

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1995-1996 8672

8839 SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS ()

DESCRIPTIONS OF MODEL BOROUGH BOUNDARIES

Aleutians - Military Region:

Beginning at Latitude 52° 45' N, Longitude 176° W, a point along or near the North mid-point of Fenimore Pass,
thence south to Latitude 51° 7' N, Longitude 175° 15' W,
thence westerly along an arc to Latitude 52° N, Longitude 172° E,
thence northwest to Latitude 52° 45' N, Longitude 171° 45' E,
thence northeast to Latitude 53° 30' N, Longitude 172° 45' E,
thence easterly along an arc to Latitude 52° 45' N, Longitude 176° W, the point of beginning. The area described includes all of the territory west of Fenimore Pass that is under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska pursuant to AS 44.03.010.

Aleutians West:

Beginning at Latitude 51° 7' N, Longitude 175° 15' W,
thence north to, Latitude 52° 45' N, Longitude 176° W, a point along or near the North mid-point of Fenimore Pass,
thence easterly along an arc to a point on the western boundary of Aleutians East Borough at approximately Latitude 54° 45' N, Longitude 166° 37' W,
thence south along the western boundary of the Aleutians East Borough (mid-channel through Unalga Pass extending southerly mid-line between Unalga and Sedank Islands, Latitude 53° 55' N, Longitude 166° 15' W) to a point at approximately Latitude 53° 2' N, Longitude 164° 55' W,
thence westerly along an arc to Latitude 51° 7' N, Longitude 175° 15' W, the point of beginning. The area described includes all of the territory east of Fenimore Pass and west of the Aleutians East Borough that is under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska pursuant to AS 44.03.010.

Bering Straits:

Beginning at a point where the boundary of the Bering Straits Regional Native Corporation meets with the boundary of the NANA Regional Native Corporation and the line of mean high tide of Kotzebue Sound,

thence southeasterly along the boundary of the Bering Straits Regional Native Corporation to the line of mean high tide of Pastol Bay in Norton Sound,

thence northwesterly to Latitude 64°N, Longitude 166°W,

thence southwesterly to Latitude 62°N, Longitude 168°W,

thence northwesterly to the international boundary between Alaska and Russia at approximately Latitude 63°N, Longitude 175°W,

thence northeasterly along said international boundary to Latitude 67°N, Longitude 169°W ,

thence southeasterly to a point, Latitude 67°N, Longitude 165°W where the boundary of the Bering Straits Regional Native Corporation meets the boundary of the NANA Regional Native Corporation and the line of mean high tide of Kotzebue Sound, the point of beginning.

Dillingham-Nushagak:

Beginning at a point where the eastern boundary of the Calista Regional Native Corporation meets the western boundary of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation at the line of mean high tide of Bristol Bay,

thence northerly and easterly along the boundary of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation to the northwest boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough at the intersection of protracted Township 9 North, Seward Meridian and 156°00'00"W Longitude,

thence southwesterly along the boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough to its intersection with the boundary of the Aleutians East Borough,

thence continuing southwesterly along the northern boundary of the Aleutians East Borough to Latitude 56° 35' N, Longitude 160°W,
thence, northwesterly to Latitude 58°N, Longitude 162°W,
thence northeasterly to a point where the east boundary of the Calista Regional Native Corporation meets the west boundary of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation at the line of mean high tide of Bristol Bay, the point of beginning.

Chatham Region:

Beginning at the intersection of Latitude 58°N and the mid-point of Chatham Strait,
thence due east following the 58th parallel to the mid-point of Swan Cove,
thence southeast following the mid-point between Swan Island and Admiralty Island,
thence continuing southeast following the mid-point between Tiedman Island and Admiralty Island,
thence continuing southeast following the midpoint of Seymour Canal until it meets the mid-point of Stephens Passage,
thence southeasterly to the mouth of Big Creek (Longitude 133°38' W),
thence south to Latitude 56°22' N,
thence west along Latitude 56°22' N, crossing Kuiu Island to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka,
thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka to Latitude 56° 50' N, Longitude 134° 50' W,
thence to the mid-line of Chatham Strait,
thence continuing northerly along the mid-point of Chatham Strait to Latitude 58°N , the point of beginning.

Copper River Basin:

Beginning where the eastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough intersects with the common boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation and the Ahtna Regional Native Corporation, said point being in the Amphitheater Mountains, Latitude 63° 7' N, Longitude 146° 30' W where the southern boundary of T20S F.M. intersects with the Matanuska Susitna Borough boundary,

thence easterly along said common boundary to the southern face of Mount Kimball;

thence southeasterly to the intersection of the eastern boundary of the State of Alaska with the common boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation and the Ahtna Regional Native Corporation,

thence south along the eastern boundary of the State of Alaska to the intersection with the common boundary of the Ahtna Regional Native Corporation and the Chugach Alaska Regional Native Corporation;

thence northwesterly along the southern boundary of the Ahtna Regional Native Corporation to the intersection with the longitude containing the southeasternmost corner of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, said point near Longitude 147°W ;

thence north to the southeasternmost corner of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;

thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to the point of beginning.

Denali Borough:

Beginning at the intersection of 147° 00' 00" West Longitude and the northern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (as described in the "Certificate of Boundaries - Matanuska-Susitna Borough" issued by the Local Affairs Agency, State of Alaska on June 30, 1971, and recorded in the Palmer Recording District on July 7, 1971);

thence southwesterly, along said northern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to its northwesternmost corner at approximately 153° 00' West Longitude and 62° 44' North Latitude;

thence northeasterly along the following described line to its intersection with the western boundary of the Denali National Park and Preserve (as established under Section 202(3)(a) of Public Law 96-487, approved by Congress on December 2, 1980) at approximately 152° 24' West Longitude and 63° 11' North Latitude; said line beginning at the northwesternmost corner of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and extending to the baseline of the Fairbanks Meridian at 150° 00' 00" West Longitude (hereinafter "Matanuska-Susitna Borough/Fairbanks Meridian line");

thence northeasterly along said western boundary of the Denali National Park and Preserve to its intersection with the Matanuska-Susitna Borough/Fairbanks Meridian line at approximately 151° 17' West Longitude and 64° 00' 00" North Latitude;

thence northeasterly along the Matanuska-Susitna Borough/Fairbanks Meridian line to its end point at the intersection of 150° 00' 00" West Longitude and the base line of the Fairbanks Meridian;

thence east along the baseline of the Fairbanks Meridian to its intersection with the western boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough (as described in the "Certificate - Boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough" issued by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, State of Alaska on April 20, 1983);

thence southeasterly along said boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough to its intersection with 147° 00' 00" West Longitude;

thence, south along 147° 00' 00" West Longitude to its intersection with said boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the point of beginning, all in the State of Alaska, containing 14,796 square miles, more or less.

TERRITORY TO BE ANNEXED TO THE FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

Beginning at the southwest corner of T5N, R5W, Fairbanks Meridian (F.M.),

thence north to the northwest corner of T8N, R5W, F.M.,

thence east to the point of intersection with the boundary of the White Mountains National Recreation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. map, scale 1:250,000, Livengood, Alaska, 1956, Limited Revisions 1984, hereinafter U.S.G.S. - Livengood),

thence in a northeasterly direction along the boundary of the White Mountains National Recreation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Livengood and U.S.G.S. map, scale 1:250,000, Circle, Alaska, 1955, Limited Revisions 1982, hereinafter U.S.G.S. - Circle) to the point of intersection with the boundary of the Steese National Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle),

thence in an easterly direction along the boundary of the Steese National Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle) to its northeasternmost corner located in T11N, R13E, F.M.,

thence south to the point of intersection with the northern boundary of T9N, F.M.,

thence east to the northeast corner of T9N, R16E, F.M.,

thence south to the southeast corner of T9N, R16E, F.M.,

thence east to the northeast corner of T8N, R17E, F.M.,

thence south to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of the Steese National Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle),

thence in a southeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of the Steese National Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle) to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough (as shown on U.S.G.S. map, scale 1:250,000, Charley River, Alaska, 1956, Limited Revisions 1982, hereinafter U.S.G.S. - Charley River),

thence in a northwesterly direction along the northern boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle, U.S.G.S. - Livengood, and U.S.G.S. - Charley River) to the northwest corner of T4N, R5W, F.M.,

thence west to the southwest corner of T5N, R5W, F.M., the point of beginning, encompassing approximately 4,918 square miles of territory.

Glacier Bay:

Following the southern boundary of the City and Borough of Yakutat near Cape Fairweather eastward along the US/Canada border to the intersection with the boundaries of the Haines borough,

thence southeasterly along the west boundary of the Haines Borough to the intersection of the mid-point of Icy Strait & the mid-point of Chatham Strait,

thence southerly along the mid-point of Chatham Strait to the northern boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka at or near the mid-point of Tenakee Inlet,

thence following the City & Borough of Sitka's northern boundary westward to the State boundary,

thence following the state boundary north to point of origin on the southern boundary of the City and Borough of Yakutat.

Iditarod:

Beginning at the intersection of the western boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation and the 64th North parallel;
thence south and southwesterly along the westernmost boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation to its southwesternmost point of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation boundary at approximately Latitude 62° North and Longitude 161° West,
thence easterly along the southern boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation to Longitude 156° W,
thence south along said longitude to protracted Township 9 North, Seward Meridian, the northwest boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough,
thence east along the northern boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough to the western boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough,
thence northerly and easterly along the western boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough to the intersection with the western boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;
thence northerly along the western boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to the intersection with the western boundary of the Denali Borough;
thence northerly along the western boundary of the Denali Borough to the intersection with Latitude 64° N
thence west along Latitude 64° N to the point of beginning.

City & Borough of Juneau:

Beginning at Mount Nesselrode. Boundary Peak No. 98.,
thence westerly along the boundaries of the Haines Borough to the mid point of Lynn Canal,
thence southward following the Haines Borough boundary to the intersection of Icy Strait and Chatham Strait,

thence southeasterly following the mid point of Chatham Strait to
Latitude 58°N,
thence easterly to the midpoint of Swan Cove,
thence southeasterly following the mid-point between Swan Island and
Admiralty Island,
thence continuing southeasterly following the mid-point between
Tiedman Island and Admiralty Island to 57°24' N Latitude,
thence due east to the Alaska/Canada border,
thence northerly following the Alaska/Canada border to Mount
Nesselrode, the point of beginning.

Ketchikan Gateway:

Beginning at the southeastermost point of Prince of Wales Borough,
Latitude 54° 45' N, Longitude 131° 12' W,
thence northwest to the intersection of Clarence Strait approximately
Latitude 54° 57' N, Longitude 141° 45' W,
thence to the mid point between Point Davison and Cow Island,
thence northeasterly to Grass Rock,
thence southeasterly to Ajax Reef,
thence easterly to the mid point of Felice Strait,
thence northeasterly to the intersection of Felice Strait and the mid point
of Revillagigedo Channel, at approximately Latitude 55° 10' N, Longitude 131°
15' W,
thence northwesterly following the mid point of Revillagigedo Channel
(west side of Bold Island),
thence following the mid point of Clarence Strait,
thence northwesterly following the eastern boundary of Prince of Wales
to the intersection of the mid point of Ernest Sound,

thence northeasterly following the midpoint of Ernest Sound to approximately Eaton Point where it meets the southern boundary of the Wrangell Ranger District,

thence follow the Wrangell Ranger District's southern boundary northeasterly to the Alaska/Canada border,

thence southeasterly and southwesterly following the Alaska/Canada border through Tongass Passage where it meets the Exclusive Economic Zone Limit,

thence, westerly following the Exclusive Economic Zone Limit to the point of origin.

Kuspuk Region:

Beginning at the southwesternmost corner of the boundaries of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation,

thence south to the intersection with the midpoint of the Kuskokwim River;

thence southeasterly to the intersection with the northwesternmost corner of the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation,

thence easterly along the northern boundary of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation to the intersection with Longitude 156° W,

thence north along said longitude to the intersection with the southern boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation;

thence westerly along the southern boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation to said point of beginning.

Lower Kuskokwim:

Beginning at the intersection of North Latitude 61° 17' with the line of mean high tide of Augyoyoravak Bay,

thence east along said latitude to the intersection with the mid point of the Kuskokwim River;

thence southeasterly to the intersection with the northwesternmost corner of the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation;

thence southwesterly, along the western boundary of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation to the intersection with the line of mean high tide of Hagemeister Bay,

thence easterly to the midpoint of Hagemeister Bay,

thence southwesterly to Latitude 58° N, Longitude 162° W,

thence west along Latitude 58° N to Longitude 168° W,

thence north along Longitude 168° W to Latitude $61^{\circ} 17'$ N,

thence east along Latitude $61^{\circ} 17'$ N to the line of mean high tide of Augyoyoravak Bay, the point of beginning.

Lower Yukon:

Beginning at the southwesternmost corner of the boundaries of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation,

thence northerly along the western boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation to the intersection with the southeasternmost corner of the Bering Straits Regional Native Corporation boundary,

thence westerly and northwesterly along the southern boundary of the Bering Straits Regional Native Corporation to the line of mean high tide of Pasto' Bay;

thence northwesterly to 64° N Latitude, 166° W Longitude,

thence southwesterly to 62° N Latitude, 170° W Longitude,

thence south to Latitude $61^{\circ}17'$ N, 170° W Longitude,

thence easterly along said latitude to a point which intersects with the mid-point of the Kuskokwim River;

thence northerly to the southern boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation,

thence east following the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation's southern boundary to the point of beginning.

Pribilof Islands:

That territory in the Bering Sea between 56° N and 58° N Latitude and between 169° W and 171°W Longitude, including the Islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, within the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska pursuant to AS 44.03.010.

Prince of Wales:

Beginning at the southernmost point on the boundaries of the City and Borough of Sitka, (SW of Wooden Island),

thence southwest to Longitude 135° 6' W, Latitude 56° N,

thence southwest to Longitude 133° 37' W, Latitude 54° 24' N,

thence along the Exclusive Economic Zone Limit eastward to Longitude 131° 12' W, Latitude 54° 45' N,

thence northwest to the mid-point of Clarence Strait, following the Ketchikan Gateway Borough boundary,

thence along the mid-point of Clarence Strait to the mid point of Kashevarof Passage,

thence along the mid-point of Kashevarof Passage to the intersection of the mid-point of Clarence Strait and the mid-point of Sumner Strait at Latitude 56° 22' N,

thence westerly along Latitude 56° 22' N to the boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka,

thence southerly along the boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka to the point of beginning.

Prince William Sound:

Beginning at the southeasternmost point of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, said point being near Point Bainbridge;

thence northerly along the eastern boundaries of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Municipality of Anchorage to the intersection with the southern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;

thence east along the southern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to the southeasternmost corner of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;

thence south to the intersection with the northern boundary of the Chugach Alaska Regional Native Corporation;

thence southeasterly along the northern boundary of the Chugach Alaska Regional Native Corporation to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the State of Alaska;

thence south along the eastern boundary of the State of Alaska to the intersection with Latitude 59° N;

thence westerly along Latitude 59° N to the intersection with the projection of the southeasternmost point of the boundaries of the Kenai Peninsula Borough,

thence north along said projection to the southeasternmost point of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the point of beginning.

Upper Lynn Canal:

Beginning at Eldred Rock Light at Latitude 58° 58.3' N, Longitude 135° 13.2' W,

thence east to Mount Nesselrode, Boundary Peak No. 98,

thence northerly and westerly along the Alaska - Canada Boundary to Mt. Harris,

thence southeasterly and southerly along the Glacier Bay National Monument Boundary to a point due north of Porpoise Island Light at Latitude 58° 22.1' N and Longitude 135° 27.2' W,

thence south to Porpoise Island at Latitude 58° 19.1' N and Longitude 135° 27.2' W, following the Haines Borough Boundary,

thence southeasterly to the southern tip of the Sisters Islands at Latitude 58° 10' N and Longitude 135° 15' W, following the Haines Borough Boundary,

thence southeasterly to Hanus Reef at Latitude 58° 07.9' N and Longitude 134° 59.8' W, following the Haines Borough Boundary,

thence north to a point midway between Lincoln Island on the east and the mainland on the west, at Latitude 58° 30' N and Longitude 135° 4.15' W, following the Haines Borough Boundary,

thence north following the boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau to Eldred Rock Light, the point of beginning.

Upper Tanana Basin:

Beginning at the intersection of the Alaska Highway with the Johnson River; thence north to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the true point of beginning;

thence southerly, and westerly along the eastern and southern boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the Denali Borough,

thence south along the eastern boundary of the Denali Borough to the northern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough boundary

thence east to the northeasternmost corner of the boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough,

thence south along the eastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to the intersection with the common boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation and the Ahtna Regional Native Corporation;

thence easterly along said common boundary to the southern face of Mount Kimball;

thence southeasterly to the intersection of the eastern boundary of the State of Alaska with the common boundary of the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation and the Ahtna Regional Native Corporation,

thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the State of Alaska to Latitude 65° N,

thence west along Latitude 65° N to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough,

thence southwesterly along the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough to the true point of beginning;

Wrangell-Petersburg:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the boundary of the State of Alaska and Latitude 57°24' N,

thence due west to Longitude 133°48' W

thence southeasterly to Latitude 57°40' N, Longitude 133°33' W, (mouth of Big Creek,

thence south to Latitude 56°22' N, Longitude 133°33' W,

thence east to Latitude 56°22' N, Longitude 133°33' W,

thence, southeasterly following the midpoint of Kashevarof Passage to the midpoint of Kashevarof Strait,

thence southeasterly following the midpoint of Clarence Strait to intersection of Ernest Sound's midpoint approximately Latitude 55°46' N, Longitude 132°24' W,

thence northeasterly following the midpoint of Ernest Sound to approximately Eaton Point where it meets the southern boundary of the Wrangell Ranger District,

thence follow the Wrangell Ranger District southern boundary
northeasterly to the Alaska/Canada border,

thence northwesterly following the Alaska/Canada border to the point of
origin (Latitude 57°24' N, Longitude 133°48' W).

Yukon Flats:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the southern boundary of the
North Slope Borough and 150° W Longitude,

thence south along said longitude to the point of intersection with 66° N
Latitude,

thence west along 66° N Latitude to 151° W Longitude,

thence southerly along said longitude to its intersection with the mid-
point of the Yukon River,

thence southeasterly to the southwest corner of T1N, R5W, Fairbanks
Meridian (F.M.);

thence north to the northwest corner of T8N, R5W, F.M.;

thence east to the point of intersection with the boundary of the White
Mountains National Recreation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. map, scale
1:250,000, Livengood, Alaska, 1956, Limited Revisions 1984, hereinafter U.S.G.S.
- Livengood);

thence in a northeasterly direction along the boundary of the White
Mountains National Recreation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Livengood and
U.S.G.S. map, scale 1:250,000, Circle, Alaska, 1955, Limited Revisions 1982,
hereinafter U.S.G.S. - Circle) to the point of intersection with the boundary of the
Steese National Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle);

thence in an easterly direction along the boundary of the Steese National
Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle) to its northeasternmost
corner located in T11N, R13E, F.M.;

thence south to the point of intersection with the northern boundary of T9N, F.M.;

thence east to the northeast corner of T9N, R16E, F.M.;

thence south to the southeast corner of T9N, R16E, F.M.;

thence east to the northeast corner of T8N, R17E, F.M.;

thence south to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of the Steese National Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle);

thence in a southeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of the Steese National Conservation Area (as shown on U.S.G.S. - Circle) to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough (as shown on U.S.G.S. map, scale 1:250,000, Charley River, Alaska, 1956, Limited Revisions 1982, hereinafter U.S.G.S. - Charley River);

thence southerly along the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough to the point of intersection with 65° N Latitude,

thence along said latitude in an easterly direction to the point of intersection with the Canada-Alaska border,

thence north along said border to the point of intersection with the southeastern corner of the North Slope Borough,

thence proceeding west to the point of intersection with 146° W Longitude,

thence south to the point of intersection with the 68° N Latitude,

thence west along said latitude to the point of beginning.

Yukon-Koyukuk Region:

Beginning at 68° N Latitude, 150° W Longitude, a point on the southern boundary of the North Slope Borough,

thence westerly along the southern boundary of the North Slope Borough to the eastern boundary of the Northwest Arctic Borough, thence southerly and westerly along the eastern boundary of the Northwest Arctic Borough to the

intersection of the boundaries of the Bering Straits Regional Native Corporation, the NANA Regional Native Corporation and the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation,

thence southerly along the common boundary between the Bering Straits Regional Native Corporation and the Doyon Limited Regional Native Corporation to 64° N Latitude,

thence easterly to the intersection with the boundaries of the Denali Borough,

thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundary of the Denali Borough to the intersection with the boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough,

thence northerly along the boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough to the southwest corner of T5N, R5W, Fairbanks Meridian (F.M.);

thence northwesterly to the intersection of 151° W Longitude and the mid-point of the Yukon River,

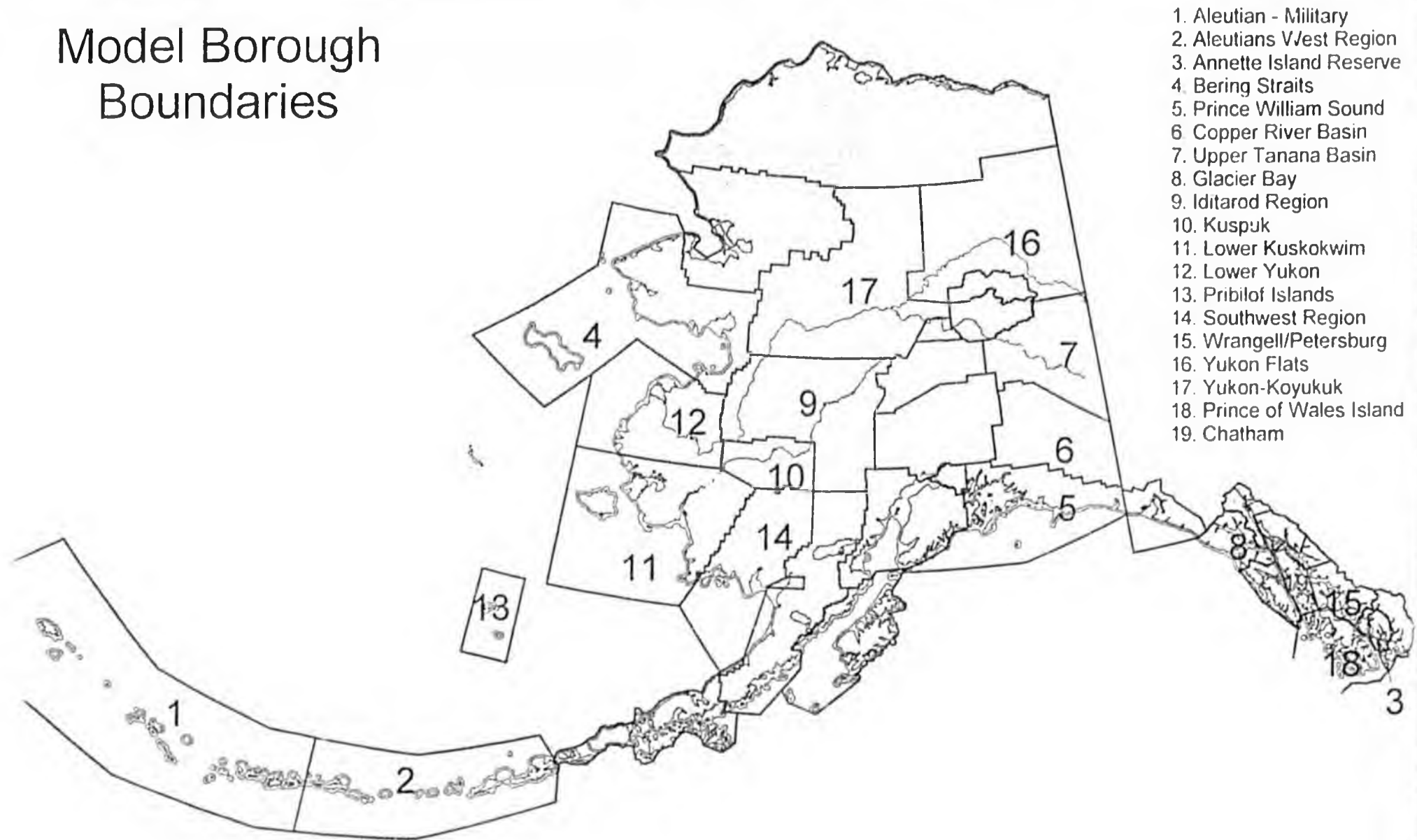
thence northerly along 151° W Longitude to 66° N Latitude,

thence east along 66° N Latitude to 150° W Longitude,

thence north along 150° W Longitude to 68° N Latitude, the point of beginning.

NOTE: All latitude and longitude information has been scaled off from the USGS ALASKA MAP B.

Model Borough Boundaries



MODEL BOROUGH BOUNDARIES

PURPOSE OF THE MODEL BOROUGH BOUNDARY STUDY

Article X, Section 3 of Alaska's constitution requires the entire state to be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. It further provides that each borough must embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible.

To carry out the constitutional mandate that the state be divided into boroughs, the 1961 legislature passed a law providing that all areas not within the boundaries of an organized borough constitute a single unorganized borough.¹ At the time the law was passed, no organized borough existed. Thus, all of Alaska was originally within the unorganized borough. The establishment of a single residual unorganized borough was seemingly done to preserve maximum flexibility in the setting of boundaries for organized boroughs.

From its beginning, the unorganized borough has always embraced an area and population with greatly diverse interests. Some take the position that the constitutional mandate that each borough embrace an area and population with maximum common interests was never intended to apply to unorganized

boroughs. However, others take the opposite view.²

In the late 1980's four boroughs attempted to annex portions of the unorganized borough. Several factors precipitated those actions. Among them were declining State aid to local governments and local concerns over the allocation and development of resources.

The unorganized borough's lack of maximum common interests among its parts also contributed to the borough annexation frenzy. In some instances, the annexation petitions precipitated the filing of competing proposals to incorporate new organized boroughs.

In October of 1988, the Kodiak Island Borough petitioned to annex an estimated 12,825 square miles. That prompted residents of the Alaska Peninsula to petition for the incorporation of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The proposed Lake and Peninsula Borough contained an estimated 16,675 square miles, including much of the territory proposed for annexation to the Kodiak Island Borough.

In May of 1989, the Fairbanks North Star Borough petitioned to annex 216 square miles. The area in question contained substantial taxable property,

¹ That law is currently codified as AS 29.03.010.

² The appendix lists the basis for some of the opposing views.

comprised principally of pump station #7 of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline and some 16 miles of the pipeline. Residents of the adjacent area were hostile to the proposed annexation. While the annexation petition prompted the adjacent region to conduct a study of the feasibility of forming a borough, no competing petition was ever filed.

In June of 1989, the City and Borough of Juneau petitioned to annex 140 square miles. The area

in question contained the Greens Creek Mine. Again, while the annexation proposal was resolutely opposed by inhabitants of the adjacent region, no competing borough proposal was filed.

In June of 1989, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough petitioned to annex an estimated 9,844 square miles to and including Healy. In October of that year, residents of the Railbelt Regional Educational Attendance Area filed a competing petition for the formation of the Denali Borough. The boundaries of the proposed Denali Borough encompassed an estimated 9,406 square miles, including much of the territory proposed for annexation by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. That same month, another group of residents filed an unprecedented third competing petition for incorporation of the Valleys Borough. The Valleys Borough proposal took in an estimated 14,900 square miles, including most of the proposed Denali Borough as well as the community of Nenana.

Amid the intensive activity, it was readily apparent that three groups had a significant stakes in any borough boundary decision. These were residents within the proposed boundaries, people of the adjacent areas and the state as a whole. Further, it was amply evident that proposals for the formation of new boroughs or the expansion of boundaries of existing boroughs are sensitive issues in Alaska. Lawsuits or long-standing boundary disputes tend to



erupt each time a borough incorporation or annexation proposal is advanced.

On the basis of such factors, the Commission concluded that, rather than examining borough boundaries only when petitions are lodged, it would invite public testimony from throughout the entire state and adopt 'model borough boundaries' throughout the unorganized borough. Such 'model' boundaries were to be used as a frame of reference in the evaluation of future petitions. They were to be considered when existing organized boroughs seek to annex unorganized borough territory or when unorganized borough residents petition for borough incorporation.

The Commission and its staff provided by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) began planning the model borough boundary study in mid-1989. They focused first on the areas of the state for which borough annexation or incorporation petitions

were pending. The effort to determine specific boundaries began in earnest in 1990 and was completed by the end of 1992. Specific funding for the project had been appropriated by the Alaska legislature.

Because borough formation and annexation proposals are often very emotional issues in Alaska, the Commission's reason for pursuing the model borough boundary project was occasionally misunderstood. The purpose of the study was not to force the incorporation of new boroughs or to promote annexation to existing boroughs. Instead, the study was intended to enable the Commission and DCRA to be better prepared for future borough petitions through the information and public comment obtained in the study process. The study also encouraged communities in the unorganized borough to consider where future boundaries should be drawn, as well as give guidance to petitioners on the factors which go into borough incorporation decisions.

The Commission adopted two provisions in its regulations relating to model borough boundaries. Both provisions were adopted prior to the completion of the model borough boundaries project.

The first provision relates to the incorporation of new boroughs. 19 AAC



010.060(b) provides that, "*Absent a specific and persuasive showing to the contrary, the commission will not approve a proposed borough with boundaries extending beyond the model borough boundaries adopted by the commission.*" [effective 10/12/91, register 120]

The second provision relates to borough annexation proposals. 19 AAC 010.190(c) provides, "*Absent a specific and persuasive showing to the contrary, the commission, in its discretion, will not approve a proposed borough or unified municipality with boundaries extending beyond the model borough boundaries adopted by the commission and identified in the 1992 Interim Report on Model Borough Boundaries.*" [effective 7/31/92, register 123]

The provisions in the regulation make it clear that the model borough boundaries are not rigid or unchangeable. Petitioners for borough incorporation or alteration of existing borough boundaries can successfully propose different boundaries if they make a specific and persuasive showing to the Commission why other boundaries are more appropriate.

STUDY PROCEDURES

The Commission began its study of each area by sending out an eight-page tabloid which explained the study and set out the questions the Commission expected to consider in its decision-making process. Each tabloid included a map on which recipients were requested to draw suggested boundaries. DCRA prepared and widely distributed a report of its

findings and recommendations for the area, and then the Commission held hearings in as many communities as resources allowed. At the completion of the project, hearings had been conducted by the Commission in 88 communities (either in person or by teleconference).

The study prompted residents and organizations throughout the state to articulate where they believed future boundaries should be set. Municipal governments and other public and pri-

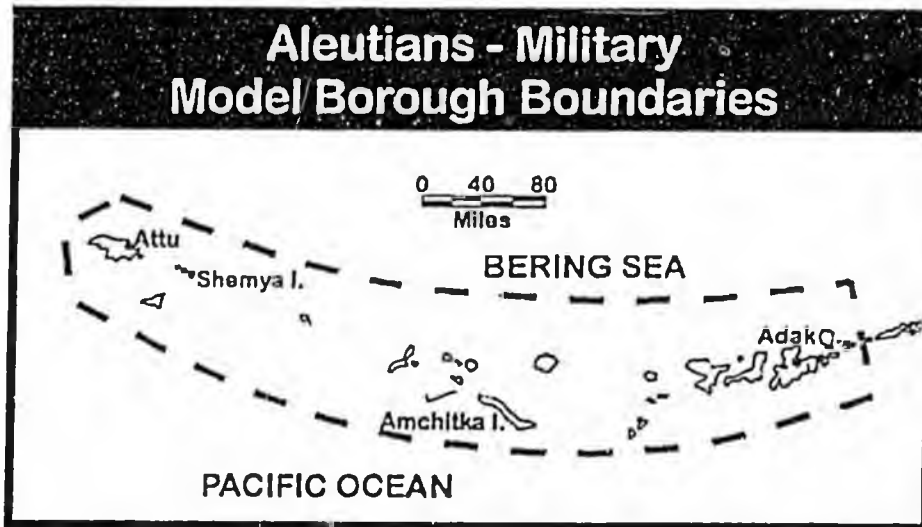
vate local and regional organizations helped execute the model boundaries project. Many hundreds of interested parties provided written comment or oral testimony.

Completion of the study renders the Commission and DCRA much better prepared to evaluate future petitions. A wealth of information and public comment was obtained in the study process.

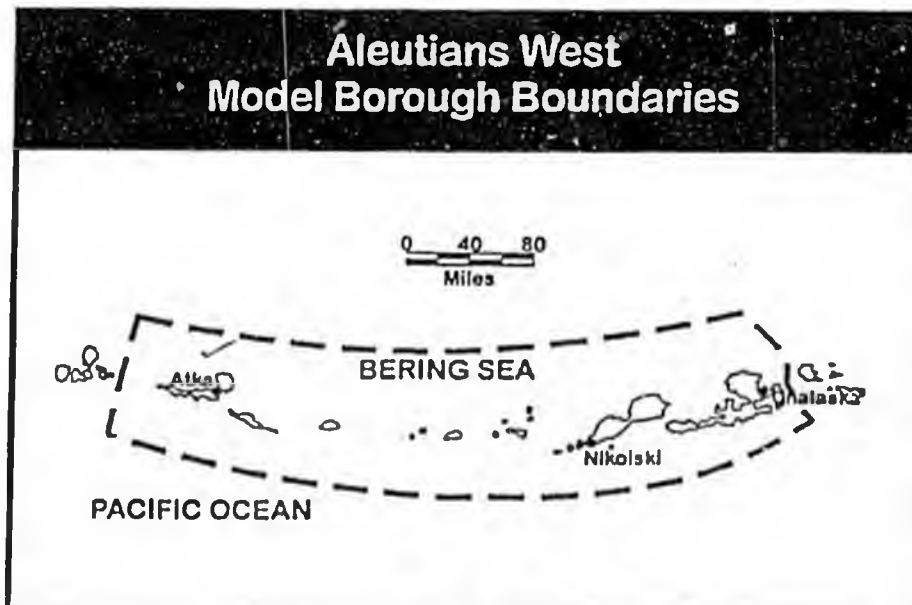
Maps and a brief discussion of model borough boundaries adopted by the Commission follow.

MODEL BOROUGH BOUNDARIES

Aleutians - Military Region. The Commission conducted a public hearing on model boundaries for this region by teleconference with Adak on October 21, 1992. On November 21, 1992, the Commission set model boundaries for the region extending from the mid-point of Fenimore Pass to the boundary of the State at the western end of the Aleutian Chain. The boundaries include the military settlements of Adak, Attu and Shemya. In 1990, the area had a population of 5,345.

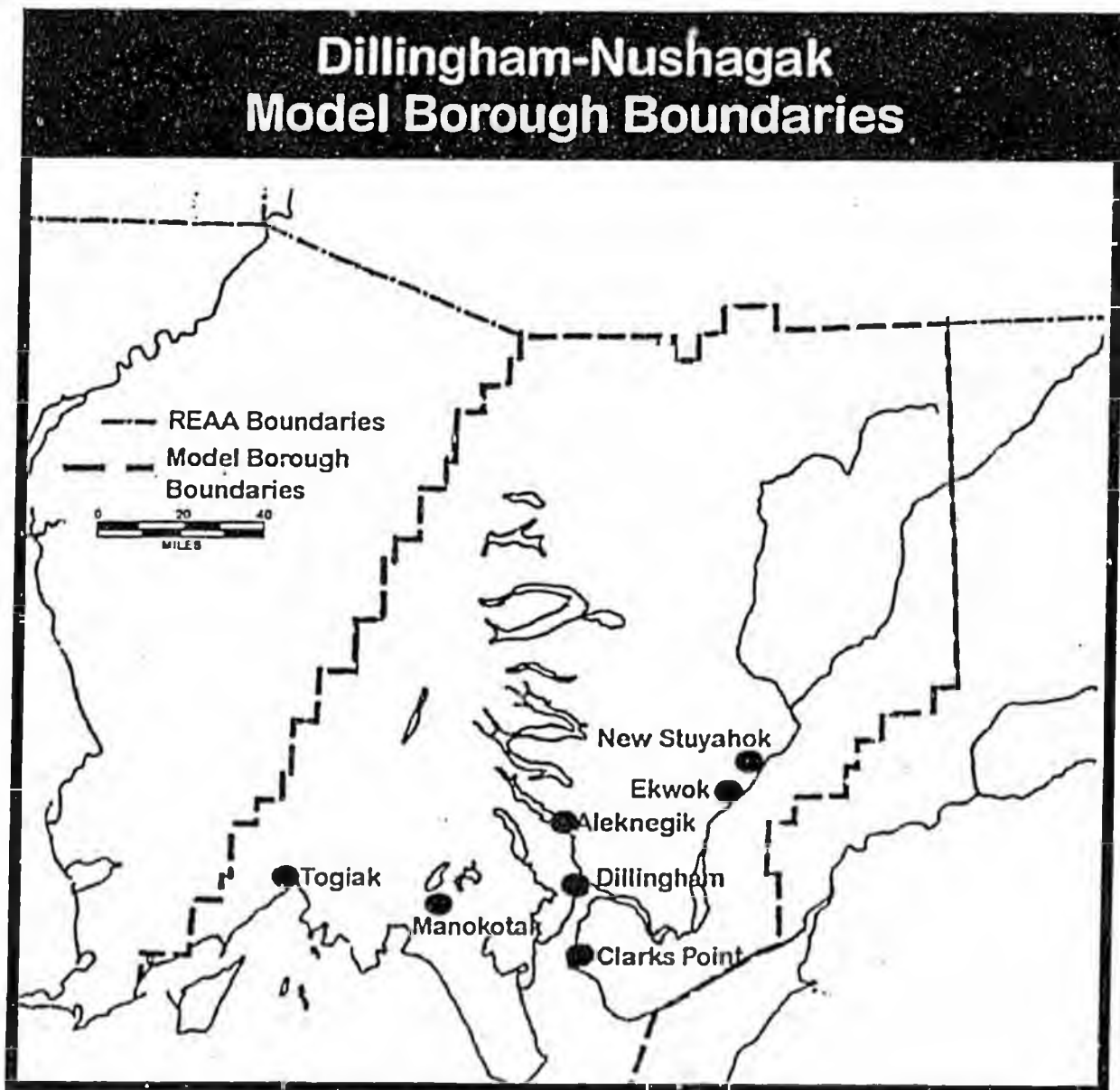


Aleutians West Region. The Commission received testimony on model boundaries in this region through public hearings with teleconference participation from Atka, Unalaska and Akutan on November 5, 1992. The Commission set model boundaries for the area on November 21, 1992. The boundaries extend from the western boundary of the Aleutians East Borough to the mid-point of Fenimore Pass, including Atka, Nikolski and Unalaska. In 1990, the area had a population of 3,232.

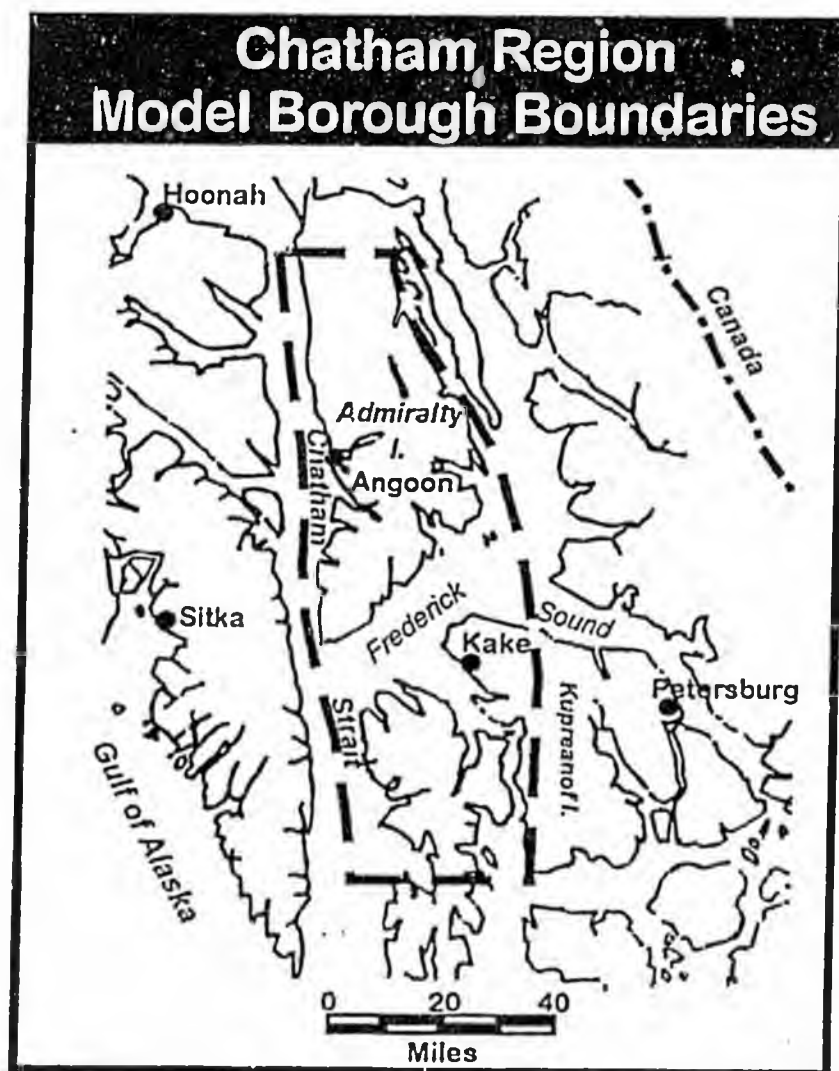


Bristol Bay Region. The Commission conducted public hearings on model borough boundaries for the region in Dillingham, Naknek and Togiak on November 23 & 24, 1992. Kokhanok, Pilot Point, Chignik, Levelock, Egegik, Newhalen, Nondalton and Chignik Lake participated in the November 24 Dillingham hearing by teleconference. Most of the comment and testimony at Naknek urged that Bristol Bay Borough boundaries be left unaltered. Testimony at Togiak suggested a local preference for a Northwest Bristol Bay unorganized borough. Testimony at Dillingham suggested that boundaries based upon existing Dillingham Census Area boundaries would be most appropriate.

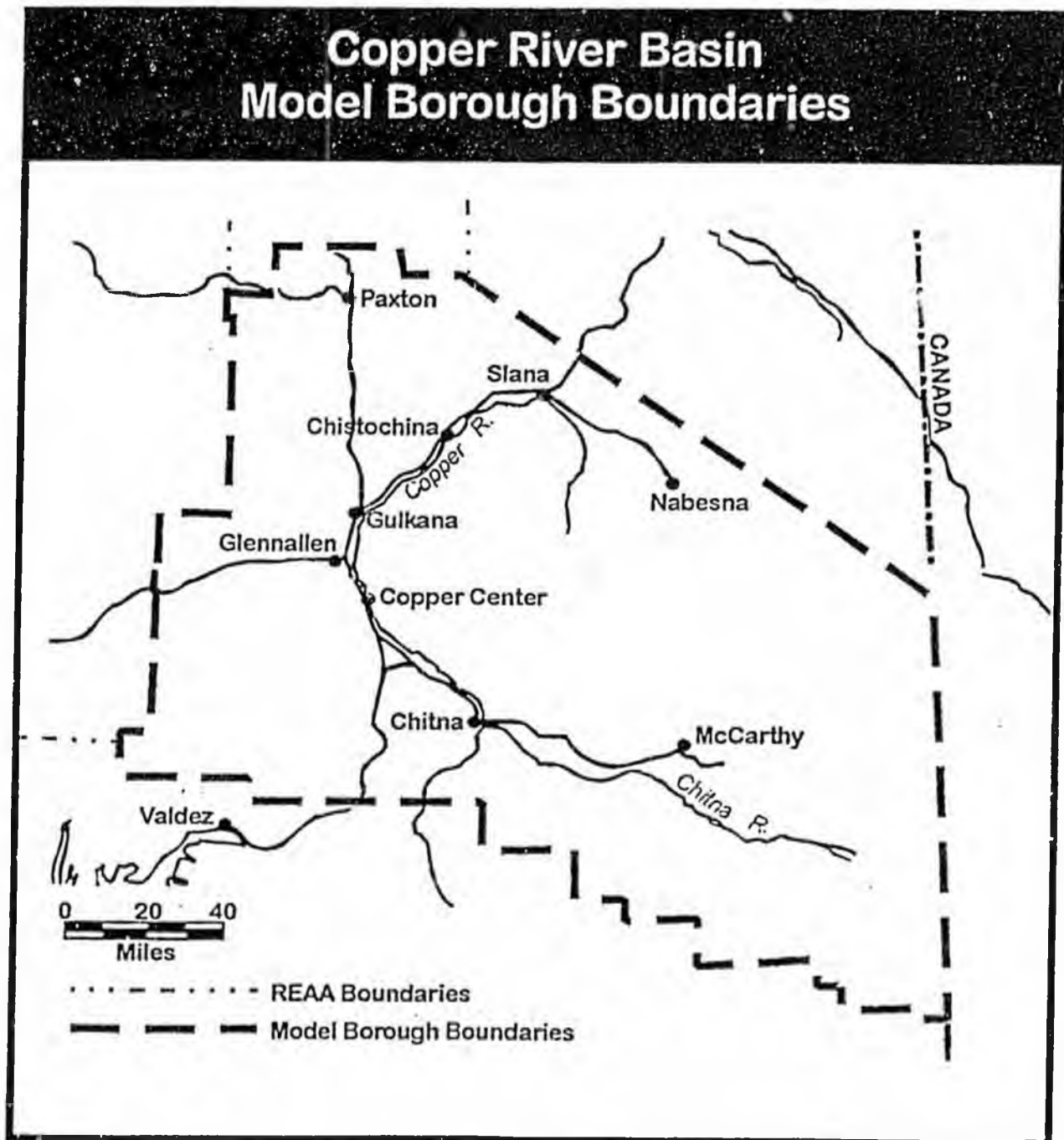
On December 4, 1992, the Commission identified model boundaries encompassing the existing Dillingham Census Area. Dillingham, Aleknagik, Clark's Point, Ekuk, Ekwok, Koliganek, Manokotak, New Stuyahok, Portage Creek, Togiak and Twin Hills are included in the model boundaries.



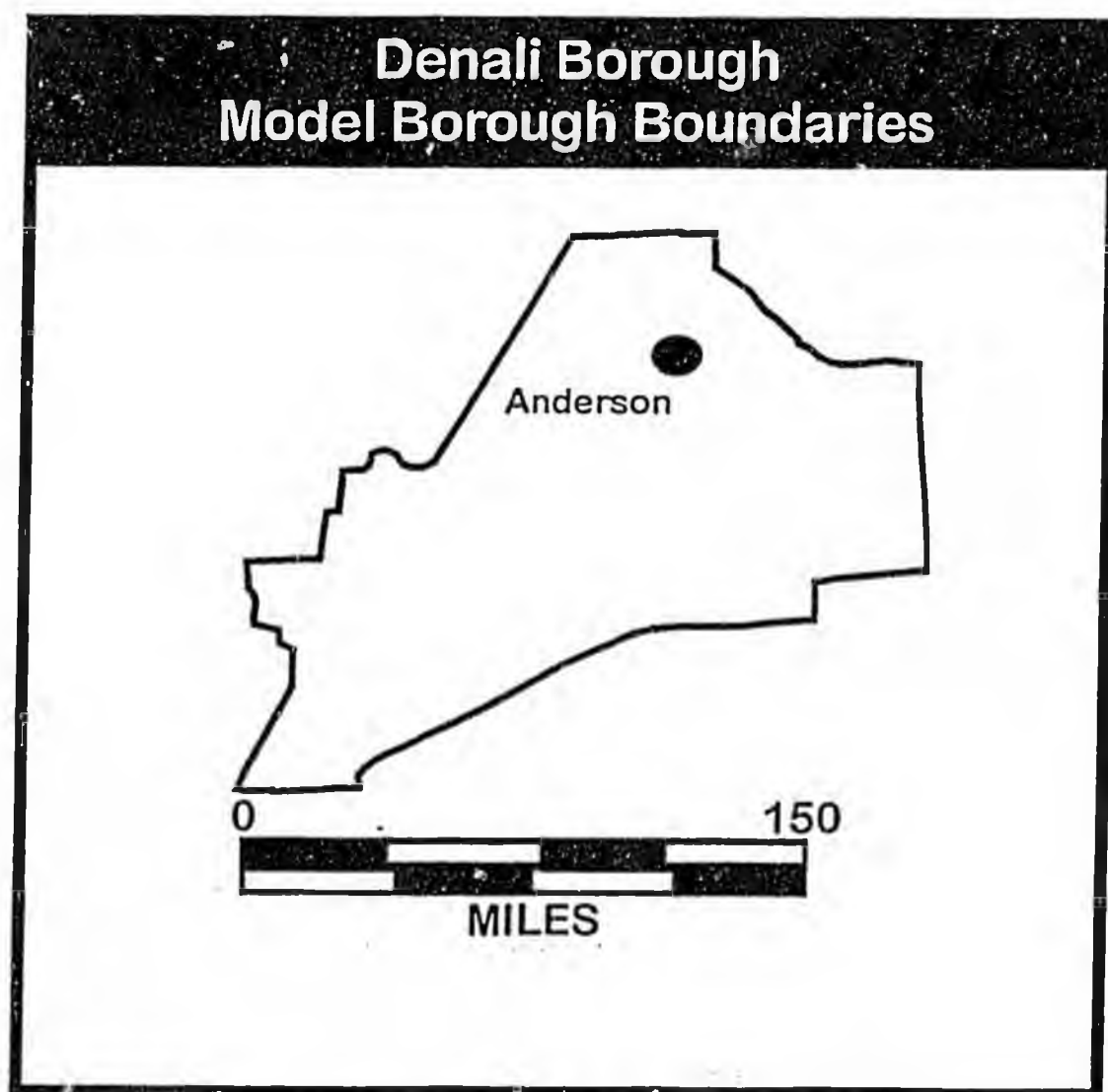
Chatham Region. In November 1990, the Commission conducted public hearings throughout the central portion of Southeast Alaska. Individuals in Gustavus, Haines, Skagway, Yakutat, Tenakee Springs, Pelican, Sitka, Elfin Cove, Port Alexander, Angoon, Hoonah, Kake and Cube Cove participated. On May 8, 1992, the Commission adopted model boundaries for the Chatham region encompassing Kake and Angoon. In 1990, the area had a population of 1,663.



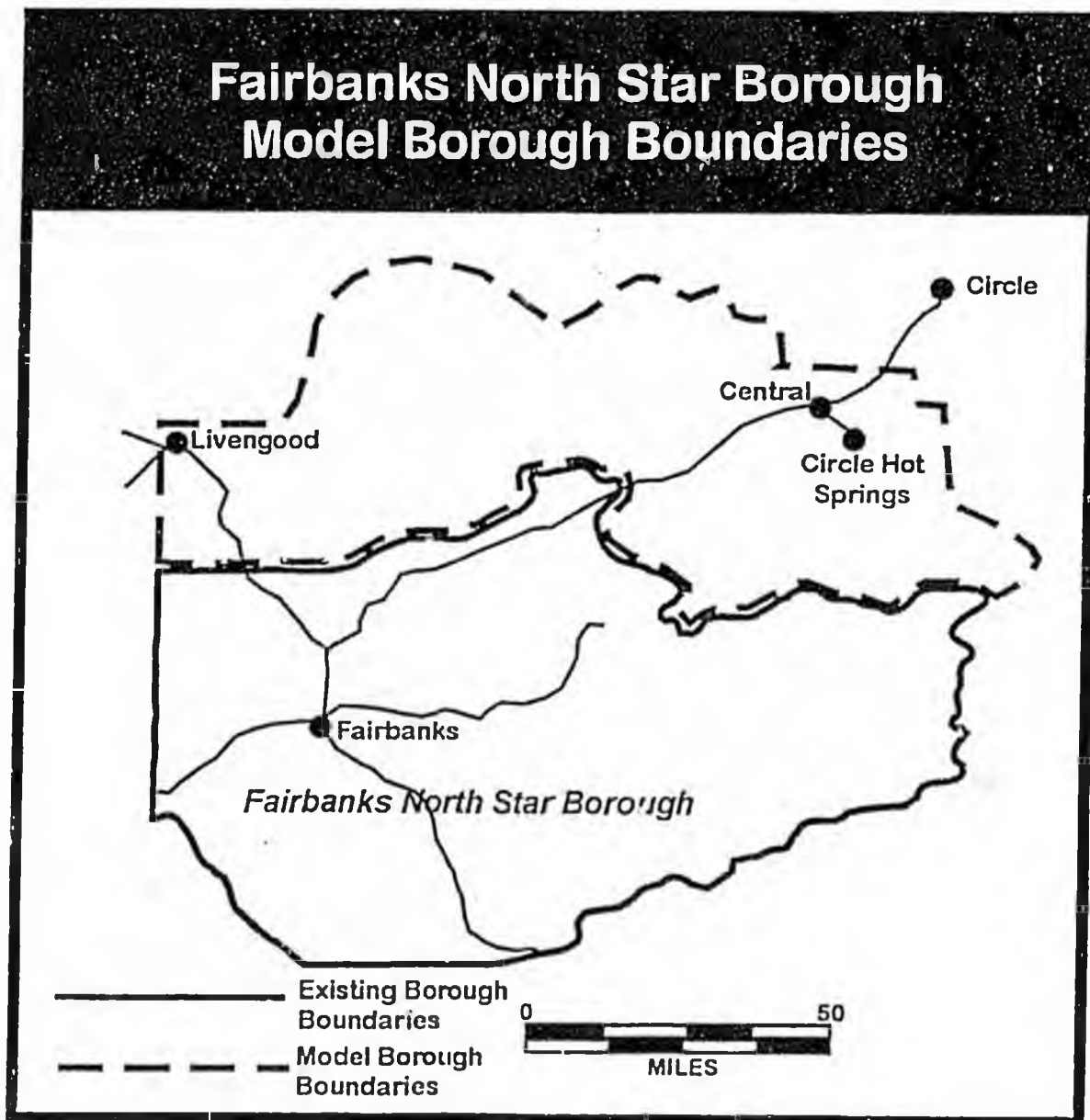
Copper River Basin Region. The Commission held a hearing on model boundaries in Glennallen on May 9, 1992. Additional information concerning the model boundaries for the Copper River Basin was provided to the Commission by residents of the region in June. On November 21, 1992, the Commission determined that the Copper Basin model borough boundaries should follow the boundaries of the Copper River REAA. Communities within the area include, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, McCarthy, Paxson, Slana, Tazlina and Tonsina. The area encompasses an estimated 20,649 square miles. In 1990, the area had a population of 2,638.



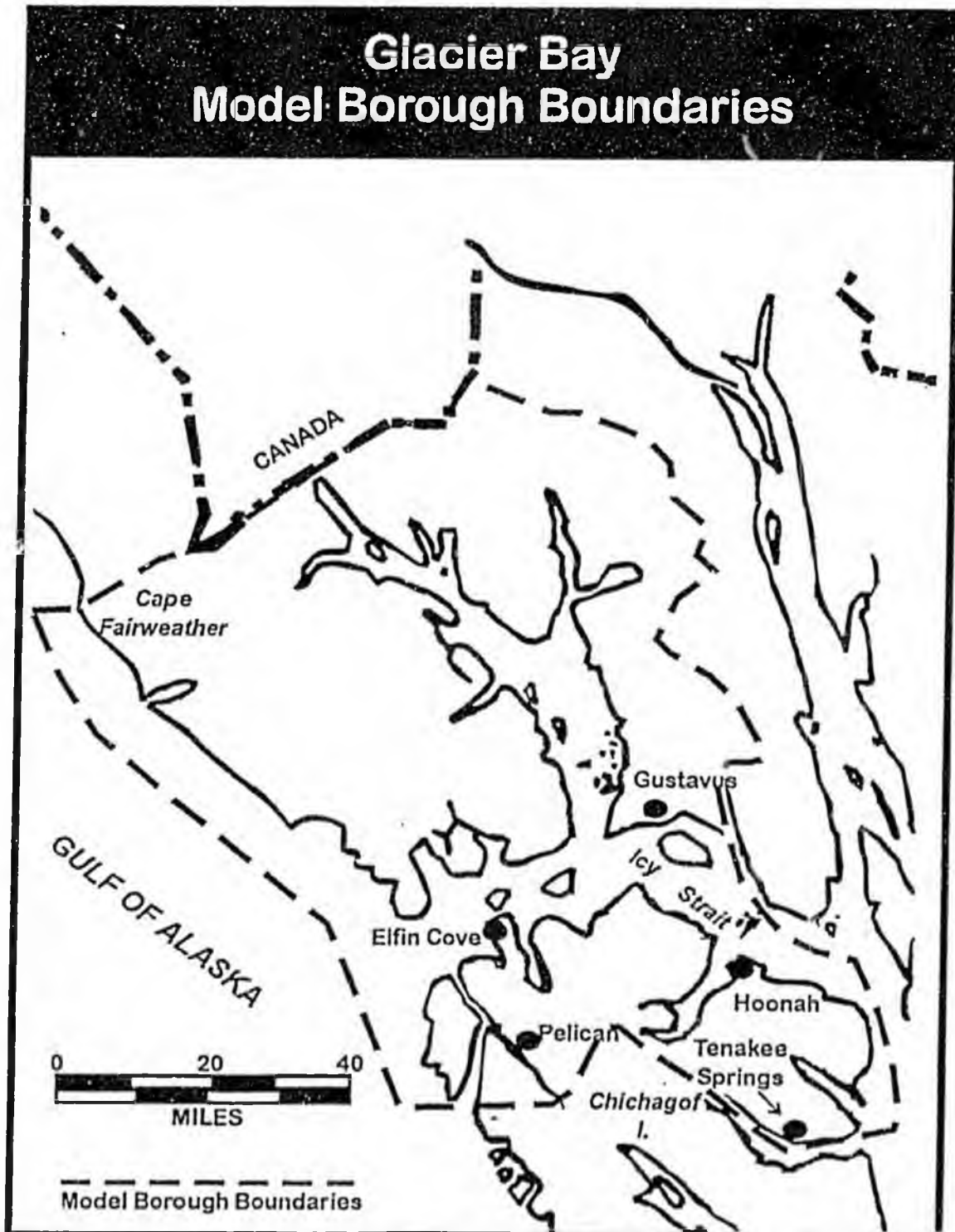
Denali Borough. The Commission conducted public hearings on model borough boundaries for the region in conjunction with hearings on the competing petitions for annexation of territory to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, incorporation of the Denali Borough and incorporation of the Valleys Borough. Hearings were held in Palmer and Anderson on March 22, 1990. Three more hearings were held in McKinley Park, Fairbanks and Cantwell on March 23, 1990. Two additional hearings were held in Healy and Nenana on March 24, 1990. On April 21, 1990, the Commission held a decisional meeting on the boundaries and the petitions. The boundaries were defined to extend from the northern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough on the south and from the Delta-Greely Regional Educational Attendance area on the east. The area also takes in that portion of the Denali National Park and Preserve not located within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The boundaries border the Fairbanks North Star Borough on the northeast.



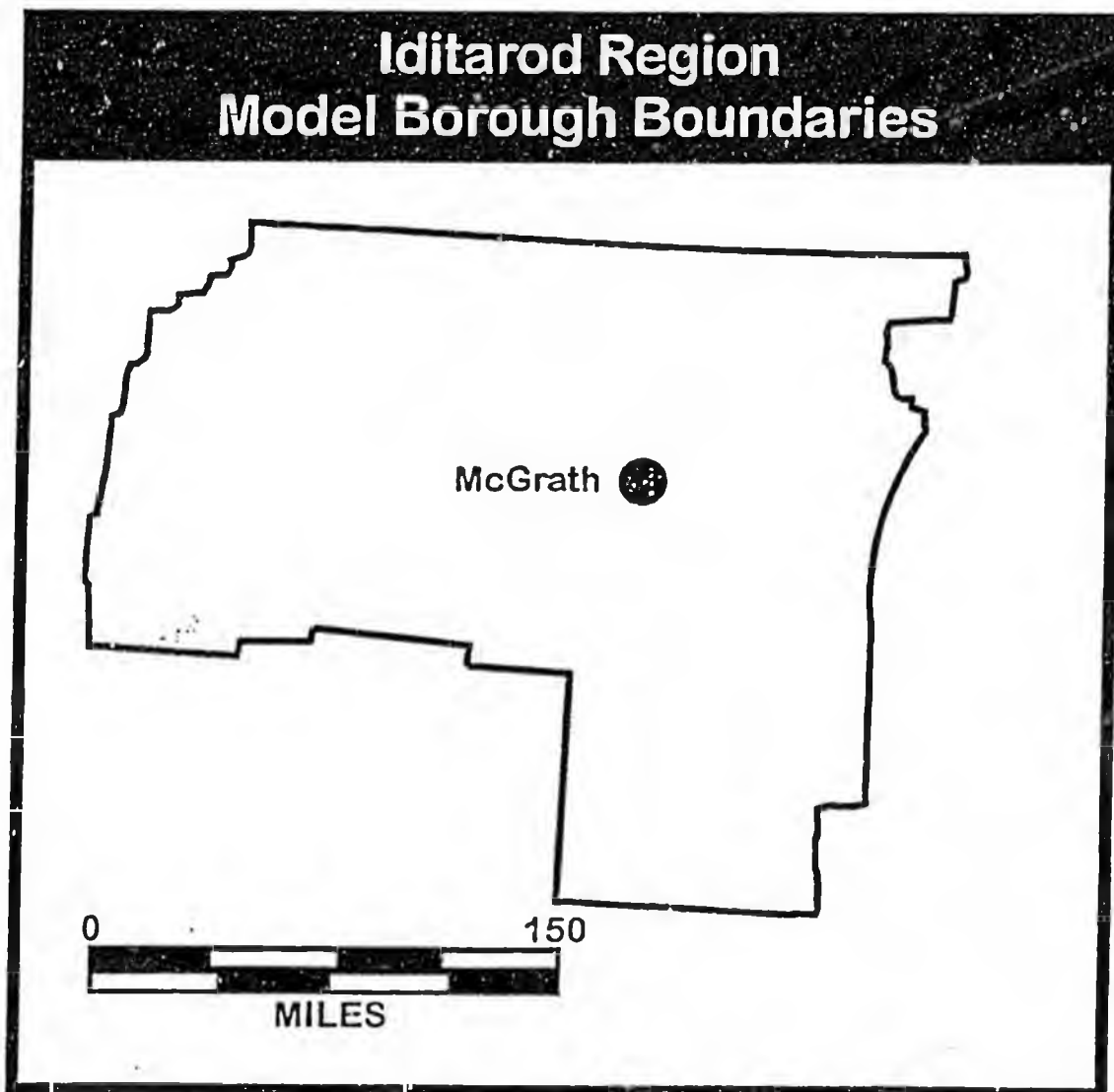
Fairbanks North Star Borough. The Commission conducted public hearings on model borough boundaries for the region in conjunction the petition for annexation of territory to the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Hearings were held in McGrath and Tanana, on May 18, 1990. Two additional hearings were held in Livengood and Fairbanks on May 19, 1990. Two more hearings were held in Fort Yukon and Central on May 20, 1990. On July 14, 1990, the Commission held a decisional meeting on the model boundaries and the petition. The model boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough were defined to include the communities of Livengood, Central and Circle Hot Springs. The model boundaries also encompass the White Mountain National Recreation Area and the Steese National Conservation Area. The model boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough encompass and estimated 4,918 square miles not presently within the corporate boundaries of the Borough.



Glacier Bay Region. The Commission conducted hearings on model boundaries for this region in Hoonah, Pelican and Gustavus in January 1992. On May 8, 1992,, the Commission defined model borough boundaries for the region extending from Cape Fairweather to Chatham Strait. These model boundaries encompass Glacier Bay and the communities of Elfin Cove, Pelican, Hoonah, Gustavus and Tenakee Springs. In 1990, the region had a population of 1,858.



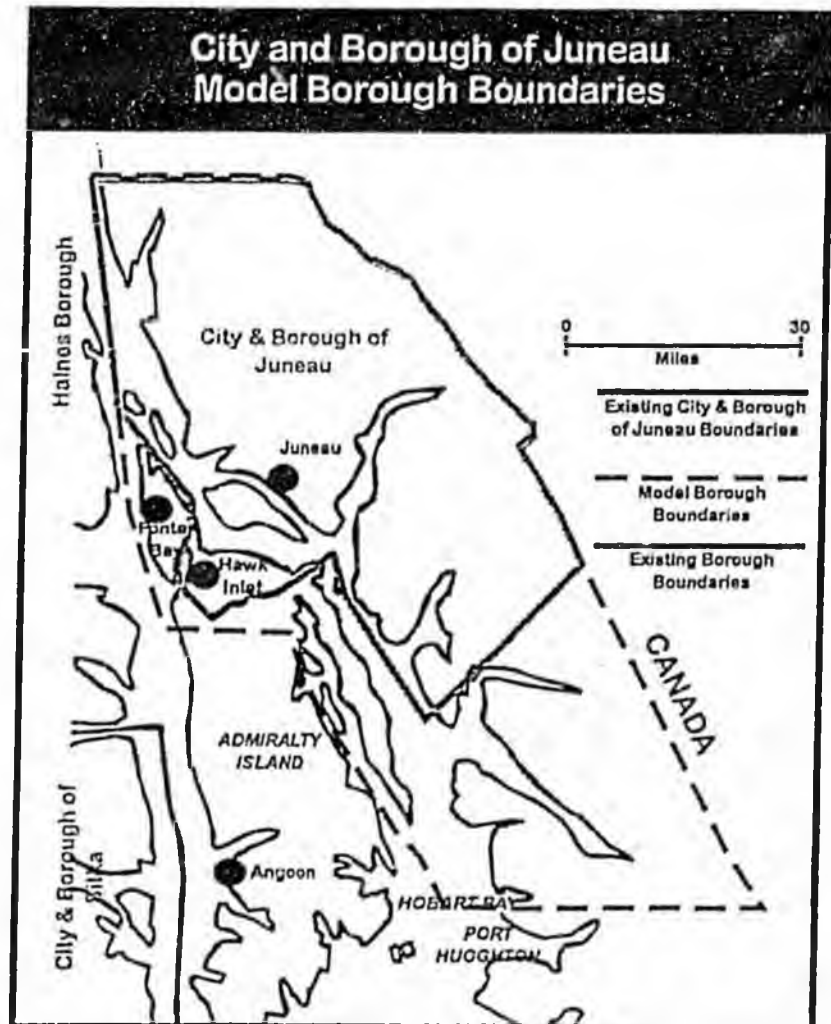
Iditarod Region. The Commission conducted a public hearing on model borough boundaries for the Iditarod region on May 8, 1990. The hearing was held in McGrath, with teleconference sites established in Nikolai and Shageluk. On November 10, 1990, the Commission defined the model borough boundaries for the region to follow the boundaries of the Iditarod Regional Educational Attendance Area, excluding the territory within the model boundaries of the proposed Denali Borough.



City and Borough of Juneau. The Commission conducted a hearing on the model boundaries for the City and Borough of Juneau in July, 1990, but delayed action on the boundaries pending testimony from residents of adjacent regions. In November of 1990, the Commission held model boundary hearings in Kake, Hoonah, Cube Cove, Angoon, Sitka, Elfin Cove, Port Alexander, Pelican, Tenakee Springs, Haines, Skagway, Yakutat and Gustavus (due to weather conditions, the hearings were conducted by teleconference.)

In November, 1991, the Commission defined the model boundaries for the City and Borough of Juneau to include the Mansfield Peninsula, Glass Peninsula, and Seymour Canal areas of Admiralty Island. The model boundaries extend south along Stephens Passage to Hobart Bay on the mainland. From there, the boundaries run due east to the Alaska/Canada border. The boundary continues northward along the Alaska/Canada border following the existing boundaries of the City and Borough of Juneau.

The model borough boundaries take in about 2,400 square miles of land and water outside of the current boundaries of the City and Borough of Juneau. The area defined by the model borough boundaries had a 1990 population of 26,938 residents, all but 187 of whom lived within the established corporate limits of the City and Borough of Juneau.

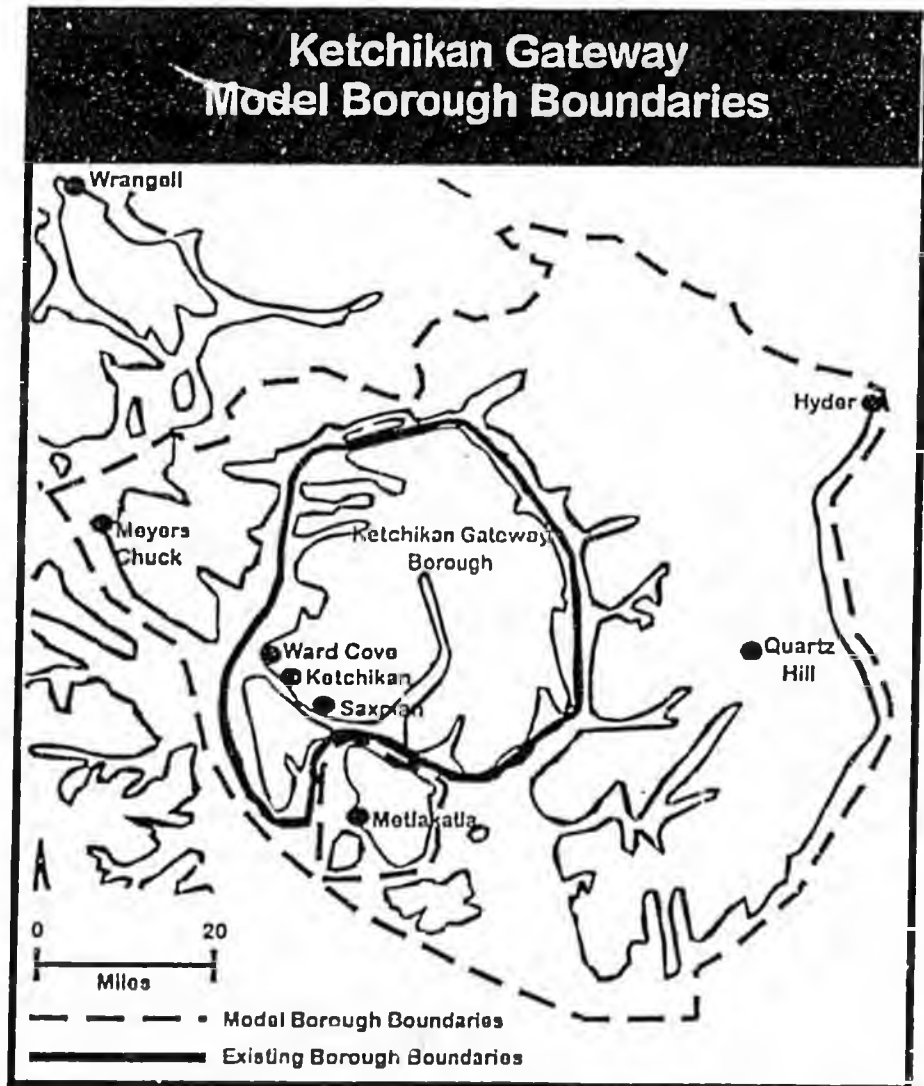


Ketchikan Gateway Borough. The Commission held a hearing on model boundaries for the Ketchikan region in September 1991. Residents of Meyers Chuck and Hyder participated by teleconference. Additional information concerning the model boundaries for the Ketchikan Gateway Borough was provided to the Commission in November of 1991.

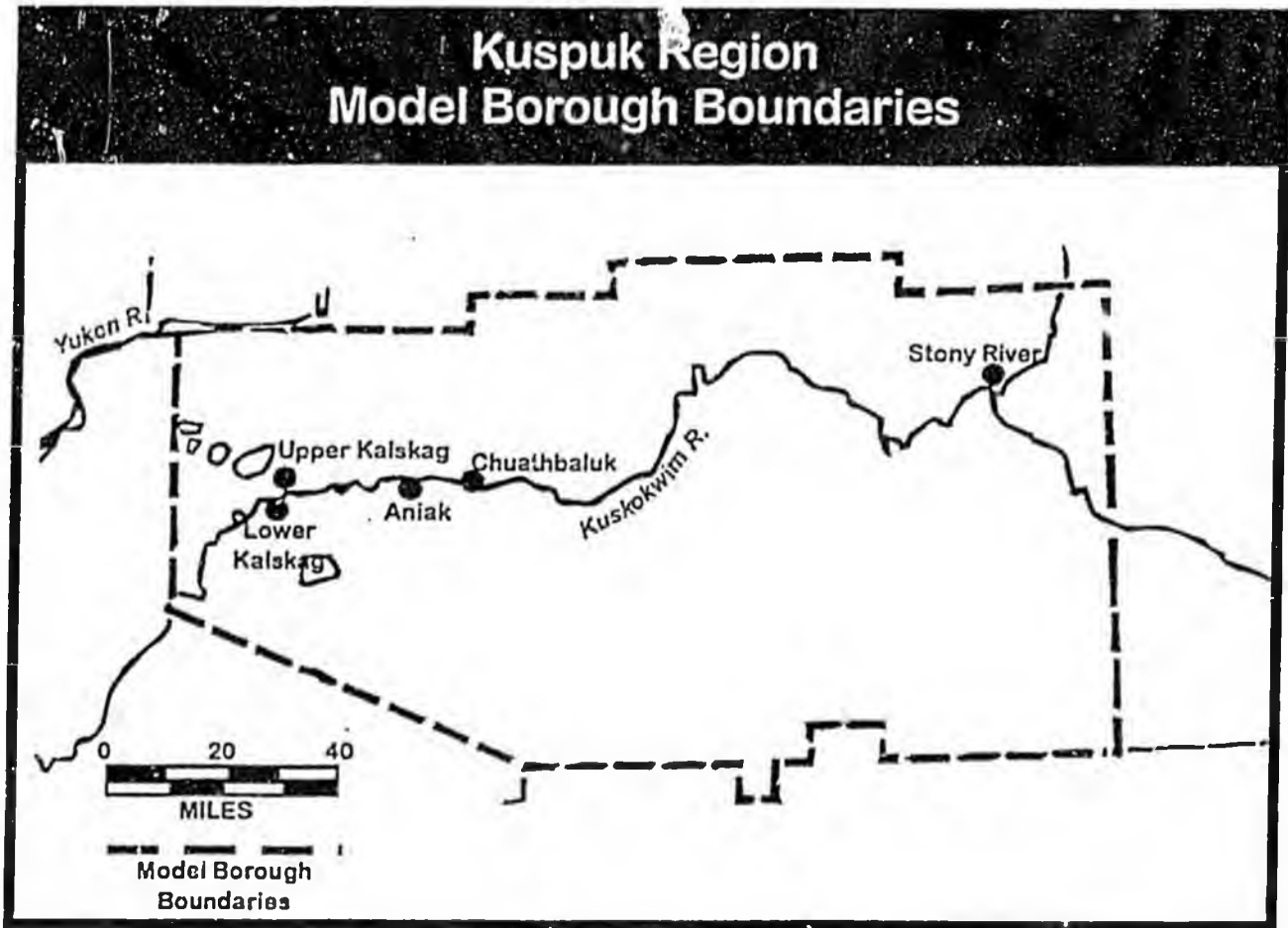
The model borough boundaries defined by the Commission for the Ketchikan area extend from the State's southern boundary along Clarence Strait to Ernest Sound. There, the boundary turns east, following the southern boundary of the Wrangell Ranger District and the northern boundary of the Misty Fjords National Monument to the Alaska/Canada border. From there, the model boundary line turns south along the Alaska/Canada border to the point of beginning. These model borough boundaries exclude the Annette Island Indian Reservation.

The area includes an estimated 7,300 square miles of land and water. Of that, approximately 1,744 square miles are already within the current corporate boundaries of the Ketchikan Gateway

Borough. According to the 1990 Federal Census, the area defined by the model borough boundaries is inhabited by 13,985 people, all but 157 of whom live within the current borough boundaries.

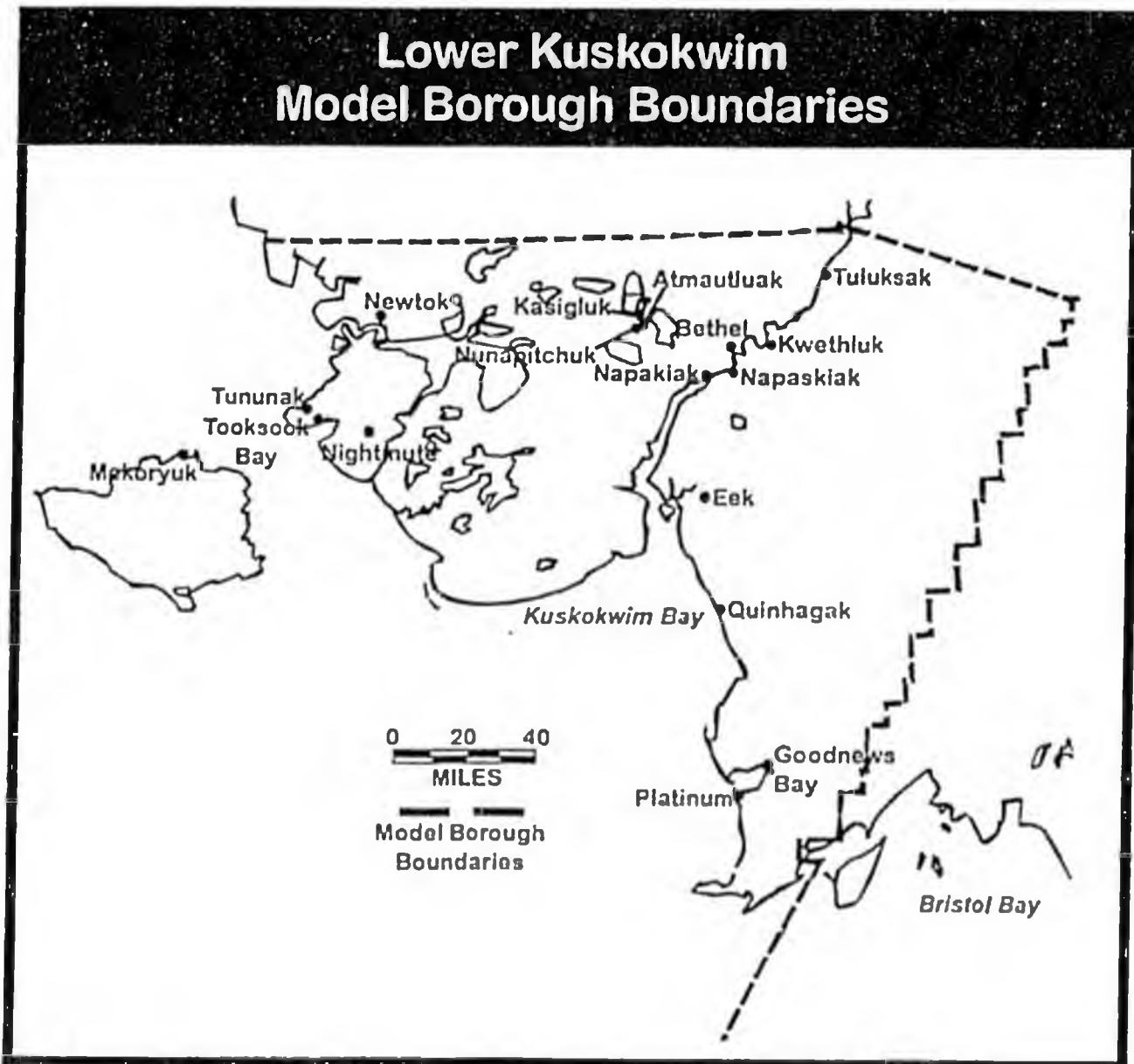


Kuspuk Region. The Commission conducted a public hearing on model borough boundaries for the Kuspuk region in Aniak on October 23, 1992. On November 21, 1992, the Local Boundary Commission set the Kuspuk region model boundaries to conform to those of the Kuspuk Regional Educational Attendance Area. The 1990 population for the region was 1,490 residents. Communities in the region consist of Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Sleetmute, Stony River, Upper Kalskag and Lower Kalskag.

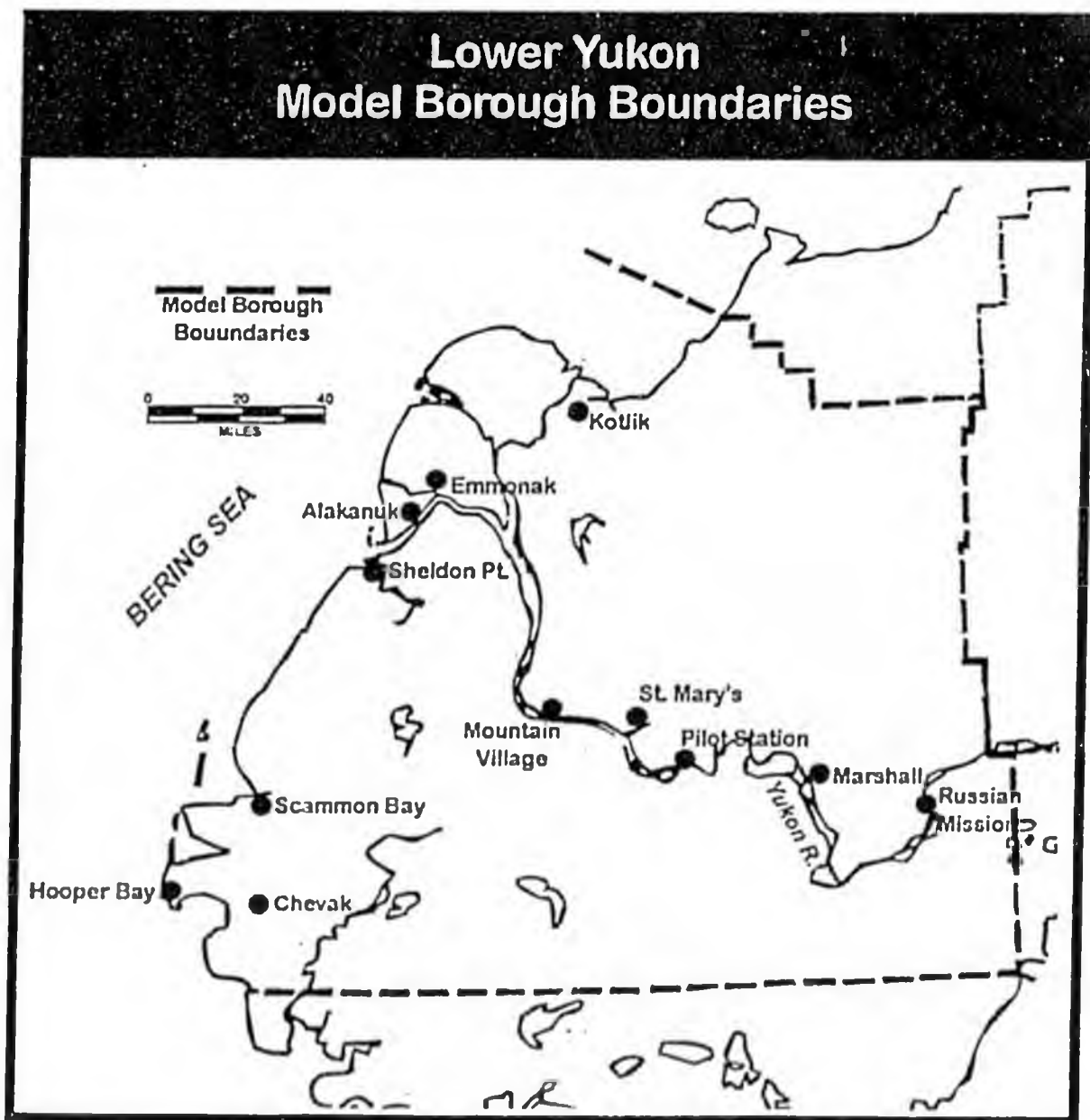


Lower Kuskokwim Region. The Commission held model borough boundary hearings concerning the Lower Kuskokwim region in Bethel on October 24, 1992. On November 21, 1992, the Local Boundary Commission set model borough boundaries for the region to conform to the boundaries of the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Educational Attendance Area (including the smaller Yupiit Regional Educational Attendance Area). The 1990 population of the region was 12,125. The region encompasses 25 communities including Akiachak, Akiak, Atmautluak, Bethel, Chefornak, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kasigluk, Kipnuk, Kongiganak, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Mekoryuk, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Newtok, Nightmute, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Platinum, Quinhagak, Toksook Bay, Tuluksak, Tuntutuliak, and Tununak.

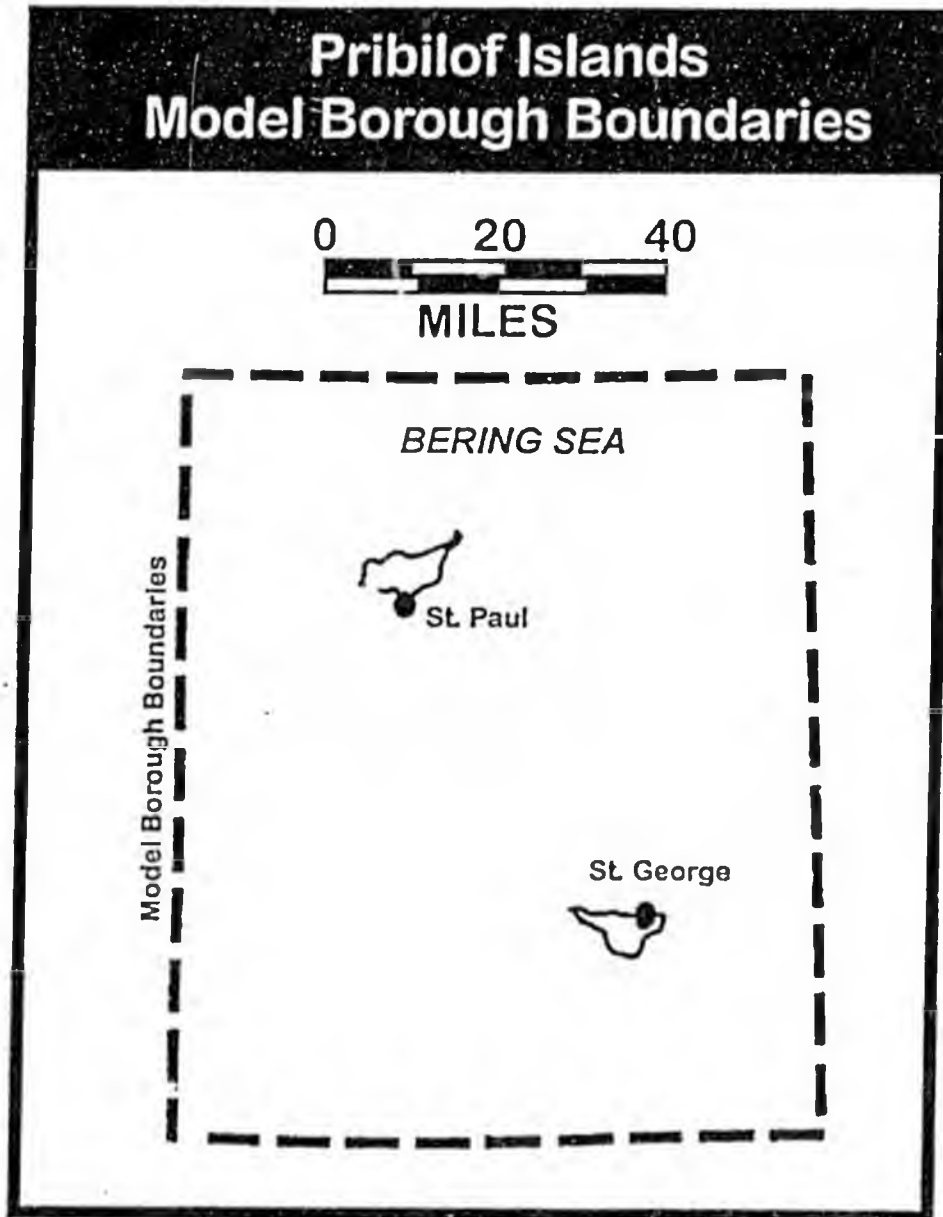
Lower Kuskokwim Model Borough Boundaries



Lower Yukon Region. The Commission held model borough boundary hearings for the Lower Yukon region in St. Mary's on October 23, 1992. On November 21, 1992, the Commission set Lower Yukon model boundaries to conform to the Lower Yukon Regional Educational Attendance Area. The model borough boundaries include the smaller Kashunamiut Regional Educational Attendance Area and the St. Mary's City School District. The area also includes the communities of Alakanuk, Chevak, Emmonak, Hooper Bay, Kotlik, Marshall, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Russian Mission, Scammon Bay, Sheldon Point and Pitka's Point. In 1990, the area's population totaled approximately 5,791.

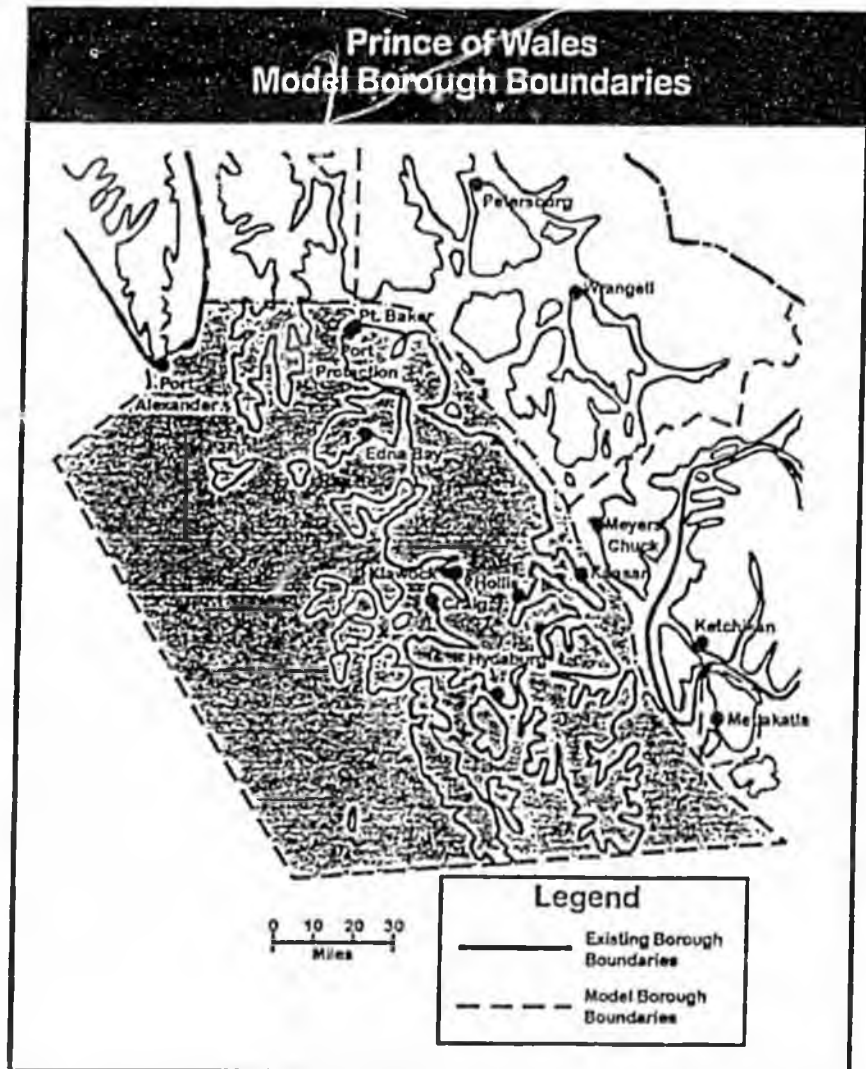


Pribilof Region. The Local Boundary Commission conducted a hearing on model borough boundaries for the Pribilof region on October 20, 1992. Testimony was received by teleconference from St. Paul and St. George. The Commission set model borough boundaries for the area on November 21, 1992. Those boundaries conform to the Pribilof Islands Regional Educational Attendance Area which encompass St. Paul and St. George. That area had a 1990 population of 901.



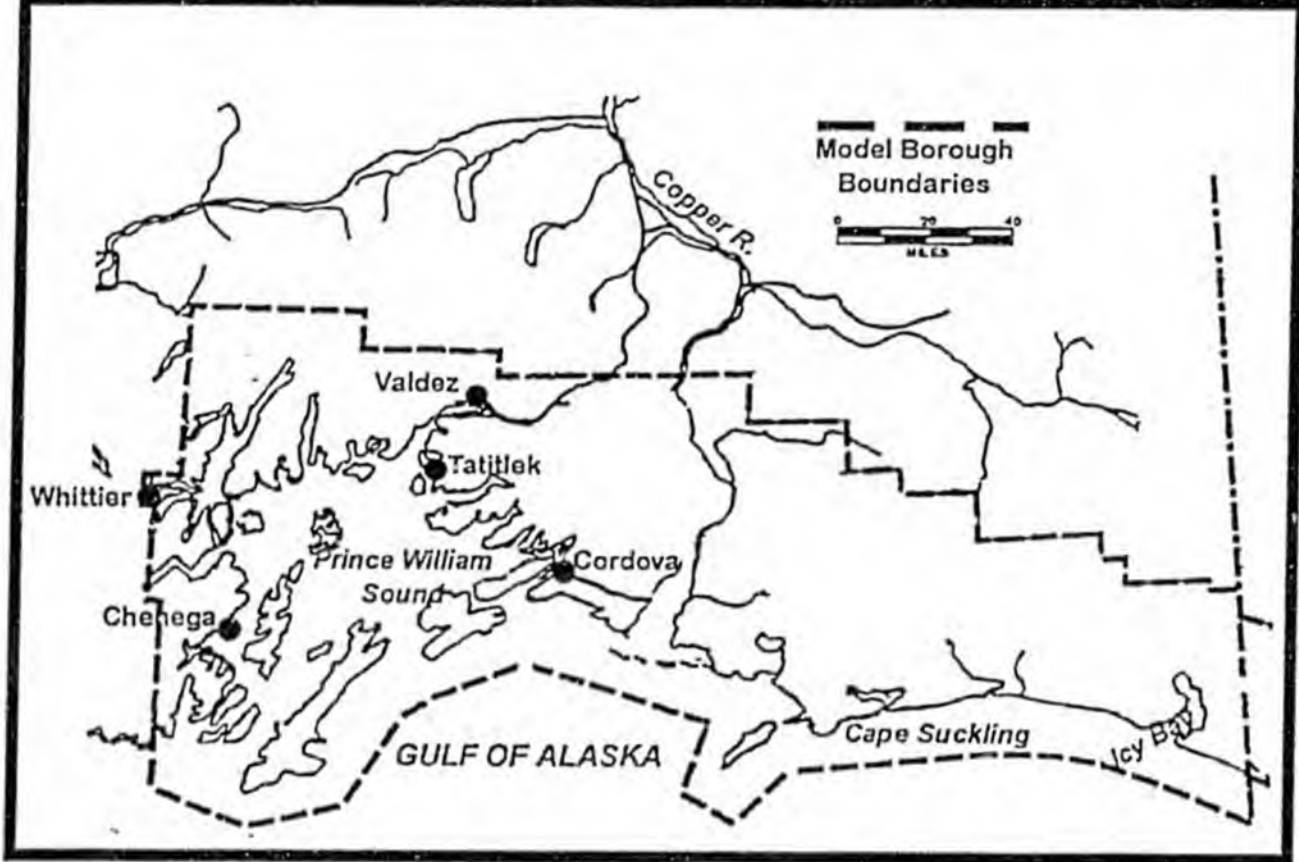
Prince of Wales Island Region. The Commission held its hearing on model borough boundaries for this region in Klawock in September 1991. Additional comments concerning model boundaries for this region were provided to the Commission in November of 1991.

The Commission adopted model boundaries for this region to extend from the southern boundary of the State of Alaska along Clarence Strait and Sumner Strait to an area north of Point Baker (following the Wrangell Ranger District boundary). From there the boundary extends due west across Kuiu Island to the middle of Chatham Strait where it turns south, following the State boundary back to the point of beginning. These model boundaries encompass an estimated 8,200 square miles of land and water. This area is all part of the Southeast Island Regional Educational Attendance Area, and has 4,650+ residents.

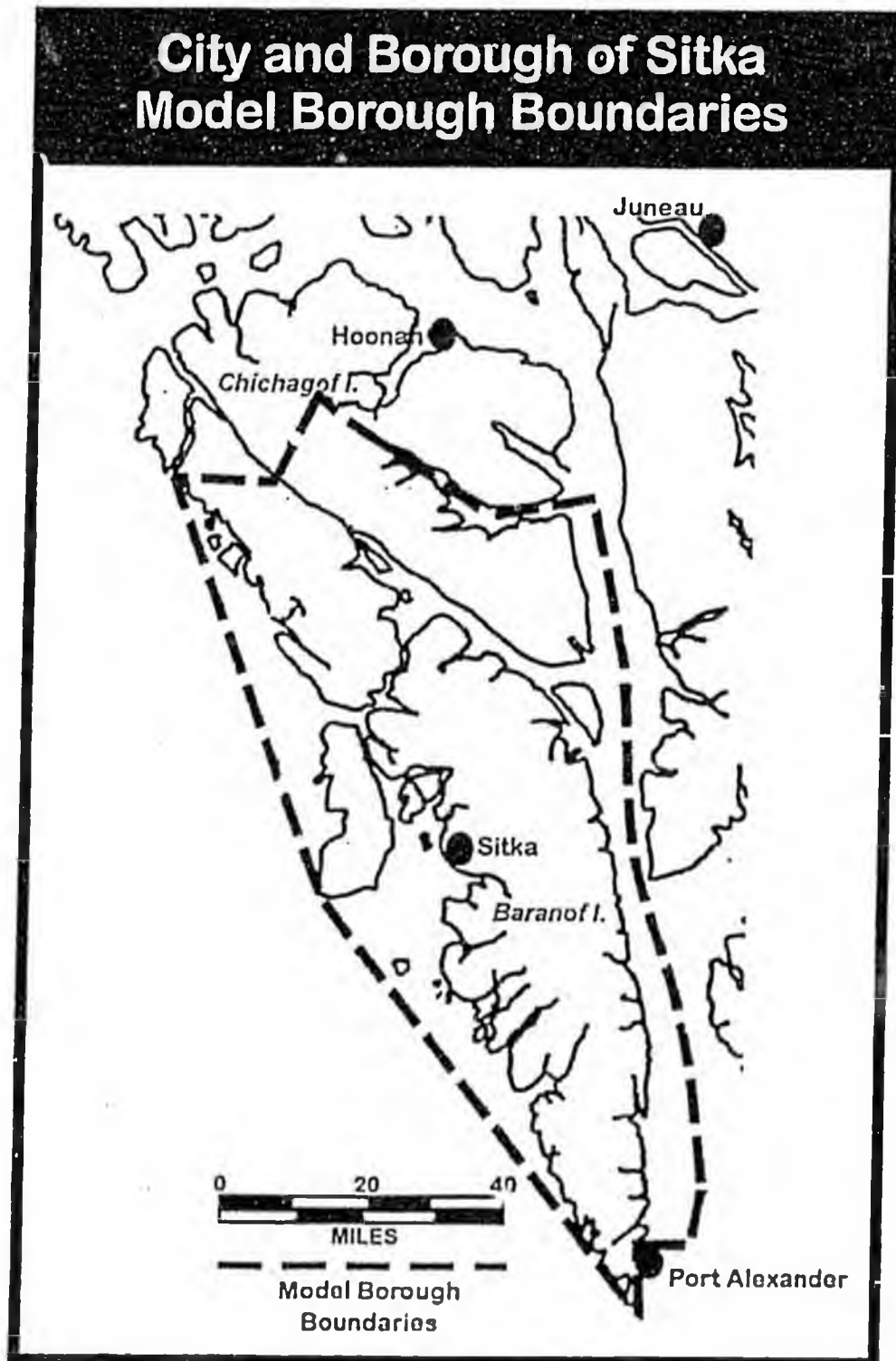


Prince William Sound Region. The Commission conducted a public hearing on model borough boundaries for the Prince William Sound region in January 1992. On May 8, 1992, the Commission set model boundaries for the area to conform to the Chugach REAA, including Cordova City School District and the Valdez City School District. The region also includes the City of Whittier and the unincorporated communities of Chenega and Tatitlek. In 1990, the area had a population of 7,189.

Prince William Sound Model Borough Boundaries

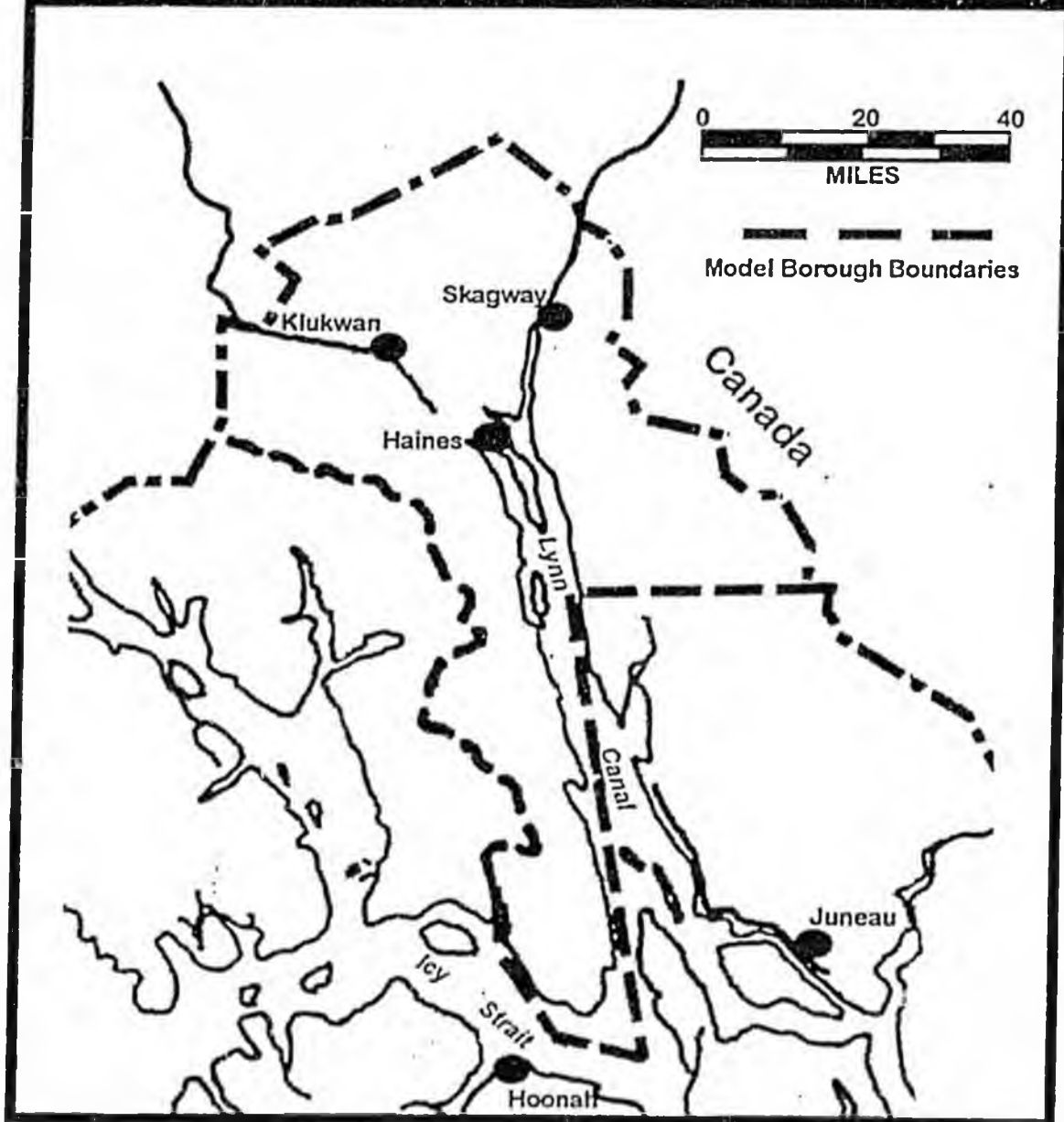


City and Borough of Sitka. The Commission conducted public hearings regarding model borough boundaries for the City and Borough of Sitka by teleconference in November 1990. On May 8, 1992, the Commission set model boundaries for the City and Borough of Sitka identical with its existing boundaries. That area encompasses an estimated 4,849 square miles. In 1990, the area had a population of 8,588.

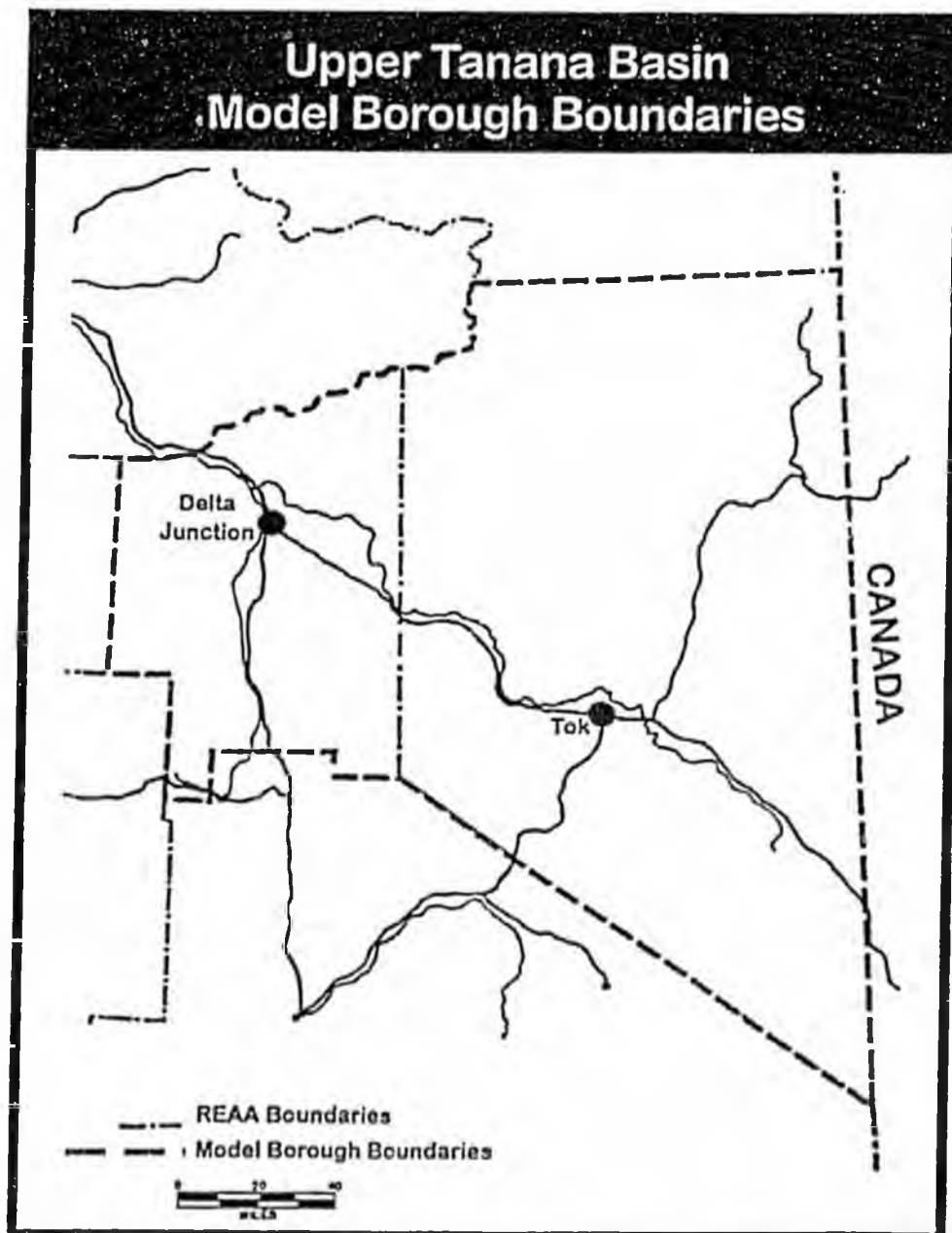


Upper Lynn Canal - Haines Borough Region. On May 8, 1992, the Commission set model borough boundaries for the upper Lynn Canal area. The model boundaries were defined to encompass the area within the present Haines Borough as well as the adjacent City of Skagway and the village of Klukwan. Klukwan is presently an enclave within the Haines Borough. In 1990, the area had a population of 2,938..

Upper Lynn Canal Region Model Borough Boundaries



Upper Tanana Basin Region. The Commission conducted hearings on model borough boundaries for the region in Delta Junction on May 8, 1992 and in Tok on May 9 and June 6, 1992. The Commission set model boundaries for the area on November 21, 1992. The Upper Tanana Basin model boundaries were defined to encompass both the Delta Greely and Alaska Gateway REAA areas. In 1990, the area had a population of 6,021. The model borough boundaries encompass an estimated 26,235 square miles. Communities within the region include two second class cities, the City of Delta Junction and the City of Eagle. Unincorporated communities in the area include Boundary, Chicken, Dot Lake, Dry Creek, the Native Village of Eagle, Fort Greely, Healy Lake, Mentasta Lake, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin and Tok.

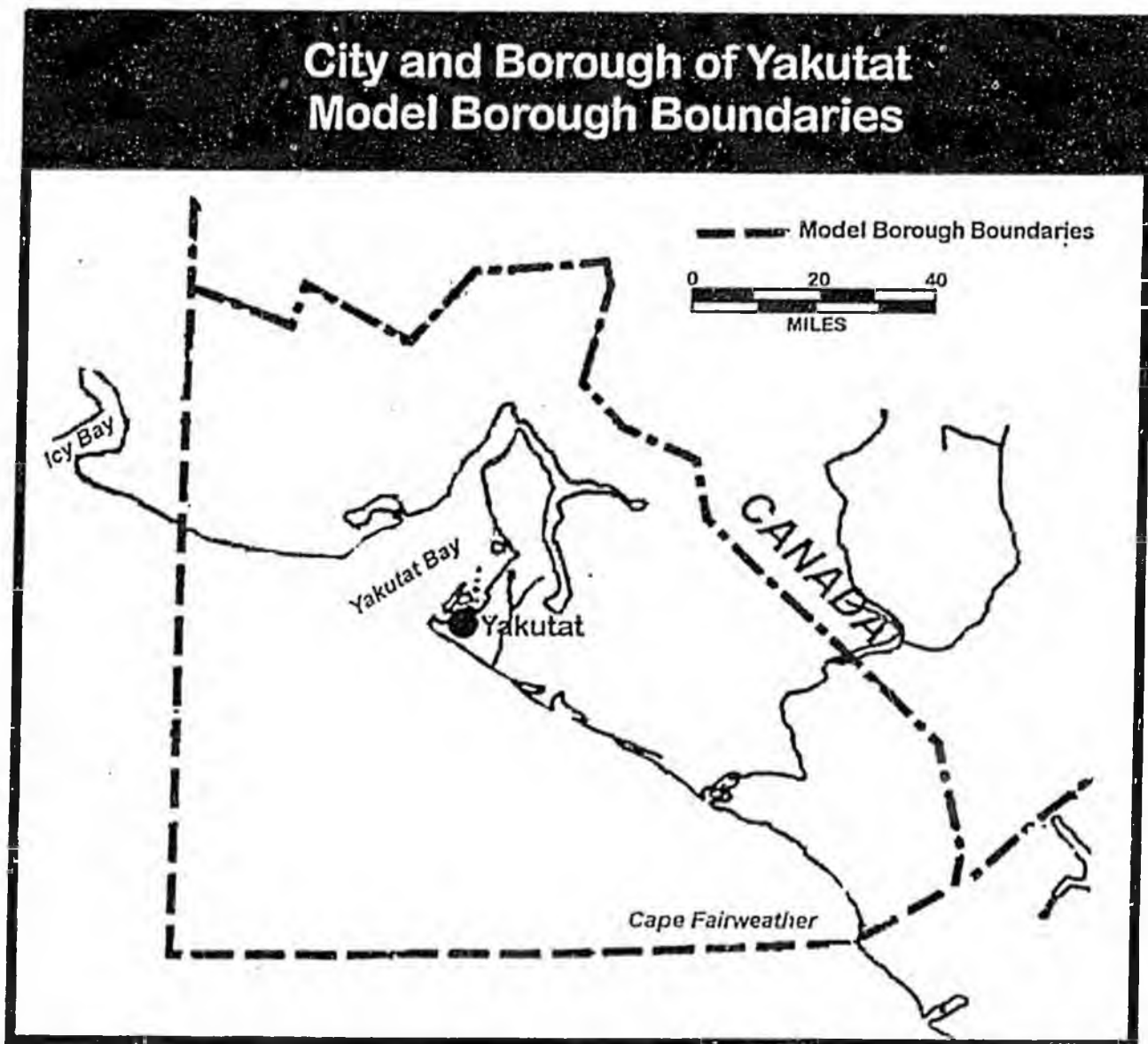


Wrangell/Petersburg Region. The Commission conducted hearings on model boundaries for the region in Wrangell and Petersburg in September 1991. After receiving additional comments in November, the Commission defined model borough boundaries for this region to follow the boundary of the Wrangell Ranger District along the Misty Fjords National Monument to Ernest Sound and along Clarence Strait and Sumner Strait to an area north of the community of Point Baker. From there, the model boundary runs due north to Hobart Bay then due east to the Alaska/Canada border. The boundary then turns south following the border to the point of beginning.

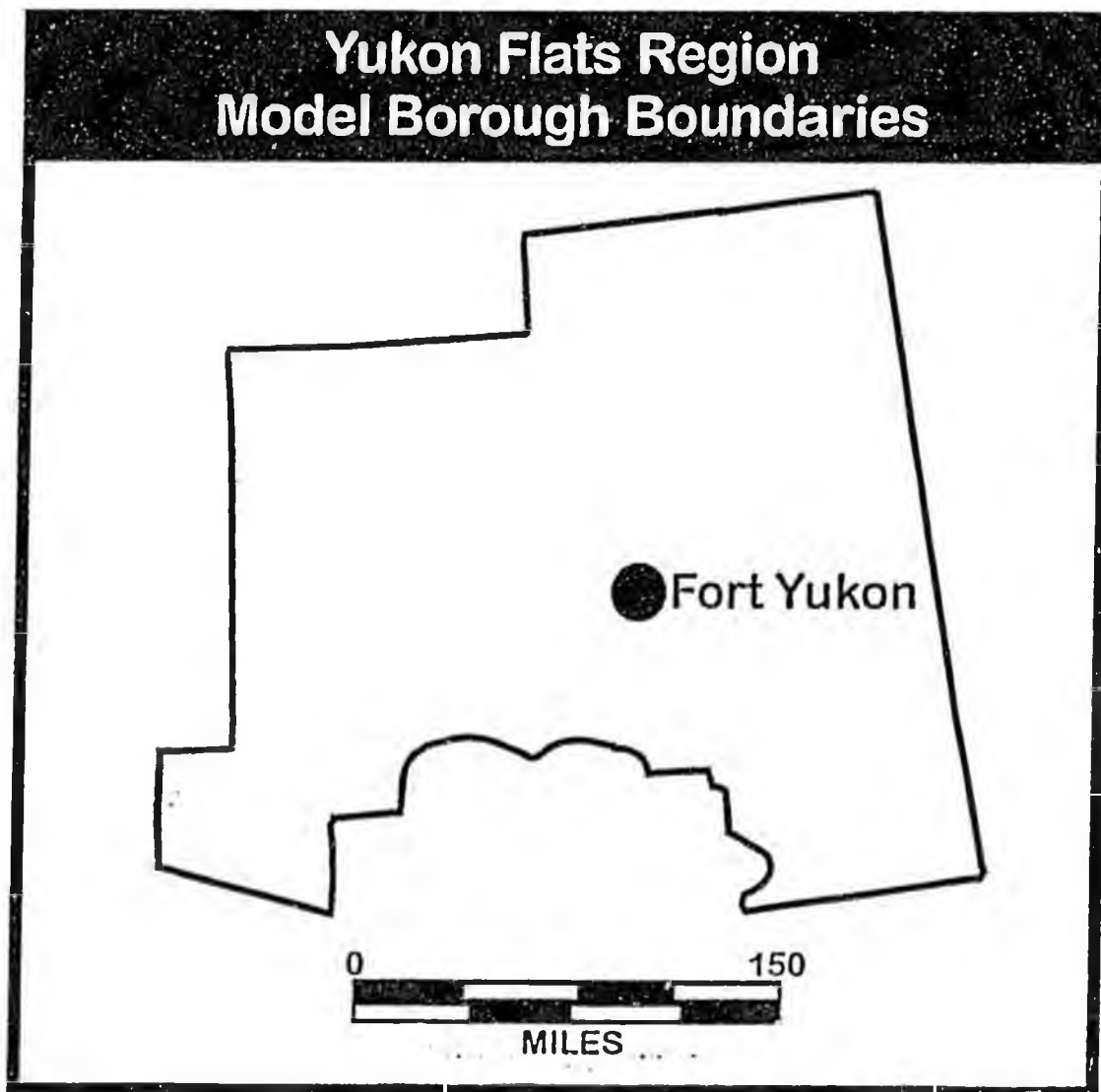
These model boundaries include an area of approximately 7,200 square miles of land and water. The 1990 population of the area was estimated to be approximately 6,000. The model boundaries encompass two complete school districts (Petersburg and Wrangell) and portions of two others (Southeast Island REAA and Chatham REAA).



Yakutat Borough. The Commission set model borough boundaries for the Yakutat region on May 8, 1992. The boundaries are identical to those approved by the Commission for incorporation of the City and Borough of Yakutat. The model boundaries encompass approximately 4,224 square miles with boundaries extending from the 141st Meridian to Cape Fairweather. In 1990, the area had a population of approximately 705.



Yukon Flats Region. The Commission conducted a public hearing on model borough boundaries for the Yukon Flats region on May 20, 1990. The hearing was held in Fort Yukon, with teleconference sites established in Rampart, Birch Creek, Beaver, Arctic Village, Venetie and Stevens Village. On November 10, 1990, the Commission defined the model borough boundaries for the region to follow the boundaries of the Yukon Flats Regional Educational Attendance Area with the exclusion of the territory in the model boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough.



Yukon Koyukuk Region. The Commission conducted a public hearing on model borough boundaries for the Yukon-Koyukuk region on May 18, 1990. The hearing was held in Tanana, with teleconference sites established in Nenana, Ruby, Galena, Nulato, Manley Hot Springs, Kaltag, Hughes, Allakaket and Bettles. On November 10, 1990, the Commission defined the model borough boundaries for the region to follow the boundaries of the Yukon-Koyukuk Regional Educational Attendance Area, excluding the area within the model boundaries of the proposed Denali Borough.



APPENDIX

The following lists certain of the reasons why some believe that the provision of Article X, Section 3 of Alaska's Constitution requiring each borough to embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible, applies to both organized and unorganized boroughs.

A direct reading of Article X, Section 3 is unambiguous in its application to unorganized boroughs. The provision states in relevant part, "The entire State shall be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. They shall be established in a manner and according to standards provided by law. . . Each borough shall embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible. . ."

The Public Administration Service (PAS) expressed the view that unorganized boroughs had to conform to the borough boundary standards.³ On page 52 of its Local Government Under the Alaska Constitution (January 1959) the PAS notes that "*Returning then, to the question of the proper size and number of the initial unorganized boroughs, it would seem desirable to begin with a small number of very large boroughs. One possibility would be to begin with only four, which might correspond precisely or substantially to the four major senate districts. Since these districts were drawn primarily on the basis of the way in which the State is divided into natural 'socio-economic' areas, with drainage and other geographic factors such as mountain barriers being considered in setting the boundary lines, this division of the State might well provide a logical*

³ The PAS, a non-profit organization, was selected by the Alaska Statehood Committee to provide research and consulting services in conjunction with the efforts to develop Alaska's constitution. (See Alaska's Constitutional Convention, Victor Fisher, pages 18 - 21.) The PAS also provided consulting services to the First Alaska State Legislature in the implementation of Alaska's constitution.

basis for the differential treatment of local affairs which, as already indicated, the borough system permits. If experience showed the need for further differentiation, the large boroughs could be broken down into somewhat smaller ones. It is important to remember that it is always easier to subdivide a political area than it is to combine areas previously subdivided." (emphasis added).

The Executive Director of the Alaska Legislative Council held those same views. In a December 1, 1959 paper entitled Local Government and the State Constitution - Constitutional Intent, the John C. Doyle wrote that, "*Under the terms of the proposed article, all of Alaska would be subdivided into boroughs. Each would cover a geographic area with common economic, social, and political interests. Boundaries are to be established by the state. . . . Three classes of boroughs might be sufficient, but the legislature is not limited to three. . . . The unorganized borough would be the third class borough. . .*"⁴

Vic Fischer states on page 119 of

⁴ The paper was submitted to Representative Peter J. Kalamarides, Chairman of the Alaska Legislative Council with the following statement, "*Attached hereto you will find a report on the local government article of the State Constitution. The report is the one which was submitted by the Committee on Local Government to the Constitutional Convention (1955-56), but it has been revised to reflect the amendments and thinking of the Convention when the proposal was discussed and finally approved on the floor. The Committee's report and comments, and the transcript of the Convention's proceedings were used in preparing this revised report. . .*" At the time the report was submitted, two of the ten members of the Alaska Legislative Council had been delegates to the Constitutional Convention. These were Senator Frank Peratrovich, Vice Chairman of the Council, and Representative Warren A. Taylor.

Alaska's Constitutional Convention (University of Alaska Press 1975) that one of the initial principles set forth by the Convention's Committee on Local Government was that "Provision should be made for subdividing all Alaska into local units (boroughs) based on economic, geographic, social, and political factors; initially, not all need be organized."⁵

Thomas A. Morehouse and Victor Fischer wrote in Borough Government in Alaska under the heading "Organized and Unorganized Boroughs" that, "All of Alaska was to be subdivided into logical borough units. Depending on readiness and capability for government, these would be classified as organized or unorganized boroughs . . ."

Richard W. Garnett, III, wrote in a paper for the Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research that, "The local government article of the state constitution calls for the division of the state into boroughs, organized and unorganized. The language of the article presupposes plural unorganized units."⁶ The specific reference in Section 6 to 'maximum local participation and responsibility' in unorganized boroughs

indicates that manageable units encompassing communities of interest were contemplated for unorganized as well as organized boroughs. It is difficult to believe that the single unorganized borough that now exists complies with the intention expressed in the constitution."

The Local Boundary Commission expressed views consistent with this interpretation during its "Model Borough Boundary Study".⁷ For example, in the LBC's paper announcing the model borough boundary study for the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Region, the LBC stated, "Clearly, the Unorganized Borough does not meet the requirement of Article X, Section 3 of the Alaska Constitution that, 'each borough embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible.'" (August 1991, page A-2)

⁵ Vic Fischer was a Delegate to Alaska's Constitutional Convention and was also a member of the Convention's Committee on Local Government. He is widely regarded as an expert on Alaska's Constitution, particularly the local government article.

⁶ Equalization of Local Government Revenues in Alaska (ISEGR Occasional Papers, January 1973). Richard W. Garnett, III, is a former Assistant Attorney General for the State of Alaska. His remarks may have represented his personal views rather than those of the Department of Law.

⁷ The LBC and its DCRA staff began the Model Boundary study throughout the unorganized borough in mid-1989. The goal of the study was to "identify the best potential boundaries for future boroughs." The project was completed in 1992.

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

 118 North Binkley Street • Soldotna, AK 99669-7598 • Phone 907/262-5846 • Fax 907/262-9645

March 25, 1996

Senator John Torgerson
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Torgerson:

I want to applaud your efforts in introducing and bringing forth Senate Bill 280. Mandatory boroughs, as I foresee them, are a long term solution to the educational problems that exist within the state. I have supported this initiative since I took up residence in the State of Alaska seventeen years ago.

It seems only appropriate to me that all districts in the state should be treated equally. Consolidation of small districts is not only prudent in dollar savings, but it will make the Legislature look more favorably towards education. Until such time that small districts are pulled together into boroughs, I do not feel that the State Legislature will be comfortable with the educational system as it currently exists in the state.

Again, I want to thank you for sponsoring Senate Bill 280. I encourage your continued drive to make this bill a reality.

Sincerely



John K. Dahlgren, Associate Superintendent
Planning, Operations and Technology

JKD/blm

Post Office Box 384
Delta Junction, AK 99737
18 March 1996

Dear Sirs,

At the tele-conference on Mandatory Borough Formation I prefaced my comments by "We don't care how they do it in the smaller forty-eight, this is Alaska." This is more true than ever, especially in the formation of boroughs. In some places in the smaller forty-eight counties are no longer in existence and in many they are bankrupt or have been bypassed by cities or service areas. So why try to saddle Alaska with a dead dinosaur? The boroughs that have been established, mostly by legislative mandate, are very costly to the state, don't do anything and are an extra level of government bureaucracy that is totally unnecessary.

A few years back (1965), I did a study of North Star Borough and found that the borough cost the State of Alaska about five million dollars just to operate the borough. I am not talking of the functions of the borough, I'm talking of the insurance, utilities, equipment, maintenance, additional personnel that are there to keep the borough in operation but do nothing for the people. When this was extrapolated to the other boroughs in existence at that time, the total for the state was in excess of 500 million dollars. Does this number sound familiar? It should, as it is the shortfall of revenue that the past three Governors complained about each and every year.

Another thing the Delta/Deltana area is paying their fair share for the meager services that we receive. We do not tax the pipe line and the tax then goes to the state. So at seven mill tax rate this is a big amount of money. We don't really need all of the fancy frills of extra curricular activities, so we do with what we get, about 75% of what other schools get! Please note: this could be a huge savings to the state and the state economy if other schools could do the same.

Another thing - this I was told would not be appropriate for the tele-conference - What is a bunch of supposedly conservative Republican Legislators doing sounding like a bunch of ultra liberal democrats? This mandating of boroughs, especially if you are successful, could bring back a democrat legislature, as the people out in the bush in many cases cannot afford the taxes that would be placed upon them.

The proposed mandatory borough might have been a viable enterprise in 1980, but some people that could see the future of the pipeline were able to keep the borough from being formed. At present the proposed Upper Tanana Basin

Model Borough would be near bankruptcy upon formation. First almost all of the land in the new borough would be Federal Military, State, Native, religious, or educational in nature. Second, without massive infusions of money into it, it would not survive. Third, the struggling farms left over from the Agriculture Plans would be forced in to bankruptcy. Fourth, this area has one of the highest unemployment rates in the state and with the closing of Ft Greely which is the highest employer in the area, this area would be depressed by taxes so badly that it would take years to become a viable area again. So, go ahead and form the borough, this area could use the millions that it would take to keep the people in Alaska and a low level economy.

In the long run it would be better to do away with the existing boroughs and use the service areas that are already in existence in the state and implement a State wide sales tax, an income tax, or a land use tax. By land use tax, I'm not talking about property tax or school tax. For additional funding for schools the permanent fund could be of assistance. The application form could be prepared in a manner in which persons that have children in school and students themselves could be assessed a fee from their dividend to help pay for education.

So, lets bring the State of Alaska into the twentieth century by doing away with boroughs, they're dead any way, and using service areas for distributing services, they do most of the boroughs work anyway, and lastly form some lower levels of government that are not bound by taxes or rigid regulation. These fourth, fifth, sixth class cities would be the direct contact to the state agencies that make the communication of the people to the government connection. This would give the native villages and the unincorporated cities an equal standing and a more fair distribution of service.

Sincerely yours,


Paul R. Miller



STATE of ALASKA

Delta Junction Legislative Information Office

P.O. Box 1189
Room 210, Jarvis Office Center
Delta Junction, AK 99737
(907) 895-4236

Fax: (907) 895-5017

March 13, 1996

TO: Senate Community & Regional Affairs

Please accept the enclosed originals of written testimony for the Senate Community & Regional Affairs hearing that was scheduled on 3/13/96.

Copies of this testimony were transmitted by fax on 3/13/96.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tammy Renee Hall".

Tammy Renee' Hall
Information Assistant

Enclosures: 2



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the S. C. R. A.
committee name

committee on SB 380/Boroughs, dated March 13 1996

bill/ subject VOTE NO TO TAKING AWAY FREEDOM!

This bill is another attempt at complete control. It's another way for the State to grab what does not belong to them and never dial. It appears that the legislature does not want people to be Free men so it helps its Master (Washington D.C.) Senator to destroy Sovereignty and the Republic. IF this is not true then why do all judges, attorneys, and elected officials in America take two oaths of office? IF there are two entities for two oaths, then there must be two sets of rules or laws framed to give allegiance to.

THIS BILL IS ANOTHER CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD BILL TO STEAL FROM THE PEOPLE AND GIVE TO AN GREEDY MARXIST SYSTEM. People were not intended to give up their birthright to those who claim it is for the betterment of the people. NOT!

Every government program that has ever been undertaken or planned has been a total failure. All the programs are riddled with fraud, incompetence, deceit, red tape, inefficiency, ineffectiveness, and other problems. THE MORE government spends to help the worse things get.

The more the government talks about balancing the budget the more it spends. This legislature and the legislature in Washington D.C. wants to bring all resources under its control. THIS IS USURY and the BIBLE FORBIDS USURY. It appears that the judges, police, attorneys, politicians, and bureaucrats are all working to protect their system. They don't care about the people, they develop more ways to steal from the people, by mistending them into believing its for their good. It appears the only ones who will benefit are those who follow the BEAST SYSTEM. It sure isn't the ones being lied to. Has it ever dawned on the bureaucrats, legislature that people don't want taxes, don't want to be in a borough to be controlled and dictated to? Has it occurred to you that people want their unalienable God given rights and that God never gave us permission to have dominion over one another? Has it dawned on you that their are people who are trying to take back their birthright to repossess the land which is their right, but taken away by Constructive Fraud and laws meant to put people in servitude bondage and slavery? Has it dawned on any of you that when people discover the lies and Constructive Fraud told and committed that you who believe you would the power may be tried for TREASON and SEDITION for not upholding your oath of office? This condition of inequity or iniquity is mandatory servitude brought on by Constructive Fraud which looks like this: Corporations, Government, Man, Creations, Our Creator.

But it should look like this: Our Creator creations, man, Government, Corporations. WE THE PEOPLE DO NOT WANT TO BE PART OF THE CORPORATION! THE right to property does not come from the state. It comes from the creator. The state did not create the earth, thus the state cannot claim ownership to the land. THE people can. To acquire and to own property is not just a mere American right, but a God-given undeniable right. All rights are God-given rights and are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. Property taxes and etc are designed to keep people under control. Quit trying to steal WE THE PEOPLES SUSTINANCE through evil legislation.

Restoration of rights without prejudice under UCC 1-207

Signed:

Jessie Marie Phlips

Testifier

Concerned Sovereign Citizens

Representing (Optional)

Fourth Judicial District % P.O. Box 594

Address

Delta Junction, Alaska Republic

Phone No. 907-895-4505

The people are not created by the state, but corporations are. The state does not own the people to be free; the people tell the state that they are free. The people surjoin to their Creator and are endowed at birth by their creator with certain undeniable rights (Declaration of Independence). Rights are property of the common law guaranteed by the United States Constitution. Rights are superior to government, as the Constitution is the supreme law of the land.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SCRA

committee on SB 250, dated 2-13-96 committee name

bill/ subject

lets look at the advantages of having a borough. We will get the opportunity of supporting another government. We will get the opportunity to pay our assembly members. We will get the opportunity to pay for public worker and another police force, after all who will enforce all these new contracts we will have the opportunity to comply to. We will have the opportunity to build new monuments like a public works building, jail, community center and library, New School etc... Now lets look at where the revenue for all these conveniences will come from.

The Regional AFFAIR Surveyed Delta and said we need 1000 people to support a borough. It said we had approximately 3,000 people, we ask them how they got there numbers, they said from the Dividend. We asked them how many were military they said approximately 1500. Military personell usually dont pay taxes as they leave at the end of there term. We ask them how many they had figured was per family, they dont know I would say approximately 4, and out of those 4 I would say 2 are working. I would say simple math that brings the 1500 down to 750 to pay taxes. We ask them how many of those are retired or on fixed income they didnt know. I figure approximately 200, now that leaves 550 to pay for all these opportunity we will have to support this bondage slavery boy are we going to have fun.

In my opinion putting a borough on Delta is a monkey on our backs that can only turn to the State and jump on them and the State will end up supporting another government and holding the bag in the end.

I ask you this, under what authority do you have to force us in a borough.

Revocation of right without prejudice
under UCC 1-207

Signed:

[Signature]

Testifier

Concerned Citizen

Representing (Optional)
Fourth Judicial District C/O P.O. Box 1059

Address
Delta Junction Alaska Republic

Phone No. 995 4805

APR 28 1996 08:23
Alden & Frances Gagnon
P.O. Box MYK # 137
Glennallen, AK. 99588

19960322092
May Creek, AK.
March 22, 1996

Dear Senator Torgerson

Regarding your proposed Senate Bill # 280 (CRA), we are oppose to any mandatory incorporation of new boroughs in the unorganized boroughs.

Very little tax base in most of the bush areas of the State of Alaska. We have old time neighbors that live on Permanent Fund income and energy subsidy grants. These monies often times are all they have as an income. Not much fat in the bush that I know of.

You start taxing the bush and you'll find many bush residents forced of their land and into towns and cities, so that they can also get on welfare. We have no economic base, we have very little appertained to make a living out this way, from my extensive travels in bush areas of Alaska this is the norm. We also have few if any skills that would make us a living in towns and cities.

If this bill is passed you'll have half the bush residents in town on state and federal dole. Truth of the matter, we can't afford to live in the bush and pay borough tax's for services we don't need or want. Services that are almost impossible perform economically. With the exception of large private investments, mines, pipelines, tourist facilities, I see no tax base for most of rural Alaska.

This is not a good bill for the state or rural Alaska. This bill if in acted will cost State of Alaska and it's rural residents big troubles, time and monies. Their's no Fat in the bush, believe me. You'll find the Fat in urban areas of the state.

Sincerely,

Al & Fran Gagnon

SENATE BILL # 280 (CRA)

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

OIL & GAS, CHAIRMAN
LABOR & COMMERCE, VICE CHAIRMAN
ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION REVIEW, VICE CHAIRMAN
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES, MEMBER
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, MEMBER



INTERIM
710 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 640
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
PHONE (907) 258-8191
FAX (907) 258-2016

SESSION
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
PHONE: (907) 465-4068
FAX: (907) 465-2040

Representative Norman Rokeberg

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator John Torgerson, Chair
Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Norman Rokeberg

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Norman", written over the printed name of Representative Norman Rokeberg.

DATE: April 3, 1996

SUBJECT: Establishing Mandatory Boroughs

I have attached a copy of a letter of support for mandatory boroughs. Mrs. Yerkes is absolutely right about the inequities between Alaska citizens within a borough boundary and those individuals residing in the unincorporated areas of the state.

I hope your bill on boroughs is moving faster than mine.

Attachment

March 25, 1996

The Hon. Drue Pearce, President
The Alaska Senate
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Hon. Gail Phillips, Speaker
The Alaska House of Representatives
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

**SUBJECT: HB 250 - REQUIRING UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
AREAS TO INCORPORATE**

It is with a great deal of disappointment that I write to you about the lack of progress of HB 250. This bill, introduced more than a year ago, still appears to be a long way from enactment. Although I understand the politics and pressures behind the lassitude, I am surprised that the legislative body, as a whole, has apparently succumbed to this pressure.

I live in a remote area of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, more than 50 miles from a road. I am taxed at a rate in excess of 14 mils and receive absolutely no services from the taxing authority. I choose to live where I live and I ask for no services. But, I am aware of the following:

☛ I am taxed for services which residents of the unorganized borough receive from the State with no contribution being made by the receivers of those services.

☛ My taxes are higher than they would be if the State treated all its residents--inside and outside incorporated areas--equally. For example, schools in the unorganized borough are fully funded by the State. I pay more than 12 mils for a marginally adequate school located more than 25 miles from my door--with no transportation system between the two. My taxes would be lower if the State treated all of its residents as equal partners in this union.

☛ I am precluded from receiving some services that I would receive if I were in the unorganized borough. The State provides services to residents of the unorganized borough that it does not provide within incorporated municipalities. Those same services are not provided to me by the Mat-Su Borough because of the prohibitive cost associated with providing those services to remote locations within its boundaries.

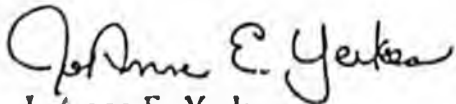
☛ The State has adopted a position disallowing remote areas of an organized municipality receiving no services from detaching and reverting to unorganized borough

The Hon. Drue Pearce
The Hon. Gail Phillips
March 25, 1996
Page 2

status. While this position would seem to support a philosophical position that all areas of the State should be organized into some form of local government entity, the State continues to avoid acting in a manner which would lead to such an eventuality.

HB 250 addresses an issue and seeks to correct inequities ignored since Statehood. Not only would enactment of the bill greatly assist the State in resolving its fiscal crisis, it would guarantee rights of citizens as promised by the State Constitution. To continue to disallow detachments while delaying enactment of this legislation is a flagrant violation of the State Constitution.

I urge you to take the measures necessary to act responsibly and in the best interests of all Alaskans by addressing this inequity as a priority measure in the remaining days of this session. If I can provide assistance in any way, please let me know.



JoAnne E. Yerkes
P. O. Box 36
Skwentna, AK 99667

cc: Norm Rokeberg

April 12, 1996

The Hon. Senators John Torgerson, Rick Halford,
Dave Donley, Randy Phillips & Lyda Green
The Alaska Senate
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

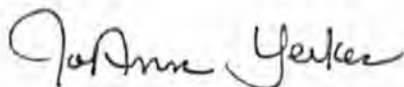
**SUBJECT: SB 280 - MANDATORY INCORPORATION OF UNORGANIZED
AREAS OF STATE**

Dear Senators:

Enclosed is a letter I recently sent to President Drue Pearce regarding HB 250. I was unaware at the time that there was a similar bill, SB 280, before the Senate.

I understand that this legislative session is drawing to a close and that your plates are full. However, I am hoping that you will enact SB 280 in the time remaining as too much time has past already in perpetuating the inequities inherent in the current system.

Sincerely,



JoAnne E. Yerkes
P. O. Box 36
Skwentna, AK 99667

Enclosures

March 25, 1996

The Hon. Drue Pearce, President
The Alaska Senate
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Hon. Gail Phillips, Speaker
The Alaska House of Representatives
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

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☛ My taxes are higher than they would be if the State treated all its residents--inside and outside incorporated areas--equally. For example, schools in the unorganized borough are fully funded by the State. I pay more than 12 mils for a marginally adequate school located more than 25 miles from my door--with no transportation system between the two. My taxes would be lower if the State treated all of its residents as equal partners in this union.

☛ I am precluded from receiving some services that I would receive if I were in the unorganized borough. The State provides services to residents of the unorganized borough that it does not provide within incorporated municipalities. Those same services are not provided to me by the Mat-Su Borough because of the prohibitive cost associated with providing those services to remote locations within its boundaries.

☛ The State has adopted a position disallowing remote areas of an organized municipality receiving no services from detaching and reverting to unorganized borough

The Hon. Drue Pearce
The Hon. Gail Phillips
March 25, 1996
Page 2

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HB 250 addresses an issue and seeks to correct inequities ignored since Statehood. Not only would enactment of the bill greatly assist the State in resolving its fiscal crisis, it would guarantee rights of citizens as promised by the State Constitution. To continue to disallow detachments while delaying enactment of this legislation is a flagrant violation of the State Constitution.

I urge you to take the measures necessary to act responsibly and in the best interests of all Alaskans by addressing this inequity as a priority measure in the remaining days of this session. If I can provide assistance in any way, please let me know.

JoAnne E. Yerkes
P. O. Box 36
Skwentna, AK 99667

cc: Norm Rokeberg

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

 48 North Binkley Street • Soldotna, AK 99669-7598 • Phone 907/262-5846 • Fax 907/262-9645

March 25, 1996

Senator John Torgerson
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Torgerson:

I want to applaud your efforts in introducing and bringing forth Senate Bill 280. Mandatory boroughs, as I foresee them, are a long term solution to the educational problems that exist within the state. I have supported this initiative since I took up residence in the State of Alaska seventeen years ago.

It seems only appropriate to me that all districts in the state should be treated equally. Consolidation of small districts is not only prudent in dollar savings, but it will make the Legislature look more favorably towards education. Until such time that small districts are pulled together into boroughs, I do not feel that the State Legislature will be comfortable with the educational system as it currently exists in the state.

Again, I want to thank you for sponsoring Senate Bill 280. I encourage your continued drive to make this bill a reality.

Sincerely,



John K. Dahlgren, Associate Superintendent
Planning, Operations and Technology

JKD/blm

Alaska State Legislature

Committee Chair
Community & Regional Affairs

Committee Vice-Chair
Labor & Commerce

Committee Membership
Legislative Council



District Address:
145 Main St. Loop; Suite 226
Kenai, AK 99611
(907) 283-2690; fax 283-9267

Session Address:
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-2828; fax 465-4779

Senator John Torgerson

Sioux Plummer, Mayor
City of Skagway

Fax: 983-2713

Following are the work draft of CS for SB 280, the sponsor statement, and the page from the Model Borough Boundary report that pertains to the city of Skagway.

The only thing that SB 280 does is to mandate the organization of the unorganized borough. The intent of this legislation is to assure that the entire state becomes part of an organized borough.

According to the Local Boundary Commission, Skagway could either be annexed into the Haines Borough, or it could incorporate as its own borough (it may make sense to form a unified borough to avoid having two separate government entities within one small area).

As I told you on the phone, any annexation proposal would need to be presented by the Local Boundary Commission to the Legislature which would then have 45 days to act upon it.

I apologize for the delay in getting this to you, and hope you receive it in time for your meeting.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Deb Davidson".

Deb Davidson
Committee Aide
Senate Community & Regional Affairs

Alaska State Legislature

Committee Chair
Community & Regional Affairs

Committee Vice-Chair
Labor & Commerce

Committee Membership
Legislative Council



District Address:
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Senator John Torgerson

SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

March 15, 1996

MS. Jan Tronrud
P.O. Box 194
Skagway, Alaska 99840

Dear Ms. Tronrud:

Enclosed is a copy of Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 280 (CRA) which passed out of the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee Wednesday, March 13, 1996. The legislation is now awaiting scheduling in the Senate State Affairs Committee.

Please call if you have any questions or would like additional information

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Deb Davidson".

Deb Davidson
Committee Aide

SB

287

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral

DATE: 2/9/96

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/22/96
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

The Community & Regional Affairs Committee considered SB 287

Relating to the unincorporated community capital project matching grant program.

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS SB 287 (CRA)
- 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 DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>					
<i>[Signature]</i>					
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓	CHAIR:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
<i>Comm & Reg'l Affairs</i>	<i>2/9/96</i>		<i>42.7</i>

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*Include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 287(CRA)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR TORGERSON

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the unincorporated community capital project matching grant
 2 program; and providing for an effective date

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. AS 37.06.020(b) is amended to read:

5 (b) The unincorporated community capital project matching grant fund is
 6 established in the department and consists of appropriations to the fund. Appropriations
 7 to the fund do not lapse except as provided in (h) of this section. The money in the fund
 8 is held by the department in custody under this subsection for each unincorporated
 9 community eligible for an allocation under this subsection. The department shall
 10 establish an individual grant account within the fund for each eligible unincorporated
 11 community [THAT WAS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE STATE AID UNDER
 12 AS 29.60.140 DURING THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR]. As provided in this
 13 subsection, each fiscal year the department shall allocate, to the individual grant
 14 accounts, appropriations to the fund. An unincorporated community is eligible for an
 15 allocation in a fiscal year if the requirements of (d) are met and the community was

1 a place in the state in which 25 or more individuals resided as a social unit
2 [ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE STATE AID UNDER AS 29.60.140] during the preceding
3 fiscal year. The department shall credit interest earned on money in an individual grant
4 account to that account. Except as provided in (c) of this section, the amount allocated
5 under this subsection to an individual grant account in a fiscal year is the amount
6 needed to fund the projects presented to the legislature under (e) of this section
7 [DETERMINED BY DIVIDING THE TOTAL AMOUNT APPROPRIATED TO THE
8 FUND DURING THAT FISCAL YEAR BY THE NUMBER OF UNINCORPORATED
9 COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR AN ALLOCATION DURING THAT FISCAL
10 YEAR].

11 * Sec. 2. AS 37.06.020(c) is amended to read:

12 (c) A maximum [MINIMUM] of \$25,000 may [SHALL] be allocated to each
13 eligible unincorporated community's grant account each fiscal year under (b) of this
14 section. If appropriations are not sufficient to fully fund the [MINIMUM] amount for
15 each eligible unincorporated community, the amount appropriated shall be allocated on
16 a pro rata basis [EQUALLY] among the eligible unincorporated communities. If
17 appropriations exceed the amount necessary to fully fund the amount for each
18 eligible unincorporated community, the excess amount lapses into the general fund.

19 * Sec. 3. AS 37.06.020(d) is amended to read:

20 (d) The department shall designate, in each eligible unincorporated community,
21 a [AN INCORPORATED] nonprofit corporation [ENTITY] or a Native village council
22 that agrees to receive and spend grant money allocated to the unincorporated
23 community's individual grant account under (b) of this section. If the community is
24 located in a borough or a unified municipality, the department may only designate
25 the entity that has been approved by the assembly and the department must have
26 written evidence of that approval. If there is more than one qualified entity in a
27 community in the unorganized borough, the department shall designate the entity that
28 the department finds most qualified to make draws from that unincorporated
29 community's individual grant account and spend the money. If there is no qualified
30 [INCORPORATED] nonprofit corporation [ENTITY] or Native village council in an
31 unincorporated community that will agree to receive and spend money allocated to the
32 community under (b) of this section, draws may not be made from the unincorporated

1 community's individual grant account and the amount allocated to the account lapses into
2 the general fund. An entity qualifies for designation under this subsection only if it

3 (1) was formed to serve a public or civic purpose;

4 (2) is registered and in good standing with the Department of
5 Commerce and Economic Development if it is a nonprofit corporation;

6 (3) agrees to use the grant money for a public purpose;

7 (4) provides the residents of the community with a public facility or
8 service;

9 (5) has held a public meeting to give residents of the community the
10 opportunity to express their preferences and ideas for use of the grant money; and

11 (6) agrees to make a facility provided with grant money available to
12 every person in the community.

13 * Sec. 4. AS 37.06.020(e) is amended to read:

14 (e) By October 1 of each fiscal year, the [INCORPORATED] nonprofit
15 corporation [ENTITY] or Native village council designated by the department under (d)
16 of this section shall submit to the governor a prioritized list of capital projects and
17 estimated costs to be financed with money from the community's individual grant
18 account established under (b) of this section. The list must include the amount and
19 source of the local share required by AS 37.06.030. If the community is located in a
20 borough or unified municipality, the list is subject to approval of the assembly and
21 must be accompanied by written evidence of that approval. The governor shall
22 include in the capital improvements program presented to the legislature under
23 AS 37.07.060 the projects submitted by designated entities under this subsection that the
24 governor recommends for funding. If, in the capital improvements program, the
25 governor includes projects in other than the priority order submitted by a designated
26 entity, the governor shall provide the legislature with a written statement of the reasons
27 for that action.

28 * Sec. 5. AS 37.06.020(h) is amended to read:

29 (h) An entity designated by the department under (d) of this section shall repay
30 to the department money it has drawn from an unincorporated community's individual
31 grant account if substantial, ongoing work on the project is not started within four
32 [FIVE] years after the effective date of the appropriation from which the draw is funded.

1 Money repaid shall be deposited into the general fund. Money from an allocation to an
2 unincorporated community's individual grant account that has not been drawn out by a
3 designated entity within four [FIVE] years after the effective date of the appropriation
4 from which the allocation is funded lapses into the general fund.

5 * Sec. 6. AS 37.06.030(b) is amended to read:

6 (b) For each draw made by an entity [OR COUNCIL] under AS 37.06.020, the
7 nonprofit corporation [INCORPORATED ENTITY] or Native village council that
8 makes the draw shall contribute a local share of the cost of the capital project for which
9 the draw is made. The amount of the local share for an unincorporated community
10 in a borough or unified municipality is the amount of the local share for that
11 borough or unified municipality as calculated under (a) of this section. The amount
12 of the local share for an unincorporated community in the unorganized borough
13 equals the local share percentage as calculated under (1) of this subsection, divided by
14 the state share percentage as calculated under (2) of this subsection, multiplied by the
15 amount of the draw. For purposes of this subsection,

16 (1) the local share percentage is five percent;

17 (2) the state share percentage equals one minus the local share
18 percentage;

19 (3) the local share may be satisfied from (A) federal or local money; (B)
20 labor, materials, or equipment used directly in the construction of the project, or land,
21 including land transferred by the state; the department shall determine the value of a
22 contribution under this subparagraph; (C) money from another nonstate source; (D)
23 money received by the unincorporated community under AS 29.60.010 - 29.60.375; or
24 (E) money obtained from the sale or lease of land or other assets transferred by the state;
25 except as provided in this paragraph, the local share may not be satisfied with money
26 from, or with the portion of an asset that was obtained with money from, an
27 appropriation, allocation, entitlement, grant, or other payment from the state.

28 * Sec. 7. TRANSITION. Notwithstanding AS 37.06.020(h) as amended by sec. 5 of this Act,
29 money from an allocation deposited into an unincorporated community's individual grant account
30 before the effective date of sec. 5 must be repaid or lapse in accordance with AS 37.06.020(h)
31 as it read immediately before the effective date of sec. 5.

32 * Sec. 8. This Act takes effect July 1, 1996.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: CS SB 287 (CRA)

Revision Date: 4/15/96 Dept. Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
 Title: An Act relating to the unincorporated community capital project matching grant program;... BRU: Administration and Support
 Sponsor: Senator Torgerson Component: Administrative Services
 Requestor: Senate C&RA COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 684

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES	42.7	43.9	45.3	46.6	48.1	49.6
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	42.7	43.9	45.3	46.6	48.1	49.6

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
Revenue Fund Source	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	42.7	43.9	45.3	46.6	48.1	49.6
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	42.7	43.9	45.3	46.6	48.1	49.6

Estimate of current year (FY 96) impact: \$ none

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Based on the definition of communities eligible for program participation under this legislation, the Department assumes approximately 60 additional unincorporated communities could participate. The program provides for a \$25,000 match for each unincorporated participant. Therefore, an additional \$1,500,000 would be needed to fully fund the unincorporated element of the amended Capital Match Program administered by the Department. However, it is our understanding that either the additional required funds would be re-allocated to the Department from the municipal element of the program administered by the Department of Administration or the unincorporated program funding level would be held at the level required (continued next page)

Prepared By: Remond Henderson, Director *Remond Henderson* Phone: 465-4708
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 4/15/96
 Approved by Commissioner: Mike Irwin *Mike Irwin* Date: 4/15/96
 Agency: Mike Irwin, Dept. of Community & Reg. Affairs

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Revision Date: 4/15/96 Dept. Affected: Community & Regional Affairs

ANALYSIS CONTINUED:

before the addition of the 60 new communities (\$1.7 million). The latter case would result in a pro-rating of each unincorporated community's share from \$25,000 down to \$13,281. In either case, there would be zero net fiscal impact to the general fund with regard to funding the Capital Match Program under the proposed amendment.

The addition of 60 new participants in the unincorporated community Capital Match Program administered by the Department will translate into increased burdens of grant tracking and community assistance for the agency. Existing staff would not be able to absorb the increased work load. The Department feels these additional duties could only be absorbed by a new grant administration position. Therefore, a Grants Administrator I (range 13) with full-time funding is included in the fiscal note. It is important that full funding be attached due to the imminent general fund reductions to the component.

9-LS1642VF

Cook

3/20/96

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 287(CRA)**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA****NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION****BY THE SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR TORGERSON

A BILL**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 "An Act relating to the unincorporated community capital project matching grant
2 program; and providing for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. AS 37.06.020(b) is amended to read:

5 (b) The unincorporated community capital project matching grant fund is
6 established in the department and consists of appropriations to the fund. Appropriations
7 to the fund do not lapse except as provided in (h) of this section. The money in the fund
8 is held by the department in custody under this subsection for each unincorporated
9 community eligible for an allocation under this subsection. The department shall
10 establish an individual grant account within the fund for each eligible unincorporated
11 community [THAT WAS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE STATE AID UNDER
12 AS 29.60.140 DURING THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR]. As provided in this
13 subsection, each fiscal year the department shall allocate, to the individual grant
14 accounts, appropriations to the fund. An unincorporated community is eligible for an
15 allocation in a fiscal year if the requirements of (d) are met and the community was

1 a place in the state in which 25 or more individuals resided as a social unit
2 [ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE STATE AID UNDER AS 29.60.140] during the preceding
3 fiscal year. The department shall credit interest earned on money in an individual grant
4 account to that account. Except as provided in (c) of this section, the amount allocated
5 under this subsection to an individual grant account in a fiscal year is the amount
6 needed to fund the projects presented to the legislature under (e) of this section
7 [DETERMINED BY DIVIDING THE TOTAL AMOUNT APPROPRIATED TO THE
8 FUND DURING THAT FISCAL YEAR BY THE NUMBER OF UNINCORPORATED
9 COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR AN ALLOCATION DURING THAT FISCAL
10 YEAR].

11 * Sec. 2. AS 37.06.020(c) is amended to read:

12 (c) A maximum [MINIMUM] of \$25,000 may [SHALL] be allocated to each
13 eligible unincorporated community's grant account each fiscal year under (b) of this
14 section. If appropriations are not sufficient to fully fund the [MINIMUM] amount for
15 each eligible unincorporated community, the amount appropriated shall be allocated on
16 a pro rata basis [EQUALLY] among the eligible unincorporated communities. If
17 appropriations exceed the amount necessary to fully fund the amount for each
18 eligible unincorporated community, the excess amount lapses into the general fund.

19 * Sec. 3. AS 37.06.020(d) is amended to read:

20 (d) The department shall designate, in each eligible unincorporated community,
21 a [AN INCORPORATED] nonprofit corporation [ENTITY] or a Native village council
22 that agrees to receive and spend grant money allocated to the unincorporated
23 community's individual grant account under (b) of this section. If the community is
24 located in a borough or a unified municipality, the department may only designate
25 the entity that has been approved by the assembly and the department must have
26 written evidence of that approval. If there is more than one qualified entity in a
27 community in the unorganized borough, the department shall designate the entity that
28 the department finds most qualified to make draws from that unincorporated
29 community's individual grant account and spend the money. If there is no qualified
30 [INCORPORATED] nonprofit corporation [ENTITY] or Native village council in an
31 unincorporated community that will agree to receive and spend money allocated to the
32 community under (b) of this section, draws may not be made from the unincorporated

1 community's individual grant account and the amount allocated to the account lapses into
2 the general fund. An entity qualifies for designation under this subsection only if it

3 (1) was formed to serve a public or civic purpose;

4 (2) is registered and in good standing with the Department of
5 Commerce and Economic Development if it is a nonprofit corporation;

6 (3) agrees to use the grant money for a public purpose;

7 (4) provides the residents of the community with a public facility or
8 service;

9 (5) has held a public meeting to give residents of the community the
10 opportunity to express their preferences and ideas for use of the grant money; and

11 (6) agrees to make a facility provided with grant money available to
12 every person in the community.

13 * Sec. 4. AS 37.06.020(e) is amended to read:

14 (e) By October 1 of each fiscal year, the [INCORPORATED] nonprofit
15 corporation [ENTITY] or Native village council designated by the department under (d)
16 of this section shall submit to the governor a prioritized list of capital projects and
17 estimated costs to be financed with money from the community's individual grant
18 account established under (b) of this section. The list must include the amount and
19 source of the local share required by AS 37.06.030. If the community is located in a
20 borough or unified municipality, the list is subject to approval of the assembly and
21 must be accompanied by written evidence of that approval. The governor shall
22 include in the capital improvements program presented to the legislature under
23 AS 37.07.060 the projects submitted by designated entities under this subsection that the
24 governor recommends for funding. If, in the capital improvements program, the
25 governor includes project in other than the priority order submitted by a designated
26 entity, the governor shall provide the legislature with a written statement of the reasons
27 for that action.

28 * Sec. 5. AS 37.06.020(h) is amended to read:

29 (h) An entity designated by the department under (d) of this section shall repay
30 to the department money it has drawn from an unincorporated community's individual
31 grant account if substantial, ongoing work on the project is not started within three
32 [FIVE] years after the effective date of the appropriation from which the draw is funded.

1 Money repaid shall be deposited into the general fund. Money from an allocation to an
2 unincorporated community's individual grant account that has not been drawn out by a
3 designated entity within three [FIVE] years after the effective date of the appropriation
4 from which the allocation is funded lapses into the general fund.

5 * Sec. 6. AS 37.06.030(b) is amended to read:

6 (b) For each draw made by an entity [OR COUNCIL] under AS 37.06.020, the
7 nonprofit corporation [INCORPORATED ENTITY] or Native village council that
8 makes the draw shall contribute a local share of the cost of the capital project for which
9 the draw is made. The amount of the local share for an unincorporated community
10 in a borough or unified municipality is the amount of the local share for that
11 borough or unified municipality as calculated under (a) of this section. The amount
12 of the local share for an unincorporated community in the unorganized borough
13 equals the local share percentage as calculated under (1) of this subsection, divided by
14 the state share percentage as calculated under (2) of this subsection, multiplied by the
15 amount of the draw. For purposes of this subsection,

16 (1) the local share percentage is five percent;

17 (2) the state share percentage equals one minus the local share
18 percentage;

19 (3) the local share may be satisfied from (A) federal or local money; (B)
20 labor, materials, or equipment used directly in the construction of the project, or land,
21 including land transferred by the state; the department shall determine the value of a
22 contribution under this subparagraph; (C) money from another nonstate source; (D)
23 money received by the unincorporated community under AS 29.60.010 - 29.60.375; or
24 (E) money obtained from the sale or lease of land or other assets transferred by the state;
25 except as provided in this paragraph, the local share may not be satisfied with money
26 from, or with the portion of an asset that was obtained with money from, an
27 appropriation, allocation, entitlement, grant, or other payment from the state.

28 * Sec. 7. TRANSITION. Notwithstanding AS 37.06.020(h) as amended by sec. 5 of this Act,
29 money from an allocation deposited into an unincorporated community's individual grant account
30 before the effective date of sec. 5 must be repaid or lapse in accordance with AS 37.06.020(h)
31 as it read immediately before the effective date of sec. 5.

32 * Sec. 8. This Act takes effect July 1, 1996.

Alaska State Legislature

Committee Chair
Community & Regional Affairs

Committee Vice-Chair
Labor & Commerce

Committee Membership
Legislative Council



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Senator John Torgerson

SENATE BILL 287 SPONSOR STATEMENT

The purpose of the capital project matching grant programs is to "(1) provide a capital project funding system that is equitable to municipalities and unincorporated communities throughout the state; (2) enhance the role of communities in initiating and prioritizing the construction of capital projects; (3) encourage a sense of local ownership in capital projects by requiring local participation . . . ; and (4) improve the process for making grants for capital projects by providing a more orderly and thoughtful planning process that involves the local community, the executive branch, and the legislature." There are two programs within the capital matching grant program: The Municipal Capital Project Matching Grant Program, and the Unincorporated Community Matching Grant Program.

Senate Bill 287 revises the Unincorporated Community Capital Project Matching Grant Program to include unincorporated communities located within organized boroughs.

Currently when these communities want a capital project, they must first convince their borough that the project is of higher priority than those which may benefit the entire borough, and are of higher priority than projects for other communities within that borough. Once the project is placed on the borough's list of priority projects, it must then survive the State process.

This legislation allows unincorporated communities to directly apply for a capital projects matching grant provided that the project and the administering agency qualify on the same terms as unincorporated communities in the unorganized borough, obtain the approval of their borough assembly, and are able to provide the local share requirement.

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 287 SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Section 1: Amends AS 37.06.020(b) to include any unincorporated community which meets the requirements of AS 37.06.020(d) and was a place in which 25 or more individuals resided as a social unit; deletes reference to revenue sharing statute.

States that funds will be allocated to community accounts based on the cost of projects requested.

Section 2: Amends AS 37.06.020(c) to read that a maximum of \$25,000 may be allocated to each eligible unincorporated community's account in a fiscal year. If the appropriation to the fund is not sufficient to fully fund the amount for each account, allocations will be pro rated. If the appropriation is more than what is necessary to fully fund the individual allocations, the excess lapses into the general fund.

Section 3: Amends AS 37.06.020(d) to require that a nonprofit corporation or Native village council must meet the following qualifications to administer the grant funds received:

- was formed to serve a public or civic purpose
- is registered and in good standing with the Department of Commerce & Economic Development if it is a nonprofit corporation;
- agrees to use the grant money for a public purpose
- provides the residents of a community with a public facility or service
- has held a public meeting to give residents the opportunity to express their preferences and ideas for use of the grant money; and
- agrees to make the facility provided with grant money available to every person in the community.

Requires a borough assembly's written approval of the administering nonprofit corporation for unincorporated communities located within its boundaries.

Section 4: Amends AS 37.06.010(e) to require that written assembly approval must accompany an unincorporated community's list of requested projects for communities within its boundaries.

Section 5: Amends AS 37.06.020(h) to change the lapse date from five years to three for projects that do not have substantial, ongoing work being done.

Section 6: Amends AS 37.06.030(b) to state that the local share for an unincorporated community located within a borough is calculated the same as for that borough.

Section 7: Provides a transition period so that funds currently in communities' accounts must be repaid or lapse under the five year provision.

Comparison of the Unincorporated Community Project Matching Grant Program with Changes made by CS SB 287

CURRENT PROGRAM

CSSB 287

Participants

Unincorporated communities in the unorganized borough who were eligible to participate in the revenue sharing program the preceding year

Any unincorporated community in the state that meets the definition of a social unit of 25 or more and have a qualifying entity to administer the funds

Funding

One appropriation divided evenly among all eligible participants regardless of whether they have requested a project. Minimum allocation is \$25,000.

One appropriation allocated to individual communities based upon the amount of the project requested, up to a maximum of \$25,000 per year

Entity Qualifications

Nonprofit entity or Native village council that meets the standards currently in regulation for the revenue sharing program.

Same qualifications except that the basic qualifications are in statute. The DCRA has the ability to adopt regulations to further clarify and define them.

DCRA determines the entity's eligibility. The department determines the most qualified if there is more than one in a community

DCRA determines the entity's eligibility. Entities for communities within boroughs must also obtain their assembly's written designation and approval

Grant Request Procedure

Unincorporated community submits prioritized list of projects including estimated costs and source of local share.

Procedure is the same, however communities within boroughs must obtain written assembly approval of the list of projects

Grant Approval

Governor places list in capital budget request, with appropriations from the individual accounts. If project is approved, the appropriation stands, if not approved, it is deleted by the legislature in the appropriation process.

This process does not change.

Allocation of Funds

Money is allocated to a community account regardless of whether there is a project requested or if the requested project requires less funding than the allocation. Communities may keep the excess funds in their accounts for up to five years.

Money is allocated to a community account based on the amount of the project requested, up to a maximum of \$25,000 each year. Only the amount of the project requested may go into the account. If a project is not requested, the community receives no funds.

Lapse of Funds

Communities have five years in which to start substantial, ongoing work on an approved project. If this is not done, or if a project is not requested in that time, the funds in the community's account lapses into the general fund

Communities have three years in which to start substantial, ongoing work.

Local Contribution Required

The percentage used for calculating the required local contribution is 5 percent

The percentage used for calculating the required local contribution for communities in the unorganized borough is 5 percent. Local share requirements for communities within boroughs are calculated using the borough's percentage (normally 30 percent)

Project Request

FY97 Capital Matching Grants

Community	Entity (Do not include in legislation)	Project	State Funds	E.D.
Akiachak	Akiachak IRA Council	Repair Akiachak Townsite (water, sewer, roads)	\$25,000	39
Arctic Village	Arctic Village Traditional Council	Bulk Fuel Tank Farm-Phase II	\$25,000	36
Beaver	Beaver Tribal Village Council	Construction Mgmt for Multi-Purpose Bldg.	\$25,000	36
Birch Creek	Birch Creek Village Council	Community Health Center Improvements	\$25,000	36
Central	Circle District Historical Society	Finish Interior of Addition to Museum	\$8,000	36
		Computer w/Visual Access for use by Public	\$10,000	
		Landscaping of Museum Road & Parking Lot	\$7,000	
Chalkyitsik	Chalkyitsik Village Council	New Council Office Building	\$25,000	36
Chenega Bay	Chenega Bay IRA Council	Water Room/Holding Tank Upgrade	\$25,000	35
		Metal Public Safety Garage	\$25,000	
Chistochina	Chistochina Village Council	Water Building Repairs/EMS Shed	\$25,000	36
Chitina	Chitina Village Council	Pedestrian Pathway	\$25,000	36
Circle	Circle Civic Community Assoc.		\$79,441	36
Copper Center	Native Village Kluti-Kaah		\$52,711	36
Crooked Creek	Crooked Creek Traditional Council	Equipment Repair	\$25,000	36
Deltana	Deltana Community Corporation		* \$24,996	35
Dot Lake Services	Dot Lake Services, Inc.	Community Building	\$27,710	36
Dot Lake Village	Dot Lake Village Council	Village Recreational Facilities Upgrade	\$19,950	36
Eagle Village	Eagle Village Council	Renovation of Community Hall	* \$15,000	36
		Purchase Hauling Vehicle (Garbage)	\$9,996	
Edna Bay	Edna Bay Community Association	Road Construction, Access & Maintenance	\$13,750	5
		Dock/Harbor Maintenance & Improvement	\$10,000	
Elfin Cove	Elfin Cove Community Council		\$25,000	5
Evansville	Evansville Village Council	Multi-use Community Center	\$25,000	36
Four Mile Road	Four Mile Road Community Council	Road Stabilization	\$25,000	36
Gakona	Gakona Village Council		\$79,441	35
Glennallen	Glennallen-Copper Valley Library Assoc.	Building Expansion and Renovation	\$25,589	35
Gulkana	Gulkana Village Council	Village Council Office Building	\$25,000	36
Gustavus	Gustavus Community Council	On-going Projects	\$25,000	5
Healy Lake	Healy Lake Traditional Council		\$25,000	36
Hollis	Hollis Community Council	Clark Bay Dr. & Island View Dr. Completion	\$25,000	5
		Canoe Pass Road - Pioneer 1500 linear feet	\$25,000	
		Peninsula Dr & Island View Dr. Road work	\$25,000	
Hyder	Hyder Community Association, Inc.		\$25,000	1
Kenny Lake	Kenny Lake Community League	Fire Department Building Repair	\$14,000	35
		Library Repair	\$11,000	
Kipnuk	Kipnuk Village Council	House Moving Trailer	\$25,000	39
Klukwan	Klukwan Chilkat Indian Village Council	Expansion of ANS Hall	\$25,000	5
Koliganek	New Koliganek Village Council	New Powerhouse Upgrading Distribution	\$25,000	39
Kongiganak	Kongiganak Traditional Council	Office Upgrade	\$11,000	39
		Washeteria	\$14,000	
Kwigillingok	Kwigillingok IRA Council	Relocation Project	\$25,000	39
Lake Minchumina	Lake Minchumina Traditional Council		\$79,441	36
Lime Village	Lime Village Traditional Council	Electrification	\$50,000	36
Manley Hot Springs	Manley Hot Springs Community Assoc.	Multi-Purpose Community Facility	\$25,000	36
Mentasta	Mentasta Lake Village Council	Equipment Lease Payments	* \$24,985	36
Metlakatla	Metlakatla Indian Village	Smoked Salmon Development Project	\$26,358	1
Minto	Minto IRA Council	Multi-purpose Building	\$50,000	36
Nelchina/Mendeltna	Nelchina/Mendeltna Corporation	Solid Waste Transfer Station	\$25,000	35

FY97 Capital Matching Grants

Nikolski	Nikolski IRA Council	Building Purchase/Repair	\$79,441	40
Northway	Northway Village Council		\$25,000	36
Oscarville	Oscarville Village Council		\$79,441	39
Paxson	Paxson Community Affairs	Residential Telephone Service	\$50,000	35
		Snowmachine/Four Wheel Trail	\$10,000	
		TV Station	\$10,000	
Pitka's Point	Pitka's Point Village Council	Village Office/Hall Upgrade	\$25,000	38
		Clinic Water/Sewer Hook-up	\$25,000	
Point Baker	Point Baker Community		\$25,000	5
Port Protection	Port Protection Community Association	Boardwalk Repair/Upgrade/Water Tank Extensi	\$25,000	5
Rampart	Rampart Village Council	Washeteria/Laundromat/Watering Point	\$25,000	36
Red Devil	Red Devil Corporation	Community Health Clinic Building	\$25,000	36
Silver Springs	Silver Springs Residents Association	Road Improvements	\$25,000	35
Slana Community	Slana Community Corporation		\$25,346	36
Slana League	Slana League	Distance Learning/Medical Link	\$25,000	36
Sleetmute	Sleetmute Village Council	Multi-purpose Building	\$10,000	36
		Roads	\$10,000	
Stevens Village	Stevens Village IRA Council	Renovation Upgrade	\$25,000	36
Stony River	Stony River TVC	Roads	\$79,441	36
Takotna	Takotna Community Assoc.	TCA Utility Office/Lodge	\$23,684	36
Tanacross	Tanacross Village Council		\$54,027	36
Tatitlek	Tatitlek Village IRA Council		\$54,441	35
Tazlina	Assoc. of Tazlina Residents	Hockey Rink	\$10,000	35
		Road Improvements	\$25,000	
Tetlin	Tetlin Village Council	Community Kitchen Elders Upgrade	\$25,000	36
Tok	Tok Community Umbrella Corp.	Rescue Truck	\$25,000	36
Tolsona	Tolsona Community Corporation	Firehall Enhancements	\$12,000	35
		Solid Waste Site Improvements	\$12,000	
Tuntutuliak	Tuntutuliak Village Council		\$25,000	39
Twin Hills	Twin Hills Village Council	Tribal Office Completion	\$25,000	39
		Pumphouse Building Repair	\$25,000	
Venetie	Venetie Village Council	Multi-Purpose Building	\$26,793	36
Whale Pass	Whale Pass Homeowners Association	Resurface existing Roads 1/2 - 1 Mile	\$26,250	5
Wiseman	Wiseman Community Association	Purchases for Community Center (land/equip)	\$12,500	36
		Flood Dike/Levy Repair - Wiseman Creek	\$12,500	
Naukati Bay	Naukati West, Inc.	Road Construction/Pit Development	\$25,000	5

* These communities were over-funded during FY 95. Therefore the amount available to them for FY97 is slightly less than \$25,000

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