the bill deals with a different program. That program currently defers senior citizens' special assessments for sewer and water improvements for as long as the senior citizen resides on the property.

This section of the bill would expand that program to include special road assessments. As with the sewer and water assessments the large bills for special road assessments places a tremendous burden on the limited budget of many senior citizens. Therefore, the Department supports that language. The attached fiscal note is based on estimations prepared by municipalities.

**THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE**

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 314
 Title Regarding exemption from property tax and special road assessments.
 Requested by Senate Community & Regional Affairs Date 3/3/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community & Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected Health & Social Services
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Senior Citizen tax relief
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		290.0	319.0	350.9	386.0	424.6
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		290.0	319.0	350.9	386.0	424.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND		290.0	319.0	350.9	386.0	424.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME		0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

No impact is anticipated from Section 1 and 2 of the bill. Section 3 of bill would require the state to pay special road assessments. Forty-five municipalities were asked to estimate probable impact of the proposed legislation in the respective communities. Only nineteen responses were received and only five of those were able to estimate impact. Based on that limited response it appears that the program would cost approximately \$290,000 if first year. That reimbursement could be handled with existing staff. Subsequent years assume increases of 10% per year.

IV. DATE March 3, 1982 **PREPARED BY** Terry L. Farley
AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs
PHONE 465-4730
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

Senior Citizen Motor Vehicle Registration Tax

FY 79 Program

January 1 thru June 30, 1979

Municipality	No. of Affidavits	\$ MVRT	Total No. of Affidavits	\$ MVRT	% of Total No. of Affidavits	% of Total \$ MVRT
Exempt Seniors						
Anchorage, Municipality of	1,256	\$25,344				
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	231	4,716				
Petersburg, City of	6	140	1,493	\$30,200	49.1%	52.9%
No Tax on Vehicles						
Fairbanks North Star Borough	362	\$ 5,683				
Juneau, City & Borough of	196	3,885				
Cordova, City of	37	830				
Craig, City of	1	5				
Eagle, City of	2	80				
Pelican, City of	0	0				
Valdez, City of	7	135				
Hrang 1, City of	26	300				
Yakut , City of	1	10	632	\$10,928	20.8%	19.1%
Seniors not Exempt						
Bristol Bay Borough	0	\$ 0				
Haines Borough	54	970				
Kenai Peninsula Borough	298	5,131				
Kodiak Island Borough	30	785				
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	312	5,338				
North Slope Borough	0	0				
Sitka, City & Borough of	66	1,335				
Dillingham, City of	8	295				
King Cove, City of	0	0				
Nenana, City of	0	0				
Nome, City of	20	255				
Skagway, City of	14	165				
Unalaska, City of	0	0	802	\$14,274	26.4%	25.0%
Non-Reimbursable (Outside Taxing Jurisdictions)						
	115	\$ 1,681	115	\$ 1,681	3.7%	3.0%
TOTAL			3,042	\$57,083		

from 7/12 - 5/12
196 + 134 = 330
2,890 = 6,755

The Office of the State Assessor operates 4 programs for seniors age 65 and older.

By far the largest of the four senior citizen programs is the Property Tax Exemption for Homeowners, which is just winding up its 7th year of operation. Last year 23 municipalities were paid over \$1.7 million for exemptions granted to over 3,100 households. Compared to similar programs in other states, this almost unlimited exemption is the most liberal in the country. Considering the program began with a \$10,000 income limit, the Alaska senior population has experienced a great windfall in this program.

A companion to the Homeowner Exemption is the Senior Citizen Renter Payment. This is a fairly new program, in the 3rd year of operation. About 550 households received almost \$100,000 this year based upon the formula, 1/2% per mill times total annual rent paid. For example, if you live in an area subject to a millage rate of 16, your payment would be 8% of the rent you paid last year. The formula including a \$375 limit per application keeps the average payments to senior renters very low (about \$180 per applicant) compared to those made to the average senior homeowner (about \$520 per applicant).

A third program benefiting seniors is the Sewer and Water Assessment Deferment which exempts seniors from paying local improvement district levies for sewer or water projects so long as the property is owned and occupied by the senior, the minor heir, or widow or widower of the original applicant. This is a lump sum payment to the municipality and the lien is transferred from the local jurisdiction to the State. As evil as the lien sounds at first blush, we see the program as extending an interest free loan to the property. The property has been increased in value by the sewer or water facility, and will in the end pay for that improvement. At the same time, the hard pressed fixed income of the senior is protected from what can be a devastating capital expenditure (these run about \$1,000 to \$8,000 per individual). The Sewer and Water Deferment is a minor program, which has paid about \$156,000 to 161 homeowners since its inception in 1976. A little over \$17,000 has been paid back during the same 3 years.

SB 319/1005 615 - passed from S. C. C. A. table

Last but not least, is our newest program, the Motor Vehicle Registration Tax Payment. This is a strange program that exempts seniors from paying property tax on vehicles so long as the municipality they reside in has opted to have the State collect the tax. Locally collected taxes on vehicles have not been and cannot, under current law, be exempted. Our Department is charged with paying a set fee per senior to a city or borough (and here's the kicker) regardless of whether the jurisdiction is eligible for the tax levied. This means we are paying 3 kinds of municipalities for this exemption. One, those that are actually exempting seniors through the State collection option; two, those that must collect ad valorem tax from seniors locally; and third, those municipalities

that do not tax vehicles at all. We are guessing that this payment will take around \$150,000 for the 1st year's operation, paying for around 5,700 senior vehicles. We are estimating that about \$70,000 of this \$150,000 will be reimbursement for actual revenue loss and that only about 3,500 seniors will be exempted from paying a vehicle tax levy.

Our annual report, "Alaska Taxable", published each January, has a wealth of information on these programs for those that are interested.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CR 314

Title Regarding exemption from property tax and special road assessments.

Requested by Senate Community & Regional Affairs Date 3/3/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community & Regional Affairs

Program Category Affected Health & Social Services

BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Senior Citizen tax relief

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		290.0	319.0	350.9	386.0	424.6
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		290.0	319.0	350.9	386.0	424.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND		290.0	319.0	350.9	386.0	424.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME		0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

No impact is anticipated from Section 1 and 2 of the bill. Section 3 of bill would require the state to pay special road assessments. Forty-five municipalities were asked to estimate probable impact of the proposed legislation in the respective communities. Only nineteen responses were received and only five of those were able to estimate impact. Based on that limited response it appears that the program would cost approximately \$290,000 if first year. That reimbursement could be handled with existing staff. Subsequent years assume increases of 10% per year.

IV. DATE March 3, 1982

PREPARED BY Terry L. Farley

AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs

Original: Legislative Finance

PHONE 465-4730

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

S

B

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9

SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senate Community and Regional
Affairs Committee

To: Senate Bill No. 329 SENATE BILL No. _____

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 1 LINE: 8

Delete the word "revenue" and substitute
the words "general obligation"

CHAIRMAN:
NORMAN J. LEVESQUE

BOARD MEMBERS:
THOMAS K. WILLIAMS
LEE MCANERNEY
LANCE ANDERSON
CARROLL FADER



601 WEST FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 430
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-7366

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
DAVID ROSE

ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

March 26, 1981

Senator Don Gilman
State Capitol
Pouch-V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Don:

I hope that I was able to answer most of your questions yesterday regarding House Bill 201/Senate Bill 329.

Apparently SB-329 and CSHB-201 are not exactly the same. If you wish to consider conforming SB-329 the attached information might be helpful.

I hope that the Committee will support modest interest subsidy appropriations as the market continues to be a disaster with prohibitively high interest rates.

Sincerely,

David A. Rose
Executive Director

DAR:tva
Enclosure: Copy of packet for House Finance

CHAIRMAN:
NORMAN J. LEVESQUE

BOARD MEMBERS:
TJ OMAS K. WILLIAMS
LEL MCANENNEY
LANCE ANDERSON
CARROLL FADER



501 WEST FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 430
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
19071 274-7366

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
DAVID A ROSE

ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

February 6, 1981

Representative Sam Cotton
and Members of House Finance
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sam:

During the last session, the Legislature adopted HB 950am (Chapter 15 SLA 1980) which appropriated funds to Department of Revenue for use by the Bond Bank and the Municipality of Anchorage. Funds were to be used as subsidies to municipal debt in such a manner that long term debt (bonds) would not cost a community more than eight percent interest.

When House Finance Committee passed out HB 950, the Record reflects intent: that the subsidy apply to only seven cities; that the measure was taken to assist cities many of which were restrained by voter mandated interest limits; and that subsidy legislation would be provided on a one-time basis.

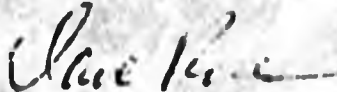
Subsequent to the appropriation and expenditure of funds, inflation and poor economic conditions have continued and the long term bond market has deteriorated. General obligation bonds currently market at about 10% interest rates while revenue bonds will sell at about 11%. It is clear that our people must pay the cost in terms of either taxes or utility bills. I have been approached by several cities requesting that I reopen the question with your Committee and inquire as to whether it might reconsider its position and sponsor legislation continuing the subsidy for another year.

Cities requesting assistance which did not benefit from the program last year are: the City of Fairbanks (utilities), City and Borough of Juneau, City of Homer and City of Kenai. Cities which did benefit last year and wish assistance again this year are City and Borough of Sitka and the Municipality of Anchorage (general government and utilities). I am sure that other cities, unknown to us at this time, will also want to take advantage of the program if it is continued.

COPY

Sam, I believe that cities willing to bond to raise money--rather than ask for State handouts for everything--be rewarded with some interest rate subsidy assistance. If you agree, I would appreciate Committee introduction of the attached legislation.

Warm personal regards,



David A. Rose
Executive Director

cc: Mayor Bill Overstreet, Juneau
Mayor Jack Coghill, Nenana
Mayor George Sullivan, Anchorage
Administrator "Rocky" Gutierrez, Sitka
Manager Larry Farnen, Homer
Manager Wally Droz, Fairbanks
Ms Ginny Chitwood, Ak. Municipal League

AN ACT

Making special appropriations to the Department of Revenue to provide partial interest payments on municipal bonds as a general fund subsidy to local government; and providing for an effective date.

• Section 1. The sum of \$6,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Revenue, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, for the purpose of debt service subsidy above the interest rate of eight percent and bond reserves.

• Section 2. The sum of \$3,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Revenue to pay to the initial purchasers of bonds issued by the Municipality of Anchorage the difference between the price at which bonds of the municipality bearing interest at the rate of eight percent a year are purchased and the initial re-offering price, including the underwriting fee, as certified by the municipality. If the Municipality of Anchorage certifies to the commissioner of revenue that it has determined to sell its bonds to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, then the commissioner of revenue shall pay the amount appropriated by this section to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank for debt service and bond reserves.

• Section 3. Subsidy funds shall be applied to all bond sales, with net interest rate costs in excess of eight percent, subsequent to January 1, 1981.

• Section 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

See HB 201

CHAIRMAN:
NORMAN J. LEVESQUE

BOARD MEMBERS:
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS
LEE MCANERNEY
LANCE ANDERSON
CARROLL FADER



601 WEST FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 430
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-7366

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
DAVID A. ROSE

ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

February 6, 1981

FACTS:

Inflation and adverse national economic conditions have severely affected the long term debt (bond) market.

The 20 Bond Index, the national standard which indicates the interest rate level of bonds purchased, is presently 9.90. The 30 Utility Index is presently 10.0%.

Alaska credits, except for Anchorage, are rated by national bond rating services (Moody's and Standard & Poor's) at "A" or below. Many municipalities are unrated. With these ratings, general obligation bond interest rates will approximate the 20 Bond Index or will exceed it. Revenue issues will approximate the 30 Utility Index.

PROBLEM:

Alaskan cities willing to issue debt within their respective debt capacities cannot afford rates in excess of eight percent without an adverse affect on either taxation or utility rates.

Several issues of bonds have been held in abeyance in hopes that interest rates would fall. Cities cannot wait any longer without placing their summer construction season in jeopardy.

Several cities must issue debt now and cannot wait for subsidy legislation to be enacted. It is hoped that if subsidy is furnished it can apply retroactively to January 1, 1981.

ASSUMPTION:

The State wishes to assist its municipalities who demonstrate the willingness to assist themselves by incurring debt to fund local capital improvement projects.

ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS:

1. Do nothing.
2. Fund all projects directly out of the General Fund as grants. (Cost \$60,000,000).
3. State purchase bonds issued by the Bond Bank or a municipality at the 8 percent level. Hold the bonds in the State portfolio for resale when the market improves.
4. Direct the Bond Bank to sell its bonds at market and have the Bond Bank purchase municipal debt at the 8 percent level. Appropriate the differential to the Bond Bank.

DISCUSSIONS:

1. Alternate 1 ignores the problem.
2. Alternate 2 is rejected as too costly to the State. Municipalities have the debt capacity and their citizens have indicated the willingness to bear the debt burden.
3. Alternate 3 is rejected as a poor investment of the State funds. Emergency subsidy can be provided without either temporary or long-term use of \$60,000,000.
4. Alternate 4 is preferred as it uses the least amount of State funds and fully solves the problem. The Bond Bank would utilize \$6,000,000 to provide the full subsidy required for the life of the bonds on a total of approximately \$40,000,000 in bonds.
5. Funds not utilized for subsidy (dependent on market improvements) during period January 1, 1981-June 30, 1982 would lapse.
6. Municipal bonds would be purchased at the 8 percent level. This would apply both to general obligation and revenue debt.
7. Action in this matter, in a timely manner, is essential as the inability to raise funds for construction will delay projects and result in further inflated costs. While bonding costs are \$60,000,000, total construction is much higher as other State and Federal funds are being used--contingent on the availability of local funds.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the sum of \$6,000,000 be added to the Bond Bank Statutory Reserve Fund through supplemental appropriation.
2. That the sum of \$3,000,000 be made available to Anchorage, separate from the Bond Bank.
3. That the Bond Bank sell its bonds at prevailing market rates. That proceeds be used to purchase municipal bonds in the approximate amount of \$40,000,000; and Anchorage be provided subsidy for approximate issue of \$20,000,000.
4. Draft legislation is attached hereto.

D. Rose/Feb.6, 1981

AN ACT

Making special appropriations to the Department of Revenue to provide partial interest payments on municipal bonds as a general fund subsidy to local government; and providing for an effective date.

■ Section 1. The sum of \$6,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Revenue, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, for the purpose of debt service subsidy above the interest rate of eight percent and bond reserves.

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■ Section 3. Subsidy funds shall be applied to all bond sales, with net interest rate costs in excess of eight percent, subsequent to January 1, 1981.

■ Section 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

See HB 201

PHONE: 580-6442
JUNEAU, AK 99801

12042 WL FAIRBANKS ALASKA 278 05-26 247P ADT

PMS SEN DONALD GILMAN

0462

JUN

I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR ALL THE SUPPORT AND CONSIDERATION THAT YOU HAVE GIVEN ME AND THE FOLKS FROM THE CITY OF NENANA ON OUR AGRICULTURE'S PROGRAM AS WE HAVE PRESENTED IT DURING THIS SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. ON TUESDAY THE 5TH OF MAY SENATOR SACKETT,

ORIE WILLIAMS AND I MET WITH GOVERNOR HAWMOND AND HIS STAFF ON THE FEASIBILITY OF FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTING THE TOICHAKET DEVELOPMENT PLAN THIS SESSION AS OUTLINED IN HB333 AND SB294.

THE 27 MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED TO ENTER THIS PHASE OF THE PROJECT EXCEEDED THE GOVERNORS TOP LINE DOLLAR FIGURE FOR SPENDING IN THIS YEARS CAPITOL PROJECTS BUDGET. WE AGREED THAT I SHOULD

FIN TUNE THE PLANNING OF THE PROJECT AS TO THE COST RETURN RATIOS TO THE STATE ON THIS AND OTHER PHASES OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN THAN SUBMIT THE PROJECT TO YOU IN HIS 1982 ADMINISTRATION BUDGET IN THE NEXT SESSION. NENANA FEELS THAT A MUCH BETTER APPROACH TO THE OVERALL AGRICULTURE PLAN FOR THE STATE WOULD BE TO ALLOW US TO WORK WITH THE STATE AGENCIES IN THE INTERIM TO HELP DEVELOP THAT WHICH NEEDED STATEWIDE PLAN. IN ORDER FOR NENANA TO MOVE FORWARD

WITH THE PROJECT WE APPRECIATED YOUR FAIRLYABLE CONSIDERATION TO US FOR SOMETHING WHICH WILL ALLOW US TO DESIGN THE ROADS AND BRIDGES FOR ACCESS TO THE AREA AND ASK THAT YOU WORK WITH REPRESENTATIVE MOSS AND SENATOR SACKETT FOR A NOMINAL AMOUNT OF FUNDING IN THE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL TO CARRY OUT THE PLANNING NEEDED TO GIVE YOU A FULL AND TRUE PICTURE OF OUR AREA'S PLAN AT THE NEXT SESSION. THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF OUR PROJECT IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

JOHN S COCHILL, MAYOR CITY OF NENANA

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50329
MAY 6 PM 11 02

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55317
August 28, 1981

MEMORANDUM

**TO: Billy Berrier
Director
Division of Legal Services
Legislative Affairs Agency**

**FROM: Don Gilman
Chairman**

The Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee will shortly begin holding interim hearings. One of the pieces of legislation which may be considered in the course of these hearings is Senate Bill No. 341, "An Act relating to Native village governments."

I would like to request that you review this bill for any inconsistencies with the state's constitution or statutory laws. Please include in your analysis a discussion of the extent to which passage of this legislation might affect or alter other legal relationships between the State of Alaska and these Native organizations.

Thank you for your prompt consideration of this matter.

53341

August 28, 1981

The Honorable Wilson L. Condon
Attorney General
State of Alaska
Department of Law
Pouch K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Attorney General Condon:

The Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee will shortly begin holding interim hearings. One of the pieces of legislation which may be considered in the course of these hearings is Senate Bill No. 341, "An Act relating to Native village governments."

I would like to request that you review this bill for any inconsistencies with the state's constitution or statutory laws. Please include in your analysis a discussion of the extent to which passage of this legislation might affect or alter other legal relationships between the State of Alaska and these Native organizations.

Thank you for your prompt consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Don Gilman
Chairman

cc: Mr. Thomas E. Neacham
Mr. G. Thomas Koester

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

AMY S. HARRISON, GOVERNOR

FOUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3800

November 13, 1981

Hon. Donald E. Gilman
Alaska State Senate
Senate C&RA Committee
P.O. Box 630
Kenai, AK 99661

Re: Review of SB 341
Native village governments
Our file: J-66-163-82

Dear Senator Gilman:

You have asked us to review SB 341, "An Act relating to Native village governments." It is our opinion that the bill directly conflicts with article X, section 2 of the Alaska Constitution, which provides in part that "all local government powers shall be vested in boroughs and cities." Therefore, we believe that the bill, if passed, would be of no effect unless the constitution were amended. We understand that this bill addresses the serious concerns of residents of Alaskan Native villages for an effective local government which can participate in full cooperation with the state government. Therefore, we will briefly discuss the controlling principles of law, and suggest several alternatives for addressing these concerns.

The Alaska Constitution explicitly limits the exercise of local governmental powers to cities and boroughs, which are incorporated under state law. Alaska Const., art. X, § 2. The framers intended the local government article to provide for maximum democratic local self-government with a minimum number of governmental entities. Fisher, Alaska's Constitutional Convention at 116, et seq. We are unaware of any consideration given by the framers of the local government article to the recognition of traditional Native villages as units of local government.

The lawful designation of Native village governments as local governments under Alaska's state law would require an amendment to article X, section 2 of the Alaska Constitution. However, such an amendment would raise serious problems under our Equal Protection Clause, art. I, § 1, if the Native village

governments were elected from, and represented, only Native persons, which we believe is the present requirement in their federal charters. In that circumstance, non-Native persons residing within or in the vicinity of the village would be denied direct participation or guaranteed representation in their local government. SB 341 includes a nondiscrimination clause which provides that a Native village government may not provide services dependent on racial classification, except as authorized by federal law. However, the bill does not prohibit discrimination in the election of officers of a Native village government.

These equal protection problems could be solved by opening the village councils to participation and membership by non-Native members of a community. However, this will very likely require amendment of the federal laws establishing or recognizing the Native village councils. In addition, it might alter whatever relationship currently exists between those village governments and the federal government to the extent that this relationship is based upon dependent Indian status. We have identified the following three alternatives as means of allowing participation by residents of Native villages in local government in Alaska under state law:

(1) amendment of the Alaska Constitution to allow recognition of Native village governments, together with the amendment of federal laws to allow participation by non-Native residents of the community;

(2) amendment to the Alaska Constitution to allow recognition of Native village governments as local governments in Alaska;

(3) incorporation as a municipality under AS 29, together with retention of present Native village status for the purpose of dealing with the federal government.

Thus, it is our view that the provisions of SB 341 cannot be implemented without an amendment to the Alaska Constitution and that even with such an amendment, there would remain serious equal protection problems. The first alternative would resolve the equal protection problems, but at the expense of substantial effort to obtain the necessary amendments to federal law. In addition, the exclusively Native character of the organizations would be altered. The second alternative would leave resolution of the equal protection problems to litigation in the Alaska courts, which would be expensive and time-consuming, as well as uncertain of result. Given these

Hon. Donald E. Gilman

- 3 -

November 13, 1981

substantial barriers to the recognition of Native villages as local governmental units under Alaskan law, the most reasonable alternative may be for the Native villages to incorporate as municipalities under Title 29 and to retain their Native village status in their relations with the federal government.

Sincerely yours,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Laura L. Davis
Assistant Attorney General

LLD/pjg

K
J
C

Ketchikan Indian Corporation
(IRA Council)
P.O. BOX 6855
429 DEERMOUNT AVENUE
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
IRA Council

MARY E. JONES
President

WILLIAM C. THOMAS
Vice-President

DOLLY JENSEN
Secretary

DEBRA KRALUS
Treasurer

MARY E. GUTHRIE
Councilman

FLOYD GUTHRIE
Councilman

ALFRED JACKSON
Councilman

JANE LAUTM
Councilman

EDWARD B. THOMAS
Executive Director

June 15, 1981

Senator Donald E. Gilman
Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Gilman:

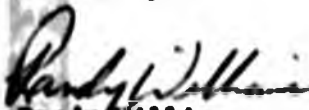
On behalf of the Ketchikan Indian Corporation, which is the federally recognized tribal government for Alaska Natives residing within the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, under the authority of the act of Congress on June 18, 1934, 25 USC Section 476, as amended for Alaska in 1936, I do hereby request your support of Senate Bill #341, which is "An act related to the Native Village Government".

It is my feeling that this act would be very necessary in order to allow interaction between the local tribal governments and the government of the State of Alaska.

In recognition of many of the State of Alaska Programs provide services to Native people at the local level. We feel that we are the best agency to monitor these programs as well as provide the services to eligible beneficiaries.

Any assistance you can lend to the passage of this Bill would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,



Randy Williams
Acting Executive Director

RW/cg



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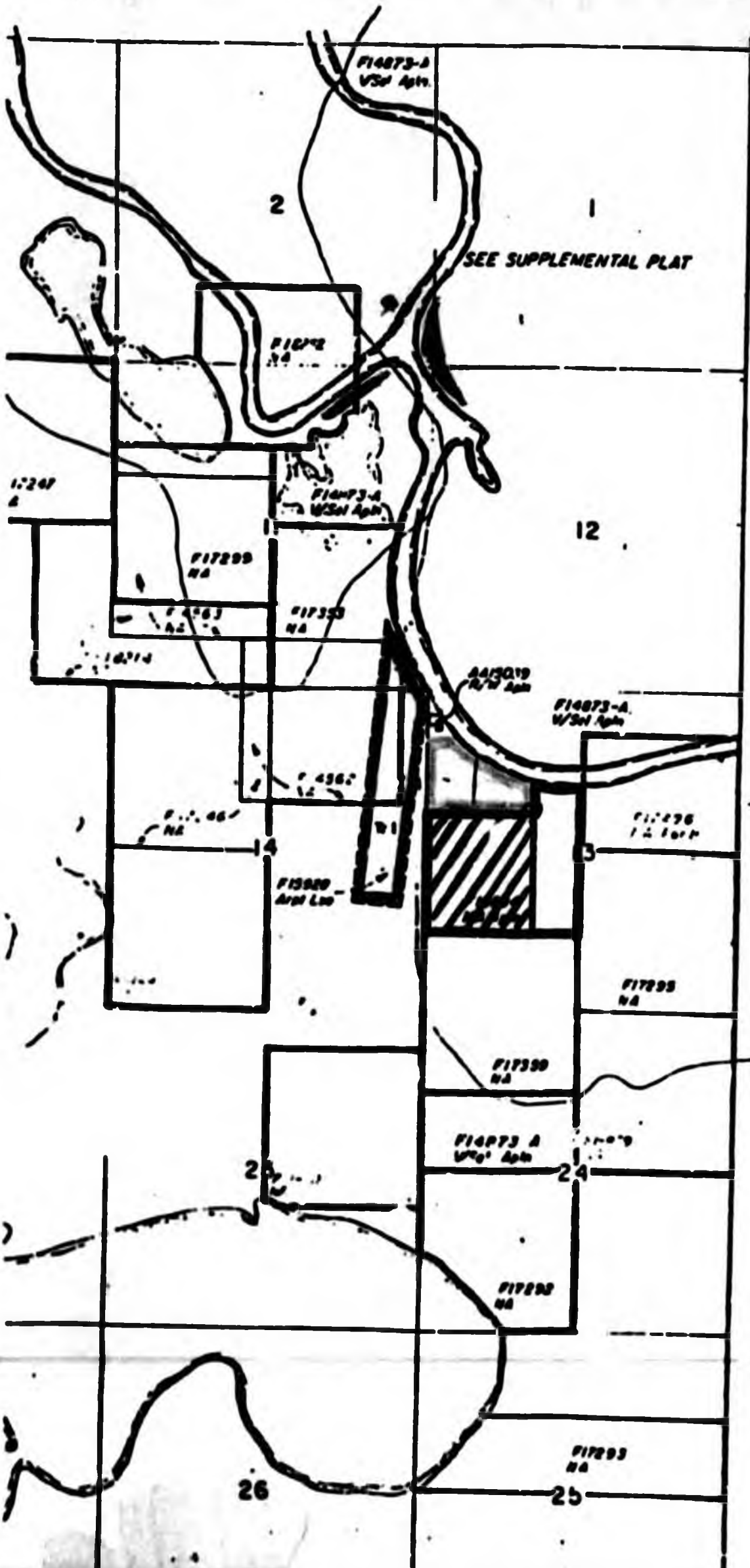
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****PLEASE NOTE****

**THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT
IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA
STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.**

*QUADRANGLE MAP
BAIRD INLET (D-2), ALASKA*



SEE SUPPLEMENTAL PLAT

INDEX






RESERVE
TRACT

FOR ORDERS
UNIDENTIFIED
MINERALS, WATER
REFER TO IND

Entire Tract

F14873-A2 W/3rd

PL0 5654 11/1
(Yukon Delta)

-  EXISTING VILLAGE (KASIGLUK)
-  EXISTING AIRPORT
-  SITE OF NEW SCHOOL AND ALEX LEW LIVING HOUSING
-  LAND OWNED BY MABLE K. NICHOLS
-  LAND NEEDED BY KASIGLUK FOR GROWTH



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Bethel Agency
Box 347
Bethel, Alaska 99559

March 19, 1981

Honorable Tony Veska
Pouch B
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Vaska:

I have been contacted by Mr. George Charlee, who is the grandson of Marie K. Nichole of Kasigluk, Alaska, concerning a proposed land transaction between Mrs. Nichols and the village of Kasigluk.

He has the power of attorney to act for his grandmother and has requested me to provide you with information about the value of land in this area and specifically the Native Allotment (B-391) of Mrs. Nichols.

Market data is limited but following is representative of townsite lot sales in this area:

Bethel Area, \$.80 to over \$1.00 per square foot.

Aniak \$.88 per square foot

The critical shortage of suitable land for development in Kasigluk makes allotment B-391 very much in demand, not only because of its high ground but because of its location near the airport. The recent development of the housing project and the school have established a trend to move not only individual homes to higher ground but local business.

I must commend the village leaders in their planning efforts to make a model village and also provide land for more badly needed housing.

The village of Nunapitchuk is also in a position to benefit from development in the area of allotment B-391 because of transportation to and from the airport and because of the health factors associated with living in the old villages with wet, muddy, and unsanitary conditions. The demand for suitable building lots in Kasigluk and Nunapitchuk is possibly greater than in any other village in Southwestern Alaska.

All of these factors enhance the value of high ground in the area. Especially land so ideally located as Mrs. Nichols' Native allotment.

As trustee for land of Mrs. Nichols BIA can not allow her to enter into a transaction that would net her less than the current fair market value.

Based on the factors mentioned above it is determined that the value of the subject property is \$.80 per square foot.

Sincerely,

Hal L. Rogers
Hal L. Rogers
Realty Officer

City of Akolmiut
Mayor Moses White
Nunapitchuk, Alaska 99641

March 24, 1981

Office of the Governor
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Honorable Jay S. Hammond:

Please find attached resolution 81-03 for State appropriation on relocation of a small village in Southwest Alaska which we passed in our regularly convened City Council meeting on March 23, 1981. This request is of an emergency nature in that the village residents would like to move to the new site of the elementary and High School and new AVCP housing which are under construction at this time. If there is to be no special appropriation, an inconvenience in health hazards will persist. School children will need to travel 14 miles daily to attend school during the sub-zero temperatures. Energy conservation would be hard to accomplish, if they travel everyday with snowmachines. Besides the Akolmiut Airport would be closer and more convenient.

Please consider this request as soon as possible because the village residents of Kasigluk are anticipating an immediate move to the site before the snow gets soft. So please respond to our request immediately. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Moses White
for Village Council
Moses White, Mayor
City of Akolmiut
Nunapitchuk, Alaska 99641

cc: Tony Vaska-Rep
Honorable George Hohman-Senator
AVCP Housing
PHS
Kasigluk Traditional Council
Files

Resolution for State Appropriation on relocation

- Whereas, the City of Akolaut is comprised of the villages of Nunapitchuk and Kasigluk incorporated into a second class city in August 26, 1969; and,
- Whereas, the constituent (Village of Kasigluk) of the City of Akolaut is interested in relocating their village to a new location close to the new Kasigluk High School and new AVUP Housing of which the land is most suitable by means of being high, dry, and best soil within that area; and
- Whereas, the old village of Kasigluk experiences an over crowding of houses within a narrow tundra strip; land and environmental aspects are becoming to be visual thereby affecting the very mainstream of health and safety; and
- Whereas, the topographic emphasis is mostly peat mossy and soil erosion is becoming evident especially when land spaces have vanished over the past few years; and
- Whereas, because of soil erosion some of the village houses have been reached by flood when ice and snow melts in the springtime and sidewalks have been also reached; and
- Whereas, the new location is an ideal place of residence in which services from the various agencies are more convenient in terms of the New Elementary and High School, Akolaut Airport, E.I.S Sanitary bunkers, free LEED year round watering point, AVUP housing, New teacher housing, New village health clinic and the Johnson river; and
- Whereas, the new location is an 89 acre allotment owned by Marie K. Nichols of which she agreed to sell the needed land; and
- Whereas, a firm by the name of Northstar Construction who is building the New High School at the new location under bid through U.S.C. has implied that they would assist in transporting existing houses from the village of Kasigluk and other structures for half the price they charge which would be at a rate of \$40.00 an hour instead of \$80.00 an hour but indicated they would only be available up to the month of August 1981; and
- Whereas, the village of Kasigluk needs financial assistance to cover the costs of purchase of 89 acre land, moving of houses and structures, planning and other reasonable transportation and administrative costs;
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the City of Akolaut request the Alaska State Legislature to recognize the emergency and imminent need for an immediate special appropriation to the native village of Kasigluk; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the event of an appropriation that the Traditional Council of Kasigluk be consulted in arriving at the most reasonable figure for the cost of such a magnitude of relocation.

Adoption date March 23, 1981

Moses White Sr.
Mayor

Attested by: Elis. Merrill City Clerk

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.**

March 23, 1981

City of Akolmiut
General Delivery
Unaritchuk, Alaska 99641

Dear Honorable Mayor Moses White:

Transmitted you will find Resolution Number 80-7 which clearly outlines the concern of Kasigluk Incorporated for the villagers of Kasigluk and the desperate need of financial assistance from the state.

Enclosed also with the resolution is the map of the caretownship of Kasigluk in which the desired parcel of land is depicted in green marker.

Your support toward this effort will be greatly appreciated.

Levi Hoover

Levi Hoover
Chairman
Kasigluk Incorporated
Kasigluk, Alaska 99609

cc: Senator George Rohman
Representative Tony Vaska
File

RESOLUTION NO. 80-3

KASIGLUK INC.
KASIGLUK, ALASKA 99609

- WHEREAS, the village of Kasigluk is sinking at a very high rate, and that sinkage has caused alarm in the village for health safety, and convenience reason, and
- WHEREAS, that sinkage has so accelerated as to be visible to the villagers, with some land masses quickly disappearing, and
- WHEREAS, the new site for the elementary and high school, and new housing now being built by AVCP Housing Authority is good, high and dry land, and
- WHEREAS, our village children would have to travel 19 miles to the new school, over marshy, freezing and thawing land, thereby causing great concern for their health and safety, as travel would be by snowmachine in the winter and boat in summer months, and
- WHEREAS, the separation of new housing from the old village would also cause great inconvenience and concern for those villagers who would be forced to travel between the two, and
- WHEREAS, the new housing resident list is filled with a waiting list and
- WHEREAS, the new site is adjacent to the airport, and the river, but yet high and dry, and our villagers need access to both, and
- WHEREAS, other villagers from Nunapitchuk and Atmautluak have expressed their desire to move to the new site, and
- WHEREAS, the State, in building the new school and housing, has indicated the water source for the school will be available to those who move there, and
- WHEREAS, the new site has already been approved by HUD, and is ready and available for future housing, and
- WHEREAS, the Construction Company building the school, the Northwest Construction has agreed to move the houses and other structures to the new site for half the amount of any other means available, and
- WHEREAS, Northwest Construction will only be available for moving the village until August, and
- WHEREAS, our village is in the process of negotiating a contract with Lower Susitna for teacher housing, and Exxon Susitna Health Corporation to build and lease back their health clinic, to be located at the new site, and

- WHEREAS, the building and leasing of these structures will provide jobs and a source of income for the village corporation and,
- WHEREAS, the Lower Kuskokwim Health Corporation is now in the process of training a health aide for the new clinic, and,
- WHEREAS, the village of Kasigluk desires the opportunity, by this move to plan a well designed model village, and
- WHEREAS, The State of Alaska, the Lower Kuskokwim School District, and AVOP Housing Authority have already chosen the land as the best site for their airport, school and new housing, and
- WHEREAS, the new site is a native allotment owned by Marie K. Nichols, and is not only the most preferred land because of the school and new housing, and the good soil conditions, but is the only land available, and
- WHEREAS, Marie K. Nichols has agreed to sell us the needed 89 acres for our new village, at less than comparable village land in other villages nearby, and
- WHEREAS, we are very concerned over village flooding this year, as last year the water entered homes, and our sidewalks floated, and hazard, and concern for our children entering the new school next fall has alarmed our village, and alerted us to need for immediate action.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the village of Kasigluk respectfully request the State of Alaska to recognize our emergency situation and help us move to the new site with an appropriation to cover the land purchase moving, planning and other reasonable transportation and administrative costs. We respectfully request to act as quickly as possible to allow our move to begin in March when the land is still frozen enough to allow an easier transfer of homes and other village structures.

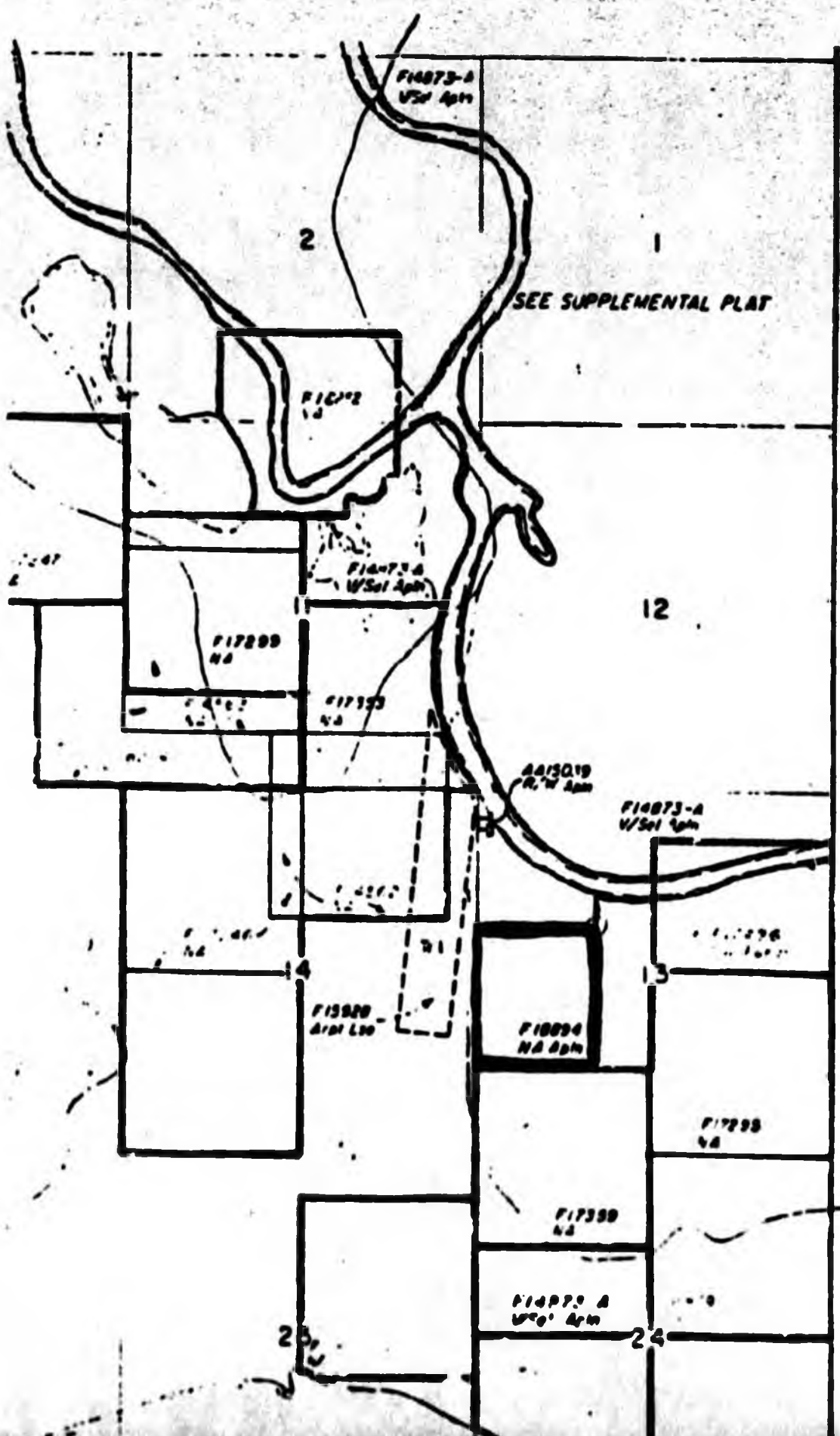
This resolution was approved and passed by the requisite number of directors of the Board of Kasigluk Incorporated at a duly convened meeting held on this 26th day of March 1981.

Lesi Hove

ATTESTED BY Zack [Signature]

Jessie [Signature]
Truitt [Signature]
Nick [Signature]

Theris [Signature]
[Signature]



P. M. JUNE
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PLD 5654
 (Yukon Data)

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LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-3321

April 17, 1981

Senator George H. Hohman
State Capitol
Pouch 0
Juneau, Alaska -99811-

Dear Mr. Hohman

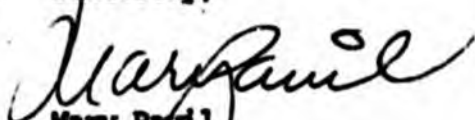
This is to notify you that during the last YKHC Executive Board Meeting the Kasigluk move was brought up with the following facts presented:

1. That the land in which Kasigluk is located is rapidly sinking and eroding, endangering the occupied homes located along the river and posing a hazard due to the sewage disposal methods and location of disposal areas.
2. LKSD and HUD in conjunction with the tradition Council in Kasigluk decided to construct the new High School and houses at the new airport site , and
3. Kasigluk Inc., has started negotiations to build a community Health Clinic at the new site.

The concensus of the Board was to support the move. A motion was made that a resolution be drafted in support of the move and that be presented at the next full board meeting.

If there are any questions, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,


Mary Pavil
Executive Director

cc: Kasigluk Traditional Council
Rep. Tony Vaska



Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

ON CALISTA SQUARE
SHERATON HOTELS & RESORTS WORLDWIDE

401 EAST 6TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALA. KA 99501
TELEPHONE (907) 251-8700

4-16-81

Honorable Donald Gilman
Chairman - Comm. Regional Affairs
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Honorable Gilman:

As a citizen of Alaska for the past 20 years I'm concerned about the future of Alaska for the next 20 years. It seems everyone feels its get rich time - It is my understanding that last year the State Senate gave the City of Akolmuta, Kosijlook & Nunapiklut, \$50,000 to purchase land, 30 acres, to build new housing on, It is now my understanding that Sen. Hoffman has introduced a bill, #347, to

purchase 80 additional acres
 to relocate the village. However
 instead of paying \$1650/acre he is
 asking \$3,500/acre or \$2.7 million.
 I realize inflation is rapidly
 climbing - but that fact I feel
 if \$1650 was a fair price last
 year then \$2000 would be an
 equally fair price this year. Instead
 of \$2.7 million the bill should read
 \$160,000. I think the state should
 be fair, but I also think the
 people of the state should be
 equally fair.

Sincerely,
 F. Harris

Sheraton Anchorage Hotel
 ON CALISTA SQUARE
 SEASIDE HOTELS & RESORTS WORLDWIDE
 401 EAST 8TH AVENUE
 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
 TELEPHONE (907) 278-8700



4218

1. No BIA appraisal

Hal Rodgers

based on townsite sales

last year 38 acres - \$50,000 housing school site

↓
city of Kasigluk

5.6 acres school site

but BIA to file a trespass suit because land (38 acres) was a restricted deed

← against Lower Kuskokwim School Dist.

Airport
lease from Village corp. and obtained under restricted deed (no BIA permission)

(DOT / STATE has no lease - built on promise that community will get land
BIA intends sue.

housing will be ~~sum~~^{owner} of
housing land until mortgage
paid off.

38 acres could support the
village of Kasigalk

\$29,000 site dev. plan [for public
facilities]

\$10,000 relocation plan

Senator George Nelson
Representative Tony Vaska
Senator Don Gilman
Senator Robert H. Siegel, Sr.
Senator Mike Colletta
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Arliss Sturgalewski

The people of Kasigluk wish to re-emphasize their concern and worry for the safety, health and inconvenience of our school children. They will be forced to travel daily down and across the river 1 1/2 miles through unpredictable and most often bad weather conditions.

We do not have any roads or a bridge to reach the new site safely and conveniently. We cannot bus our children to school. They will have to travel by boats in the fall. During freeze-up no one can travel safely on the ice, school time will be lost. During winter the chill factor pushes temperatures way below freezing and white-out conditions prevail. At break-up again no one travels, additional school time is lost. With the price of fuel being so high in the bush it will cause an additional economic hardship to transport our many children.

Although we understand the time needed for the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to study the Kasigluk situation and make its recommendations, we do not have that luxury on our side. Fall will come, freeze-up will occur, subzero and white-out conditions will prevail, and the children will have to walk three miles daily to attend school.

Therefore as a partial and immediate solution to this most urgent and basic problem, we are respectfully requesting that at least ten (10) acres of land be purchased for those families with school children so that they can move to the new site this summer and fall.

We thank you for the time you took from your busy schedules to hear our plea for help. We know that you can understand our concern and worry for the safety of our precious and priceless children, the best of our own natural resources, the future of Alaska. We place our trust in your good common sense and judgment to help solve our problem of relocation.

Levi Hoover, President
Kasigluk, Inc.
Kasigluk, Alaska 99609

543-2032

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

TO David Dye
Legislative Aid

DATE May 15, 1981

FILE NO

TELEPHONE NO

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

SUBJECT Attached notes -
Kasigluk Proposed
Relocation (SB-347)

Attached, as promised, is a copy of my notes on the Kasigluk situation. Please be cautioned that my investigation was only preliminary. The situation, as reflected in these notes, could be substantiated if necessary. It certainly will if appropriations to develop the site plan become reality.

Please keep me posted.

Attachments a/s

Research Notes - SB 347 (Kasigluk relocation)

Senator Gilman requested that I research the situation at Kasigluk, the cost of relocation as indicated in SB 347, and possible options available to Kasigluk and the State.

Problem: The village of Kasigluk, within the Municipality of Akolmiut, is located on a narrow strip of tundra in a wetland area. Lakes and river alike are reclaiming low land masses in the area. Village structures are experiencing sinking and yearly flooding. The situation generates severe health hazards. There is little doubt but what the best long term solution is relocation of the village.

Relocation Site: The city has requested funding in the amount of \$2.7 million to purchase 89 acres from a native allotment (restricted deed) owned by one Maria K. Nichols. The village purchased 38 acres from the same allotment in 1980 for \$50,000. The 38 acres were purchased to support 32 units of HUD housing and a school. In addition, the State of Alaska constructed an airport on land adjacent to the 38 acres.

Site control relative to the airport land and the school site are in question. A BIA realty officer in Bethel informed me that neither the State (airport) nor the Lower Kuskokwim School District (school) obtain site control prior to the State constructing the two facilities. There is likelihood that court actions against the State and LKSD will generate from BIA.

BIA has administratively approved the sale of the 38 acres for \$50,000. The money is being held in escrow pending clearance of title. Apparently the school was built based on a promise by the community to purchase the land. BIA legal action would likely be a trespass suite against LKSD.

Although the State (DOT/PF) claims a lease on the airport site, BIA claims there is currently no formal lease. The land involved includes village corporation land and several native allotments (restricted deeds).

It appears as though AICSA 14(c) (3) reconveyances do not apply to this situation as the entire surrounding area is in native allotment status. Selection or reconveyance lands elsewhere appear unreasonable as major capital investment has already occurred at or adjacent to the desired site.

Both the 38 acres originally purchased and the 89 acres requested represent good physical sites. They have access to the river, yet are high ground with adequate drainage. Soils are apparently sound enough to support structures.

Land Costs in the area: By letter dated March 19, 1981, a Mr. Hal Rogers, BIA Realty Officer in the Bethel area, indicated that land in Mrs. Nichols' allotment is valued at approximately .21 - .88 cents a square foot. From this information the sale price of \$2.7 million (SB 347) for 89 acres was established. (Per acre value is proposed at over \$30,000.)

It should be noted that Mr. Rogers used land sales in Bethel and Aniak to determine fair market value in Akolmiut. Since the original purchase of 38 acres (same physical characteristics - good land) for \$50,000 occurred in 1980 and just prior to Mr. Roger's March 19, 1981 letter, and since that sale was administratively approved by BIA at an approximate value of \$600.00 per acre, why was it not presented as a representative sale in Mr. Roger's letter?

Options: Options are severely limited in the areas of problem resolving and site selection.

First, the problem confronting the village of Kasigluk will only be resolved through a relocation activity. No amount of planning or affordable engineering will eliminate or for that matter, alleviate the problem. In my judgement, relocation is the immediate and long term solution.

Secondly, options as to potential sites for relocation are nil. The fact that major capital investments have already been made in the area of Mrs. Nichol's allotment lock us into that site. Also, the lack of available ANCSA 14 (c) land in the immediate area eliminates the possibility of free land or an option. To further limit the options, Mrs. Nichol's allotment does represent some of the best land for development in the area.

There are options, however, for how the presently obtained land is used and to what extent additional land is needed.

The 38 acres obtained by the City last year for \$50,000. is good developable land. In all likelihood it will support more than the school site (5-6 acres) and the planned 32 units of HUD housing. To my knowledge, no comprehensive site plan has been done for the 38 acres. It is my suggestion that were a site plan done it would generate a more efficient use of the land already purchased by the City, identify additional acreages needed (if any), and present a fairly accurate cost of additional land needs.

Recommendations: The following are recommendations for your consideration.

1. That if funds are appropriated for the relocation of Kasigluk they be in the amount of approximately \$20,000. and directed toward a site development plan for the originally purchased 38 acres.
2. That the site plan suggested concentrate on land for public facilities and municipal land needs within the 38 acres. (Land necessary to private residents would be purchased individually through the private market as done elsewhere.)
3. If found feasible, a relocation package be presented to the legislative with background information (problem, physical inventory, land status, etc.) and cost analysis for consideration next session.

May 21, 1981

**TO: Lawrence H. Kimball
Director
Division of Community Planning**

**FROM: David Dys
Legislative Aide**

Thanks for your notes on the proposed Kasigluk relocation. I will pass the information on to Senator Gilman. There are presently no plans for another hearing on SB 347. I'll keep you informed on any future action on this bill.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Bethel Agency
Box 347
Bethel, Alaska 99559

March 19, 1981

Honorable Tony Vaska
Pouch B
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Vaska:

I have been contacted by Mr. George Charles, who is the grandson of Marie K. Nichols of Kasigluk, Alaska, concerning a proposed land transaction between Mrs. Nichols and the village of Kasigluk.

He has the power of attorney to act for his grandmother and has requested me to provide you with information about the value of land in this area and specifically the Native Allotment (B-391) of Mrs. Nichols.

Market data is limited but following is representative of townsite lot sales in this area:

Bethel Area, \$.80 to over \$1.00 per square foot.

Aniak \$.88 per square foot

The critical shortage of suitable land for development in Kasigluk makes allotment B-391 very much in demand, not only because of it's high ground but because of it's location near the airport. The recent development of the housing project and the school have established a trend to move not only individual homes to higher ground but local business.

I must commend the village leaders in their planning efforts to make a model village and also provide land for more badly needed housing.

The village of nunapitchuk is also in a position to benefit from development in the area of allotment B-391 because of transportation to and from the airport and because of the health factors associated with living in the old villages with wet, muddy, and unsanitary conditions. The demand for suitable building lots in Kasigluk and Nunapitchuk is possibly greater than in any other village in Southwestern Alaska.

All of these factors enhance the value of high ground in the area. Especially land so ideally located as Mrs. Nichols' Native allotment.

As trustee for land of Mrs. Nichols BIA can not allow her to enter into a transaction that would net her less than the current fair market value.

Based on the factors mentioned above it is determined that the value of the subject property is \$.80 per square foot.

Sincerely,

Hal L. Rogers
Hal L. Rogers
Realty Officer

City of Akolmiut
Mayor Moses White
Nunapitchuk, Alaska 99641

March 24, 1981

Office of the Governor
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Honorable Jay S. Hammond:

Please find attached resolution 81-03 for State appropriation on relocation of a small village in Southwest Alaska which we passed in our regularly convened City Council meeting on March 23, 1981. This request is of an emergency nature in that the village residents would like to move to the new site of the elementary and High School and new AVCP housing which are under construction at this time. If there is to be no special appropriation, an inconvenience in health hazards will persist. School children will need to travel 14 miles daily to attend school during the sub-zero temperatures. Energy conservation would be hard to accomplish, if they travel everyday with snowmachines. Besides the Akolmiut Airport would be closer and more convenient.

Please consider this request as soon as possible because the village residents of Kasigluk are anticipating an immediate move to the site before the snow gets soft. So please respond to our request immediately. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Ar
Moses White
Moses White, Mayor
City of Akolmiut
Nunapitchuk, Alaska 99641

cc: Tony Vaska-Rep
Honorable George Hohman-Senator
AVCP Housing
PHS
Ksigluk Traditional Council
Files

Resolution for State Appropriation on relocation

- Whereas, the City of Aholmiut is comprised of the villages of Nunavutuk and Kasigluk incorporated into a second class city in August 26, 1969; and,
- Whereas, the constituent (Village of Kasigluk) of the City of Aholmiut is interested in relocating their village to a new location close to the new Kasigluk High School and new AVUP Housing of which the land is most suitable by means of being high, dry, and best soil within that area; and
- Whereas, the old village of Kasigluk experiences an over crowding of houses within a narrow tundra marshy land and environmental aspects are becoming to be visual thereby affecting the very mainstream of health and safety; and
- Whereas, the topographic emphasis is mostly just rocky and soil erosion is becoming evident especially when land masses have vanished over the past few years; and
- Whereas, because of soil erosion some of the village houses have been reached by flood when ice and snow melts in the springtime and sidewalks have been also reached; and
- Whereas, the new location is an ideal place of residence in which services from the various agencies are more convenient in terms of the New Elementary and High School, Aholmiut Airport, EIS Sanitary facilities, free EHO year round entering point, AVUP housing, New teacher housing, New village health clinic and the Johnson river; and
- Whereas, the new location is an 89 acre allotment owned by Marie E. Nichols of which she agreed to sell the needed land; and
- Whereas, a firm by the name of Northwest Construction who is building the new High School at the new location under bid through EHO has implied that they would assist in transporting existing houses from the village of Kasigluk and other structures for half the price they charge which would be at a rate of \$40.00 an hour instead of \$80.00 an hour but indicated they would only be available up to the month of August 1981; and
- Whereas, the village of Kasigluk needs financial assistance to cover the costs of purchase of 89 acre land, moving of houses and structures, planning and other reasonable transportation and administrative costs;
- NO: THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the City of Aholmiut request the Alaska State Legislature to recognize the emergency and imminent need for an immediate special appropriation to the native village of Kasigluk; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the event of an appropriation that the Traditional Council of Kasigluk be consulted in arriving at the most reasonable figure for the cost of such a magnitude of relocation.

Adoption date March 23, 1981 W. Moses White Jr.
Attested by: E. J. Hoville City Clerk

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.**

March 23, 1981

City of Akolmiut
General Delivery
Unapitchuk, Alaska 99641

Dear Honorable Mayor Moses White:

Transmitted you will find Resolution Number 80-7 which clearly outlines the concerns of Kasigluk Incorporated for the villagers of Kasigluk and the desperate need of financial assistance from the State.

Enclosed also with the resolution is the map of the corporation of Kasigluk in which the desired parcel of land is depicted in green marker.

Your support toward this effort will be greatly appreciated.

Levi Hoover

Levi Hoover
Chairman
Kasigluk Incorporated
Kasigluk, Alaska 99609

cc: Senator George Johnson
Representative Tony Vaska
File

RESOLUTION NO. 80-3

KASIGLUK INC.
KASIGLUK, ALASKA 99609

- WHEREAS, the village of Kasigluk is sinking at a very high rate, and that sinkage has caused alarm in the village for health safety, and convenience reason, and
- WHEREAS, that sinkage has so accelerated as to be visible to the villagers, with some land masses quickly disappearing, and
- WHEREAS, the new site for the elementary and high school, and new housing now being built by AVCP Housing Authority is good, high and dry land, and
- WHEREAS, our village children would have to travel 12 miles to the new school, over marshy, freezing and thawing land, thereby causing great concern for their health and safety, as travel would be by snowmachine in the winter and boat in summer months, and
- WHEREAS, the separation of new housing from the old village would also cause great inconvenience and concern for those villagers who would be forced to travel between the two, and
- WHEREAS, the new housing resident list is filled with a waiting list and
- WHEREAS, the new site is adjacent to the airport, and the river, but yet high and dry, and our villagers need access to both, and
- WHEREAS, other villagers from Nunapitchuk and Atmautluak have expressed their desire to move to the new site, and
- WHEREAS, the State, in building the new school and housing, has indicated the water source for the school will be available to those who move there, and
- WHEREAS, the new site has already been approved by HUD, and is acceptable and available for future housing, and
- WHEREAS, the Construction Company building the school, the Northwest Construction has agreed to move the houses and other structures to the new site for half the amount of any other means available, and
- WHEREAS, Northwest Construction will only be available for moving the village until August, and
- WHEREAS, our village is in the process of negotiating a contract with Town Development for teacher housing, and Jason Lukowit will be contracted to build and leave back their health office, to be located at the new site, and

WHEREAS, the building and leasing of these structures will provide jobs and a source of income for the village corporation and,

WHEREAS, the Lower Kuskokwim Health Corporation is now in the process of training a health aide for the new clinic, and,

WHEREAS, the village of Kasigluk desires the opportunity, by this move to plan a well designed model village, and

WHEREAS, The State of Alaska, the Lower Kuskokwim School District, and AVCP Housing Authority have already chosen the land as the best site for their airport, school and new housing, and

WHEREAS, the new site is a native allotment owned by Marie K. Nichols, and is not only the most preferred land because of the school and new housing, and the good soil conditions, but is the only land available, and

WHEREAS, Marie K. Nichols has agreed to sell us the needed 89 acres for our new village, at less than comparable village land in other villages nearby, and

WHEREAS, we are very concerned over village flooding this year, as last year the water entered homes, and our sidewalks floated, and hazard, and concern for our children entering the new school next fall has alarmed our village, and alerted us to need for immediate action,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the village of Kasigluk respectfully request the State of Alaska to recognize our emergency situation and help us move to the new site with an appropriation to cover the land purchase moving, planning and other reasonable transportation and administrative costs. We respectfully request to act as quickly as possible to allow our move to begin in March when the land is still frozen enough to allow an easier transfer of homes and other village structures.

This resolution was approved and passed by the requisite number of directors of the Board of Kasigluk Incorporated at a duly convened meeting held on this 20th day of March 1981.

Len Horne

ATTEST:

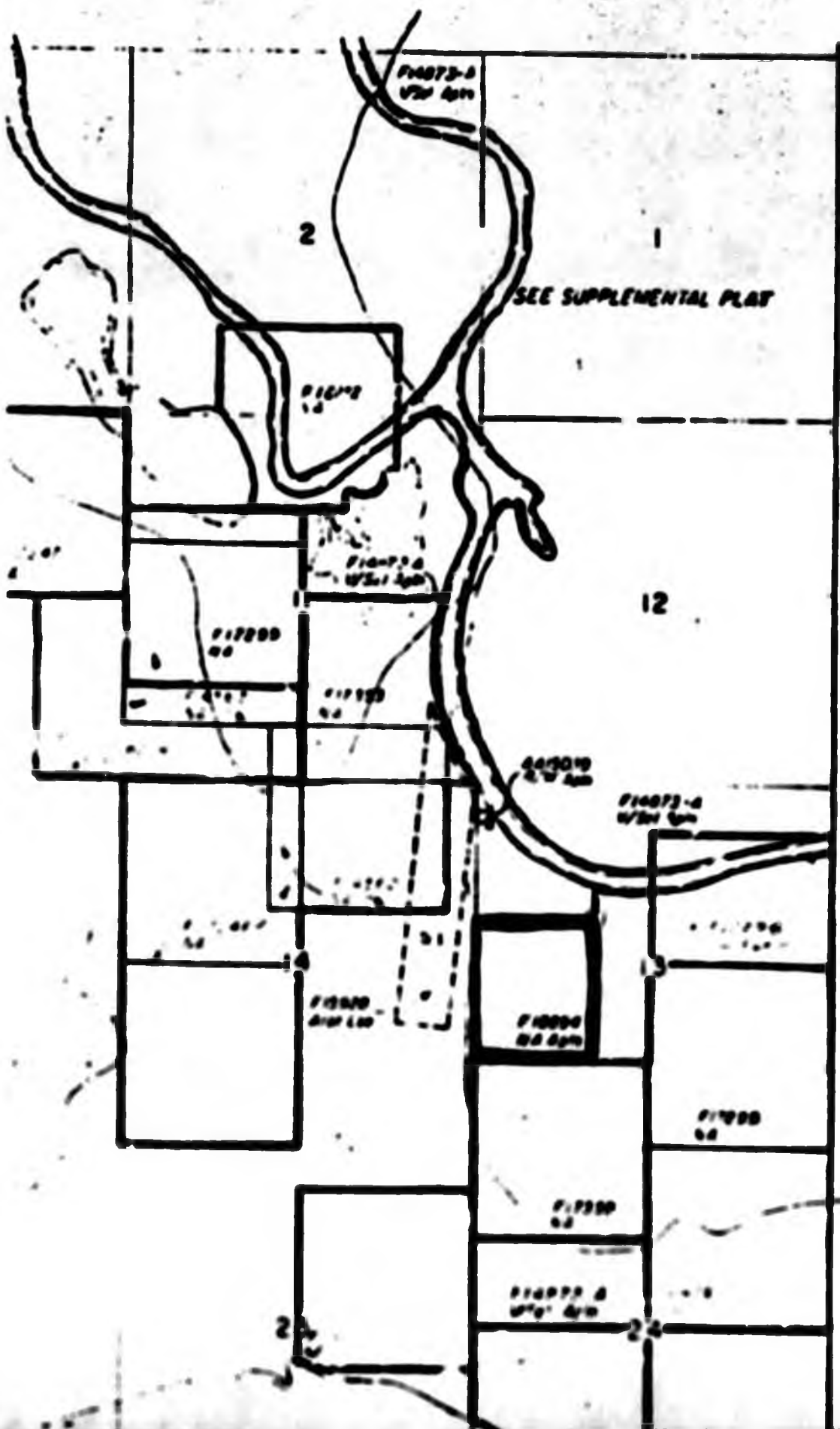
Zach [Signature]

Jessie [Signature]
Timothy W. Horne
Nick Martin

Ulene Kassel
1981 [Signature]

**THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.**

WEST OF THE SEWARD MERIDIAN, ALASKA



PLD 8850
(Yoon Date)

F10073-8
PLD 8850
(Yoon Date)

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATIC. I

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99560
(907) 543-3321

April 17, 1981

Senator George H. Bohman
State Capitol
Pouch 0
Juneau, Alaska -99811-

Dear Mr. Bohman

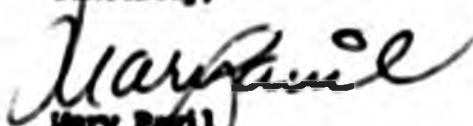
This is to notify you that during the last YKHC Executive Board Meeting the Ensigluk move was brought up with the following facts presented:

1. That the land in which Ensigluk is located is rapidly sinking and eroding, endangering the occupied homes located along the river and posing a hazard due to the sewage disposal methods and location of disposal areas.
2. LUSD and HUD in conjunction with the tradition Council in Ensigluk decided to construct the new High School and houses at the new airport site , and
3. Ensigluk Inc., has started negotiations to build a community Health Clinic at the new site.

The consensus of the Board was to support the move. A motion was made that a resolution be drafted in support of the move and that be presented at the next full board meeting.

If there are any questions, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,


Mary Pavil
Executive Director

cc: Ensigluk Traditional Council
Rep. Tony Vaska

Senator George Hohman
Representative Tony Vaska
Senator Don Gilman
Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Senator Mike Colletta
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

May 21, 1981

The people of Kasigluk wish to re-emphasize their concern and worry for the safety, health and inconvenience of our school children. They will be forced to travel daily down and across the river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles through unpredictable and most often bad weather conditions.

We do not have any roads or a bridge to reach the new site safely and conveniently. We cannot bus our children to school. They will have to travel by boats in the fall. During freeze-up no one can travel safely on the ice, school time will be lost. During winter the chill factor pushes temperatures way below freezing and white-out conditions prevail. At break-up again no one travels, additional school time is lost. With the price of fuel being so high in the bush it will cause an additional economic hardship to transport our many children.

Although we understand the time needed for the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to study the Kasigluk situation and make its recommendation, we do not have that luxury on our side. Fall will come, freeze up will occur, subzero and white out conditions will prevail, and the children will have to walk three miles daily to attend school.

Therefore as an immediate solution to this most urgent and basic problem, we are respectfully requesting that land be purchased for those families, especially with children, to move to the new site this summer and fall.

We thank you for the time you took from your busy schedules to hear our plea for help. We know that you understand our concern and worry for the safety of our precious and priceless children, the best of our own natural resources, the future of Alaska. We place our trust in your good common sense and judgement to help solve our problem of relocation.

Levi Hoover
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cc: file
Hugh Fleischer, Attorney