

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1995-1996 8672

8829 SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

GRANT TOTALS (FAIRBANKS) FY 95

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS RECEIVED HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT IN FY 95
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 421,200 GF

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95
AND HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS -- DHSS GRANTS TOTAL \$ 2,987,111

\$ 437,831	GF
36,410	GF/MHT
149,731	GF/MHT/IA
1,342,200	GF/MHT/FED
1,020,939	FED

OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
IN FY 95 TOTALING \$ 10,376,356

\$ 1,451,133	GF
77,353	GF/MHT
7,350,009	GF/MHT/IA
629,926	GF/MHT/FED
867,935	FED

TOTAL FAIRBANKS GRANTS FROM DHSS \$ 13,363,467

TOTAL FAIRBANKS GRANTS HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK
GRANT AND DISCRETIONARY DHSS \$ 13,784,667

KENAI ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DHSS GRANTS
TOTALING \$ 5,212.483 (ALL FUND SOURCES)

Chapter 1 Introduction

THE PLANNING PROCESS - The Denali Borough was incorporated in December, 1990. The borough has a nine-person assembly and directly elected mayor. The school board is composed of nine members with a chair elected from the board membership. The Borough Assembly acts as the planning commission through the Land Use Planning Committee. The committee is composed of assembly members as well as members of the public. The committee was charged with development of a comprehensive plan for the borough. Development of the plan was initiated in the fall of 1993. The Land Use Planning Committee has provided information and sought public input about the plan by:

Public Hearings The Land Use Planning Committee has met throughout the borough to seek public input on which lands the borough should attempt to obtain from the state. Maps showing land status were provided for public review at several community centers in the borough.

Committee Newsletter The borough sent to all residents a periodic newsletter describing the process and key events and current land use planning.

Community Survey Residents were sent a questionnaire covering key regional issues. A high percentage, about one-third, of the households responded.

Issue Papers A number of issue papers ranging from land use planning and economics to transportation issues were made available to the Land Use Planning Committee and the public.

The Land Use Planning Committee intends to hold future hearings on the draft plan before making a recommendation to the Borough Assembly. The Land Use Planning Committee requests comments and suggestions from borough residents on this public hearing draft. Based on public input, a plan will be presented to the assembly for its review, comments and eventual approval.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OBJECTIVES

1. Provide boroughwide inventory of existing demographic and physical features, social conditions and services, economic conditions and activities, public services and private facilities.
2. Accurate base maps for the borough, with appropriate overlays showing current land use, land ownership, land selection, transportation and recreation areas, geologic resources and hazards, wildlife habitats and housing.
3. Training for the assembly, Land Use Planning Committee, and staff who attend and conduct public meetings.
4. Establish policies, goals and actions for the borough relative to each major component of the plan.

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5. Action plans to accomplish and implement policies, goals and objectives for each major plan component including land use, land selection, economic development, transportation, public facilities, housing and recreation and culture.

LAND SELECTIONS The Land Use Planning Committee has set as a priority for this planning project the selection of the lands the borough will acquire under the municipal land entitlement program. This program allows new municipalities to receive up to 10 percent of vacant, unreserved and unappropriated 6a and 6b lands of the Alaska Statehood Act within their boundaries. Second, the committee has focused on state land transfers to the mental health trust fund and the University of Alaska in the region. Borough residents, particularly in the McKinley Village area, have expressed concern about large tracts of former state lands being transferred to supply revenues for these organizations. The borough seeks to insure that borough and local community concerns are addressed. This comprehensive plan includes a discussion of these issues along with suggested approaches.

VISION FOR THE FUTURE Throughout this planning process, the Land Use Planning Committee has been guided by several basic principals:

1. Doing nothing is not an option. Failure to act will only result in a future with continuing erosion of our regional character, quality of life and independence. By planning for the future and involving all the residents of the borough, we can maintain and improve the qualities we like about this region.
2. We have the ability and the resources to shape a positive future. We do not have to accept unilateral decisions made by organizations outside the borough.
3. Confronting the challenges ahead and creating the community we want will require all of us to make difficult choices. Protecting and enhancing our quality of life does not require arbitrary government interference or control of our lives; it requires each of us to have an open mind and examine alternate solutions to the community's problems.
4. Our efforts to shape a better future must be driven by the values and concerns of the entire community. This plan has been shaped by hundreds of individuals who took the time to respond to the questionnaire, attend Land Use Planning Committee meetings and put their knowledge to use on the land selection maps.

The Denali Borough Comprehensive Plan is a milestone in the borough's quest to create a better future for everyone in the community. For the last eight months the Denali Borough Land Use Planning Committee acting as public servants, residents and business people have been focused on the future of the area. The Land Use Planning Committee feels that it is important to be very plain and upfront about the position of the borough on issues of importance to its residents. The following Denali Bill of Rights states the core values that the borough government should support.

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DENALI BOROUGH BILL OF RIGHTS

- The right of residents to be secure in their homes shall be supported.
- The right of residents to be free from interference in their chosen lifestyle shall be supported.
- The right of residents to hold full property rights shall be supported.
- The right of residents to maximize involvement and self-determination in governmental and local affairs shall be supported.
- The right of residents to access educational opportunities shall be supported.
- The right of residents to seek economic security shall be supported.
- The right of residents to access public lands and waters shall be supported.
- The right of residents to live in a clean, safe and orderly environment shall be supported.
- The right of residents to have safe and effective transportation shall be supported.
- The right of residents to have efficient and adequate public facilities shall be supported.

Through adopting and implementing this plan, the Denali Borough can and will make this a better place to raise a family, to retire, to own a business, to work or to take part in recreation. The borough will continue to grow in the next 20 years, though we do not know exactly how much. Growth and change, properly done, can provide expanded economic and social opportunities for today and for future generations. To ensure that the borough remains a healthy, growing family of communities and to continue to provide a place where the freedom is available for people to express themselves by living their own lifestyles, the borough pledges to support the Denali Bill of Rights and to protect the best interests of the residents of Denali Borough.

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Cantwell — at mile 319.5 on the Alaska Railroad. The ARIR showed Cantwell as a flag stop in its 1922 Alaska Railroad Timetable. The town was named after the nearby Cantwell River, which was later renamed to the Nenana River.

Carlo Creek — at about mile 224 of the George Parks Highway, was first homesteaded by school teachers in the 1960's

Clear — at mile 392.9 on the Alaska Railroad; established in 1918 as a station stop with the name "Clear Site".

Ferry — at mile 371.2 on the Alaska Railroad; appeared on the 1922 timetable as a flag stop. It is also listed in a 1919 Seattle Chamber of Commerce promotional folder about farming in Alaska.

Healy — begun as a mining camp in 1905 at mile 358.1 on the Alaska Railroad; named after the Healy Fork of the Nenana River. A post office was established in 1921, and the population was listed as 36 by 1930. The Healy residential area is along Healy Spur Road. Today's commercial area is along the Parks Highway approximately 109 miles southwest of Fairbanks and 248 miles north of Anchorage. Healy is about 12 miles north of the entrance to Denali National Park and Preserve.

Kantishna — established as a mining camp in 1905 after gold was discovered in Kantishna Hills in 1903 by Judge James Wickersham. The community was also known as Eureka after a nearby stream. The local post office was established in 1905.

McKinley Village — Founded in 1985 as a state land sale subdivision.

Punguingue Creek — Founded as the result of several different state land sales in the early 1970s and mid 1980s.

Rex — a site near Clear on the Parks Highway about 10 miles northwest of Rex Dome. The site was shown as Kobe on a 1925 Alaska Railroad Commission map.

Suntrana — the site of an early mining camp and town about five miles east of Healy. It was listed in territorial censuses with 61 people in 1930, 78 in 1939 and 130 residents in 1950.

GEOLOGY

The 12,000 square miles of the borough include spectacular and complex geologic features. The borough includes the highest mountain in North America, productive coal fields, gold mines, limestone quarries and everything from 50 mile long glaciers to thermal hot springs.

The major geologic feature, Mount McKinley, was named in 1896 by William A. Dickey, prospector, after William McKinley of Ohio, who had been nominated for the presidency. One of the first mentions of the "stupendous snow mountain" was by Captain George Vancouver who saw it from Cook Inlet in 1794. Earlier Russian explorers descriptively called the mountain Bolshaya Gora or Big Mountain. The Athabaskan Indian name for the mountain, Denali, has been adopted as the most commonly used appellation for the area. The north peak, at 19,470 feet, was first reached by two prospectors, Peter Anderson and William Taylor on April 3, 1910. The south peak, 20,320 feet, was scaled on June 7, 1913 by Hudson Stuck, Walter Harper, Robert Tatum and Harry Karstens.

Evidence of ancient volcanic activity, submergence below sea level and massive uplifting, along with numerous active glaciers, demonstrate the forces that have shaped the land. Glaciated valleys are often partially filled with extensive deposits of rock debris and outwash gravel. The

USIBELLI COAL MINE

The Usibelli Coal Mine at Healy opened in 1943, and is the only operating coal mine in Alaska. From an employment standpoint Usibelli is the third largest mine in the state. Until 1981 most of the coal was used in the Fairbanks area to generate power. In 1981 Usibelli began to export coal to Korea.

Production has remained relatively steady since 1985 at about 1.5 million short tons. About half the coal is exported, while the remainder is used to power five Interior Alaskan power plants. In 1992 downward adjustments in the price per ton were placed on Usibelli and to a lesser extent on Sunco and the Alaska Railroad. Currently, the state receives 90 cents per ton, and the borough receives 5 cents per ton. Denali Borough was the first municipality to institute a severance tax on mining operations.

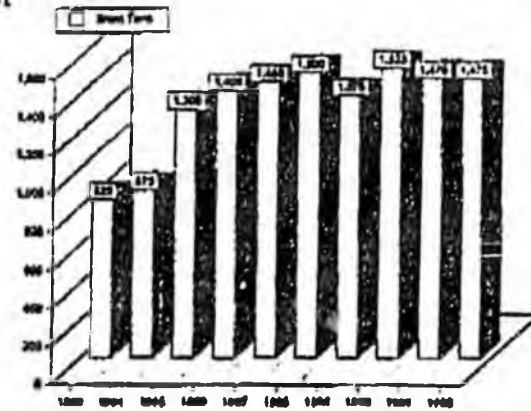


Figure 4-9 Production at the Usibelli Coal Mine

Usibelli Coal Mine employs about 110 people on a permanent, year-round basis. The miners average wage is \$25 per hour, and Healy's average household income is \$56,313, about 36 percent above the statewide average. The borough levies a modest severance tax on coal and other minerals. This severance tax represents about 3 percent to 10 percent of the borough's revenues.

MINING ACTIVITIES

According to State Division of Mining, the number of active and new claims within the borough has declined somewhat over the last three years, following a statewide trend. The future level of claim activities is unclear.

Table 4-2 Active and New Claims Assessment Work

Quadrangle	Active Claims			New Claims		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
Kantishna River	243	133	80	9	15	58
Mt. McKinley	233	338	238	20	25	0
Healy	4,307	3,536	3,001	84*	204*	44*
				605**	42**	12**
Total	4,883	4,008	3,310	718	286	114

*State lands only **State and Federal Lands (Source: Alaska Mineral Industry 1992)

Table 4-3 Prospecting Sites on State Lands, 1992

Quadrangle	New Sites	Extensions	Totals
Kantishna River	3	6	9
Healy	59	12	71

Source: Alaska Mineral Industry 1992

GVEA

Golden Valley Electric Association of Fairbanks operates a coal-fired power plant near the mine, with approximately 30 employees. The plant supplies electricity to the Railbelt and local area through a power line intertie with Fairbanks and Anchorage.

HEALY CLEAN COAL PROJECT

During the summer of 1995 construction is scheduled to start on a state-of-the-art, coal-fired power plant near Healy. The \$242 million project will be constructed over a four year period (1995-98). The project was initially projected to commence in 1994. However, no major construction will start until the summer of 1995. This 50 megawatt power plant is designed to demonstrate new clean burning technology. The U.S. Department of Energy provided primary funding, with the state providing matching funds. The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority will own the plant, and Golden Valley Electric Association (GVEA) will run it and buy the power. The lowest bid (H.C. Price Inc.) was \$25 million over the funding for the project. The state is negotiating varieties of cost-cutting measures with participating parties. GVEA and UCM have adjusted their budgets and the federal government has been approached to provide advance funding for the project. The interest from the advance funding could be used to make up a portion of the project cost.

The construction work force is expected to bring the largest economic impact. The permanent work force will be much smaller. Construction should take three years with a peak work force of about 300 people in 1997. Since many of these workers will come from outside the region, and bring their families, the Borough's population could increase by as much as 350-500 people. This project will provide a temporary boom to the borough employment and should modestly boost its permanent work force. The mine plans to increase its work force by eight and Golden Valley Electric will increase its local staff by 25 personnel. The plant will also use a significant amount of limestone which is mined at a quarry near Cantwell. Since more coal and limestone will be extracted for the power plant, the borough should see a slight increase in severance tax revenues.

Given the employment skills needed for the project, the majority of construction and operational employees will come from outside the borough. A few of these may remain as some of the workers at the new GVEA power plant.

HCCP EFFECTS

The influx of the construction work force and operational employees will produce a number of effects, such as increased indirect employment, more local income, and temporary and long-term population increases. These population increases will in turn generate additional

effects such as demand for housing, community services and recreational opportunities. The need for services from the borough may change.

The direct and indirect work force created by HCCP construction will result in a large temporary increase in the borough population over the 4-year period (1994-1998), but will result in only a small long-term population increase. The annual average population increase from construction is projected to be 32 in 1995, as high as 342 in 1997, and decreasing slightly to 339 in 1998, the last year of construction. At its peak in 1997, the construction work force would represent an increase in the central area of the borough along the George Parks highway of 46 percent over the 1990 revenue sharing population of 740.

The vast majority of the work force will be migration from outside the Denali Borough. It is estimated that 95 percent of the work force will reside in the Healy area. The remaining 5 percent will live in McKinley Village/Denali Park. Ninety percent of the work force would live in camp housing without families and that 10 percent would live with their families. The assumption is that 80 percent of workers accompanied by family members will have school age children. The family size and distribution of the new work force should resemble those of the existing GVEA and UCM operations. For example, about 85% of the UCM employees are married and 94 percent live in the Healy area. An average household size of 3.7 persons household is typical of the large family size in the area. Probably about 95 percent of the employees operating the new power plant will live in the borough, most likely between the Anderson turnoff and McKinley Village/Denali Park. They will probably have fairly large family units. Improvements to the George Parks Highway and land ownership patterns might encourage some of these people to commute a longer distance, spreading these people over a larger area along the highway corridor.

HCCP BENEFITS

The major benefit to borough residents would be indirect jobs because of spin-off expenditures by the temporary construction workers. The analysis for the project assumes one indirect job will be created for each four construction positions. Furthermore, 75 percent of the indirect jobs will be taken by a borough resident. This means about 56 of the 75 indirect jobs will be filled by borough residents. HCCP will generate on the average \$8 million in total annual wages for the duration of the project. The salaries for the indirect wages would produce about \$460,000 annually.

The EIS for the HCCP assumes that 90 percent of the construction workers would live in group quarters at the project site. The total demand for off-site housing for both direct and indirect employment would be 49 units, 35 for families and 14 for single workers. The potential impacts may be easily met because of the availability of temporary units, vacancies in permanent units and the availability of vacant lots in the UCM subdivision. What the EIS does not address however, is housing needs if more of the on site employees desire to live in single family housing or single employee housing. If this is the case, housing demand, principally for rental units, would increase in the vicinity of the project site.

SCHOOL IMPACTS

The Denali Borough School District should see an increase in students from the HCCP as construction workers and permanent workers move to the area with their families. Starting in

1997. 40 permanent additional students are estimated from the operation of the new power plant. Combined with growth from the existing community, the school can expect to enroll 246 students in 1996 and about 300 students in 1997-98. Providing for additional student populations will mean building additional classrooms, and adding more teachers and staff which will further add to the population increase. The cost of education to the Denali Borough would increase by at least \$68,046 because of the HCCP. The Denali Borough School District would be required to use additional facilities. The Denali Borough School District estimates the cost of needed expansion at \$10 million. The borough received \$3.2 million in 1993 from the state for a new facility. Under state law the borough is required to contribute 30 percent of the total cost. A total funding package plan has not been developed. The problem with the Tri-Valley site is compounded by the growth in the area not related to the project. The school site was constructed for 160 students. The current enrollment is 237 students. The EIS estimates an additional 51 students at the height of the construction period. Short of immediate construction, school officials expect double shifting of students.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The State Court System and the Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (DOT&PF) have offices in Healy. The Denali Borough School District and the borough offices are also based in Healy. The borough has been in operation for just three fiscal years and is on very sound financial footing. Denali Borough was the first of only two municipal governments in Alaska to use forward funding. Under this financial system, the borough pays for expenses out of funds in hand, rather than through anticipated revenues. Instead of a budget deficit, the borough has had excess revenues over expenses each year. As of July 1, 1994 the reserve carry-over fund for the borough is \$1,196,009.

Table 4-4 Denali Borough Revenues and Expenses

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Expenses
1991	\$454,155	\$78,846
1992	\$963,021	\$142,321
1993	\$943,078	\$249,701

Table 4-5 Denali Borough Revenue Sources

Fiscal Year	Overnight Accommodations Tax	Severance Tax	Other Revenue Sources
1991	\$9,041	\$26,348	\$418,766
1992	\$442,757	\$70,278	\$449,986
1993	\$504,246	\$72,611	\$366,221

The Denali Borough employs two full-time employees along with a elected part-time mayor. The city of Anderson has a staff of two to three people. The Denali Borough School District has 47 full time and 10 part time employees. The K-12 school population for the borough has been relatively stable in the last five years with a slight increase for 1993-1994. The largest change has been at the Tri-Valley school in Healy, which increased from 185 to 228 students in 1993. The other areas have been reasonably stable. The only projected change is for the Tri-Valley School during the construction period for the Clean Coal Project. Project documents report that school enrollment may increase by 40-50 students during the construction period. This number is speculative, and will not be actually known until the project is underway.

Table 4-6 Denali Borough School District, Student Enrollment, K-12

School Site	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Anderson	115	116	105	121	117
Cantwell	28	24	29	31	25
Tri-Valley	185	180	182	219	228
Correspondence	16	17	11	11	3
Total	344	337	327	382	373

EMPLOYMENT

Other sources of employment within the borough include seasonal work in construction, placer mining, prospecting, fishing, fur trapping and guiding services, including horse packing and hunting. Some residents outside the borough commute to Healy or Clear Air Force Station on a daily basis. Long range commuting, common in the two adjoining Boroughs (Fairbanks and Matanuska-Susitna), is not common in the Denali Borough. Fairbanks is the nearest large employment center, but the one-way commute is about two hours.

Businesses along the George Parks Highway include numerous road houses and cafes, auto service businesses and service stations. Some Cantwell businesses will provide services to the employees of the Valdez Creek mine for one more year. Kantishna also has a very active, but short summer season that includes small scale mining and tourist related businesses.

SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment is very seasonal throughout the borough. Of every 10 people working in August, only three will be working in January. This seasonal economy is caused by the tourist industry associated with Denali National Park. The influx of tourists directly affects the elaborate, growing network of service stations, restaurants, campgrounds, Laundromats and lodges. Most tourism-related businesses are shut down from October through April. Denali National Park received about 350,000 visitors in 1992. Attendance at the park is leveling off, due to saturation of the existing park road, and concern for the quality of the experience and environment. Many borough families rely on the tourist season for a substantial portion of their

annual income. Estimates indicate that about 2,500 people are employed in private tourism associated with the park.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Historically, the population of the area within the borough has had significant spikes during this century. Past events such as the gold rush at Kantishna, construction of the Alaska Railroad and the George Parks Highway, the development of the coal mines at Healy and antimony mines at Stampede, establishment of Clear AFS, construction of the GVEA Healy power plant, and increasing tourism at Denali National Park and Preserve have all had a significant influence on population swings in the borough. The Denali Borough conducted a population survey in 1993. The survey indicated a population of 1,832 with 903 households. The average household size found by the borough was 2.3 people.

Denali Borough was incorporated too late to be counted as a distinct area in the 1990 federal census. Instead, the census has identified specific areas in the Denali Borough within the larger Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area:

The City of Anderson

Healy is counted as a Census Designated Place (CDP).

Cantwell is counted as a CDP.

Ferry is counted as a CDP.

Liguite is counted as a CDP.

McKinley Village/ Denali Park is counted as a CDP.

All other locations, including Kantishna and areas along the Stampede Road are counted within the balance of the Koyukuk-Middle Yukon Census Subarea.

For the 2000 federal census, Denali Borough will be counted separately, in addition to any cities and census designated places within the borough. Areas outside these designated areas will be counted within the boundaries of the borough.

HIGH GROWTH

According to the census, the highway communities of Healy, McKinley Village/ Denali Park and Cantwell have grown at "boom town" rates over the past decade. Factors contributing to this higher growth rate include increased mining and employment opportunities associated with the Usibelli Coal Mine, and government and commercial activities related to the tourism and service industry around the Denali National Park. Growth in private sector hotel and lodging at the park entrance have surged. Anderson saw modest growth, while the City of Nenana actually lost over 15 percent of its population.

Another indication of how Denali Borough communities have changed between 1980 and 1990 is their relative position within the list of over 325 "Alaska Places" maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor. While most communities remained relatively static, McKinley Village/ Denali Park jumped in standing from 234th to 181st place.

DNR and NPS prepared the Nenana River Corridor Recreation Study in July 1991. The report reviews a number of issues and potential problems and presents a range of alternative solutions. The report recommends several specific actions. This plan provides a comprehensive review and much data about the activities along the river.

ANILCA established Denali National Park and Preserve with the following mandate:

"To protect and interpret the entire mountain massif, and additional scenic mountain peaks and formations; and to protect habitat for, and populations of fish and wildlife including, but not limited to, brown/grizzly bears, moose, caribou, Dall sheep, wolves, swans and other waterfowl; and to provide continued opportunities, including reasonable access, for mountain climbing, mountaineering and other wilderness recreational activities. Subsistence uses by local residents shall be permitted in the additions of the park where such uses are traditional ..."

NPS's mandate is clearly oriented towards the natural environment. Hotels, restaurants, lodges, and associated visitor industry businesses are not encouraged within the park. Consequently, the Parks Highway outside the park boundary has exploded in recent years with strip commercial development, causing concerns for public health (water/sewer/solid waste), traffic congestion, and unsightly conditions. The NPS should begin to recognize a responsibility for land development outside the park. It has begun a 3-year study to examine land use and transportation impacts along the Parks Highway. The *Front Country Development Concept Plan* will focus on transportation, economic, land use and development issues from the Park entrance to Kantishna, and along the Parks Highway between the bridges three and four (M.P. 230-235). Strip development along the highway will be an issue. The project is being administered from the Denver Service Center.

MUNICIPAL LAND SELECTIONS

The state Municipal Entitlement Act (Section AS 29.65) provides that the Denali Borough is entitled to select an amount up to 10 percent of the vacant, unappropriated, unreserved state land (VUU) within its boundaries at the date of the borough incorporation (December 7, 1990). The state has not officially calculated the borough entitlement until and may not release an official number until January 1996. The Municipal Entitlement Act defines which state lands are available for selection as only those lands that are patented or tentatively approved under Sections 6(a) or (b) of the Alaska Statehood Act. The Municipal Entitlement Act further requires that to calculate the entitlement, the land must be classified in one of the following categories:

Agricultural	Public Recreation
Grazing	Settlement
Resource Management (after September 1, 1983)	Material

The same criteria, grant category and classification apply to the land eligible for selection. Since classifications can change over time, the land used to calculate the borough entitlement may be different from the pool of land that the borough will be selecting from.

There are about three million acres of state land in the Denali Borough. About 490,000 acres of that land qualifies for selection under the exact terms of the Municipal Entitlement Act (VUU). That means that the borough entitlement is estimated to be 49,000 acres (10 percent of VUU). These are very preliminary numbers, and the entitlement estimate could be off by 10,000

acres. At 20 acres per person under the old law, the borough would have received about a 41,000 acre entitlement. A good portion of the state land in the borough is adjacent to or on the road system. This ready access to transportation and existing development makes this land very valuable. Even at a low average value of \$1,000 per acre the borough entitlement is worth at least \$49,000,000. The borough will identify lands that fit its own criteria based on its needs and strive to get as much high quality land as possible. The borough will pursue the following strategy:

- Determine a preliminary borough selection amount in the late fall of 1994.
- Strive to develop a selection pool that is kept current and equals 110 percent of the remaining entitlement.
- Make formal selections to DNR as soon as possible after the preliminary selections are approved by the Assembly.
- Select land that is already leased and/or permitted. All leases and permits will transfer with the land to the borough. This includes any lease stipulations, rents and revenues (if any), and the term of the lease or permit.
- Consider all state lands managed by DNR, DOTPF or ADF&G for selection, regardless of the classification.
- The borough feels that it is not strictly limited to the amount of acreage set as its entitlement by the state. The borough will, if necessary, seek an amendment to the Municipal Entitlement Act to add to its entitlement acreage.

LAND SELECTION CRITERIA

The rationale and reasons for borough land selections are very important to document. Questions regarding intent, potential uses, disposition, etc. of various parcels may be asked in the future. This Land Use Plan recommends the following criteria :

Selection by community workshop: The primary criteria will be nomination by residents of a community. Nominations have been done during community workshops which reflect the needs and wishes of the borough residents.

Cost: The borough will seek to balance the expenses of acquiring and managing the property with the potential value or return on investment.

Proximity to Existing Communities: Land in or near existing communities is a priority for selection. Some communities in the borough experience a shortage of land for development. Land selectable under the exact terms of the Municipal Entitlement Act is scarce near some borough communities, however.

Potential for Land Exchange: There are areas which the borough will select that have the potential for trade or exchange to another owner.

Potential for Commercial Use: The commercial recreation industry; hotels, lodges, air taxis, and hunting, fishing and rafting guides, has contributed to the economy of the borough. Borough land selection will focus on lands suitable for commercial activities.

Potential for Agriculture: The Denali Borough contains areas considered suitable for agriculture. The borough will select agricultural lands and will examine these areas with local expertise to ascertain their suitability for agriculture.

Potential for Settlement: About 10,000 acres in the borough have been designated as suitable for settlement by the TBAP. The state has already offered about 16,300 acres of land in the borough as recreational subdivisions and homestead land. The borough will select land classified for settlement as part of its municipal entitlement.

Future Municipal and Public Use: The borough will identify parcels in existing state subdivisions that may be appropriate for future community services in the area.

Existing Development: Some parcels with existing development, such as gravel pads and pits, are a priority if they are useful to the borough.

LAND SELECTION ORDER

Level 1 The first group of nominations will be made from land which is clearly eligible for transfer under the Municipal Entitlement Act. These selections will be made on lands which meet all the following:

- Appropriately classified.
- Additional surveys are not necessary.
- Easy access to existing communities.
- Already developed, or needed for existing development.

Level 2 The next group of lands meet all the above tests, except that parcels would need to be surveyed prior to patent. Management authority can be assigned prior to the survey.

Level 3 The last group are lands that do not meet the exact terms of the Municipal Entitlement Act because they need to be reclassified or are managed by DOTPF or ADF&G. While the outcome of these land selections are uncertain, selecting certain key tracts may be the only way to access some of the most important lands in the borough.

State regulations shed some light on what types of land, which qualifies as selectable, might be rejected on the basis of overriding state interest. The regulations list four situations that may make a nomination inconsistent with the state's best interests:

- (1) The land is identified in an adopted land use plan for legislative designation or long term retention in state ownership;
- (2) The land is part of a transportation facility or corridor, including a pipeline corridor;
- (3) The land is an oil and gas production area;
- (4) The land is of statewide interest or is important for uses of more than local concern.

Note that (2) and (3) were written with the North Slope Borough in mind, to keep them from selecting land along the Haul Road (aka Dalton Highway) and at Prudhoe Bay.

BOROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT

Many people have the misconception that there is something called "free land". Free land sounds like a great idea. Unfortunately "free" land turns out to be not so free. The borough will incur costs both with the selection and managing of its municipal entitlement. How much these costs are depends on how the state interprets its regulations, potential and existing uses on the lands and the location of lands the borough selects. The borough may be receiving land as early as 1995. The land the borough receives may have existing leases and uses. In any event, even vacant lands will need to be managed. This management will cost the borough money and staff time. Revenues from borough lands may, at some point in the future, pay for their own management. Few, if any, municipalities in Alaska are able to generate enough revenues from

their land holdings to pay for the expense of holding the land.

Transfer costs: The state has a priority list for transfer of land to municipalities. Some municipalities have waited twenty years on the list to get their land. The ability of the state to transfer land is based upon the availability of funding from the state legislature. The state has negotiated agreements with a few municipalities to have the municipality pay for the land transfer. The borough may be in the position of paying to get land that will cost it money to manage.

Survey Cost: The borough will have to pay the survey costs of the land it selects before title will be transferred from the state. Surveying in some areas of the borough will be very expensive. Generally, large parcels in areas distant from reliable control points will be very expensive to survey and small parcels near or within existing surveyed areas will cost less.

Management Expenses: The next cost is management expense, such as staff time to manage the lands acquired. The cost of owning and managing land may be significant in some cases, especially because the costs will be ongoing for as long as the borough owns the land. Areas with a lot of human activity may be valuable but also need a higher degree of looking after. A system for allowing people to use or buy borough lands or the resources on them will need to be established and implemented. Leases, permits and user fees will have to be collected and negotiated. Records will have to be kept. Activities on borough property will need to be monitored. Illegal dumping, trespass, removal of gravel, timber and other resources could place the borough in some unpleasant situations. Land away from the road system that does not have intense or competing uses will need less management and lower long term costs.

The potential value of land that the Denali Borough may receive is large enough to assure some cash flow in the future. The land the borough will receive will probably be worth in excess of \$49,000,000. The borough should view the costs of acquisition and management as an investment. The borough should be willing to spend at least 0.01 percent of this potential value per year to acquire and manage its land. The \$49,000 suggested is well within the Borough's financial ability.

BOROUGH REGULATIONS

The subject of regulation is very controversial in the Denali Borough. Regulation, even if done by and for the local people, is an anathema to some residents. The borough is required by the state, however, to adopt several mandatory powers: education, taxation and planning. The planning powers are divided into three related areas: planning, platting and land use regulation (AS 29.35.180(b)). This Comprehensive Plan is the basis for the Borough's planning efforts and forms the basis for platting regulations and any land use regulations. The Appendix has two suggested approaches for consideration.

PLATTING

State statutes AS 29.40.070 through AS 29.40.200 provide the criteria that boroughs use to adopt their platting requirements. The state statutes go into some detail and length about the platting process, requirements, time lines for approval, replats, hearings, recording, title to vacated areas, delegations, waivers, remedies (punishment for violations) and subdividing state land. Since the date the Denali Borough was formed it was technically illegal to record a plat without some sort of action from the borough.

The borough is currently issuing a letter of non-objection to plats that are submitted. The borough is also reviewing options for the regulation of land subdivision. One option, the minimalist one, proposes that the subdivision process be a technical exercise only. The process is intended to produce a high quality, long lasting and accurate map. The other end of the spectrum of options is that the subdivision process involves more than just maps. It holds that the ownership, use and transfer of land involves obligations to the community. This means that land for roads, lot configuration requirements and standards for improvements must be required when land is subdivided. The borough is carefully and deliberately weighing its options.

LAND USE REGULATIONS

State law followed by other boroughs requires that their comprehensive plans have some tools to implement their findings. There are several techniques to implement a comprehensive plan. The most common way to implement land use is through zoning regulations. The effect of a change in land use can last many years, and can directly affect the value and character of not only adjoining property, but the entire community. Sometimes a change of land use can completely alter the character of an entire community or lead to permanent changes in the local environment. Each of us has a large investment, more than just money, in our homes and in the communities we live in. Even modest changes to land use, especially in or near the small communities typically found in the borough, can have a large impact.

Much of the borough is in National Park Service protected status. However, adjoining areas along the Parks Highway are developing rapidly. Tourist related development near the gateways to major National Parks is a major planning issue across the country. Controversy about development is occurring at other parks, most notably Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite and the Great Smokies. NPS has acted in these areas to stop or restrict development near the National Parks. The agency is beginning to prepare a plan, the Front Country Plan, to address development in the entrance area of Denali National Park and along the Parks Highway outside of the Park. The results of this plan should be mechanisms to address concerns such as development outside the park boundary. The borough will have some input into plan development, but the final decisions and implementation will be at the federal level.

The state has already taken the first steps to control land use along the Parks Highway in the borough through the designation of two areas along the Nenana River as Special Use Areas. The areas are the Nenana River Gorge Special Use Area and the McKinley Village Special Use Area. The primary outcome of the special use designation so far is to close these state lands to camping.

OPTIONS

The borough is currently assessing its options for land use controls. This type of local regulation is not inherently evil. The fact that most places, even in Alaska, have them suggests that they are necessary or at least useful. Each system of land use regulation has its advantages and drawbacks. No one system is perfect or suitable for every area. The question is, which system and set of techniques are best suited for Denali Borough. The system chosen must fit the purposes of this comprehensive plan and institute a fair system with a uniformity of regulation. Nothing is wrong with a minimal regulatory system as long as it addresses the needs of the residents. Giving the people in the borough an opportunity to effect change and have a formal

voice is not only fair, but a necessary function of local government. The biggest gain from the local regulation of uses and development is that the people in the community can have notice and impact on shaping events that will affect their lives and the places they live. A balance must be made between many things, including community values, safety, health concerns and individual rights.

The borough community questionnaire found that 64 percent of the respondents support the use of local land use controls in certain areas. The greatest support (82 percent) came from Denali area of the borough. An advantage to building a local process for development is that the decision making power is brought closer to home. Currently, decisions about what happens to land within the borough is made at the state or even federal level. The borough and its residents do have mechanisms for input into these decisions, but the decisions are made by people who do not live in the borough and have a very different stake in what occurs. The adoption of borough land use regulations will increase local standing and input into federal and state decisions.

The decision to effect local control or to leave the process to state and federal agencies has not been made. Borough residents are more concerned about the appearance of development rather than about where and what type of use occurs. The borough Land Use Planning Committee is considering several different approaches to land use control, including traditional zoning, development permits and design standards. Input from the public will be critical in this decision.

ANNEXATION

Ahtna Corporation has expressed interest in having some of its lands in the Northeast section of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough become part of the Denali Borough. Ahtna Inc. officials have suggested that their corporation has more in common with the residents and interest of the Denali Borough than those of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Moreover, if the corporation intends on developing its lands, the current tax structure of the Denali Borough is viewed more favorably than that of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The state of Alaska, through the Local Boundary Commission (LBC), has the power to alter municipal boundaries. Lands may be annexed if the LBC determines that the action will serve the balanced best interest of the state. The LBC will consider relevant factors including land use and ownership patterns, ethnicity and cultures, population density patterns, existing and reasonable anticipated transportation patterns and facilities, natural geographic features and environmental factors. The Denali Borough currently supplies education services outside its southern boundaries to some residents of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The borough is adopting a policy on annexation through adoption of this plan.

Denali Borough Issue Paper # 1 Land Selections

Once the state receives land from the federal government it is segregated into potential use categories called classifications. The state has 16 different classifications of land use categories. Secondary uses may be permitted when they will not adversely affect the objectives for the primary uses. More than one classification may be applied at the same time to a parcel of land.

Private - Among private property owners Fee Simple or Absolute is the term used to describe the greatest amount of ownership in land. The ownership is of indefinite duration with no conditions or restrictions on the use of the land other than public ones. One party can pass on a Restricted Estate by placing Encumbrances on the land. This reservation of rights by a former owner is becoming very common. Easements are an example of the reservation of rights to a third party such as a utility company or to the general public as in a section line.

Miscellaneous - Existing roads and easements are shown on the plat of the area. The Plat is the official map of the area. It may cover just a small area such as a single lot or parcel or an area as large as a township. A township is a square six miles by six miles totaling 36 square miles. A square mile is 640 acres of land. The term valid existing rights refers to the easements and notes shown on the plat and to laws and regulations which address the conveyance. An example of a valid existing right that may encumber the land and not be shown on the plat is a RS2477 right-of-way. RS2477 right-of-ways are trails that were customarily used for access across the public domain to get to a private parcel or a site such as a mining claim. Another right-of-way term you may come across is "17B easement". These are public access easements across native corporation lands.

State Land Plans

The use of all state lands is subject to numerous considerations that include state law, regulations, management plans, land classifications, and management guidelines. During the process of land selection for the Borough it is important to be aware of the resource information and land management planning strategies which apply to state or federal owned lands adjoining or selected by the Borough.

The State prepares Area Management Plan to guide DNR management of state lands. In the area that includes the Borough three area plans are in effect. The Tanana Basin Area Plan, Svalbna Area Plan and the Kuskokwim River Basin Plan have been adopted by DNR. The most important of these is the Tanana Plan. Borough residents participated to some extent in development of these plans through the state public review process. Native regional and village corporations, and other regional organizations had their input but the Borough, because it didn't exist or was still very new at that time, was not included. The plans developed state land classifications and management guidelines for uses on state lands only. Native corporation lands, federal lands and private lands are not affected.

The Area Plan that covers most of the state land in the Borough is the Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP). This plan directs the management of about 15 million acres of state land. The plan area is bounded by the Yukon-Tanana uplands on the north, the Canadian border on the east, the Alaska Range on the south and the Kuskokwim Mountains on the west.

The Tanana planning area is divided into seven subregions. The Denali Borough is located in subregions three (Kuskokwim) and four (Parks Highway and West Alaska Range). The bulk of state lands of high interest to the Borough are in subregion four of the TBAP. The Area Plan guides and determines major land uses on state lands within the planning area. The Plan presents Area-Wide Land Management Policies for each major resource or land use category affected by the plan: agriculture and grazing, cultural resources, fish and wildlife habitat, forestry, materials, recreation and tourism, remote cabins, settlement, subsurface resources, transportation, and trapping cabins. The policies apply to state land throughout the region, regardless of the classification. The policies have goals and management guidelines. Goals are the general condition the state is trying to achieve, and guidelines are the specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions. These Area-wide Land Management Policies are listed in Appendix B.

Some restrictions, such as easements and prior existing rights, will appear on the title to the Borough and encumber the land. The management policies and guidelines won't appear on the title to the land. The policies and guidelines should be carefully considered when establishing a selection. Most of these policies and management guidelines will evaporate when the management authority is passed on to a private owner or the Borough. Some however will live on as restrictions in the title. In your review of Appendix B you should pay close attention to the sections on Stream Corridors and Instream Flow, Trail Management, and Wetland Management. These sections are very specific about retaining buffers around lakes and wetlands and along streams. Other little gems include the protection of scenic features and the width of trail right-of-ways (generally 100 feet wide). Specific information about the management of state land in the Borough is provided in Appendix C which contains the text and maps for subregion 4. This is very important information as it will relate directly to the Borough land selections. Appendix D contains the Implementation Chapter from the TBAP. It has some specific things to say about the Denali Borough and the reservation of state lands in the Borough.

The Municipal Entitlement Act is very definite about what types of classifications of state land the Borough may select from. Classifications are capable of change through an administrative process, which involves state agencies and other and the public. The process to change land classified under the Tanana, which applies to much of the state land in the Borough, is complex, time consuming and difficult. In order for the Borough to receive some lands it will be necessary to reclassify the land. The reclassification will take place in accordance with state regulations and the TBAP. To change the plan or reclassify land will take some time and effort.

Municipal Entitlement Act

The Municipal Entitlement Act defines which state lands are available for selection as only those lands that are patented or tentatively approved under 6(a) or (b) of the Alaska Statehood Act. These are also known as VUU lands. The Municipal Entitlement Act further requires that to calculate the entitlement, the land must be classified in one of the following categories:

Agricultural
Grazing
Material
Public Recreation
Settlement, or
Resource Management; after September 1, 1983

The land that meets these requirements is the base acreage that is used to calculate your Entitlement. The same criteria, grant category and classification, apply to the land eligible for selection. Since the classification on land can change over time some of the land used to calculate your entitlement may be different from the pool of land that you will be selecting from.

Section 29.65.030 of the Municipal Entitlement Act provides that the Denali Borough is entitled to select an amount up to 10 percent of the vacant, unappropriated, unreserved state land (VUU) within its boundaries at the date of Incorporation (December 7, 1990). The state will not officially calculate your entitlement until January 2, 1994 and may wait until January 1996.

The Municipal Entitlement Act under section 29.65.010 lists acreage entitlement for several municipalities. Those cities and boroughs don't rely on a formula but have legislatively set amount. It may be appropriate for the Denali Borough to propose legislation to get its name added to the list with a set amount of acreage.

Reasons for Rejection ☹

State regulations shed some light on what types of land which qualifies as selectable might be rejected on the basis of overriding state interest. The regulations list four situations that may make a nomination inconsistent with the state's best interests:

- (1) The land is identified in an adopted land use plan for legislative designation or long term retention in state ownership;
- (2) the land is part of a transportation facility or corridor, including a pipeline corridor;
- (3) the land is an oil and gas production area;

(4) the land is of statewide interest or is important for uses of more than local concern.

(2) and (3) were written with the North Slope Borough in mind, to keep them from selecting land along the Haul Road (aka Dalton Highway) and at Prudhoe Bay.

Selections Outside of the Municipal Entitlement Act

AS 38.05.810 (.810) gives the director of lands the discretionary authority to dispose of land to municipalities for public purposes. DNR may be willing to transfer lands that do not qualify under the act, but they will subtract the acreage transferred from your entitlement. The state may also place a restriction on the use of the land transferred for public or municipal purposes. The restriction is enforced by a reversionary clause that returns ownership back to the state if the conditions of transfer are violated. The Borough may use .810 as a vehicle to select and receive land prior to the determination of its entitlement (no later than January 1996).

Land that was given to the state outside of the terms of the Statehood Act can be in very useful locations. Its status as OSL makes it unavailable under the terms of the Municipal Entitlement Act. In the past the Department of Natural Resources has been generous in working with municipalities to transfer OSL parcels to them as part of their entitlement. The vehicle for this transfer has been .810. Usually certain restrictions addressing public use and purpose are placed on the land during the transfer by DNR. The law requires that the commissioner of DNR "give due consideration to the nature of public service or function and the terms of the grant under which the land was acquired." According to state regulation 11 AAC 57.080, the municipality must show that:

(1) that the amount of land available for its selection under AS 29.65, combined with other land that it owns or may reasonably acquire, is too small to enable it to meet its municipal responsibilities, or

(2) that no other land owned by or reasonably available to the municipality is appropriate for the use the municipality plans for the land requested.

Cost to the Borough

Free land sounds like a great idea. Unfortunately "free" land turns out to be not so free. The Borough will incur costs both with the selection and managing of its municipal entitlement. How much these costs are depends on how the state interprets its regulations, potential uses on the lands and the location of lands the Borough nominates.

Application - The selection process itself will add an extra burden on the municipal staff (Lina and Shely). Two part-time people are already very busy working four days a week. The

selection process will involve not only the preparation of the nominations but also follow up activities such as negotiating with the state about questions and the grey areas which are sure to appear. These are the usual expenses that the Borough will incur to select and acquire management authority of land. They are customarily not too expensive. The state has begun asking municipalities to pay for its staff time and expenses spent on processing the selections. In the past the municipalities were only responsible for the cost of publication of the notices about the selection. These added costs from paying directly for state services should be considered.

Survey Cost - The Borough will have to pay to have the land it selects surveyed before title will be transferred from the state. Surveying in most areas of the Borough will be very expensive. In some areas the cost to survey an approved selection will be much very high. The factors that weigh heavily in survey costs are distance and travel for the surveyor, how much effort it takes to establish a control point (The control point is an established reference point to which the survey description is tied to) and how many feet (Miles) of survey line needs to be run. Large parcels in areas distant from reliable control points will be very expensive and small parcels near or within existing surveyed areas will cost less.

The definition of what is surveyed for the purposes of the Municipal Entitlement Act are therefore very important. The definition is currently found in state regulations are as follows:

11 AAC 57.060. SURVEY REQUIREMENTS.(b) For the purpose of this chapter and of AS 29.65.070, "surveyed" includes any of the following:

- (1) For a selection within a cadastral rectangular survey containing protracted or monumented sections and where the survey plat is the document by which the state received title, the tract or block is considered surveyed if the selection includes the entire tract or block (emphasis added).
- (2) For a selection within the cadastral rectangular survey system where, at a minimum, the section corners and the quarter corners on the exterior boundary of the section have been monumented and shown on a survey plat executed by the DNR Division of Lands and Water or by the Bureau of Land Management, that section, one or more square 40-acre aliquot parts of that section, and the government lots or tracts contained in that section are surveyed land.
- (3) For a selection of smaller or irregular divisions of a section, the lots and blocks of a subdivision, or parcels described by metes and bounds, are surveyed land if a surveyed plat and monumentation have been approved by the division or, in the case of U.S. surveys or mineral surveys, by the Bureau of Land Management.

In some cases the question of whether the land is surveyed and the cost in doing so may not matter. Land management authority will be assigned to the Borough before the title is transferred. This is just like a TA or IC grant from the Bureau of Land Management to the

state or a native corporation. The Borough can freely manage the land and could execute conditional sales or leases on it, but the DNR would have to give its approval.

Surveyed selections which clearly meet the exact requirements of state law and regulations will cost less to get through the process.

Management Expenses - The next cost is management expense such as staff time to manage the lands acquired. These costs will continue as long as you own or manage the land. The cost of owning and managing land may be significant in some cases, especially because the costs will be ongoing for as long as the Borough owns the land. Areas with a lot of human activity may be valuable but also need a higher degree of looking after. A system for allowing people to use or buy Borough lands or the resources on them will need to be established and implemented. Leases, permits and user fees will have to be collected, negotiated and records kept. Activities on Borough property will need to be monitored. Illegal dumping, trespass, removal of gravel, timber and other resources could leave the Borough with some unpleasant situations. Land away from the road system that does not have intense or competing uses will need less management and lower long term costs.

Land Selection Analysis

To do a good job with the land selections you will need a process and criteria that enables you to sort through a lot of information and apply agreed upon standards to come up with your nominations. Since the adjudication of your selections will take time and involve adjustments, the process you develop will have to continue. The Borough has a finite number of acres it will own and it must be careful to use the selection right to acquire land that will serve a purpose.

Process - The basic decisions on the selection criteria and which lands to select should be made by resolution of the Land Use Planning Committee and ratified by resolution of the Assembly. The Planning Commission should hold a public hearing or informal meeting on each selection package. Selections near or for a borough community should have a meeting for review in that community and time for them to comment.

The Department of Natural Resources will require a justification for each selection. The state will review each nomination for compliance with state law, regulations and policy. A short written rationale should be included as to why each nomination was chosen and how it conforms to the requirements of the Entitlement Act or section AS 38.05.B10. This will help speed things up on the state side of the transfer process and provide the Borough with a record of what was in mind when they selected a particular parcel. The Department may ask for you to pay for staff time to process your applications. If this is agreed to, you should be very careful to identify the required tasks and the DNR staff time expected to complete them. You may want to consider going in with other municipalities as a package deal to cut cost. The Borough should band with other municipalities to get the state legislature to fund the Municipal Entitlement program.

Initial Recommendations

- The Borough should strive to develop a selection pool that is kept current and equals 110% of its remaining entitlement.
- The selections should begin as soon as possible after the selection criteria are approved by the Assembly. The Borough should identify lands that fit its own criteria and formally nominate them.
- Leased land and lands with permits should be considered. Leases and permits will go with the lands. The Borough will be stuck with what ever lease stipulation DNR negotiated; the rental rate (if any) and the length of the permit or lease.
- Lands in the Mental Health Hypothecated land list should be selected, if they meet the Borough criteria. This will put your name on the land and in the land record system and prevent them from slipping away to other owners or uses or getting encumbered without your input.
- The Borough should consider all state lands managed by DNR, DOTPF or ADF&G for selection regardless of the requirements of the Municipal Entitlement Act. Reclassification and negotiation are always possible. The Borough will never receive land it does not ask for. The Borough should strive to get as much high quality land as possible.
- The Borough should not consider itself limited by the amount of acreage determined as its entitlement by the state. Other Boroughs have successfully amended the Municipal Entitlement Act to add to their acreage. The Borough should go through a preliminary process to see how many acres of selection it comes up with for an open selection process. The Borough should seek an amendment to AS 29.65.010 to get an acreage amount listed as its entitlement.

Criteria.....

It is important to document the reasons behind your land selections. In the future there may be questions about the potential uses or disposition of some lands which the Borough owns. Good records now can help future residents manage the land they inherit. The Borough should adopt a set of criteria and guidelines for municipal selections. This report summarizes a lot of information which should be carefully examined before establishing land entitlement selection criteria. The criteria should be developed first by the Land Use Planning Committee and then approved by resolution of the Assembly. Here are some suggested criteria. They are not in any order or priority. Past work with other municipalities has usually lead to a priority list that is dependant upon location or compliances with the Act.

Cost - A good strategy in making selections, when using cost as a criteria, is to balance the expenses to acquire and manage with the potential value or return of investment from the land. Remember that the Borough will be paying for survey costs, publishing notice and maybe state personnel time.

Proximity to Existing Communities - Land in or near existing communities has been a favorite for selection. Many communities experience a shortage of land for development or resource extraction like shot rock or gravel. Getting the land ownership into Borough government can speed up the use of the resource. Land selectable under the terms of the Municipal Entitlement Act is scarce near existing communities. Land does not necessarily have to be near an existing community to have a good potential for development or high value. Sites and areas which were once inhabited or intensively used may again become active.

Potential For Coal or Mineral Development - Resource extraction activities within the Borough include the possibility mineral extraction and coal development. Whether or not this development takes place on Borough lands there will be a need for facilities associated with the development. Land which has a potential for supporting development of natural resources could be a basis for selection by the Borough.

Known areas of lode, placer mineral occurrences and coal are shown on resource maps in the Tanana Basin Area Plan resource inventory. Specific areas of mineral potential in the region were not evaluated by the state during preparation of the Tanana, but are discussed in plan Minerals Element. Mineral exploration and survey work conducted in the Borough may provide insight to mineral potential of state lands; however, much of the exploratory work remains confidential.

The Borough will be receiving only the surface estate to lands it acquires. That means that you will not receive any direct revenue from the sale, lease or production from these lands involved in mineral or energy development. Lands used for this development do have potential for generating direct revenues to the Borough through user fees or leases. Receiving ownership and managing these lands will be difficult but asking is cheap. Since the Borough has no property tax, revenue from improvements in these areas can only come from lease and permit fees.

Potential for Land Exchange - There maybe areas which the Borough could select that have the potential for trade or exchange to another owner. A land exchange can be an effective way of acquiring property which has a high value to the Borough but is not considered important or appropriate to the present owner. Several municipalities have negotiated trades that involved private owners, the state or the federal government. Most land exchanges end up as being very lengthy and complicated. An example would be a trade between the Borough and the ARR. The ARR may have lands which are used for things like gravel extraction or camping which really do not fit into the scope and purpose of the ARR and are a management problem. The Borough may be able to trade some of its land for the

material source. The Borough and the ARR may be able to jointly develop adjoining parcel in a complementary manner.

Potential for Commercial Recreation - The commercial recreation industry - hotels, lodges, air taxis, and hunting, fishing and rafting guides - have contributed to the economy of the Borough. A potential focus of borough land selection would be on lands suitable for support of commercial recreation activities. Benefits would include increased business revenues and employment opportunities for local residents, and tax and lease revenues from commercial recreation activities.

Land ownership could be used to provide land for commercial or industrial uses. You can also control these uses through land use controls such as zoning, but there is no zoning like owning. The commercial recreation industry is an economic activity that can be expected to grow significantly. The location of the existing commercial area is in a relatively small portion of the borough. There may be potential for selecting lands in this area or other areas along the Parks Highway and in turn leasing or selling them to commercial operations. Economic opportunities associated with commercial operations off the Parks or Denali Highways are somewhat limited.

Potential for Agriculture - The Denali Borough contains several areas that are considered suitable for agriculture. The state has a policy of selling only the agricultural rights to land with soils suitable for agriculture. The agricultural classification is a selectable classification in the Entitlement Act. About 12,000 acres are designated as recommended for agriculture in the Tanana. These areas are shown on the maps in appendix C. Please review this appendix for more detailed information on both agricultural and settlement disposal. The Borough may want to try something here with existing Agricultural Disposal areas. The Borough could select these areas to acquire the remaining development rights.

Agricultural Disposal Areas

Area	Map Area	Acres
Chump	4F3a	1,000
Jullus Creek	4J3	1,000
Koba II	4F3b	4,830
Windy	4F3c	5,000

Potential for Settlement - About 10,000 acres in the Borough have been designated as suitable for settlement by the Tanana Basin Area Plan. The state has already offered about 16,300 acres of land in the Borough as recreational subdivisions and homestead land. The Tanana includes recommendations for subdivided land sales of about 1,600 acres near three

communities in the Borough, Anderson, Healy and McKinley Village. These subdivisions consist of lots smaller than 40 acres. The Tanana also proposes seven areas totaling about 7,700 acres for disposal as homesteads. Homestead parcels are over 40 acres in size. Settlement is a selectable classification under the terms of the Entitlement Act.

Subdivision Area	Map Area	Acres
Anderson	4J2	1,000
Land Swap	4C1a	300
Otto Lake	4F1a	300

Homestead Area	Map Area	Acres
Anderson New	4J2	2,000
Clear Sky II	4H1	2,500
Gold King	4Q1a	300
Slate Creek	4F1b	1,000
Teklanika	4I1	1,250
Whitewater	4C	400
Wood River	4Q1b	250

The Land Swap Subdivision involves a land trade between the state and the National Park Service. The Wood River Homestead area is partly within the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Map Areas can be found in Appendix C.

New State Land - There are some areas in the Borough which are federal land, managed by the Bureau of Land Management which are scheduled to be selected by the state. The Tanana Basin Area Plan lists areas for new state selections and potential uses for those areas. The Borough could select these areas as part of its entitlement. The land would be transferred to the Borough after the (or if) the federal transfer to the state occurs.

Selection Priority....

Level 1

The first group of nominations should be made from land which is clearly eligible for transfer under the Municipal Entitlement Act. These selections should be made on lands which meet all of the following:

- o Appropriately classified
- o Do not require further survey for transfer to the Borough.

- o Are in or have easy access to existing communities.
- o Are currently in use or are needed for existing development.

Level 2

The next group of lands are those lands which meet all of the above, but would need to be surveyed prior to patent. The management authority can be assigned prior to the survey.

Level 3

The next group would be any other lands which are selectable under the terms of the entitlement act that are in large blocks that will need survey for transfer and are far away from the roads and trails or communities and have little potential for use, sale or trade.

Level 4

The last group are lands that don't meet the terms of the Municipal Entitlement Act because they are not 6a or 6b lands or need to be reclassified or are managed by DOT or ADF&G. The process will involve several formal steps including a public review and evaluation process known as a preliminary and final decision by the Director of Lands. The outcome of these land selections will be uncertain, however it may be the only way to access some of the most important lands in the Borough. These lands will be deducted from your entitlement. The transfer will be subject to negotiation between the Borough and the state. Some of these transfers may take place under AS 38.05.810.

Working with the State

The Borough should work on getting as much land that meets your established criteria as possible. Some of this land will come not under the Municipal Entitlement Act but under the discretionary ability of the DNR. You will be working very closely and probably for a period of years, with DNR and its staff to transfer your entitlement. The Department is a agency with multiple missions which can conflict with each other. One mission is to manage and promote the development of state lands to generate income for all the people of Alaska. Another mission is to give away some of this land to municipalities. This schizophrenic nature of the assignment can lead to some strange twists. Your official determination of your entitlement is not due until 1994, and the process will leave you room for negotiation. Until then, the Borough should proceed to select high priority lands in order to get your name on them. You can also make an argument to move up the date of your entitlement certification. Section 29.65.030(b) says that a "city" may ask the director to certify the entitlement early. Some folks have made the argument that a Home Rule Borough is a "City".

o This report is printed on recycled paper.

Witness

SR 127

John Fawcates (former Rep.)

Mayor, Danvers Borough

683-1330

SB

124

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral

DATE: 3/10/95

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/30/95
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4/12/95

CRA Committee considered SB 124

Human services community matching grant program; efd.

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

- Senate Bill: same title
- new title
- House Bill: same title
- technical title
- new: SCR# _____

SIGNING <u>DO PASS</u>	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
		<i>T. Kelly</i>	✓		
		<i>Lynn Hoffman</i>	✓		
CHAR: <i>John Loggum</i>			X		

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department Date Zero Fiscal

<i>Human & Social Services</i>	<i>3/22/95</i>	✓	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department Date Zero Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR

MIKE MILLER

Mailing Address:

119 N. Cushman, Suite 101

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

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Juneau, Alaska

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Senate District 0

Senate

To: Senator John Torgerson, Chair
Senate Community & Regional Affairs

From: Senator Mike Miller *Mike Miller*

Re: request for waiver

Date: March 15, 1995

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1995
Ans'd.....

I would like to respectfully request that Senate Bill 124 (Human Services Community Matching Grants Programs) be waived from the Senate C&RA Committee; it has a further referral to Senate Finance.

SB 124 would reduce the existing local match requirement for human services programs from 50% to 30%, bringing this particular program in line with other similar matching grants programs in the state.

SB 124 contains language identical to that in the final version of last year's SB 368 which passed both the House (31Y-5N-E1-A3) and the Senate (16Y-0N-E1-A3) but was later vetoed by the Governor. I would note that last year's SB 368 received only Finance Committee referrals in both bodies.

I appreciate your consideration of this request. If you are unable to grant the waiver, I would like to request a hearing on SB 124 in your committee at your earliest convenience.

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB124

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An Act relating to the human services
community matching grant and providing for effective date.
 Sponsor: Senator Miller
 Requestor: Senate (CRA)

Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 BRU: Family and Youth Services
 Component: DFYS Central Office
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 259
 See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISC. PLANEOS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGES IN REVENUES						
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 G ² /Program Receipts						
1006 C ² /MHTIA						
Other (please specify)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There would be no fiscal impact to the Department if this bill were to become law.

Prepared by: Kathy Tibbles, Action Director
 Division: Family & Youth Services
 Approved by Commissioner: Karen Perdue, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3191
 Date: 03/21/95

Date: 3/22/95

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SENATOR

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Senate District 02

Senate

SPONSOR STATEMENT SB 124 - Human Services Community Matching Grants

by Senator Mike Miller

Senate Bill 124 would permanently set the local match rate for the Human Services Community Matching Grants Program at 30%.

The Human Services Community Matching Grants Program was created to assist municipalities in providing human services via local non-profit agencies. The statute was structured to increase the local match each year for three consecutive years beginning at 10%, increasing the next year to 30%, and leveling out on the third (FY96) and subsequent years at 50%. Unfortunately the 50% match will be extremely difficult if not impossible for most local governments to accomplish due to declining municipal assistance & revenue sharing as well as reduced federal funds. In addition, non profits are struggling to obtain contributions at levels similar to those received in past years. It should also be noted that all other state/municipal matching grant programs require a 30% match.

This legislation is modeled after SB 368 from 1994 which received broad support and passed both the House (Y31-N5-E1-A3) and Senate (Y13-N3-E1-A3) but was later vetoed.

I appreciate the committee's consideration of SB 124 and urge your support.

HISTORY REGARDING SENATE BILL 124 (HUMAN SERVICES COMMUNITY
MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM)

FOR APPROXIMATELY THE LAST TWELVE YEARS, THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND SOCIAL SERVICES OPERATING BUDGET HAS CONTAINED TWO COMPONENTS
ENTITLED:

ANCHORAGE HUMAN SERVICES COMMUNITY BLOCK GRANT AND
FAIRBANKS HUMAN SERVICES COMMUNITY BLOCK GRANT

THESE WERE FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ANCHORAGE SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK
GRANT (BEGAN IN 1983) AND THE FAIRBANKS SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK
GRANT (BEGAN IN 1984)

IN THE RECENT BUDGET PROPOSED BY GOVERNOR HICKEL AND GOVERNOR
KNOWLES, THE ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS BLOCK GRANTS HAS BEEN COMBINED
INTO ONE (1) BLOCK GRANT ENTITLED "HUMAN SERVICES COMMUNITY MATCHING
GRANT"

THE DOLLAR AMOUNT WAS A TOTAL OF THE TWO INDIVIDUAL GRANTS, AND AT
THE SAME LEVEL AS FY 85 (\$1,769,600 - GENERAL FUNDS)

SENATE BILL 124 WOULD CHANGED THE 50/50 MATCHING GRANT TO A
70/30 GRANT - THE COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION BEING THE 30 PERCENT
PORTION

REMARKS: COMPANION LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN HOUSE THIS SESSION
(HB 262 - KELLY)
REFERRED TO COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS, HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SERVICES AND FINANCE
NO HEARINGS SCHEDULED TO DATE

SIMILAR LEGISLATION WAS INTRODUCED LATE LAST SESSION BY
SENATE FINANCE (SB 368)
PASSED OUT OF SENATE FINANCE WITH 4DP AND 1NR (KELLY)
PASSED SENATE ON VOTE OF 13Y - 3N (KELLY, LEMAN, PHILLIPS)
(ZHAROFF - ABSENT)
PASSED HOUSE ON VOTE OF 31Y - 5N (HANLEY, HOFFMAN, KOTT,
MACKIE, MARTIN)
VETOED BY GOVERNOR HICKEL

ALSO DURING THE LAST SESSION, LEGISLATION PASSED ADDING
NEW SUBSECTION TO THE DEFINITION OF "MUNICIPALITY" FOR
THE HUMAN SERVICES COMMUNITY MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM
(CH 38 SLA93) TO ALLOW "SECOND CLASS BOROUGHS WHOSE
POPULATION IS OVER 65,000" TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVED HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT IN FY 95 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 421,200 GENERAL FUNDS

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS WHO RECEIVED GRANTS IN FY 95 UNDER THE HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM ALSO RECEIVED DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES OPERATING BUDGET, TOTALING:

\$ 2,987,111 (ALL FUNDS)

OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVED DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95 TOTALING:

\$ 10,376,356 (ALL FUNDS)

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVED HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT IN FY 95 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 1,348,400 GENERAL FUNDS

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS WHO RECEIVED GRANTS IN FY 95 UNDER THE HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM ALSO RECEIVED DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES OPERATING BUDGET, TOTALING:

\$ 5,157,401 (ALL FUNDS)

OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVED DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95 TOTALING:

\$ 27,756,517 (ALL FUNDS)

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVED DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95 TOTALING:

\$ 2,784,733 (ALL FUNDS)

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT RECEIVED DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANT IN FY 95 IN THE AMOUNT OF:

\$ 153,720 (GF/MH/FED)

ANCHORAGE SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES RECEIVED DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95 TOTALING:

\$ 477,284

History of Human Services Community Matching Grant

	State Funds	Local Funds	Combined	Notes
FY 1993				no local requirement
Anchorage	\$ 1,656,600	\$ -	\$ 1,656,600	appropriated individually
Fairbanks	300,700	0	300,700	
Total	\$ 1,957,300	\$ -	\$ 1,957,300	
FY 1994				10% match
Anchorage	\$ 1,467,975	\$ 146,798	\$ 1,614,773	proportioned by population
Fairbanks	489,325	48,932	538,257	(per statute)
Total	\$ 1,957,300	\$ 195,730	\$ 2,153,030	
FY 1995				30% match
Anchorage	\$ 1,348,400	\$ 404,520	\$ 1,752,920	appropriated individually: not
Fairbanks	421,200	127,260	548,460	by population
Total	\$ 1,769,600	\$ 531,780	\$ 2,301,380	
FY 1996 - Hickel				50%
Anchorage	not separated by community			would be proportioned
Fairbanks				by population (per statute)
Total	\$ 1,150,200	\$ 1,150,200	\$ 2,300,400	
FY 1996 - Knowles				50%
Anchorage	not yet announced - rumored to be higher			the rumor is that two individual
Fairbanks	than Hickel request			figures will be proposed, not relying
Total				on proportioning after budget passage

The Human Services Community Matching Grants program became effective with FY 1994. It requires allocation of funds as follows:

- AS29.60.620 (a) If the amount of money .. is not adequate..the money shall be allocated proportionately .. based on the relationship the population of each municipality bears to the total population of the qualified municipalities..
- (b) ..population shall be determined by the Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs..

Local match was not required prior to FY 94. Here is the definition of local match:

AS29.60.600 (b)(1)..other sources may include federal or municipal money or money from other private or public sources; in this paragraph "municipal money" includes money derived from appropriations, allocations, entitlements, grants or other payments from the state other than the state grant under this section but does not include locally contributed staff hours, material, equipment or other in-kind contributions..

In FY94, the local match was satisfied by using a United Way grant to one of the sub-grantees.



Fairbanks North Star Borough

809 Pioneer Road

P.O. Box 71267

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-1267

907/459-1000

To: Ray C. Preston
Division of Family & Youth Services

From: Cheryl Keepers
CCA Administrator *keepers*

Date: 9/6/94

Subject: Initial Program Report on the Fairbanks North Star
Borough FY95 Human Services Community Matching
Grant, Grant # 06-5640

As required in the Special Conditions of the NGA, attached is our initial report listing the sub-grantees, the amount of award to each, and the nature of the services being provided. Should you wish any further information, please let me know.

Also enclosed is our request for advance, for the first 25% of the grant, or \$105,300. Thank you for your assistance in processing the advance.

SEP 11 1994
OFFICE

cc: Judith A. Slajer, Chief Financial Officer
Renee Van Nort, Grants Accountant

Agency	Allocation	Program Name	Nature of the Services Provided
Alaska Legal Services Corporation	\$70,000.00	Individual & Family Legal Crises Project	Civil legal advice and/or brief services to low income individuals in the areas of family law, landlord/tenant & housing law, needs based benefits and consumer/debt law.
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	\$30,000.00	Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Greater Fbks	Provide activities for children while they are on the wait list for big brothers/sisters, train volunteers, improve program service.
Bread Line	\$48,402.00	Feeding Hungry People a Hot Meal	Provide hot meals, sack lunches & clothing to those in the poverty/economic needs assessment categories.
Breast Cancer Detection Center	\$65,000.00	Once a Year for a Lifetime	Decrease the mortality rate from breast cancer in the FNSB and Alaska through education, screening, and examination for early detection, and appropriate referral or additional treatment or follow-up, and to provide this regardless of a client's ability to pay.
Crisis Linc	\$50,000.00	Crisis Line	Provide 24-hour prevention & intervention services to the Fairbanks community and the northern region of Alaska.
Deaf Community Services	\$17,399.00	Interpreter Referral Line	Create better community wide access for deaf individuals through the increased use of qualified sign language interpreters.
Deaf Community Services	\$7,600.00	Independent Living Program	Provide independent living, vocational rehabilitation and advocacy services to deaf & hard of hearing individuals.
Fairbanks Community Food Bank	\$50,000.00	Food Bank	Salvage local surplus food and give it to people (through agencies) who need it. Collect, store, distribute food.
Fairbanks Native Association	\$18,996.00	Project Outreach	Reduce drug and alcohol abuse for runaway and/or homeless youth, through prevention and intervention services
Fairbanks Youth Center	\$55,306.00	Interim Prevention Project, Year 2	Provide young people in grades 6 - 12 with safe environments for recreation and social development, through youth center & outreach programs.
Hospice of the Tanana Valley	\$20,500.00	Hospice of the Tanana Valley	Provide support to the dying person, their family and loved ones. Provide bereavement support to those who have lost a loved one through death.
National Senior Volunteer Corps	\$25,000.00	Fairbanks Region Project, NSVC	Increase number of active senior volunteers in programs such as foster grandparents & senior companions. Provide the volunteers with training and program benefits.
Salvation Army	\$34,650.00	Medical/Dental Svs for Working Poor	Provide health & dental care services to people who meet the eligibility criteria and who are in need of such care.
Salvation Army	\$34,650.00	Men's Transitional Shelter Program	Provide transitional housing for homeless men, and case mgt. & counseling to return them to productive lives.

**FY 95 CDBG AND HSMG
PROPOSED FUNDING**

AGENCY	CDBG		HSMG	
AK Women's Resource Ctr	18,000	Employment	42,540	New Dawn
AK AIDS Asst Assoc	70,000	Shelter		
Alzheimer's Assoc	26,436	Respite		
Big Bros/Big Sisters	22,988	Client Matches	9,450	Client Matches
Camp Fire	43,350	Drop-in, Fairview	137,020	After school care
			21,990	Summer
			45,340	Drop-in
Hope Cottages	35,476	Employment		
Lutheran Social Services	33,750	Transition housing	32,200	Direct asst
Salvation Army-Older Alaskans	50,000	Meals	52,760	Meals, 60+
Booth Newborn			12,350	Nursery
Mc Kinneel			179,390	Shelter
AWAIC			72,640	Shelter
American Red Cross			44,600	Direct Asst
Anch Center for Families			190,810	Intermission
Anch Literacy Project			10,200	Literacy
Anch Neighborhood Health			225,160	Medical & dental
Bean's Cafe			72,000	Meals, shelter
Boys & Girls Club			9,380	Summer
			31,980	School year
CSS-St Francis			24,990	Direct Asst
-Clare House			197,550	Shelter
-Brother Francis			50,000	Shelter
Chugiak Seniors			24,860	Meals
Food Bank			29,770	Food
STAR			34,000	Ed Specialist
TOTAL	300,000		1,550,980	

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES	\$ 120,000	This agency provides legal representation to low-income Alaskans. This agency operates the Family Safety Law Project (FSLP) that provides legal representation, advice and support to secure the physical safety of victims of domestic violence. Services are: (1) emergency safety assessment; (2) legal services in child custody and domestic violence cases.	\$ 0
ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER	\$ 122,483	This grant provides services that meet the various needs of low-income women: 1) assistance in eliminating barriers to employment and improving job search and retention skills; 2) assistance in overcoming alcoholism and drug abuse through New Dawn residential rehabilitation program; and 3) assistance to victims of domestic violence and to promote victim's safety and recovery.	\$ 42,540 New Dawn Program
ALASKA YOUTH AND PARENT FOUNDATION	\$ 23,626	This grant provides services under program "Safe Place" This is an outreach and prevention program to benefit youth in crisis and youth at risk. "Safe Place" provides a network of safe places located throughout the community where youth can go when in need of immediate help.	\$ 0
AMERICAN RED CROSS	\$ 44,600	This grant provides for direct emergency assistance to families and individuals victimized by disasters such as fire. Services include provision of essentials such as food, clothing, and housing. This grants also offers emergency assistance to low income persons in need of financial assistance as well as rent/utility assistance.	\$ 44,600

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
ANCHORAGE CENTER FOR FAMILIES	\$ 212,007	Provides a comprehensive program of prevention, intervention, education to promote family health and prevent child abuse and neglect. The four (4) primary programs are: (1) Intermission Crisis Nursery; (2) Therapy services; (3) Home-based Family Preservation Services, (4) Parenting/Family Education Services. This grant provides support to Intermission Crisis Nursery and therapy services.	\$ 190,810 Intermission
ANCHORAGE LITERACY PROJECT	\$ 48,642	This program provides training to functionally illiterate and non-English speaking adults to acquire basic decoding skills necessary to read and write. This project recruits volunteers as tutors. The agency provides technical assistance and ongoing support to the volunteer tutors. The program also publishes a yearly newsletter.	\$ 10,200
ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER	\$ 297,532	Provides a variety of medical and dental services to medically indigent and homeless individuals: 1) Prenatal care (prenatal visits, hospital delivery and newborn services); 2) Cancer screening services (mammograms, colposcopies and sigmoidoscopies); 3) Primary health care for homeless persons at homeless shelters; and 4) Preventive and restorative dental services to include services to seniors.	\$ 225,160 to include dental services to seniors.
ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS OF ANCHORAGE	\$ 53,228	This grant provides for Community Support Network services targeted to assist adults who have borderline mental retardation, learning disabilities, and other special education needs. This program provides for a support network for these adults to succeed at living on their own. The program offers skills level assessments, skills training, and case management services.	\$ 0

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY 95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
BEAN'S CAFÉ	\$ 72,000	A soup kitchen and outreach/referral center that provides nutritious meals and a safe day shelter as well as assistance to clients with job search, placement and transportation.	\$ 72,000
BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS	\$ 28,162	Designed to reduce abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children through: 1) Providing children in need with adult volunteers as role models and friends who augment and in some cases provide the child's entire support system, 2) Conducting 4 levels of Empower Program Workshops (sexual abuse prevention and personal safety training) for kids, teens, parent, and volunteers, 3) Maintaining the monitoring/counseling process for volunteer/child matches, 4) Providing information and referral to appropriate resources.	\$ 9,450
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB Summer Program	\$ 15,000	Provides full day summer care for children in grades K - 6 with emphasis on serving low-income and disadvantaged youth. A variety of core programs are available and include: social recreation, personal and educational development, citizenship and leadership development, physical and health education, cultural enrichment, and outdoor and environmental education.	\$ 9,380
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB School Age Child Care	\$ 49,676	Provides School Age Child Care Program for children in grades K - 6 with emphasis on serving low-income and disadvantaged youth. A variety of core programs are available and include: social recreation, personal and educational development, citizenship and leadership development, health and physical education, cultural enrichment, and outdoor and environmental education.	\$ 31,980

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
CAMP FIRE, ALASKA COUNCIL School Age Child Care	\$ 250,000	Provides a School Age Child Care program for children from low-income families in grades K - 6 during the school year. The program will be operated at 26 different elementary school sites in the Anchorage School District. Program activities will include opportunities for participants to develop or increase skills in: leisure time activities; self development; decision making; and inter-personal relations.	\$ 137,020
CAMP FIRE, ALASKA COUNCIL Summer Program	\$ 50,000	Provides full-day child care for elementary school age children from low income families during the summer vacation months at six elementary sites. Program activities will include opportunities for participants to develop or increase skills in: leisure time activities; self-esteem; decision making; and, inter-personal relations.	\$ 21,990
CAMP FIRE, ALASKA COUNCIL Drop In Program	\$ 95,000	Serves children in grades K - 8 in designated low-income housing areas through Community Center Programs at Loussac Manor Community Center, Mt. View Recreation Center, Fairview Recreation Center, and Parkview Manor Apartments. Children "drop in" to participate in Center activities. Daily activity includes quiet time, homework help, special interest and outdoor activities, and "Open Center" when children choose their own activity. The "drop in" format meets the needs of the children & families in these areas.	\$ 45,340
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES St. Frances House	\$ 32,200	This program meets basic human needs of families in the no to low income population who are in danger of becoming homeless. Rent and utility assistance and food for distribution will be provided through this proposal.	\$ 24,990

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES Clare House	\$ 197,548	This program provides temporary emergency shelter for homeless women and women with children; assists clients in securing permanent housing, acquiring job skills training and employment; and refers clients to appropriate social services agencies.	\$ 197,550
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES Brother Francis	\$ 50,000	This program provides for shift monitors to who work in the shelter. These monitors are individuals who themselves are currently homeless. The Brother Francis shelter provides emergency temporary shelter for homeless men and women. In cooperation with Bean's Cafe the women are housed at Bean's.	\$ 50,000
CHUGIAK SENIOR CITIZENS	\$ 49,717	This program provides services to senior citizens in the Chugiak/Baglo River, Peter's Creek and Eklutna areas. This agency operates a Senior Center and Apartment Complex. This proposal supports transportation services to the elderly as well as a meal program both at the Center and delivered to homes. This proposal seeks to support an Outreach Coordinator position to discover unserved and underserved seniors.	\$ 24,860
FOOD BANK OF ALASKA	\$ 29,765	This agency collects salvageable food and household products for redistribution to agencies which operate food kitchens, food pantries, day care centers or institutions for the needy, ill, or infants. The agency reviews and qualifies agencies who are able to utilize these food and household items and monitors these agency to ensure that food is stored and maintained properly. The agency also distributes a newsletter to assist in public awareness of hunger.	\$ 29,770

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
HOPE COTTAGES	\$ 28,321	This proposal supports a portion of the Community Based Employment Opportunities segment of Hope Cottage's Supported Employment Services Division. This Division seeks to develop and enhance opportunities for clients who are developmentally disabled. This proposal provides for support of a 6 person maintenance crew and a 4 person mobile janitorial unit.	\$ 0
HOSPICE	\$ 15,538	To provide hospice care and support services to terminally ill persons and their families. This proposal provides for a social worker. This social worker is responsible for assisting hospice patients and their families with legal and financial issues, insurance, referrals and other needed services. The social worker is also responsible for volunteer training, placement and supervision.	\$ 0
LITTLE BEAR'S PLAYHOUSE	\$ 8,862	Provides School Age Child Care services to children at the old Municipal Library. All activities are geared to provide children with opportunities to socialize, be creative, and have fun. A high value is placed on activities that are developmentally appropriate and compliment the children's school day.	\$ 0
LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES Emergency Services	\$ 32,200	To provide emergency financial assistance to families and or individuals who are at high risk of becoming homeless because they have no funds available to pay for rent or utilities while providing case management services to these individuals.	\$ 32,200

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
<p>OLDER PERSON'S ACTION GROUP</p>	<p>\$ 15,522</p>	<p>Provides payment for ophthalmology and audiology exams, eye glasses and hearing aids to low-income and low-moderate income senior citizens age 60 and older. This agency also provides for community outreach to inform seniors about the program and provide for screening of applicants to determine eligibility for these services.</p>	<p>\$ 0</p>
<p>ANNED PARENTHOOD Physical Health</p>	<p>\$ 68,000</p>	<p>Provides support for a comprehensive health care program that address reproductive health for both adults and teens. The services provide for screening, treatment sexually transmitted diseases, cancer screening and family planning medical care and health education to prevent teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease.</p>	<p>\$ 0</p>
<p>PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL</p>	<p>\$ 50,000</p>	<p>This proposal provides for home health care services to medically indigent clients of Anchorage. The home care services include; skilled nursing, rehabilitation, therapy, medical social work services and home health aide care.</p>	<p>\$ 0</p>
<p>SALVATION ARMY, BOOTH HOME - Maternity</p>	<p>\$ 67,758</p>	<p>This program provides maternity services to low-income high risk pregnant women and adolescents. Services include case management, financial assistance for delivery and prenatal medical care, prenatal health classes, childbirth classes, early infant parenting classes, food assistance and apparel services.</p>	<p>\$ 0</p>

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
SALVATION ARMY, BOOTH HOME - Newborn Nursery,	\$ 17,141	This program provides quality child care as well as casemanagement, educational, and supportive services to insure both the continuation of academic education as well as development of parenting and independent family living skills for low income teen mothers.	\$ 12,350
SALVATION ARMY McKinnol House	\$ 179,391	This program provides emergency housing for single men with children or two parent families who find themselves in the crisis situation of being homeless. Case management problem solving sessions and self-help group sessions are used as a means to assist families to move towards independence.	\$ 179,390
SALVATION ARMY Home Delivered Meals	\$ 52,758	This program provides for the home delivery of meals to those residents of the Anchorage area who are in the greatest economic need and who are homebound frail persons sixty years of age or older.	\$ 52,760
SALVATION ARMY Dental Program	\$ 71,377	This program will coordinate dental services to low income seniors in the Municipality.	\$ 0

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY-95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED FY 95 AWARD
<p>STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE - Sexual Assault & Sexual Abuse Crisis Intervention/Sexual Assault Education & Prevention</p>	<p>\$ 102,625</p>	<p>The purpose of this program is twofold: 1) Safety & crisis intervention to child and adult sexual assault victims with the assistance of a 24 hour hotline service, safety assessments, and advocacy/counseling support. 2) Community sexual assault/abuse prevention/education to children, parents, high risk adults, professionals, & paraprofessional groups.</p>	<p>\$ 34,000 Education Specialist</p>
<p>V/R.S.V.P.</p>	<p>\$ 31,875</p>	<p>Through an effective screening, interviewing, and placement process provide retired senior citizens aged 60 & over with training and placement in volunteer positions suited to their interests, skills, and abilities.</p>	<p>\$ 0</p>
<p>ADVOCATING & INTERPRETING</p>	<p>\$ 92,503</p>	<p>This agency provides for advocating and interpreting services to deaf individuals. This grant is two fold: (1) provide interpreting for deaf individuals in a variety of settings including medical and legal situations and (2) advocating for deaf individuals for the purpose of facilitating communication.</p>	<p>\$ 0</p>
<p>A.F.F.E.C.T.</p>	<p>\$100,000</p>	<p>This grant provides home-bound parent assistance, intervention, family assessment and parent training to low income families whose children are monitored by the State of Alaska, Division of Youth and Family Services.</p>	<p>\$ 0</p>

AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY95 Request	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	
ALZHEIMER'S ASSOC.	\$ 5,241	This grant provides for two educational and support workshops targeted to children living in families caring for an individual with Alzheimer's Disease and/or a related disorder.	determined not eligible for funding by HHSC
COMMUNITY YOUTH AND REFERRAL	\$ 57,100	This agency is in the process of developing programing that will serve as a link between disadvantaged or at risk youth. The agency plans to offer outreach and referral services to assist youth in being linked to various community resources such as on-the-job training and education programs as well as other needed services.	determined not eligible for funding by HHSC
FAMILY SOLUTIONS	\$ 80,000	This project provides crisis intervention and respite services to low income families with an identified family member(s) in jeopardy of being removed to an out-of-home program. The project also assists families whose family member(s) is at risk of abandonment due to an emotional or situational crisis.	determined not eligible for funding by HHSC

AN ACT

1 Amending the definition of "municipality" for purposes of the human services community
2 matching grant program.

3

29.60.600(c)

4 * Section 1. AS 29.60.600 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

5 (c) A city may not receive a human services matching grant during a fiscal
6 year to provide a specific service if, during that same year, the borough within which
7 it is located has received a grant for the same service. A borough may not receive a
8 grant during a fiscal year to provide a particular service if, during that same year, a
9 city within the borough has received a grant for the same service.

29.60.650(2)

10 * Sec. 2. AS 29.60.650(2) is amended to read:

11 (2) "municipality" means a (A) city whose population is over 20,000;
12 (B) 1. AS DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
13 REGIONAL AFFAIRS, OR A) unified municipality whose population is over 100,000;
14 or (C) second class borough whose population is over 45,000; population for

Chapter 38

purposes of this paragraph shall be 1. A5] determined by the Department of
Community and Regional Affairs.

Eff. 8/25/93

F A X T R A N S M I S S I O N
to follow

From: Senator John Torgerson, Alaska State Legislature
Phone: (907) 465-2828 Fax: (907) 465-4779

To: Leg. Dept FAX#: 2029

Attn: Re: Work Order 9-150889\A SB124

Date: 4-4-95 Pages, including this cover sheet: 2

Memoranda: Please prepare proposed amendment as
outlined in attached

Telephone Contact: 465-4989 Sandy

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 124 (WORK ORDER 9-LS0889\A

BY: SENATOR TORGERSON

PAGE 2, FOLLOWING LINE 11, ADD NEW SECTION 3 TO READ:

* SEC 3. AS 29.60.650(2) IS AMENDED TO READ:

(2) "MUNICIPALITY" MEANS A (A) CITY WHOSE POPULATION IS OVER 20,000; (B) UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY WHOSE POPULATION IS OVER 20,000 [100,000]; OR (C) SECOND CLASS BOROUGH WHOSE POPULATION IS OVER 40,000 [65,000]; POPULATION FOR PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS.

RENUMBER REMAINING SECTION ACCORDINGLY.

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS
IN FY 95

* (DENOTES THAT SAME ORGANIZATION RECEIVES FUNDING FROM
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES - DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS)

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES	\$ 70,000
BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS	30,000
BREAD LINE	48,402
BREAST CANCER DETECTION CENTER	65,000
* CRISIS LINE	50,000
* DEAF COMMUNITY SERVICES	24,999
FAIRBANKS COMMUNITY FOOD BANK	50,000
* FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	18,996
FAIRBANKS YOUTH CENTER	55,306
HOSPICE OF THE TANANA VALLEY	20,500
NATIONAL SENIOR VOLUNTEER CORPS	25,000
* SALVATION ARMY	69,300

GRANT TOTALS (FAIRBANKS) FY 95

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS RECEIVED HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT IN FY 95
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 421,200 GF

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95
AND HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS -- DHSS GRANTS TOTAL \$ 2,987,111

\$ 437,831	GF
36,410	GF/MHT
149,731	GF/MHT/IA
1,342,200	GF/MHT/FED
1,020,939	FED

OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
IN FY 95 TOTALING \$ 10,376,356

\$ 1,451,133	GF
77,353	GF/MHT
7,350,009	GF/MHT/IA
629,926	GF/MHT/FED
867,935	FED

TOTAL FAIRBANKS GRANTS FROM DHSS \$ 13,363,467

TOTAL FAIRBANKS GRANTS HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK
GRANT AND DISCRETIONARY DHSS \$ 13,784,667

KENAI ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DHSS GRANTS
TOTALING \$ 5,212.483 (ALL FUND SOURCES)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

NOTE: IN FY 95 FAIRBANKS RECEIVED HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT IN
THE AMOUNT OF \$421,200 (GF)

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE SERVICES GRANTS

FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	\$ 1,342,200	(GF/MHT/FED)
FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	82,831	(GF)
FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	995,939	(FED)
SALVATION ARMY	36,410	(GF/MHT)

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$77,353 (GF/MHT)

KENAI PENINSULA
(SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL) \$107,794 (GF/MHT)

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTS

FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	\$ 88,000	(GF)
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NOTES: KENAI PENINSULA
(COOK INLET COUNCIL) \$76,300 (GF)
(SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL) \$24,000 (GF)

COMMUNITY ACTION AGAINST SUBSTANCE
ABUSE GRANTS

- NONE -

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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FAMILY PRESERVATION GRANTS

FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	\$ 85,000	(GF)
FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	182,000	(GF)

NOTES: 2 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$227,390 (GF)

KENAI PENINSULA (KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY)	\$34,375	(GF)
(KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY CARE CENTER)	\$15,000	(GF)
(SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL)	\$15,000	(GF)

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTS (CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION)

FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	\$ 15,000	(FED)
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NOTES: 2 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$21,000 (FED)

KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTS (SHELTER GRANTS)

FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION	\$ 10,000	(FED)
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NOTES: KENAI PENINSULA
(HOMER COMMUNITY CARE CENTER) \$45,000 (FED)

RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE GRANTS

- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM AMOUNTING TO \$629,625 (GF)

KENAI PENINSULA (COMMUNITY CARE CENTER)	\$678,900	(GF)
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STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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FAMILY PRESERVATION GRANTS (CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN)

- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVED GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$99,782 (FED)

KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

COMMUNITY BASED SUICIDE PREVENTION GRANTS

- NONE -

NOTES: KENAI PENINSULA
(PORT GRAHAM VILLAGE COUNCIL) \$15,000 (GF/MHT/IA)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISABILITIES GRANTS

DEAF COMMUNITY SERVICES \$ 114,731 (GF/MHT/IA)

NOTES: 6 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$2,453,981 (GF/MHT/IA)

KENAI PENINSULA
(FRONTIER TRAINING) \$ 584,365 (GF/MHT/IA)
(HOME HEALTH CARE, INC./SOLDOTNA) \$ 122,399 (GF/MHT/IA)
(SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL) \$ 49,154 (GF/MHT/IA)
(HOMER - SOUTH PENINSULA MENTAL
HEALTH ASSOCIATION) \$ 237,325 (GF/MHT/IA)
(SEWARD - WESLEY REHABILITATION &
CARE CENTER) \$ 86,711 (GF/MHT/IA)

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH GRANTS

CRISIS LINE \$ 35,000 (GF/MHT/IA)

NOTES: 5 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$4,896,028 (GF/MHT/IA)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH GRANTS - CONTINUED

NOTES: KENAI PENINSULA
(CENTRAL PENINSULA COUNSELING SERVICES) \$ 880,544 (GF/MHT/IA)
(SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL) \$ 292,200 (GF/MHT/IA)
(HOMER - SOUTH PENINSULA COMMUNITY
MENTAL HEALTH CENTER) \$ 47,125 (GF/MHT/IA)
(HOMER - SOUTH PENINSULA MENTAL
HEALTH ASSOCIATION) \$ 411,000 (GF/MHT/IA)

AIDS GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 2 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$62,500 (FED)

KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

ALASKA EXPOSURE PLACEMENT GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

OFFICE OF RURAL HEALTH GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDE TRAINING GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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EPIDEMIOLOGY - DIABETES GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

EMS GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$435,718 (GF)

KENAI PENINSULA (NONE SPECIFIC - RECEIVED THRU ANCHORAGE
GRANT)

EMS TRAINING & LICENSING GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$7,566 (FED)

KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA
(KACHEMAK BAY FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC) \$ 20,000 (FED)

COMMUNITY HEALTH GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$25,000 (FED)

KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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HOME HEALTH GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$88,200 (GF)

KENAI PENINSULA
(SOLDOTNA - PENINSULA HOME HEALTH CARE) \$ 790,958 (GF)

EPIDEMIOLOGY - IMMUNIZATION GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

INFANT LEARNING PROGRAM GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 2 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$629,926 (GF/MH/FED)

KENAI PENINSULA		
(FRONTIER TRAINING)	\$ 121,305	(GF/MH/FED)
(HOMER CHILDREN'S SERVICES)	\$ 224,234	(GF/MH/FED)
(SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL)	\$ 101,027	(GF/MH/FED)

PREMATERNAL SERVICES GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$70,200 (GF)

KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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RURAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT GRANTS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

TOBACCO PREVENTION AND CONTROL GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$11,121 (FED)

KENAI PENINSULA		
(SOLDOTNA - AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION)	\$ 10,781	(FED)
(HOMER - AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION)	\$ 10,492	(FED)
(KENAI - AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION) L	\$ 10,781	(FED)

EPIDEMIOLOGY - TUBERCULOSIS
-NONE-

NOTE: KENAI PENINSULA (NONE)

MATERNAL, CHILD, FAMILY HEALTH GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: 1 OTHER FAIRBANKS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$640,966 (FED)

KENAI PENINSULA		
(KENAI WOMEN'S RESOURCE & CRISIS CENTER)	\$ 200,713	(FED)

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS
IN FY 95

* (DENOTES THAT SAME ORGANIZATION RECEIVES FUNDING FROM
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES - DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS)

* ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER	\$ 42,540
AMERICAN RED CROSS	44,600
* ANCHORAGE CENTER FOR FAMILIES	190,810
ANCHORAGE LITERACY PROJECT	10,200
* ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER	225,160
BEAN'S CAFE	72,000
BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS	9,450
BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS	41,360
CAMPFIRE, ALASKA COUNCIL	204,350
* CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES	272,540
CHUGIAK SENIOR CITIZENS	24,860
FOOD BANK OF ALASKA	29,770
LUTHERN SOCIAL SERVICES	32,200
* SALVATION ARMY	244,410
STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE	34,000

GRANT TOTALS (ANCHORAGE) FY 95

STAT. TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

ANCHORAGE RECEIVED HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT IN FY 95 IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$ 1,348,400 (GF)

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95
AND HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS -- DHSS GRANTS TOTAL \$ 5,157,401

\$	1,219,101	GF
	50,000	GF/FED
	691,851	GF/MHT/IA
	2,213,164	GF/MHT/FED
	176,475	MHT/FED
	806,810	FED

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVED DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS IN FY 95
TOTALING \$ 2,784,733

\$	301,475	GF
	483,653	GF/MHT
	1,126,112	GF/FED
	873,493	FED

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANT IN FY 95
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 153,720 (GF/MH/FED)

SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
IN FY 95 TOTALING \$ 477,284 (\$ 278,377 GF/MH) AND
(\$ 198,907 GF/MH/FED)

OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DHSS DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
IN FY 95 TOTALING \$ 27,756,517

\$	4,511,785	GF
	655,754	GF/MHT
	1,146,600	GF/FED
	18,057,011	GF/MHT/IA
	2,409,157	GF/MHT/FED
	976,210	FED

TOTAL ANCHORAGE GRANTS FROM DHSS \$ 36,329,655

TOTAL ANCHORAGE GRANTS HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK
GRANT AND DISCRETIONARY DHSS \$ 37,678,055

KENAI ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DHSS GRANTS
TOTALING \$ 5,212,483 (ALL FUND SOURCES)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

NOTE: IN FY 95 ANCHORAGE RECEIVED HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT IN
THE AMOUNT OF \$ 1,348,400 (GF)

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE SERVICES GRANTS

ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER	\$ 97,575	(FED)
ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER	176,475	(MHT/FED)
SALVATION ARMY	386,977	(FED)
SALVATION ARMY	2,213,164	(GF/MHT/FED)

NOTES: MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVED GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 423,653 (GF/MHT)

13 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER
THIS PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 4,112,960
(\$ 919,833 GF) (\$ 1,107,495 GF/MHT/FED) (\$ 283,168 FED)
(\$ 1,146,600 GF/FED) (\$ 655,754 GF/MHT)

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTS

-NONE-

COMMUNITY ACTION AGAINST SUBSTANCE
ABUSE GRANTS

- NONE -

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVED GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 21,752 (GF)

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVED GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 170,355 (GF)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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FAMILY PRESERVATION GRANTS - CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES	\$ 99,782	(FED)
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NOTE: 4 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 645,625 (GF)

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTS (CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION)
-NONE-

NOTE: 3 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 50,000 (FED)

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTS (SHELTER GRANTS)
-NONE-

RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE GRANTS

SALVATION ARMY	\$ 967,525	(GF)
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NOTE: 3 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 2,002,622 (GF)

COMMUNITY BASED SUICIDE PREVENTION GRANTS
- NONE -

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISABILITIES GRANTS

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES	\$ 405,351	(GF/MHT/IA)
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NOTE: 8 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 9,067,382 (GF/MHT/IA)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH GRANTS

ANCHORAGE CENTER FOR FAMILIES	\$ 286,500	(GF/MHT/IA)
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NOTE: 12 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 8,989,629 (GF/MHT/IA)

AIDS GRANTS

ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER	\$ 45,000	(FED)
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NOTES: MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS PROGRAM
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 105,000 (GF/FED)

4 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 305,400 (FED)

ALASKA EXPOSURE PLACEMENT GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 12,500 (FED)

OFFICE OF RURAL HEALTH GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 67,152 (FED)

COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDE TRAINING GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: 2 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 97,508 (GF)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 1,021,112 (GF/FED)

EPIDEMIOLOGY - DIABETES GRANTS

ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER \$ 15,000 (FED)

EMS GRANTS

- NONE -

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 706,111 (GF)

EMS TRAINING & LICENSING GRANTS

- NONE -

NOTE: 2 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 62,635 (FED)

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 30,000 (FED)

COMMUNITY HEALTH GRANTS

- NONE -

NOTE: 2 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 85,355 (FED)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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HOME HEALTH GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 67,206 (GF)

<u>EPIDEMIOLOGY - IMMUNIZATION GRANTS</u> ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER	\$ 65,000	(FED)
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INFANT LEARNING PROGRAM GRANTS
- NONE -

NOTES: ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 153,720 (GF/MH/FED)

SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES RECEIVES 2 GRANTS UNDER THIS
PROGRAM TOTALING \$ 477,284 (\$ 278,377 GF/MH) AND
(\$ 198,907 GF/MH/FED)

1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 1,301,662 (GF/MH/FED)

PREMATERNAL SERVICES GRANTS

ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER	\$ 166,717	(GF)
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES	\$ 53,731	(GF)
SALVATION ARMY	\$ 50,000	(GF/FED)

NOTES: MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS PROGRAM
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 131,120 (GF)

1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 31,128 (GF)

STATS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS REPORT FOR FY 95

ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER HUMAN SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AND ALSO FROM DHSS DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS PROGRAMS

<u>GRANT PROGRAM</u> (GRANTEE)	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>
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RURAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 20,000 (GF)

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

-NONE-

NOTE: 1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 80,000 (FED)

TOBACCO PREVENTION AND CONTROL GRANTS

- NONE -

EPIDEMIOLOGY - TUBERCULOSIS GRANTS

ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER \$ 60,000 (GF)

MATERNAL, CHILD, FAMILY HEALTH GRANTS (WOMEN/INFANTS/CHILDREN)

- NONE -

NOTES: MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS PROGRAM
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 873,493 (FED)

1 OTHER ANCHORAGE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES GRANT UNDER THIS
PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 97,476 (FED)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 112, 1st F.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4750

333 W. 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 220
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2341
PHONE: (907) 269-4500

December 15, 1993

CERTIFICATION OF 1993 MUNICIPAL POPULATIONS

Under the authority vested in me by AS 29.60.020, AS 29.60.150, and AS 29.60.370, I, Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, do hereby certify the population of each municipality as of July 1, 1993, as shown on the attached "1993 Municipal Population Certification."

Dec. 15-93

Date

Ed. Blatchford

Edgar Blatchford
Commissioner

FY 95

SRS/MA

Programs

MUNICIPALITY	1993 POPULATION
Akhiok (8)	78
Akiak	303
Akutan (1)	537
Alakanuk	623
Aleknagik	194
Aleutians East Borough	2,809
Allakaket	189
Ambler (12)	313
Anaktuvuk Pass (11)	251
Municipality of Anchorage	242,638
Anderson (3)	650
Angoon	725
Aniak	551
Anvik	104
Atka	83
Atmautluak	244
Atkasuk (11)	219
Barrow (11)	3,962
Bethel	5,023
Bettles	43
Brevig Mission	234
Bristol Bay Borough	1,482
Buckland (12)	342
Chofornak	346
Chitina	606
Chignik (9)	170
Chuathbaluk	100
Clark's Point	73
Coffman Cove	240
Cold Bay (1)	137
Cordova	2,928
Craig	1,455
Deering (12)	161
Delta Junction	757
Denali Borough	2,077
Dillingham	2,095
Diomedes	180
Eagle	166
Eek	273
Ekwok	113
Elim	290
Emmonak	724
Fairbanks (4)	32,168
Fairbanks North Star Borough	81,383
False Pass (1)	84
Fort Yukon	729

MUNICIPALITY	1993 POPULATION
Galena	821
Gambell	566
Golovin	146
Goodnews Bay	250
Grayling	208
Haines (5)	1,377
Haines Borough	2,267
Holy Cross	277
Homer (6)	4,349
Hoonah	968
Hooper Bay	904
Houston (10)	878
Hughes	63
Huslia	242
Hydaburg	424
City & Borough of Juneau	29,251
Kachemak (6)	371
Kake	712
Kaktovik (11)	217
Kallag	257
Kasaan	47
Kasigluk	464
Kenai (6)	6,613
Kenai Peninsula Borough	44,019
Ketchikan (7)	8,692
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	14,664
Kiana (12)	408
King Cove (1)	871
Kivalina (12)	365
Klawock	774
Kobuk (12)	97
Kodiak (8)	7,581
Kodiak Island Borough	15,245
Kotlik	514
Kotzebue (12)	2,952
Koyuk	281
Koyukuk	129
Kupreanof	24
Kwethluk	641
Lake & Peninsula Borough	1,789
Larsen Bay (8)	144
Lower Kalskag	299
Manokotak	408
Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)	318
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	48,731
McGrath	533

199 MUNICIPAL POPULATION CERTIFICATE

MUNICIPALITY	1993 POPULATION
Mekoryuk	206
Mettlakatta (Federal Law)	1,494 1,560
Mountain Village	802
Napakiak	322
Napaskiak	382
Nenana	508
New Stuyahok	408
Newhalen (9)	185
Newtok	259
Nightmute	178
Nikolai	108
Nome	4,184
Nondalton (9)	217
Noorvik (12)	542
North Pole (4)	1,671
North Slope Borough	8,572
Northwest Arctic Borough	6,558
Nuiqsut (11)	393
Nulato	378
Nunapitchuk (Akolmiut)	475
Old Harbor (8)	307
Ouzinkie (8)	210
Palmer (10)	3,205
Pelican	228
Petersburg	3,528
Pilot Point (9)	97
Pilot Station	509
Platinum	63
Point Hope (11)	685
Port Alexander	108
Port Heiden (9)	133
Port Lions (8)	259
Quinhagak	523
Ruby	207
Russian Mission	287
Saint George	287
Saint Mary's	477
Saint Michael	332
Saint Paul	763
Sand Point (1)	1,095
Savoonga	541
Saxman (7)	388
Scammon Bay	378
Selawik (12)	637
Seldovia (6)	292
Seward (6)	2,704

191 MUNICIPAL POPULATION CERTIFICATE

MUNICIPALITY	1993 POPULATION
Shageluk	152
Shaktolik	212
Sheldon Point	128
Shishmaref	533
Shungnak (12)	232
City & Borough of Sitka	9,100
Skagway	700
Soldotna (6)	3,771
Stebbins	445
Tanana	374
Teller	235
Tenakee Springs	106
Thorne Bay	637
Togiak	778
Toksook Bay	510
Tuluksak	353
Tununak	330
Unalakleet	756
Unalaska	4,317
Upper Kalskag	184
Valdez	4,301
Wainwright (11)	536
Wales	145
Wasilla (10)	4,381
White Mountain	185
Whittier	294
Wrangell	2,643
City & Borough of Yakutat	671

- 1 = City located within the Aleutians East Borough
- 2 = City located within the Bristol Bay Borough (none)
- 3 = City located within the Denali Borough
- 4 = City located within the Fairbanks North Star Borough
- 5 = City located within the Haines Borough
- 6 = City located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough
- 7 = City located within the Ketchikan Gateway Borough
- 8 = City located within the Kodiak Island Borough
- 9 = City located within the Lake and Peninsula Borough
- 10 = City located within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough
- 11 = City located within the North Slope Borough
- 12 = City located within the Northwest Arctic Borough

**Boroughs And Cities Within Boroughs
Certified Populations - 1993
For FY 95 SRS/MA Program**

Boroughs	Cities Within Boroughs	Population	Total of Cities Within Each Borough	Total, Each Borough Less Cities
1. Aleutians East		2,809	2,724	85
	Akulik	537		
	Cold Bay	137		
	Fare Pass	84		
	King Cove	871		
	Sand Point	1,082		
2. Bristol Bay		1,482	N/A	1,482
	No cities	N/A		
3. Denali		2,077	650	1,427
	Anderson	650		
4. Fairbanks North Star		81,383	33,839	47,544
	Fairbanks	32,168		
	North Pole	1,671		
5. Haines		2,267	1,377	890
	Haines	1,377		
6. Kenai Peninsula		44,019	18,100	25,919
	Homer	4,349		
	Kachemak	371		
	Kenai	6,613		
	Selkovia	292		
	Seward	2,704		
	Soldotna	3,771		
7. Ketchikan Gateway		14,664	9,080	5,584
	Ketchikan	8,692		
	Saxman	388		
8. Kodiak Island		15,245	8,579	6,666
	Akhik	78		
	Kodiak	7,581		
	Larsen Bay	144		
	Old Harbor	307		
	Ouzinkie	210		
	Port Lions	259		
9. Lake and Peninsula		1,789	802	987
	Chignik	170		
	Newhalen	183		
	Nondaton	217		
	Pilot Point	97		
	Port Heiden	133		
10. Matanuska-Susitna		48,731	8,464	40,267
	Houston	878		
	Palmer	3,205		
	Wasilla	4,381		
11. North Slope		8,572	6,263	2,309
	Anaktuvuk Pass	251		
	Atkasuk	219		
	Barrow	3,962		
	Kaktovik	217		
	Nuiqsut	393		
	Point Hope	685		
	Wainwright	536		
12. Northwest Arctic		6,558	6,049	509
	Arctic	313		
	Buckland	342		
	Deering	161		
	Kiana	408		
	Kivalina	365		
	Kobuk	97		
	Kolzebush	2,952		
	Noorvik	542		
	Sauwik	637		
	Shungnak	232		
13. Municipality of Anchorage		242,638		
14. City and Borough of Juneau		29,251		
15. City and Borough of Sitka		9,100		
16. City and Borough of Yakutat		671		

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 112100
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4700
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333 W. 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 220
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2341
PHONE: (907) 269-4500
FAX: (907) 269-4520

December 15, 1994

CERTIFICATION OF 1994 MUNICIPAL POPULATIONS

Under the authority vested in me by AS 29.60.020, AS 29.60.150, and AS 29.60.370, I, Remond Henderson, Acting Commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, do hereby certify the population of each municipality as of July 1, 1994, as shown on the attached "1994 Municipal Population Certification."

12/15/94
Date

Remond Henderson
Remond Henderson
Acting Commissioner

FY 96
SRS/MA
Programs

199. MUNICIPAL POPULATION CERTIFICATE

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1994 Population</u>
Akhiok (8)	86
Akiak	299
Akutan (1)	482
Alakanuk	623
Aleknagik	191
Aleutians East Borough	2,809
Allakaket	190
Ambler (12)	297
Anaktuvuk Pass (11)	308
Municipality of Anchorage	248,296
Anderson (3)	650
Angoon	725
Aniak	573
Anvik	85
Atka	96
Atmautluak	273
Atkasuk (11)	240
Barrow (11)	3,986
Bethel	5,009
Bettles	43
Brevig Mission	243
Bristol Bay Borough	1,576
Buckland (12)	380
Chefornak	336
Chevak	645
Chignik (9)	191
Chuathbaluk	120
Clark's Point	53
Coffman Cove	237
Cold Bay (1)	120
Cordova	2,597
Craig	1,512
Deering (12)	159
Delta Junction	766
Denali Borough	2,077
Dillingham	2,200
Diomede	168
Eagle	166
Eek	261
Ekwok	93
Elim	290
Emmonak	809
Fairbanks (4)	33,281
Fairbanks North Star Borough	82,428
False Pass (1)	90
Fort Yukon	729
Galena	709
Gambell	566
Golovin	152
Godnews Bay	266
Grayling	191

199 MUNICIPAL POPULATION CERTIFICATION

Municipality	1994 Population
Haines (5)	1,521
Haines Borough	2,489
Holy Cross	273
Homer (6)	4,349
Hoonah	918
Hooper Bay	900
Houston (10)	878
Hughes	63
Huslia	242
Hydaburg	422
City & Borough of Juneau	29,078
Kachemak (6)	389
Kake	758
Kaktovik (11)	226
Kaltag	251
Kasaan	45
Kasiluk	487
Kenai (6)	6,813
Kenai Peninsula Borough	44,411
Ketchikan (7)	8,846
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	14,923
Kiana (12)	403
King Cove (1)	913
Kivalina (12)	372
Klawock	759
Kobuk (12)	97
Kodiak (8)	7,428
Kodiak Island Borough	15,575
Kotlik	545
Kotzebue (12)	3,004
Koyuk	281
Koyukuk	129
Kupreanof	24
Kwethluk	641
Lake & Peninsula Borough	1,856
Larsen Bay (8)	153
Lower Kalskag	302
Manokotak	421
Marshall	303
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	50,058
McGrath	518
Mekoryuk	199
Metlakatla (Federal Law)	1,600
Mountain Village	779
Napakiak	330
Napaskiak	367
Nenana	508
New Stuyahok	416
Newhalen (9)	185
Newtok	262
Nightmute	174

Municipality	1994 Population
Nikolai	108
Nome	4,184
Nondalton (9)	231
Noorvik (12)	543
North Pole (4)	1,654
North Slope Borough	8,857
Northwest Arctic Borough	6,641
Nuiqsut (11)	386
Nulato	368
Nunapitchuk	445
Old Harbor (8)	311
Ouzinkie (8)	221
Palmer (10)	3,732
Pelican	240
Petersburg	3,419
Pilot Point (9)	101
Pilot Station	512
Platinum	49
Point Hope (11)	704
Port Alexander	118
Port Heiden (9)	132
Port Lions (8)	264
Quinhagak	544
Ruby	206
Russian Mission	287
Saint George	203
Saint Mary's	478
Saint Michael	332
Saint Paul	636
Sand Point (1)	1,095
Savoonga	568
Saxman (7)	394
Scammon Bay	384
Selawik (12)	640
Seldovia (6)	307
Seward (6)	2,732
Shageluk	166
Shaktolik	195
Sheldon Point	137
Shishmaref	533
Shungnak (12)	237
City & Borough of Sitka	9,052
Skagway	751
Soldotna (6)	3,809
Stebbins	453
Tanana	351
Teller	264
Tenakee Springs	100
Thorne Bay	633
Togiak	778
Toksook Bay	539

199 MUNICIPAL POPULATION CERTIFICATE

Municipality	1994 Population
Tuluksak	375
Tununak	335
Unalakleet	730
Unalaska	4,317
Upper Kalskag	184
Valdez	4,713
Wainwright (11)	535
Wales	147
Wasilla (10)	4,381
White Mountain	180
Whittier	271
Wrangell	2,659
City & Borough of Yakutat	691

- 1 = City located within the Aleutians East Borough
- 2 = City located within the Bristol Bay Borough (none)
- 3 = City located within the Denali Borough
- 4 = City located within the Fairbanks North Star Borough
- 5 = City located within the Haines Borough
- 6 = City located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough
- 7 = City located within the Ketchikan Gateway Borough
- 8 = City located within the Kodiak Island Borough
- 9 = City located within the Lake & Peninsula Borough
- 10 = City located within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough
- 11 = City located within the North Slope Borough
- 12 = City located within the Northwest Arctic Borough

**Boroughs And Cities Within Boroughs
Certified Populations - 1994
For FY 96 SRS/MA Program**

Boroughs	Cities Within Boroughs	Population	Total of Cities Within Each Borough	Total, Each Borough Less Cities
1. Aleutians East		2,809	2,700	109
	Akutan	482		
	Cold Bay	120		
	False Pass	90		
	King Cove	913		
	Sand Point	1,095		
2. Bristol Bay		1,576	N/A	1,576
	No cities	N/A		
3. Denali		2,077	650	1,427
	Anderson	650		
4. Fairbanks North Star		82,428	34,935	47,493
	Fairbanks	33,281		
	North Pole	1,654		
5. Haines		2,489	1,521	968
	Haines	1,521		
6. Kenai Peninsula		44,411	18,399	26,012
	Homer	4,349		
	Kachemak	389		
	Kenai	6,813		
	Seldovia	307		
	Seward	2,732		
	Soldotna	3,809		
7. Ketchikan Gateway		14,923	9,240	5,683
	Ketchikan	8,846		
	Saxman	394		
8. Kodiak Island		15,575	8,463	7,112
	Akhiok	86		
	Kodiak	7,428		
	Larsen Bay	153		
	Old Harbor	311		
	Ouzinkie	221		
	Port Lions	264		
9. Lake and Peninsula		1,856	840	1,016
	Chignik	191		
	Newhalen	185		
	Nondalton	231		
	Pilot Point	101		
	Port Heiden	132		
10. Matanuska-Susitna		50,058	8,991	41,067
	Houston	878		
	Palmer	3,732		
	Wasilla	4,381		
11. North Slope		8,857	6,385	2,472
	Anaktuvuk Pass	308		
	Atkasuk	240		
	Barrow	3,986		
	Kaktovik	225		
	Nuqsut	386		
	Point Hope	704		
	Wainwright	535		
12. Northwest Arctic		6,641	6,132	509
	Ambler	297		
	Buckland	380		
	Deering	159		
	Kiana	403		
	Kivalina	372		
	Kobuk	97		
	Kotzebue	3,004		
	Noorvik	543		
	Selawik	640		
	Shungnak	237		
13. Municipality of Anchorage		248,296		
14. City and Borough of Juneau		29,078		
15. City and Borough of Sitka		9,052		
16. City and Borough of Yakutat		691		