

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1900-1900 00/2
3839 SCRA LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION: NORTH SLOPE 7/5

All that land included in the Greater Anchorage Area Borough and lying northerly of the following line: commencing in Knik Arm on the west boundary of the Greater Anchorage Area Borough and on the south boundary of Section 17, T14N, R3W, S. M; thence east along the south boundary of sections 17, 16, 15, 14 and 13, T14N, R3W, S. M; thence east along the south boundary of sections 18, 17, and 16, T14N, R2W, S. M; thence south between sections 21 and 22, thence east along the south boundary of sections 22, 23, and 24, T14N, R2W, S. M; thence southeasterly to the southwest protracted corner of section 1, T12N, R1W, S. M; thence southeasterly to the southwest protracted corner of section 34, T12N, R2E, S. M; thence east along the south boundaries of townships 12N, ranges 2E, 3E, 4E and 5E to the east boundary of the Greater Anchorage Area Borough.

V. COMPOSITION AND APPORTIONMENT OF BOROUGH ASSEMBLY: The borough assembly shall consist of seven members for the first assembly following incorporation and until such time as the reapportionment is accomplished under law. The assembly shall be elected as follows: two members elected from Precinct 147; two members from Precinct 148; and one member each from Precincts 149, 150 and 151 but voted on at large in all three precinct. A mayor shall be elected at large. A school board consisting of five members shall be elected at large.

VI. POWERS: The proposed Chugiak - Eagle River Borough shall exercise the areawide powers and duties prescribed by law, (AS 29.33.250) including assessment and collection of taxes, education, planning, platting and zoning, sewers, health, transportation, dog control, library; all areawide and non-area-wide powers presently performed by the Greater Anchorage Area Borough in the defined area to be incorporated; and any additional areawide powers that may be required in accordance with AS 29.33.250, Additional Areawide Powers.

VII. MAPS, DOCUMENTS, AND OTHER INFORMATION:

- Exhibit A - Legal description of boundaries and map illustrating boundaries
- Exhibit B - 1970 Census and estimate of population
- Exhibit C - The assessed and estimated valuation of all taxable property in the area proposed for incorporation.
- Exhibit D - The rate or rates at which real and personal property are taxed in the area.
- Exhibit E - Narrative on school program
- Exhibit F - The amount and full explanation of any outstanding bonded indebtedness for which the area is wholly or partially responsible.
- Exhibit G - Affidavit of petitioners as to service of petition upon municipalities in or adjoining the area proposed for incorporation.
- Exhibit H - Transitional inter-municipal agreements
- Exhibit I - Affidavit of Petitioners as to sources of information.
- Exhibit J - Written brief supporting reasons

VIII. SIGNATURE AND RESIDENT ADDRESS:

Whereas 2,658 persons in the proposed Chugiak - Eagle River Borough voted in the last general election, November 1974, the following 15% or more petitioners hereby affix their signatures for the following purposes:

- A. To indicate their firm convictions in the allegations of this petition and that the incorporation of the proposed borough would be in the best interest of the communities affected and in the best interest of the State of Alaska as expressed in Article X, Section 3, of the Constitution of the State:

BOROUGHS

SECTION 3. "The entire State shall be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. They shall be established in a manner and according to standards provided by law. The standards shall include population, geography, economy, transportation, and other factors. Each borough shall embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum

degree possible. The legislature shall classify boroughs and prescribe their powers and functions. Methods by which boroughs may be organized, incorporated, merged, consolidated, reclassified, or dissolved shall be prescribed by law."

B. The petitioners submit:

1. The population of the area is interrelated and integrated as to its social, cultural, and economic activities, and is large and stable enough to support organized borough government.
2. The boundaries of the proposed borough conform generally to natural geography and include all areas necessary for full development of local services.
3. The economy of the area includes the human and financial resources capable of providing local services; evaluation of an area's economy includes land use, property valuations, total economic base, total personal income, resource and commercial development, anticipated functions, expenses, and income of the proposed borough.
4. Land, water, and air transportation facilities allow the communication and exchange necessary for the development of integrated local government.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION OF THE CHUGIAK - EAGLE RIVER AREA AS A SECOND CLASS BOROUGH

Petition No. 20B Page No. 1

Printed Name	Signature	Residence Address	Mailing Address	Voter Reg. No.
EDWARD A. BELLINGER	<i>Edward A. Bellinger</i>	MT. EKLUINA DRIVE	P.O. Box 90, CHUGIAK, AK	00423624
HARRIET S. BELLINGER	<i>Harriet S. Bellinger</i>	Mt. Eklutna Drive	P.O. Box 90 Chugiak, AK	00741371
<i>Ronald L. Olson</i>	<i>Ronald L. Olson</i>	Mile 18 ^{Old Glenn} Chugiak, AK	STRT. Box 445 Eagle River	00620054
EDITH D. WEST	<i>Edith D. West</i>	Ymate, Ale.	P.O. Box 836 Eagle River	00418509
ARLENE E. OLSON	<i>Arlene E. Olson</i>	St. Rt. Mile 18 Old Glenn	ST. RT. Box 445, Eagle River	00620047
ROSE MARIE SEE	<i>Rose Marie See</i>	Juanita Loop Rd	P.O. Box 144 Eagle River	00418038
MERRY SMITH	<i>Merry Smith</i>	Juanita Loop Rd.	P.O. Box 144 Eagle River	01743186
CHARLES JOHNSON	<i>Charles Johnson</i>	Juanita Loop Rd	P.O. Box 144 Eagle River	01290808
JACK J. SEE	<i>Jack J. See</i>	Juanita Loop Rd	P.O. Box 144 ER	01223650
LILA C. FERGUS	<i>Lila C. Fergus</i>	Curran Road Birchwood	P.O. Box 186 Chugiak	00977611
RAY STITH	<i>Ray Stith</i>	Curran Road	P.O. Box 438 E.R. AK	00619569
ERNEST T. FOSTER	<i>Ernest T. Foster</i>	JUANITA LOOP Box 83	EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577	01814169
MARY GLORIA BREWER	<i>Mary Gloria Brewer</i>	WHIRLAWAY ST.	P.O. Box 643 ER: AK 99577	01984483
JOHN A. HUNTSMAN	<i>John A. Huntsman</i>	KLONDIKE ST	KLONDIKE ST. BOX 79 CHUGIAK AK 99567	00982132
HOLLY R. WRIGHT	<i>Holly R. Wright</i>	5 mile Eagle River Rd.	St. Rte, Box 196-C, Eagle River	
ALTON B. CROSS	<i>Alton B. Cross</i>	mile 15.5 old Glenn Hwy	Box 407 Eagle River, AK	00619544
<i>Eulalia E. Cross</i>	<i>Eulalia E. Cross</i>	Mile 15.5 old Glenn Hwy	Box 407 Eagle River AK	Signed this 10/1/78

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

IN RE THE DETACHMENT OF THE)
GREATER EAGLE RIVER - CHUGIAK)
AREA FROM THE GREATER ANCHORAGE)
AREA BOROUGH.)

PETITION FOR DETACHMENT

The undersigned qualified voters of the area to be detached from the Greater Anchorage Area Borough petition the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to initiate the necessary and proper procedures pursuant to Title 19, Chapter 15, Article 2 of the Alaska Administrative Code (19 AAC 15.170-15.270).

(1) The undersigned qualified voters represent more than 10% of the qualified 4,130 voters residing in the area to be detached.

(2) The designee of the petitioners is:

Chugiak - Eagle River Borough Association

Chairman Lee B. Jordan

1st Vice Chairman Leslie F. Fetrow

2nd Vice Chairman Ernest Brannon

Secretary Gene E. Merchant

Asst. Secretary - Treasurer

Robert C. Johnson

The following are co-sponsors of the Petition:

Charles Graham

Delores Steeby

Thomas Brewer

Ron Stephens

Elsie Oberg

Robert Robinson

Galen Atwater

Elaine Robinson

Frances Atwater

Ray Stith

Joe Kapella

Thillman Wallace

Marianna Koehler

Claire Muetz

The Chugiak - Eagle River Borough Association is an unincorporated association of registered voters of the Chugiak - Eagle River area.

The Chairman, Lee B. Jordan, mailing address P. O. Box 700, Eagle River, Alaska, 99577, is designated as attorney-in-fact to receive service, notice and all other correspondence relating to the proceedings in behalf of the petitioners.

(3) The boundaries of the area to be detached, known as the Chugiak - Eagle River area consisting of Fire Lake, Birchwood, Peters Creek, Eklutna, Eagle River Valley, South Fork, Chugiak and Eagle River, stated in the legal description and illustrated by the map attached as Exhibit A are as follows:

All that land included in the Greater Anchorage Area Borough and lying northerly of the following line: commencing in Knik Arm on the west boundary of the Greater Anchorage Area Borough and on the south boundary of Section 17, T14N, R3W, S.M; thence east along the south boundary of sections 17, 16, 15, 14 and 13, T14N, R3W, S.M; thence east along the south boundary of sections 18, 17, and 16, T14N, R2W, S.M; thence south between sections 21 and 22, thence east along the south boundary of sections 22, 23, and 24, T14N, R2W, S.M; thence southeasterly to the southwest protracted corner of section 1, T12N, R1W, S.M; thence southeasterly to the southwest protracted corner of section 34, T12N, R2E, S.M; thence east along the south boundaries of townships 12N, ranges 2E, 3E, 4E and 5E to the east boundary of the Greater Anchorage Area Borough.

(4) The 1970 Census of Population lists 5,832 persons living in the Eagle River - Chugiak community.

The Greater Anchorage Area Borough publication, Preliminary Comprehensive Development Plan, Volume 1, February 1973, states the following under the heading, "Population Characteristics of Small Areas:"

"Certain communities have shown significant increases in actual and relative population growth. Communities that have grown at a faster rate than the Borough as a whole are Muldoon, Lake Otis, Sand Lake and Eagle River - Chugiak." (Emphasis added)

The same publication projects the population of the Eagle River - Chugiak community as tabulated:

1970	5,832 (U. S. Census)
1975	10,010 (GAAB figures)
1980	12,063
1985	16,979
1990	23,524

The Chugiak - Eagle River Borough Association agrees with the Greater Anchorage Area Borough that the estimated 1975 population is 10,010 based upon the data and evaluation listed in the attached Exhibit B.

(5) The quantity of land within the boundaries of the area to be detached is approximately 53,200 acres or approximately 830 square miles.

(6) The assessed value of all real and personal property within the area to be detached is shown as follows in the Greater Anchorage Area Borough Annual Budget, Fiscal Year 1975 - 1976:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Eagle River	64,397,015	69,202,215
Chugiak	27,081,925	53,650,025
Balance - Service Area 70	13,203,910	16,424,760
	<hr/> 104,682,850	<hr/> 138,677,000

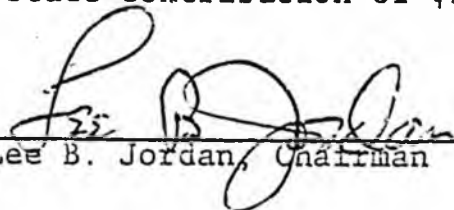
The foregoing assessed value is based on 1975 assessments. Supporting data and evaluation is listed in detail in Exhibit C.

(7) The current (Fiscal Year 1975) rates at which real and personal property are taxed in the area to be detached are as follows:

<u>Service Area</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Chugiak	12.445
Eagle River	13.445
Area outside service areas	12.045

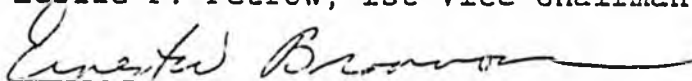
(8) Based on a percentage of assessed value, it has been determined that the area proposed for incorporation has an obligation for 5.27003629% of the 1975 debt of the Greater

Anchorage Area Borough. Of the total of \$107,995,000 principal and \$56,131,791.09 interest, the portion attributable to Chugiak - Eagle River totals \$8,649,540 combined principal and interest. Debt service for Chugiak - Eagle River in Fiscal Year 1976 would be \$560,960 less anticipated state contribution of \$266,456.

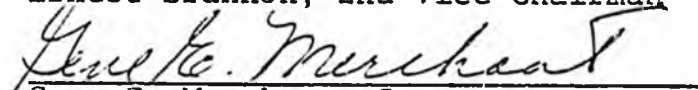


Lee B. Jordan, Chairman


Leslie F. Fetrow, 1st Vice Chairman



Ernest Brannon, 2nd Vice Chairman



Gene E. Merchant, Secretary



Robert C. Johnson, Asst. Sec.-Treasurer

Printed Name	Signature	Residence Address	Mailing Address	Voter Reg. No.
EDWARD A. BELLINGER	Edward A. Bellinger	MT. EKUTNA DRIVE	P.O. Box 90 CHUGIAK	00123624
HARNETT B. BELLINGER	Harnett B. Bellinger	MT. EKUTNA DRIVE	P.O. Box 90, Chugiak	00741371 0041371
EDITH D. WEST	Edith D. West	Monte Ave.	P.O. Box 836, Eagle River	00418509
DONALD L. OLSON	Donald L. Olson	Mile 18 Chugiak	St Rt Box 445 Eagle River	00620051
ARLENE E. OLSON	Arlene E. Olson	Mile 18 Old Glenn	St. Rt., Box 445, Eagle River	00620047
LEONARD SMITH	Leonard Smith	P.O. Box, 144	P.O. Box 144 Eagle River	01743178
CHARLES JOHNSON	Charles Johnson	P.O. Box, 144	P.O. Box 144 Eagle River	01290808
LILA C. FERGUS	Lila C. Ferguson	Barrow Rd off Birchwood	PO Box 186 Chugiak	00977611
RAY SMITH	Ray Smith	Cokawado Rd	P.O. Box 438 E.R. AK	00619569
ERNEST T. FOSTER	Ernest T. Foster	JUANITA LOOP BOX 83	EAGLE RIVER, AK. 99577	01814169
MARY GLORIA BREWER	Mary Gloria Brewer	WHIRLAWAY ST.	P.O. BOX 643 ER. AK	01984483
John A. HUNTSMAN	John A. Huntsman	KLONDIKE ST. Loop 50478	CHUGIAK AK. 99567 Box 79	00982132
HOLLY R. WRIGHT	Holly R. Wright	5 mile Eagle River Rd.	St. Rt, Box 196-C, Eagle River, AK	
ALTON B. CROSS	Alton B. Cross	mile 15.5 old Glenn Hwy	Box 407 Eagle River AK	00619544
EULALIA E. CROSS	Eulalia E. Cross	Mile 15.5 Old Glenn Hwy	Box 407 Eagle River AK.	00619015
SAM L. COTTEN	Sam L. Cotten	P.O. Box 296 Summit St. Eagle River	P.O. Box 296 Eagle River AK.	00418285
KATHLEEN COTTEN	Kathleen Cotten	P.O. Box 296 - EAGLE RIVER	P.O. Box 296 EAGLE RIVER AK.	00702704

REPORT TO THE LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION OF THE
STATE OF ALASKA ON THE
PETITION TO DETACH THE LAKE LOUISE AREA FROM THE
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Division of Local Government Assistance

September 9, 1982

I. INTRODUCTION

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough was incorporated on January 1, 1964 under the provisions of Chapter 52, SLA 1963, known as the "Mandatory Borough Act". The Borough is comprised of approximately 20,544 square miles and has an estimated population of 19,123.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is the second largest in the State (behind the North Slope Borough), with a land mass exceeding the combined areas of the Haines Borough, Bristol Bay Borough, Kodiak Island Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, City and Borough of Sitka, City and Borough of Juneau and the Municipality of Anchorage. Although much of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is accessible by road, there are large areas which are remote and inaccessible.

The area of Lake Louise is located in the extreme eastern portion of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The area is accessed by an 18 mile road leading from the Glenn Highway to the southern end of Lake Louise. The community, based at the southern end of Lake Louise, is approximately 136 highway miles from Palmer and 45 highway miles from Glennallen. The map at the end of this report identifies the area proposed for detachment from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The majority of the Lake Louise residents are seasonally employed during the summer months. The three lodges on the southern end of Lake Louise provide the economic and population base for the community. The majority of the land within the territory proposed for detachment is owned by the State. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough owns no land within the territory proposed for detachment.

The petition proposes to detach 432 square miles of territory from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The area proposed for detachment comprises 2.10% of the Borough territory, and the Lake Louise population (33) represents 0.17% of the Borough population. Of the 432 square miles proposed for detachment, 216 square miles are uninhabited State land.

According to the Borough, there are 28 registered voters and 213 dwellings in the Lake Louise area. Most of these dwellings are recreational in nature. There are 363 tax parcels in private ownership in the Lake Louise area. The property tax to be generated from the territory proposed for detachment during the current fiscal year is approximately \$37,485. The total assessed valuation of the real and personal property at Lake Louise is \$6,941,700 or 0.67% of the total assessed value of the Borough (\$1,037,000,000). The residents of the Lake Louise area contend that they receive no Borough services. The Borough, however, does maintain a public landfill in the Lake Louise area and

offers an educational program for Lake Louise students if they choose to attend school in Glennallen. According to Paul Holland, petitioners' representative, there were no children from Lake Louise attending the Glennallen school last year nor will there be this year. There are only two children in Lake Louise of school age. These students from Lake Louise have chosen a home teaching option which is provided by the Borough and the State of Alaska. The Borough also exercises planning on an areawide basis. Although the effect of the planning activities may not be readily apparent in Lake Louise, the prospect of several thousand new land owners in the area (details below) establishes the need for planning of future growth and development in the Lake Louise area.

According to the Borough, the State of Alaska is going to subdivide and distribute land in the Lake Louise area in the immediate future. An additional 2,635 parcels of land will be transferred from State ownership to private ownership. Therefore, there will likely be significant growth in the Lake Louise area within the next several years. According to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the State has classified 102.87 square miles of this territory for remote parcel distribution. In the State fiscal year 1983, approximately 23.44 square miles of this land will be distributed in 30 acre parcels. Additionally, 22.6 square miles of land around the lake have been classified for subdivision disposal. Approximately 3,200 acres (5 square miles) will be distributed by the State during fiscal years 1983 and 1984. These parcels will be 5 to 10 acre plots.

II. PROCEEDINGS TO DATE

On July 29, 1982 the Department received the Lake Louise petition to detach 432 square miles of territory from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough by the "local action - election" process. This petition was submitted to replace the withdrawn Legislative Review detachment petition submitted on April 20, 1982. After reviewing the current petition for accuracy and completeness it was forwarded to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough on August 6, 1982. In accordance with 19 AAC 10.640, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly held a public review (August 17) of the petition and returned the petition with the Borough's Answering Brief to the Department on August 20, 1982.

Proper notice has been given for the Local Boundary Commission's public hearing and decisional meeting on the Lake Louise detachment petition. This hearing is scheduled for September 25, 1982 at 1:00 p.m. in the Evergreen Lodge at Lake Louise.

III. STANDARDS FOR DETACHMENT FROM AN ORGANIZED BOROUGH

The following discussion outlines the considerations the Local Boundary Commission must weigh according to statutes and regulations in reaching a decision on the petition to detach the Lake Louise area from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

WILL THE DETACHMENT BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE STATE, THE LAKE LOUISE AREA AND THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH?
(19 AAC 10.230)

The issue of best interest must be addressed at each level before an overall consensus can be achieved on this issue. It is difficult to determine what effect the detachment of the Lake Louise area would have upon the State as a whole.

It is fair to state that the Alaska Constitution anticipates that the entire State would be divided into organized boroughs with some areas of the State that could not economically support a borough, becoming the unorganized borough. More than 26 years have passed since the Constitution was ratified by the voters, yet only 25 per cent of the area of the State is organized through borough governments. In the past 18 years only one borough (the North Slope Borough) has been established. No boroughs have been formed in the past 10 years.

The borough form of government establishes a means of providing local government for an area of the State which is culturally, economically and geographically related. If the Lake Louise territory was allowed to detach, it would become part of the unorganized borough. In essence, the detachment would remove a portion of an organized borough which has been functioning and providing services on a regional basis for the past eighteen years. The Lake Louise area would then become a part of the State's administrative responsibility. Given the fact that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough was formed by legislative action, and that the removal of the Lake Louise area would only transfer the responsibility of service delivery to the State, the Department finds no best interest to be achieved for the State. Perhaps most significant with respect to the issue of the State's interest, the Lake Louise area is characteristic of vast areas within the eleven existing organized boroughs and unified municipalities. If this area detaches it could set a precedent that could readily be followed by similar areas. Such would have a significant adverse effect on the State.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough would be adversely affected by the

detachment of the Lake Louise area. It would reduce the assessed value by \$6,941,700 (0.67%), which would negatively affect the bonding capacity of the borough. As the bonding ability of the Borough is based upon the level of taxable property, the uncertain future of current boundaries could have a debilitating effect upon the Borough's bond rating and capacity to issue bonds. In addition, there are other regions within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough that are in a similar situation to the Lake Louise area and this detachment could, again, set a precedent for future detachment proceedings from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Therefore, it would not be possible for the Borough to assure the bonding market of a consistent future valuation.

The residents of the Lake Louise community feel that there are definite benefits in detaching from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Primarily they would not be paying taxes for services which they feel are not received. Currently, 73% of the Borough's areawide mill levy is for education, 2% for parks and recreation, 3% for planning, 2% for civil engineering, 2% for assessment and property management and 18% for other costs. The residents of this area feel that the unorganized borough which borders the Lake Louise lake system offers an opportunity to continue living the same lifestyle without the burden of taxation without reciprocal benefits. While the desire to avoid taxation is readily appreciated, this approach ignores the potential for growth following the State distribution of 2,635 parcels of land in the Lake Louise area. When this growth does begin to occur, the need for borough areawide services (education, fire and planning) will become evident.

ARE THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF LAKE LOUISE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT OR IN CONFLICT WITH THE REMAINDER OF THE POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH?
(19 AAC 10.230)

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has 20,544 square miles with a population of 19,123. Within this immense area there is a diversity of social, cultural and economic settings. More than 70 per cent of all borough residents live outside the four largest communities (Palmer, Wasilla, Houston and Talkeetna). The rural population of the Borough has many similarities in that it is distributed along the road system, it experiences high unemployment and seasonal work, and has moved to the rural areas of the Borough within the last twenty years. There are no indications that the residents of the Lake Louise community differ substantially from the majority of Borough residents residing in the rural areas of the Borough.

IS THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OR CONFIGURATION OF THE TERRITORY PRECLUDING THE PROVISION OF BOROUGH SERVICES PROVIDED OTHER AREAS OF THE BOROUGH OR MAKING THE PROVISION OF BOROUGH SERVICES IMPRACTICAL? (19 AAC 10.230)

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough currently levies an areawide mill rate of 4.9 mills and a non-areawide mill rate of 0.5 mills. The areawide functions are primarily concerned with the education, school bond debt service, planning, land management and taxation. The non-areawide functions are primarily concerned with libraries, emergency medical services, solid waste disposal and animal control. The geographic location of the Lake Louise area and its small school age population make the provision of education services to the community impractical at this time. As there is no school in the Lake Louise area, all of the students have opted for education correspondence courses. However, the students do have a choice between the Borough administered correspondence course or the State administered course. The Borough is also willing to pay the Copper River Regional Educational Attendance Area \$2,180 for each child from the Lake Louise area who chooses to attend school in the Glennallen school. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has made arrangements with the State of Alaska's Department of Education Student Transportation Office for school bus transportation for Lake Louise children who wish to attend the Glennallen school.

The remoteness and insignificant school aged population of Lake Louise has, from a practical standpoint, limited Borough services. However, that is not to say with the future anticipated growth within the Lake Louise area that the residents and future residents would not receive services commensurate with the rest of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the potential for such service will encourage the area's growth.

IS THE LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES PRECLUDING THE COMMUNICATION AND EXCHANGE NECESSARY FOR RESPONSIVE AND INTEGRATED LOCAL GOVERNMENT? (19 AAC 10.230)

Communications with the Lake Louise area are more difficult than in many other areas of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The community has limited telephone service in that it can only be reached through a radio patch phone service in Anchorage. This does make immediate communication between the Borough government and the community relatively difficult. However, the community of Lake Louise is accessible by road on a year-round basis. This enables the community to receive scheduled mail service. Therefore, it can be concluded that although communication and transportation services to the Lake Louise area are relatively difficult they do not preclude the exchange necessary for responsive and integrated local government.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

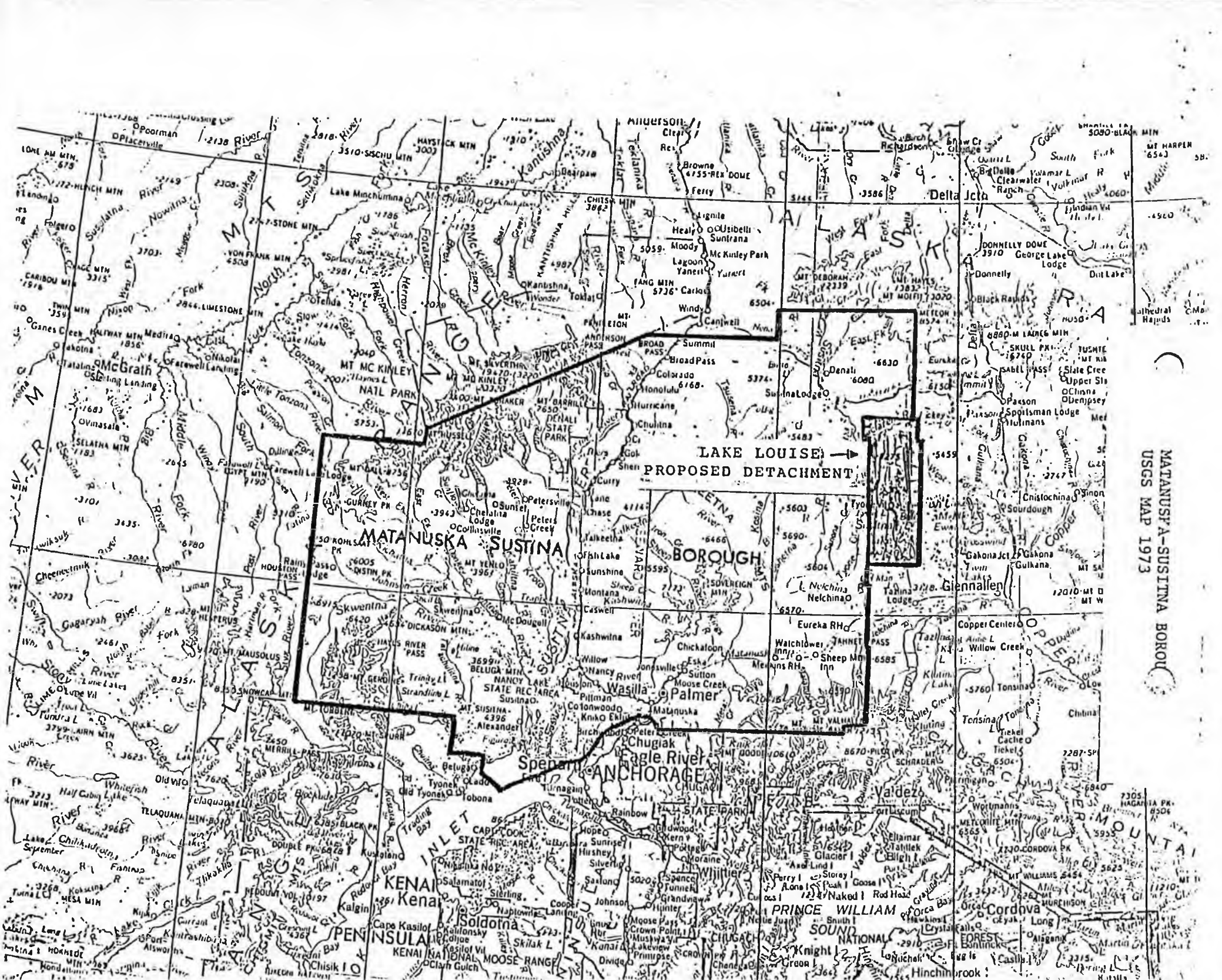
The detachment proposal has almost total support among the residents of the Lake Louise community. The residents of this area feel that they are paying an inequitable amount of Borough taxes and are being ill-served by a more urban based Borough government. To some degree, the concerns of the Lake Louise residents are justified. Some arewide services provided by the Borough to Lake Louise residents are not available at the same level as those provided to the more populated and accessible areas of the Borough.

However, as the Matanuska Susitna Borough continues to grow and particularly the Lake Louise area begins to enter a development phase, the commonality of social, cultural and economic interests of both groups will begin to merge.

There are no geographic configurations which preclude the provision of Borough services to the area, and there are facilities which adequately allow proper communication between the Lake Louise area and the Borough seat of government. Further, it is apparent that the proposed Detachment is not in the best interests of the State or the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

In the Department's view the standards for detachment as prescribed in 19 AAC 10.230. have not been met in the Lake Louise petition to detach from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Therefore, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs recommends that the Local Boundary Commission deny the detachment proposal in the Lake Louise petition.

The Department further recommends that the Local Boundary Commission, in its annual report to the legislature, address the issue and status of borough government throughout the State. Particularly, there is a need for a thorough review of the inequitable burden for the payment of local services (particularly education) which currently exists within organized boroughs. Hopefully, this would encourage the State to develop a means of resolving this longstanding inequity.



MATANUSKA-SUSTINA BOROUGH
USGS MAP 1973

Supplemental Report to the State of Alaska
Local Boundary Commission
on
The Proposed Detachment
of
Lake Louise
from
the Matanuska-Susitna Borough

November 1, 1982

On September 25, 1982 the Local Boundary Commission (LBC) conducted a public hearing in the Lake Louise Evergreen Lodge. This gathering addressed the proposed detachment of 432 square miles of territory surrounding Lake Louise from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Several issues were raised by members of the public testifying before the LBC. The Commission felt it could not make a decision on the proposed detachment until additional information was provided to the public and the LBC.

The related issues under examination are: the incorporation proceedings of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the rationale for including the Lake Louise area while excluding the Cantwell and Glennallen areas; whether the residents of the Lake Louise area were aware of borough incorporation activities; and what, if any, boundary changes have been made to the original Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Another issue under discussion concerns the distribution of State lands in or adjoining the Lake Louise territory proposed for detachment.

The following section of this report poses the questions central to these issues and reports the information obtained through research by the Department.

Why was Lake Louise included in the original boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough?

It is evident that the Lake Louise area was included in the original Borough as a result of compliance with the Mandatory Borough Act (Chapter 52, Session Laws of Alaska 1963). This Act provided that Election District 7 would be designated the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The eastern boundary of Election District 7 fell east of the Lake Louise area and therefore it was included as a result of being within the Election District.

This action was a matter of direct application of boundary determination provisions as contained in the Mandatory Borough Act. For a comprehensive understanding of this action it is necessary to follow the genesis of this aspect of the Mandatory Borough Act from the Alaska State Constitution.

Article X of the Alaska Constitution provides for the creation of local governments throughout the State. Under provisions of this Article, all of Alaska was to be subdivided into boroughs (organized and unorganized) based upon economic, geographic, social and political factors. It further establishes the standards for the determination of these boundary lines.

It was recognized by the framers of the Alaska Constitution that establishing borough government boundaries was "quite an important question and should be under some agency which can establish them along the proper lines. They (boundaries) should not be left to the local community; they should be established by a higher authority". [Alaska Constitutional Convention, "Minutes of the Convention", 1955-56, January 19, 1956 A.M. p. 14.] It is evident that it was the intention of the Constitutional Convention to ensure that local government boundaries should not, in large part, be determined by the local populace but by the State. Following this thinking, Section 12 of Article X of the Alaska Constitution requires that a "local boundary commission or board" be established. "The commission or board may consider any proposed local government boundary change." However, the ultimate authority for acceptance of such boundary issues reviewed by the LBC would lie with the State Legislature.

As explained by the Alaska Supreme Court in Fairview Public Utility District No.1 v. City of Anchorage, 368 P 2d 540 (Alaska 1962), the drafters of Alaska's Constitution gave broad control over local government boundaries to the State because:

". . . The advantage of the method proposed, in the words of the [convention's local government] committee . . . lies in placing the process at a level where area-wide or statewide needs can be taken into account. By placing authority in this third party, (Local Boundary Commission) arguments for and against the boundary change can be analyzed objectively". [The Metropolitan Experiment in Alaska - A Study of Borough Government, Edited by Ronald C. Cease and Jerome R. Saroff, p. 139]

The 1961 State legislature created a borough incorporation deadline by mandating that all school districts (nine) and public utility districts (six) throughout the State could continue to function only until July 1, 1963. Special districts, including school districts and public utility districts, were to be absorbed into these constitutional forms of government (boroughs).

Prior to the convening of the legislature in January, 1963, Representative John L. Rader formulated in broad outline what he thought to be the basic requirements of what would later become the essence of the Mandatory Borough Act of 1963. Among the eleven basic requirements of such a bill was one which is particularly germane to this issue. The bill would need to provide for definite borough boundaries.

In formulating House Bill 90, Mr. Rader decided that defining a borough as either metropolitan or regional in nature would be detrimental. As a practical matter, a bill which provided ultimately for mandatory incorporation must state boundaries with precision. He considered definitions in terms of mountain ranges, shorelines, rivers and water sheds and in terms of longitude and latitude. Finally it was decided that election district lines, which were precise and known to everyone, would be used.

The bill did not force the immediate dissolution of existing school and public utility districts but rather left it to the boroughs to assimilate these units more or less at their convenience but with an ultimate transfer date. Existing local government units would be integrated into constitutional forms of government. If there was no succeeding governmental entity the properties of school districts and public utility districts would revert to the State. "If . . . there is no borough incorporated by local initiative in the populated areas of the State then the bill would provide that the election district lines in which the populations are located are the temporary borough lines until adjusted . . ." [The Metropolitan Experiment in Alaska - A Study of Borough Government, Edited by Ronald C. Cease and Jerome R. Saroff, p. 106] That is, as an expedient for establishing boroughs, election district boundaries were to be used as borough boundaries.

The legislature passed the Mandatory Borough Act in 1963. The act mandated the incorporation of boroughs as of January 1, 1964 in eight areas of the State containing public utility and independent school districts. In some cases the districts were considered too large and in others too small. The areas concerned, however, had the option of petitioning for incorporation and proposing borough boundaries in the time remaining before the deadline. The LBC held public hearings and reviewed local proposals. No agreement between the LBC and the local populace could be reached on boundaries.

Residents of the affected areas were afforded the opportunity to accept the boundaries proposed by the LBC through election. Local option borough elections were held in the fall of 1963. Four local option boroughs were established in the 1963 election under the threat of mandatory incorporation. These were Ketchikan, Sitka, Juneau and Kodiak Island. Borough incorporation election propositions were defeated in the Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kenai Peninsula and Matanuska-Susitna Borough areas. These were mandatorily incorporated on January 1, 1964.

Although given the opportunity to express opinions and suggestions for borough boundaries, the voters within the area containing the proposed Matanuska-Susitna Borough rejected incorporation along the lines provided by the LBC. They thus relinquished boundary determination to the State Legislature.

Accordingly the boundaries for the present Matanuska-Susitna Borough were defined on January 1, 1964 as:

"Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna Election District #7".

On February 1, 1966 the LBC recommended that the State Legislature change the boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna, Greater Anchorage Area and the Kenai Peninsula Boroughs by describing them by metes and bounds. Until this time the areas of election districts defining these boroughs were described by means of river drainages, mountain ridges and other general terms. It was felt that such descriptions were too imprecise to accurately define the corporate limits of municipalities and such loosely defined boundaries may cause future conflicts. It was the LBC's opinion that conflicts could be avoided if the borough boundaries were described by use of precise reference points. It was at this time that the present eastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough was described. To see how this compares to the original Election District 7 boundary, see Exhibits "A" and "B".

It is clear then that the Lake Louise area of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough was included in the Borough because it was located within the boundaries of Election District #7. The Alaska Constitutional Convention established the magnitude of the importance of boundary determination. The Alaska Constitution established the authority for the legislature to provide boundary determination. The legislature exercised this authority.

What was the level of public involvement in the Borough incorporation?

It does appear that people in general were aware of incorporation proceedings. In particular, residents in the Wasilla, Palmer and Bay City areas were involved in public hearings and expression of opinion regarding incorporation along the proposed borough boundaries. Upon reviewing testimony presented at public hearings held in Anchorage, Palmer and Wasilla on May 24 and 25, 1963 concerning the Captain Cook Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Lake George Borough proposals, it can be determined that people were aware of the activities and were holding local meetings to ascertain local opinion regarding boundaries for borough incorporation. However, the testimony presented at these meetings did not evidence any comment from individuals identified as residing within the Lake Louise area.

Have there been any boundary changes affecting Lake Louise subsequent to incorporation of the Borough?

No subsequent changes to the eastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (with the exception of the 1966 redefinition of borough boundaries) have been made.

Why was the Community of Cantwell excluded from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough?

Cantwell was not a part of "Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna Election District #7" and therefore was not included within the original boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. However, as a result of the February 1, 1966 redescription of borough boundaries in terms of metes and bounds, the LBC recommended inclusion of the Cantwell area in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. It was subsequently found that the citizens of Cantwell did not have notice of the LBC hearing on June 26, 1965 regarding this recommendation. The LBC thus conducted a hearing in Cantwell on July 26, 1967 and at Palmer on January 25, 1968 to consider whether the Cantwell area should remain in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. It was found that the citizens of Cantwell and the officials of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough concurred with the recommendation that the Cantwell area was inappropriately included in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Exclusion of the Cantwell area would not exclude territory from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough which was included prior to February 1, 1966. The LBC determined that it would be in the best interest of Cantwell area citizens, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the State of Alaska for the area to be excluded from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Therefore, in accordance with Article X, Section 12 of the Alaska State Constitution, on January 31, 1968 the LBC transmitted to the Alaska State Legislature for consideration the recommendation that the boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough be changed to exclude the Cantwell area. It was subsequently approved.

Why was Glennallen not included in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough?

Glennallen was excluded because it is located in an election district outside the boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Election District. Further, because it contained no special service districts (public utility or school districts), the Valdez-Cordova-Copper River Valley area (assumed to include Glennallen) was not included in the Mandatory Borough Act of 1963. No boroughs have since been established in this part of Alaska.

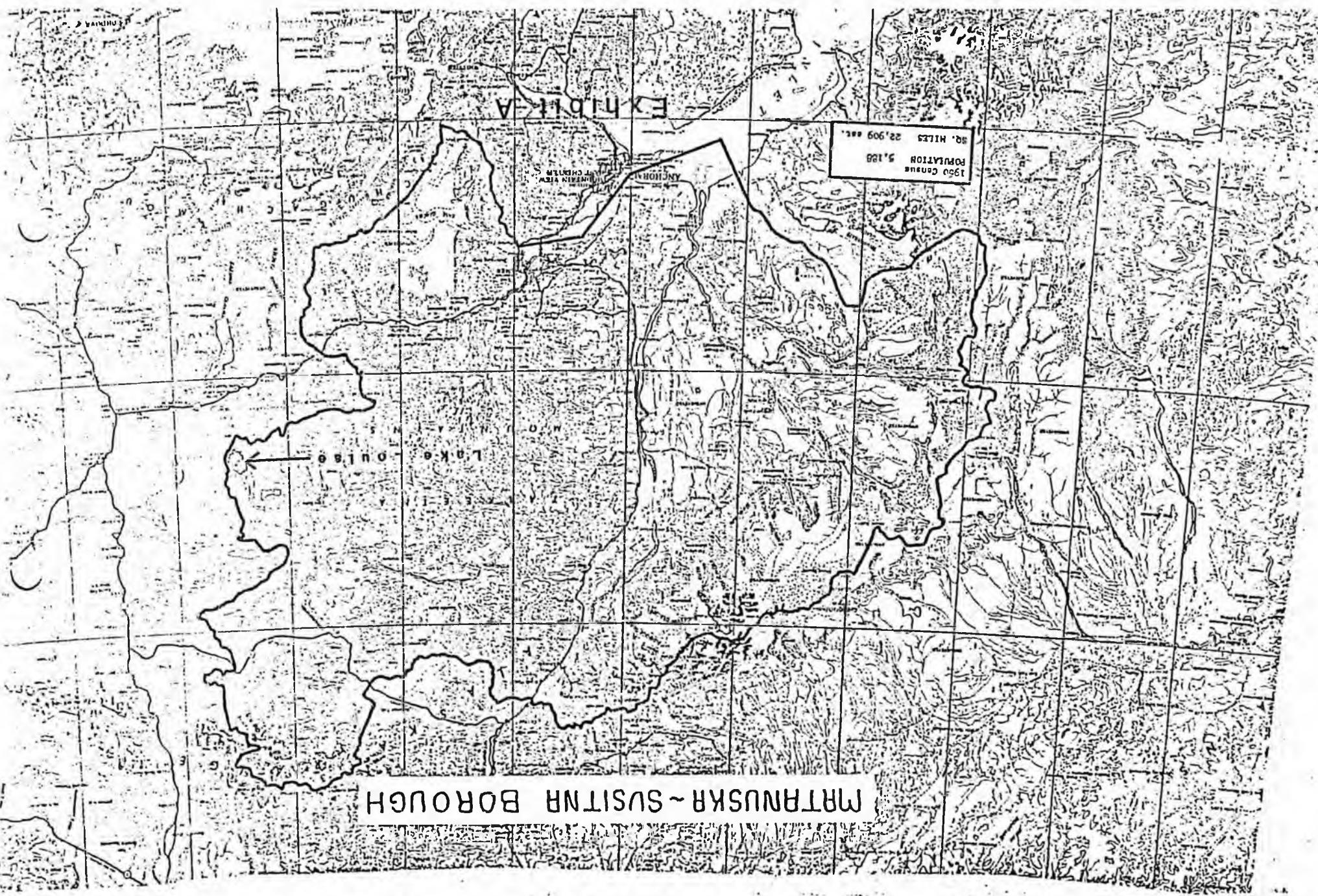
What is occurring with the State land disposal in the Lake Louise area?

According to Wayne Monday, Resource Manager with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), there will be a significant land disposal effort in the Lake Louise area during the next three years. The acreage for disposal in the original report dated September 9, 1981 to the LBC on the Lake Louise Detachment accurately reflects the intended land disposals planned by DNR.

The north end of Lake Louise, including Cliff Bay and Dog Bay has been patented to the State. Approximately 270 acres of this land will be disposed this spring (1983). Tentative patent has been given to the State for the west sides of Lake Louise and Lake Susitna. It is anticipated that these lands will be patented to the State by the end of November (1982).

Additionally, the State has received tentative patent to the lands proposed for disposal on the east side of Lake Louise and Lake Susitna. It is hoped that the State will receive patent to these lands within the next twelve months.

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH



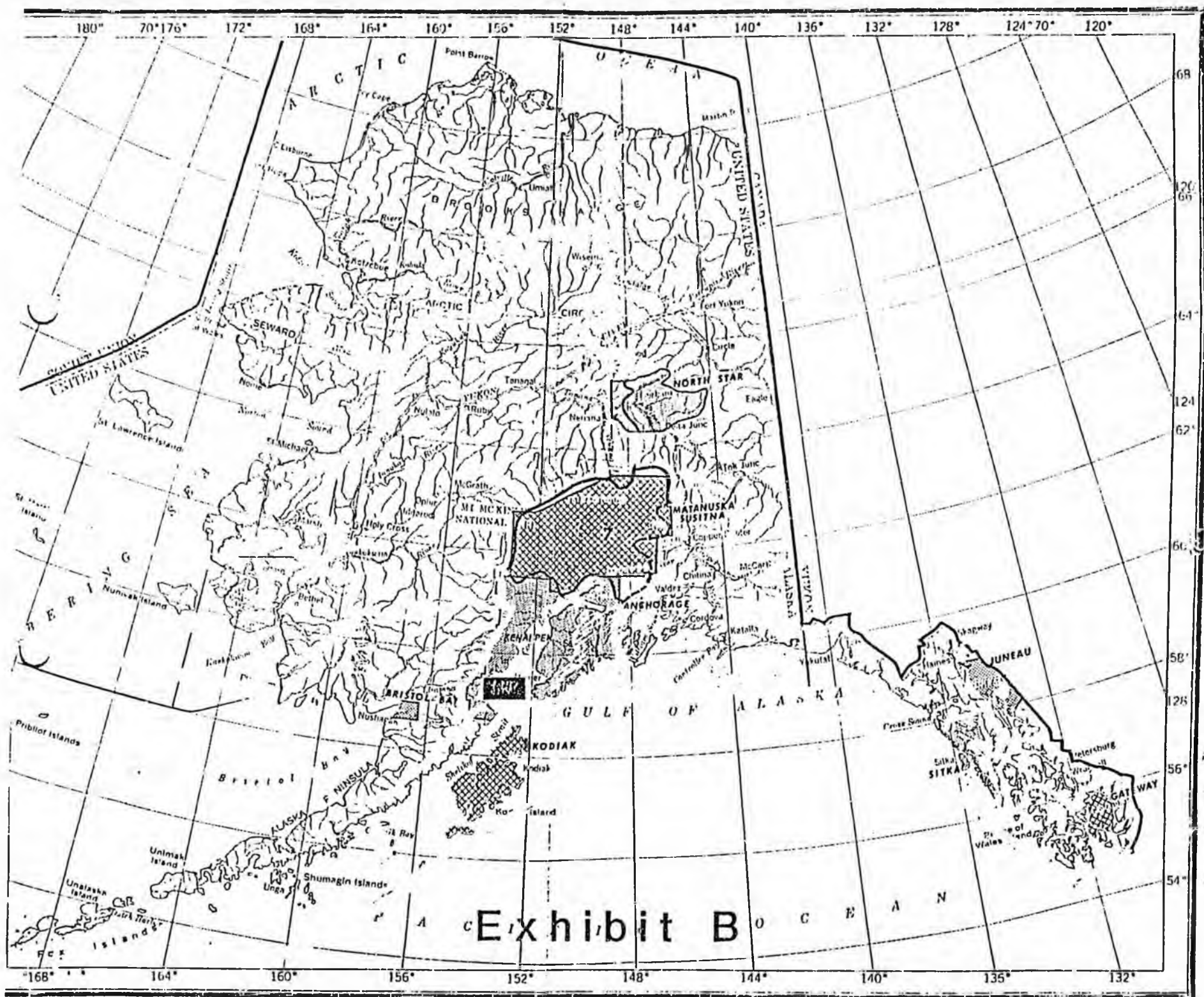


Exhibit B

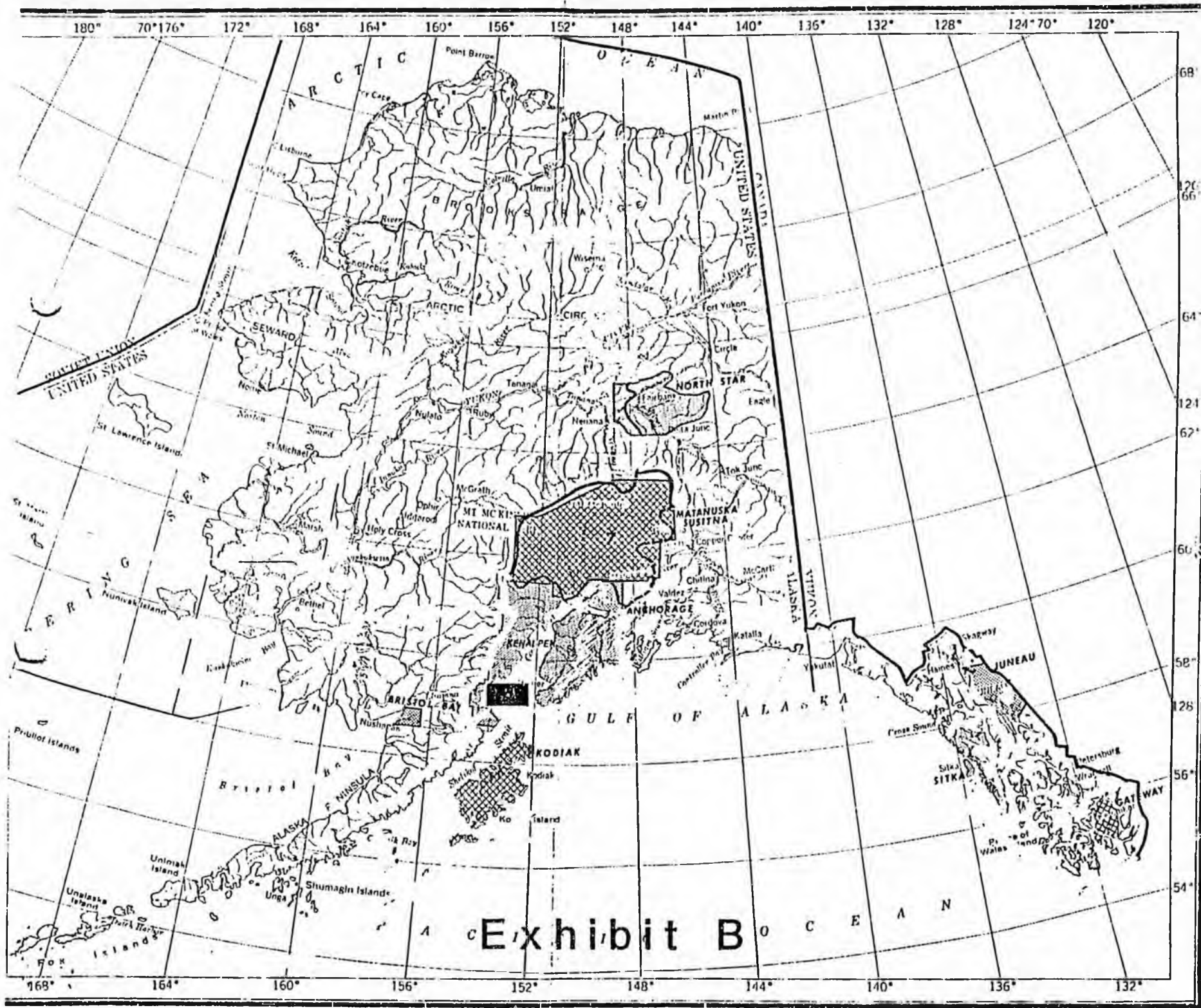


Exhibit B

STATE OF ALASKA
LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF DECISION

Decision regarding the)
petition for the detachment)
of the Lake Louise area)
containing 432 square miles)
from the Matanuska-Susitna)
Borough)

On July 29, 1982 the Department received the Lake Louise petition to detach 432 square miles of territory from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

After reviewing the petition for accuracy and completeness it was forwarded to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough on August 6, 1982. In accordance with 19 AAC 10.640, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly held a public review (August 17) on the petition and returned the petition with the Borough's Answering Brief to the Department on August 20, 1982.

Pursuant to proper notice the Local Boundary Commission held a public hearing on the petition for the proposed detachment on September 25, 1982. The hearing began at 1:00 p.m. in the Evergreen Lodge at Lake Louise. Local Boundary Commission members present were: Sheila Gallagher, Sigvald Strandberg, Bert Greist, and Josephine Anderson. Testimony was presented by Paul Holland, Petitioners' Representative, Gary Thurlow, representing the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and sixteen additional speakers.

On January 8, 1983 in Juneau, Alaska, at 4:30 p.m. the Commission held its decisional meeting on the Lake Louise detachment petition. Local Boundary Commission members present were: Sheila Gallagher, Bert Greist, Sigvald Strandberg, and Charles Bettisworth.

Upon consideration of the Lake Louise petition to detach 432 square miles of territory from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the September 9, 1982 Report of the Department, the November 1, 1982 Supplemental Report of the Department, and the testimony presented at the public hearing, the Local Boundary Commission hereby makes the following findings of fact:

1. The detachment of the Lake Louise area from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough would not be in the best interests of the State, the Lake Louise area, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The Borough form of government establishes the means of providing local government for an area of the State which is culturally, economically, and geographically related. If the Lake Louise territory was allowed to detach, it would become part of the unorganized borough. In essence, the detachment would remove a portion of an organized borough which has been functioning and providing services on a regional basis for the past eighteen years. The Lake Louise area would then become a part of the State's administrative responsibility. Given the fact that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough was formed by legislative action, and that the removal of the Lake Louise area would only transfer the responsibility of service delivery to the State, the Commission finds no best interest to be achieved for the State. Perhaps most significant with respect to the issue of the State's interest, the Lake Louise area is characteristic of vast areas of the eleven existing organized boroughs and unified municipalities. If this area detaches it could set a precedent that could readily be followed by similar areas.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough would be adversely affected by the detachment of the Lake Louise area. It would reduce the assessed value by \$6,941,700 which could negatively affect the bonding capacity of the Borough.

The State of Alaska is anticipating distributing 2,635 parcels of land in the Lake Louise area over the next three years. With this potential for future growth and development in the Lake Louise area, it is possible that the community of Lake Louise will have an increasing need for borough areawide services.

- 2) The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has 20,544 square miles with a population of 19,123. Within this immense area there is a diversity of social, cultural and economic settings. More than 70% of all borough residents live outside the four largest communities (Palmer, Wasilla, Houston and Talkeetna). The rural population of the borough has many similarities in that it is distributed along the road system, it experiences high unemployment and seasonal work, and has moved to the rural areas of the Borough within the last 20 years. There are no indications that the residents of the Lake Louise community differ substantially from the majority of the Borough residents residing in the rural areas of the Borough.

- 3) The Matanuska-Susitna Borough currently levies an areawide mill rate of 4.9 mills and a nonareawide mill rate of 0.5 mills. The areawide functions are primarily concerned with the education, school bond debt service, planning, land management and taxation. The remoteness and insignificant school age population of Lake Louise has, from a practical standpoint, limited Borough services. However, that is not to say that with the future anticipated growth within the Lake Louise area that the residents and future residents would not receive services commensurate with the rest of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the potential for such services will encourage the area's growth.

4. Communications with the Lake Louise area are more difficult than in many other areas of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The community has limited telephone service in that it can only be reached through a radio patch phone service in Anchorage. This does make immediate communication between the Borough government and the community relatively difficult. However, the community of Lake Louise is accessible by road on a year round basis. This enables the community to receive scheduled mail service. Therefore, it can be concluded that although communication and transportation services to the Lake Louise area are relatively difficult they do not preclude the exchange necessary for response of an integrated local government.

THEREFORE, the Commission hereby does not approve the petition to detach the Lake Louise area containing 432 square miles of territory from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and will recommend against such action to the First Session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Alaska; and

THEREFORE, the Commission does recognize that there are areas of the unorganized borough of the State that are receiving the equivalent of municipal services without the responsibility of local tax contributions. Additionally, there are remote areas of the State's organized boroughs that are assessed taxes for the delivery of minimal services which in the unorganized borough are paid for by the State; and

THEREFORE, the Commission recommends to the First Session of the Thirteenth Legislature that it investigate the need for the formation of borough governments in areas of the State that have the economic base available to cover the cost of such government.

Decided on the 8th day of January, 1983.

STATE OF ALASKA LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

By: Sheila Gallagher Date: 2/28/83
Sheila Gallagher, Acting Chairman

By: Charles Bettisworth Date: 4/29/03
Charles Bettisworth, Member

By: _____ Date: _____
Bert Greist, Member

By: Sigvald Strandberg (DISSENTING VOTE) Date: 2/16/83
Sigvald Strandberg, Member

To: Local Boundary Commission
c/o Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
Local Government Assistance Division
225 Cordova St. Bldg. B
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

IN THE MATTER OF DETACHMENT OF TERRITORY FROM THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

A PETITION

WITH LOCAL ACTION

Pursuant to the provisions of AS 44.47.557 and 19 AAC 05.050-050 and 19 AAC 15.170-300, Alaska Administrative Code, your petitioners, the undersigned, respectfully petition to provide for the detachment of territory from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, State of Alaska.

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES: MAP. Exhibit "A" contains a detailed written description of the boundaries of the borough from which the territory is to be detached; Exhibit "B" contains a detailed written description of the proposed boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough; Exhibit "C" is a map indicating the boundaries of the borough from which the territory is to be detached, said territory is marked in red ink on the map, all three exhibits are attached hereto and are made a part hereof.

AREA. The quantity of land contained within the borough proposed for detachment is 432 (four hundred and thirty two) square miles.

POPULATION. The estimated number of residents within the area proposed for detachment is 33 (thirty three).

ASSESSED VALUATION. The estimated value of all real and personal property located within the area proposed for detachment is as follows:

REAL PROPERTY	\$5,838,250.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY	\$103,440.00

TAXATION. The rate at which taxes are levied by the borough is as follows:

REAL PROPERTY	7.22 MILLS
PERSONAL PROPERTY	7.22 MILLS
SALES TAX	NONE

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS. Exhibit "D" is a description and full explanation of any outstanding indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, for which the area affected is wholly or partially responsible. The exhibit is attached hereto and made part hereof.

AFFIDAVIT. Exhibit "E" constitutes an affidavit indicating the source from which information contained within the petition and exhibits was acquired, stating that an estimation of the population within the area to be considered for detachment was made, specifying the date when the estimate was made and circumstances indicating its accuracy. The exhibit is attached hereto and made part hereof.

BRIEF. Exhibit "F" is a brief fully setting forth the reasons why the detachment is desired and demonstrating that the standards for detachment, as specified in 19 AAC 05.050-060, have been met. The exhibit is attached hereto and made part hereof.

SERVICE. Exhibit "G" is an affidavit stating that a copy of the petition and brief together with accompanying exhibits, have been served, by certified mail, upon the chief executive officer of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and further stating that the petition, brief and all accompanying exhibits are available for inspection by the general public at three specific locations during the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., seven days per week.

PETITIONERS REPRESENTATIVE. The name and address of petitioners' representative designated to receive services, notice and all correspondence relating to proceedings in behalf of this petition is:

Paul S. Holland
c/o Evergreen Lodge
Star Route "C" Box 3867
via
Palmer, Alaska 99645

REGISTERED VOTERS. The number of persons who are currently registered voters resident within the area proposed for detachment is 28 (twenty eight).

WHEREFORE petitioners pray that the aforementioned territory be detached from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough in accordance with the provisions of applicable law.

DATED at Lake Louise, Alaska, this 7th day of June 1982.

SIGNATURES

✓ Paul S. Holland SRC Box 8867 Lake Louise 99645
✓ Molly Marrow m: 17 Lake Louise Rd Box 482 ^{Wenatchee, WA 99645}
✓ Rusty & Runyan S.R.C. Box 8860 (Lake Louise) 99645
✓ ~~_____~~ RT-C Box 8826 Palmer, 99645
✓ ~~_____~~ SRC Box 8864 (Lake Louise) 99645
✓ ~~_____~~ SRC Box 8865 Little Lake 99645
✓ Emma 417. 4171111111111111 SRC Box 8865 Palmer Alaska ^{Little Lake Louise}
✓ ~~_____~~ SRC Box 8864 Lake Louise - 99645
✓ Larry Mc Line SRC Box 8888-D PALMER 99645
✓ ~~_____~~ SRC Box 8866 PALMER AK 99645
✓ George F Hopkins Box 8888c Palmer, AK 99645

EXHIBIT "A"

PRESENT BOUNDRIES OF THE MAT-SU BOROUGH

Beginning at the N.E. corner of Section 15, T16N, R1E, Seward Meridian, State of Alaska, said corner being at or approximately at the Alaska Railroad Bridge over the Knik River; thence south to the S.W. corner of Section 23, T16N, R1E; thence east to the N.E. corner of Section 25, T16N, R1E; thence south to the S.E. corner of T16N, R1E; thence east to the N.E. corner of T15N, R12E; thence north to the N.E. corner of Section 24, T16N, R12E; thence east to the S.E. corner of T4S, R10W; Copper River Meridian, State of Alaska. thence north to the N.W. corner of T1S, R9W, Copper River Meridian; thence west to the S.W. corner of T1N, R9W, Copper River Meridian; thence north to the N.W. corner of T4N, R9W, Copper River Meridian; thence west to the S.W. corner of T5N, R9W, Copper River Meridian; thence north to the N.W. corner of T5N, R9W, Copper River Meridian; thence east to the N.E. corner of T5N, R7W, Copper River Meridian; thence north to the N.W. corner of T8N, R6W, Copper River Meridian; thence west to the S.W. corner of T9N, R6W, Copper River Meridian; thence north to the N.W. corner of T12N, R6W, Copper River Meridian; thence west to the S.W. corner of T13N, R7E, Copper River Meridian; thence north to the S.E. corner of S.W. 1/4 of Section 32, T22S, R7E, Fairbanks Meridian, State of Alaska; thence west to the S.W. corner of T22S, R7E, Fairbanks Meridian; thence north to the N.W. corner of T17S, R7E, Fairbanks Meridian; thence west to the N.E. corner of T17S, R7W, Fairbanks Meridian; thence west along the north line of T17S, R7W, Fairbanks Meridian to its intersection with the easterly boundry of Mt. McKinley National Park; thence southwesterly along the southerly boundary line of Mt. McKinley National Park to the southwesterly corner of said park; thence west to the N.E. corner of Section 9, T31N, R14W, Seward Meridian, State of Alaska; thence south to the S.E. corner of Section 33, T21N, R14W, Seward Meridian; Thence west to the N.E. corner of T30N, R20W, Seward Meridian; thence west along the northerly line of T30N, R20W, Seward Meridian to the intersection of Longitude 153⁰ 00' 00''W; thence south along Longitude 153⁰ 00' 00''W to the intersection of the north line of T15N, R21W, Seward Meridian; thence east to

the N.E. corner of T15N, R12W, Seward Meridian; thence south to the N.W. corner of T13N, R11W, Seward Meridian; thence east to the N.E. corner of T13N, R10W, Seward Meridian; thence south to the S.E. corner of T13N, R10W, Seward Meridian, said corner being in Cook Inlet at Longitude $150^{\circ} 58' 18''$ W, Latitude $61^{\circ} 10' 00''$ N; thence southeasterly to the S.E. corner of T12N, R9W, said corner being in Cook Inlet at Longitude $150^{\circ} 46' 37''$ W, Latitude $61^{\circ} 04' 49''$ N; thence northeasterly to the N.E. corner of T12N, R7W, said corner being in Cook Inlet at Longitude $150^{\circ} 25' 01''$ W, Latitude $61^{\circ} 10' 01''$ N; thence northeasterly to the N.E. corner of Section 15, T13N, R4W, said corner being in Knik Arm at Longitude $149^{\circ} 59' 07''$ W, Latitude $61^{\circ} 13' 29''$ N; thence northeasterly to the corner of Section 35, T14N, R4W, said corner being in the Knik Arm at Longitude $149^{\circ} 55' 31''$ W; Latitude $61^{\circ} 18' 41''$ N; thence northeasterly to the N.W. corner of Section 13, T15N, R3W, said corner being in Knik Arm at Longitude $149^{\circ} 44' 45''$ W; Latitude $61^{\circ} 23' 52''$ N; thence northeasterly to the S.E. corner of Section 12, T16N, R1W, said corner being in Knik Arm on the Seward Meridian; thence east to the place of beginning.

◊ EXHIBIT "D"

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The bonded indebtedness of the entire Matanuska-Susitna Borough at the present time is \$61,475,000.00. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has no way of defining the indebtedness of any particular section of the borough. The registered voters of the Lake Louise area have, historically, voted no on all bond proposals by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The total expenditures in the Lake Louise area since 1977 have been \$23,515.09. All of this money was spent on the Lake Louise landfill — which the borough has no permit to operate.

EXHIBIT "E"

AFFIDAVIT

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES: Information contained in Exhibit "A" and Exhibit "B" and accompanying map Exhibit "C" was obtained from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

AREA: Information on the number of square miles in the territory to be detached was obtained from the accompanying map Exhibit "C".

POPULATION: I, Paul S. Holland, (undersigned) do swear that I enumerated the people living on Lake Louise and surrounding waters on March 24th of 1982.

Paul S. Holland

ASSESSED VALUATION: Information on assessed valuation of real and personal property in the proposed area to be detached was obtained from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

TAXATION: Information on mill rate levied in the proposed area to be detached was obtained from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS: The outstanding indebtedness of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is \$61,475,000.00. A statement of total bonded indebtedness of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough signed by the Borough Controller and a debt schedule effective July 1, 1982 is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

REGISTERED VOTERS: The number of registered voters in the Lake Louise area was

taken from the State of Alaska Precinct Voter Registration List for District 6
(six) Precinct 13 (thirteen).

EXHIBIT "F"

BRIEF

The social, cultural and economic characteristics of the population of Lake Louise are substantially different and are in conflict with those of the remainder of the population located in the borough. There are no jobs available on Lake Louise and the people living there are — for the most part — on a limited, if not fixed income. Over half of the population are seasonally employed and one quarter more are retired on a fixed income. Their primary mode of transportation, during the seven months of winter, is by snowmachine and during the remainder of the year by boat. The people living on Lake Louise and the surrounding area are very dependant on fish and game for a major portion of their food supply. The long distances to Anchorage and Palmer preclude the use of fresh meat, vegetables and fruit on the average table. Most of the residents of the area live away from the road system. A simple trip to town entails starting a snowmachine and driving a few miles to the road and then starting an automobile. There is no communication system and no mail deliveries on Lake Louise. There is no television and only one radio station that can be recieved on the lake. The one radio station that can be recieved is from Glennallen, the social and economic center of the area. Glennallen is a 100 mile round trip from the lake.

The geographic location of Lake Louise makes it extremely impractical if not impossible for the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to provide any of the services that are recieved on a regular basis in other parts of the borough. Most services that have been implemented in other areas of the borough would be rendered impractical on Lake Louise. For example: The ambulance service available at Glacier View School would be of no use what so ever on Lake Louise due to the lack of roads and the distances involved in transportation to the hospital. Aircraft are currently being used for medivac purposes. It is 170 (one hundred and seventy) miles from the north end of the Lake Louise system to

Palmer and of that 30 (thirty) miles is by water in the summer and ice in the winter. The people of Lake Louise are extremely dependant on the weather. There are two months of the year (May and October) when people living away from the road are cut off from all sources of transportation -- due to the ice.

The people of Lake Louise and the surrounding area are guides, trappers, seasonal construction workers and commercial fishermen. There are three lodges, currently in operation, on the lake and there is a heavy influx of tourist in the summer months. The area is used heavily for winter recreation as well. Approximately 50% of the lake frontage on Lake Louise is privately owned -- the publically owned land is mostly state owned. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough owns no land on the lake. The area proposed for detachment, may, at first glance, appear disproportionate to the number of people living on the Lake Louise system, however, we would like the commission to consider the isolation of this small area of the Mat-Su Borough and it's unique difference from the rest of the borough. There are no borough residents living outside the boundaries of the proposed area for detachment within 30 miles in any direction. The other residents of the Mat-Su Borough are predominately urban and can recieve the services that the borough provides quite easily.

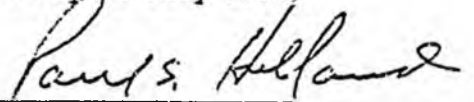
EXHIBIT "G"

AFFIDAVIT

A copy of this petition and brief together with the accompanying exhibits has been served on the chief executive officer of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough by certified mail (copy of certified mail receipt is attached).

A copy of this petition has been posted for public inspection at Evergreen Lodge, mile 17 Lake Louise Road, Wolverine Lodge, mile 17 Lake Louise Road and Lake Louise Lodge, mile 17 Lake Louise Road. These copies are available for public inspection from 9:00 a.m. till 5:00 p.m., seven days per week.

Dated at Lake Louise, Alaska this 20th day of July 1982.



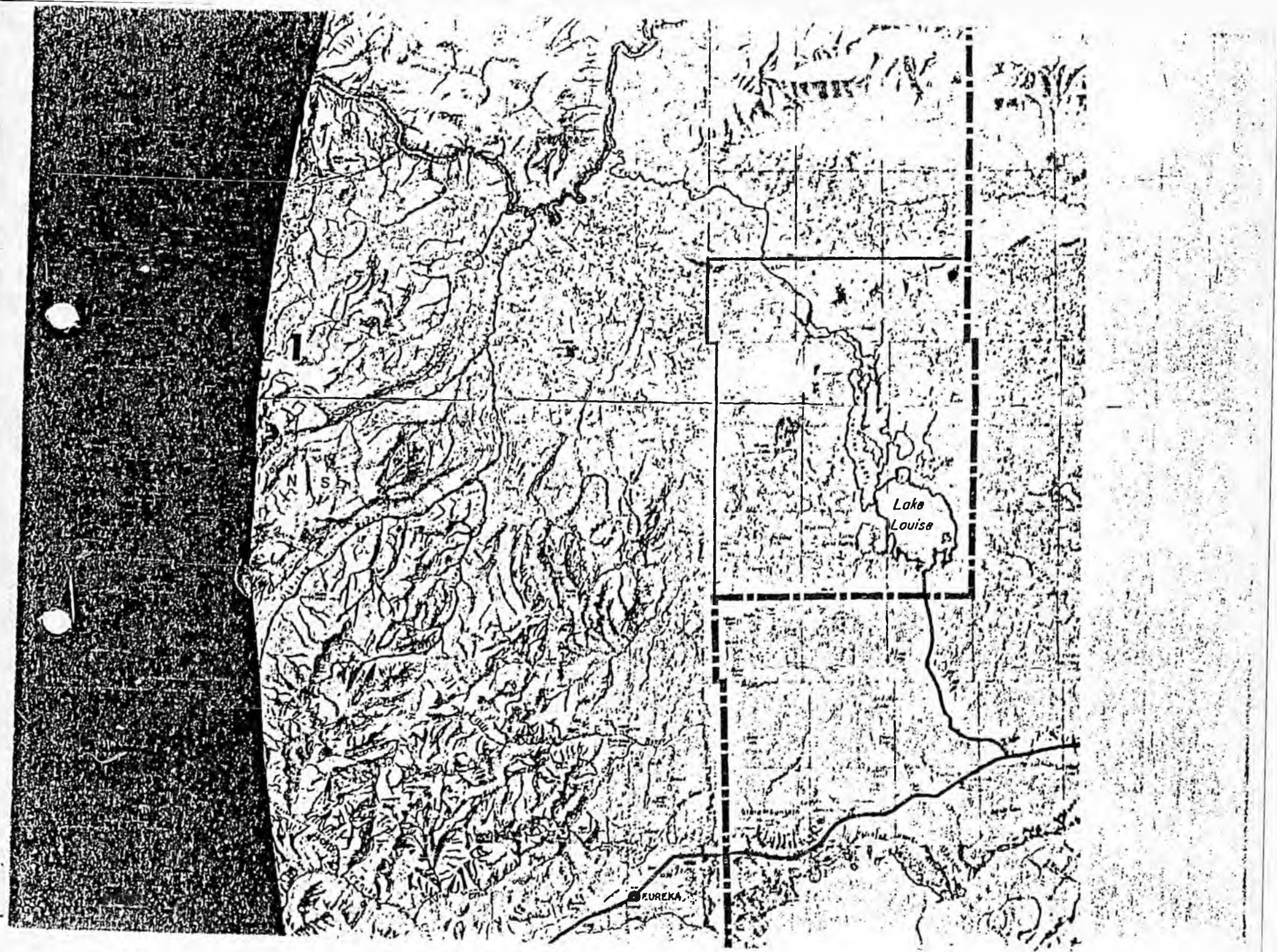
Paul S. Holland

EXHIBIT "B"

BOUNDRIES OF THE PROPOSED AREA TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE MAT-SU BOROUGH

Begining at N.W. corner of T 5 N, R 9 W, Copper River Meridian, State of Alaska, said corner being at or approximately at S Lake; thence North to the N.W. corner of T 8 N, R 9 W; thence West to the S.W. corner of T9N, R9W; thence north to the N.W. corner of T9N, R9W; thence East to the N.E. corner of T9N, R6W; thence South to the S.E. corner of T9N, R6W; thence East to the N.E. corner of T8N, R6W; thence South to the S.E. corner of T5N, R6W; thence West to the place of begining.

3
18
24
72
36
32





Matanuska-Susitna Borough

BOX B, PALMER, ALASKA 99645 • PHONE 745-3248
DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT 4801

April 5, 1982

Mr. Jim Sanders, LGS
Department of Community and
Regional Affairs
Division of Local Government
Assistance
225 Cordova, Building B
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Sanders:

As per your and Mr. Paul Holland's request, the following information represents the answers to questions forwarded to me.

1. Enclosure of Borough Map.
2. Enclosure of Legal Description for Lake Louise and Tyone Lake areas (marked in red).
3. The 1981 mill rate for the area was 7.22 mills. The anticipated mill rate for 1982 is 5.9 mills. 5.4
4. Enclosure of bonded indebtedness statement of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough signed by the Borough Controller.
5. The 1982 assessed value of this area is:
Real: \$6,838,260 (actual); Personal: \$103,440 (approx.)
6. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough does not have any land holdings or other assets within the Lake Louise and Tyone Lake area described.

I believe this answers all the questions that were forwarded to me, and if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Steve Van Sant
Borough Assessor/
Land Management Director

cr

cc: John Musgrove
Paul Holland



Matanuska-Susitna Borough

BOX B. PALMER, ALASKA 99645 • PHONE 745-4801

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

April 5, 1982

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the bonded indebtedness of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough at the present time is \$61,475,000. Attached is a debt schedule effective July 1, 1982 as shown in our 1983 budget.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Walter Chappel".

Walter Chappel
Controller

nm

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

COMMENTARY

fund 500	department DEBT SERVICE	division	budget
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SCHEDULE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BONDS

Issue	Amount Issued	Balance After This Payment	Principal Payment	Interest Payment	Total Payment
1964	770,000	115,000	55,000	6,413	61,413
1971 Series E	1,500,000	100,000	100,000	9,400	109,400
1971 Series F	1,500,000	-0-	300,000	15,300	315,300
1973 Series A	4,000,000	3,200,000	200,000	183,400	383,400
1973 Series B	4,000,000	2,700,000	200,000	181,500	381,500
1973 Series C	4,600,000	3,250,000	250,000	252,825	502,825
1974 Series A	6,900,000	6,000,000	200,000	409,900	609,900
1977 Series A	8,460,000	7,000,000	300,000	423,700	723,700
1978 Series A	20,860,000	19,525,000	700,000	1,368,325	2,068,325
1978 Series B	2,010,000	1,880,000	65,000	128,620	193,620
1981 Series	14,870,000	14,665,000	205,000	2,107,500	2,312,500
TOTALS	69,470,000	58,435,000	2,575,000	5,086,883	7,661,883
Wasilla Public Safety Bldg.	150,000	100,000	5,000	5,638	10,638
Lakes Fire Service Area	500,000	457,813	15,876	24,244	40,120
TOTALS	650,000	557,813	20,876	29,882	50,758

Petition to Residents of the North Slope Borough

ANL DAILY NEWS
1-18-86

We, the undersigned residents of the North Slope Borough, do strongly oppose any effort or attempt by the State of Alaska to remove lands from the North Slope Borough without the approval of our local government and people of said borough.

Iniqsrutinat North Slope Borough-m Inunisa

Uvagut ativut aglaktavut uumuna maqpigaaumun inuuniaqtuaguvluta North Slope Borough-mi akilliqrupiatagikput State of Alaska ilannaqsiniagun North Slope Borough-m nunaninnik, ivigaumaginaunnagu Kavamanatalu inunisalu taaptuma Borough-m.

Anaktuvuk Pass

Jacob Ahgook
Harry K. Hugo
Gilbert Lincoln
Benjamin Hopson
Allen T. Paneak
Rebecca Hugo
Paul Hugo
Vera Lincoln
Minnie Meldana
Bob Ahgook
Laheman Burrow
Jenny Wells
Rhoda Ahgook
Holly Stemmen
Cecilia Ding
Ellen Hugo
Dorothy Hopson
Rebecca Meldana
Susan Hugo
Naida Paneak
Denny Hugo Sr.
Betsy Meldana
Luzuya Rutland
Raymond Paneak
Timothy Ahgook
Jaunita Bean
Suzie Kunaknana
Jack Morry
Larry Morry
Masu Morry
Bert Simpson
R.C. Plamino
Lillian Kalgalek
Nancy Ahgook
Victor Meldana
Lana Kadrya
Grace Ekak
Henry Hugo
Rodney Rutland
Elizabeth Patkotak
Cyrus Mekiana
Grant Spearman
Dede Thomson
Beverly Hugo
Anna P. Hugo
Noah Ahgook
James M. Nageak
Marie Paneak
Dorcas Hugo
Effe Lincoln
Chris P. Hugo
Efrada Ahgook
John Rutland
Jerry Sivayugak
David Bell
Bill Michael
Terri Voss
Robin Norris
Judy Ahgook
Winda Burrow
Stan Morry
Grant Funk
Patrick Hugo
Joshua Ruffino
Steve Wells
Laura Ticker
Thomas K. Gordon
Ben Ahgook
Elizabeth Paneak
James Ahgook
Maxine Morry
Nora Tsalak
Martina Morry
Lulu Simpson
Earl Williams
Dora Nukapigak
Shirley Ahgook
Don Meldana
Ruth Rutland
Teresa Tidwell
Scott Szymd
Minnie Szymd
James R. Luke
Terry Sivayugak
Roger Thorson
Margaret Gordon
Patrick Mekiana
Richard Ahgook
Angie Nageak
Alice Ahgook
Reid Morry
Ada Lincoln
Sarah Tobak
Anna Nageak
Rhoda Kasak
George O. Paneak
Eather Hugo
Mark Voss
Bobbie Gilbert
Jack Norris
Vickie Paneak
Lenna Gail Funk
Zachanas Hugo
Suzie Paneak
Philip Ahgook
Riley Morry
Dons Hugo
John Tidwell
Marylyn Gordon
Elizabeth Ahgook
Sarah Kunaknana
Charles Ramsey
Laura Kunaknana
Maryann Ahgook
Joy Mekiana
Oliva Morry

Bernice Ipalook
Cornelia Sovakik
Charles Ahgook
Ken Elliot
Bass P. Gordon
Prisc Gordon
Molly Ahgook
Jack Ahgook
Mary Mekiana
Ada Hugo
Akpaak
Johnny Ahngasuk
Herman Kignak
Tommy Shugluk
Paul Carr
Leroy Gunderson
Janice Felder
Elizabeth Hollingsworth
Mika Shugluk
Debbie Outcher
Caleb Nayukok
Walter Akpak
Perry Kignak
Thomas Brower Jr.
Joann Hopson
Daniel Smith
Tony Soosok
Belva Kignak
Donna Carr
Mary Gunderson
Joseph Akpak
Lucy Ita
Thomas Kanayurak
Mary Kay Bodiloh
Herbert Akpak
James Allan
Jim Haroff
Thomas Ita Sr.
Margaret Ahngasuk
Chris Boreasok
Robert Akpak
Alice Akpak
Betty Kignak
Ruth Ivanoff
Clara Soosok
Daisy Shugluk
Gerald Kanayurak
Judy Soosok
Fred Kanayurak
Judy Soosok
Peter Kippi
Georgianne Simmonds
Sam K. Hopson

Kaktovik

Mary Soplu
Nathan Gordon
Morris Pearson
Elmer Browder
Gary Lawrence
Marie Solomon
George Tagarook
Loren Ahlers
Lillian Akootchook
Thomas Panningonna
George Kaleak
Mildred Rexford
Edward Rexford
Mary Ann Gordon
Ina J. Gordon
Billy Gordon
Mosy Oloak
Nora Aglak
Diane Akootchook
Anabel Coleman
Joseph Soplu
Norman Aishanna
George Aglak
Benny Akootchook
Charles M. Brower
Payne Brower
Carolyn Pearson
Linda Browder
Robert G. Harding
Leonard Solomon
Duane Daniels
Eva K. Ahlers
Isaac Akootchook
Darrel Akootchook
Noreen Aglak
Herman Rexford
Perry Akootchook
Freddie Aishanna
M. Akootchook
Eunice Simms
Evelyn Gordon
James Lampe
Sandra Lampe
Alice Aglak
Nelson Soplu
Mildred Aishanna
Mary T. Akootchook
Nancy Soosakka
Edna Soplu
Laura Galovin
Kelly Tagarook
Sandra Lawrence
George Galovin
Tommy O. Gordon
Garey Stevens
Suzie Akootchook
Mary S. Akootchook
Rebecca James
Russell Tagarook
Marie Rexford

George A. Iagochok
John Tagarook
Jonas Ningook
Glen Chandrae
Frances Lampe
Susan Gordon
Leonard Akootchook
Annie Soplu
Ethel Gordon
Herman Aishanna
Roy Akootchook

Nuqaut

Annie Lampe
Cora Taleak
Suzie Nukapigak
Jeanette Bowers
Clint Burness
Ira Kunaknana
Walter Oysgak
Dorcas Nukapigak
Louise Kildak
Job Kasak
David P. Szymd
Joy Oysgak
Annie T. Allen
Arnold Kildak
Betty Ertelook
Roy H. Katsarook
Alice Woods
Zachariah Ahmakak
Margie Hopson
Emma Bok
Virginia Kasak
Nannie Pausanna
Joe Nukapigak
Brad Bowers
Sarah Kunaknana
Tom Tingle
Brian Dexter
Phillip Masulook
Rhoda Bennett
John Ahnupkana
Teresa Hopson
Ahtungovruk
Edward Nukapigak
Brower Michael Hopson
Norman Lampe
Ruth Sleak
Nannie Woods
Jim T. Allen
Thomas Napageak
George Sleak
Margaret Tegoseak
Helen Kasak
Margorie Ahnupkana
Thomas Shaw
Ronald Ahvakana
Diana Dexter
Lydia Sovakik
Bernie Tingle
Hannah Pausanna
Heater Gerka
Ruth Nukapigak
Loise Akviana
Paul Kildak
Bertha Sleak
Lloyd Ipalook
Job Woods
Harriet Kasak
Alice Ipalook
Tulda
Joe Nukapigak

Pt. Hope

George Kingit
Elijah Rock Sr.
Rex Allen Rock Sr.
Frank Lane
Luka Koonook St.
Evelyn Hickes
Ethel Boosaku
Jack Sheaffer
Angelina Koonook
Rochon
Tony Highes
Solomon Kibigvuk
Mabel Hank
Lloyd Vincent
Lydia Nashookput
Nina Ovik
Dorold Tuckfield
Rex Tuzroyluk Jr.
Robert Dinkis
Roy Koonuk
Rayona Rock
Emily Lane

Charles Mumford
Laurie Kingit
Carolyn Koonook
Rosebella Rexford
Carol Omnik
Isak Atungana
Nick Hank
Joe Oksalik
Ernest Frankton
Ronald Ovik Sr.
John Long Sr.
Isaac Wood III
Raymond Stone
David Stone
Judy Nash
Dennis Beckland
Clement Frankton
Sarah Kingit
Bernard Nash
Maude
Norman Omnik
Albert Kibigvuk
Patrick Atungana
Mona B.
Diane
Nick Timothy

Wainwright

Ida Panik
David Bodfish Sr.
Willa Bodfish
Matamastook
Andrew Ekak
Judy Segevan
Teddy Segevan
Jack Panik
Cyrus Segevan
Franklin Ahsook
Cora Drega
Grace Ahngasuk
Riley Nayyak
Monie Kagak
Laelle Avooganna
George Patkotak
Abby Ungudruk
Marie Patkotak
Warner Avoogak
Benny Segevan
Luka Kagak
Wayne Bodfish
Gregg Tagarook
Arthur Segevan
Billy Akpak
Nancy Bodfish
Jim Avooganna
Hannah
Kay F. Kagak
Alma Bedrian
William Ningook
Max Akpak
Jacob Kagak
Allen Ahlakook
Charles Nayyak
Frank Beater
David Bodfish

Barrow

Jimmy E. Ningook Sr.
Johnny Akootchook
Joseph Nashakik
Rebecca Hopson
Mary Avooganna
Eleanor R. Oysgak
El Tuide
Jim Allan
Johnny Eivaguk Jr.
Pita M. Okpeaha
Etta Ekakook
Georgiana Oomtituk
Eveline Leavitt
James H. Soosok
Beverly M. Ahgook
Gladys Nungasak
Tini Kaleak
Mabel Panigeo
Daniel Frantz
El Warner
Robert Lozano
Pat Tyson
William Kaleak
Kevin Riety
Larry Okomalluk
Jeanette Hopson
Margaret Opie
Harry Ovik Sr.
Harry Meller
Stanley Brower
Joie Brower
Guy E. Ovakok

Dora E. Inuarik
Jeanette Ahnuganuk
Clarence E. Ita
Clara P. Segevan
Patrick J. Hopson
Robert Mercier
P. J. Finley
Ricardo Vasquez
Jim Pederson
Ellen Akpak
David Baumgartner
Clarence Solomon
Abel Akpak
Willard P. Neakok
Eileen MacLean
Robert Edwardeen
Raymond P. Masuleak
Harvey Mongoyak
Marshall Ahvakana
Vera K. Ita
Flora Drega
Georgiana Hopson
Mable Kaleak
Ginger Saganna
Emma Tuide

Alden A. Numnik
Virginia Oysgak
Joanna Ovik Jr.
Sarah Allen
Lois Matesson
Lucy Hopson
Martha Stewart
Rex Ovakok
Debbie M. Nayyak
Jack Panik
Fred Behr
Perry K. Okpeaha
Milla Murphy
Valene R. Tuide
Emory Hopson
Elmer Avoosok
Lucy Warden
James Matumak
Howard Kildak
Alfred R. Hopson
Eileen Boosaku
Marie L. Simmonds
Terry Kanayurak
Isabel H. Brower
Ine Ita
Suzie M. Nungasak
Linda J. Hopson
Lillian Nageak
Clara E. Kaleak
Lucille Adams
Ginger L. Ahvakak
Van E. Edwardeen
Bernice Okpeaha
Dorothy M. Edwardeen
Rose Ahtungaruk
Donald Nungingina
Glenn Edwards

William C. Ita
Harold Nungasak
Carl E. Hussey
Emily Ipalook
Emiliu H. Gueco
Michael Stots
Claudia Jackson
Jerry Hoffingworth
Thomas Akootchook
Marie Libourne
Albert Driggs
Oliver Ahngasuk
Jared DuBeau
George Saganna
Dorcas Ahngasok
Clifford A. Daniels
Margaret Oysgak
Eunice Leavitt
Mildred Akpak
Jerry Cogdill
Edna S. Fausak
John F. Alkan
George Adams
Anthony Keeler
Margaret Panigeo
Juanita Ipalook
Kaiser Segevan
Pat Wright
Charles E. Hopson
Tyg Ignatowski
Dorothy Kibear
Mary I. Ahngak
Sherry Hopson
Curtis Hopson
Karia Kolaak
Dorcas Stone
Ron Naklak
Etta Ahngasuk
Daisy Edwardeen
Mary Jane Brower
Ned Aray
Bertha Leavitt
Ross Ahngasuk
Kunak Brower
Rebecca Adams
Tawni Taylor
Terri Nashookok
Emma Mongoyak
David A. Miller
Ronald Ningook
David Weber
David Hopson

Frederick Rice
Arnold Brower Jr.
Vera Williams
Patsy Amott
Connie M. Frichel
Dzie Figgina
Caroline Ahkviana
Herman Kignak Sr.

David Stone Sr.
Nolan Solomon
Charles Janson
Darren Esenhower
Brad Koeler
Leonard Felder
Kathleen N. Davis
Hugh S. Patkotak
Jeff N. Ahngak
Roland Toovak
Forrest D. Olemann
Hazel Pebley

Johnny Leavitt
Lloyd Panigeo
Patrick Okpeaha Jr.
Lewie Brower
George Burnett
Lucy Brown
Cora Ansell
Clayton Lambrecht

Harley Brown
Wayne T. Bodfish
Gregg Tagarook
Arthur Segevan
Gave Aguvuk
L. Marie Bodfish
Carolyn Akpak
Frances Hopson
Albert Driggs Jr.
Allen Upickoun
Leo Ahtungovruk
Willa Tukrook
Dennis Young
Karen Palmer
Chester Lampe Jr.
Steve Palmer
Aloe Neesok
Billy K. Neesokook
Bill Bemmels
Svend Ahngasok
Ben Frantz

Rita Felder
Edith Nashookok
Mark T. Hamlin
Alfred Leavitt
Sally J. Brower
K.L. Smith
Marie Neesok
Price E. Brower
Ray Kalayuk
William Solomon
Terry Jones
Thomas Simmonds Sr.
Grant Kignak
Carolyn Kous
James Ansell

Donald Tootak
Luka Kagak
Jacob Kagak
Allen Ahlakook
Charles Nayyak
Abram Kagak
Hanna Ekak
Homer Bodfish
Nancy Lampe
Charles Tuckfield
Kase Peterson
Amy Nukapigak
Ben Neesok
Ruth Pitok
Jacob Stalker Jr.
Ione Eastwood
Hels Martin
Rosie Aiken
Roy Hugo

Tim Scott
Evelyn Donovan
Ida E. Ahngan
Arlene Huglene
Arnold Brower Sr.
Thomas C. Brower III
Larry C. Landis
Maehie Nageak
Harry Brower Jr.
Bob L. Castro
Richard Williams
Eli Solomon Sr.
Ed Burnett Jr.
Anna Jack
Martha Ipalook
Steven Harne

Lorraine Danner
Franklin Ahsoak
Cora Drega
Grace Anshugak
Eleanor Bodfish
Sieve Ungudruk
Woodrow Avooganna
Samuel Simmonds
Nannie Kagak
Joanne Neesok
Betsy Stalker
Annie Martin
Hernet Tukrook
Danny Pitok
Eather Tuckfield
Bill Tracy
Emily Ahtungovruk
Martha Tukrook

