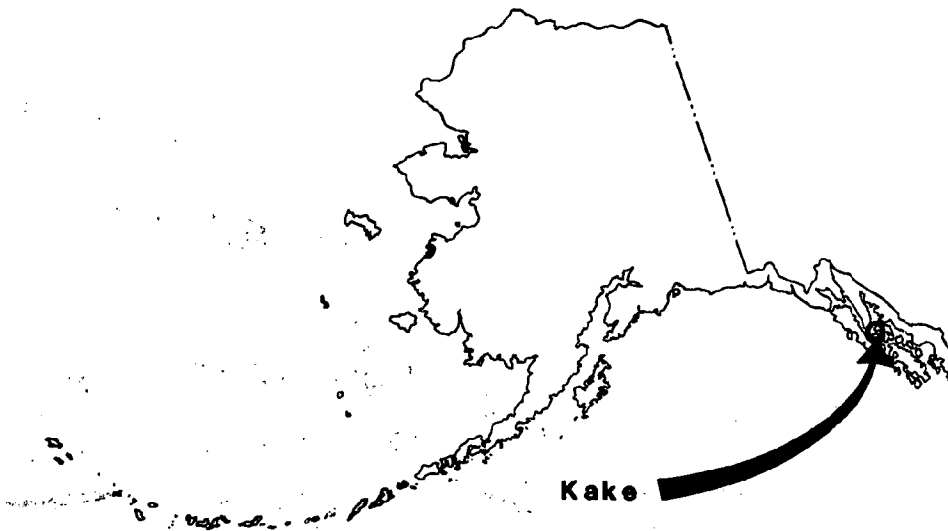


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U.P.
City of Kake, Alaska

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANNING DRAFT PHASE 1



ALASKA
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

prepared by:
QUADRA ENGINEERING, INC.
March 1981

Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program

CITY OF KAKE

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

PHASE 1

March, 1981

prepared by:

QUADRA ENGINEERING, INC.

for the

City of Kake

and the

**Alaska Department of Community
and Regional Affairs**

US Department of Commerce
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Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program
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CITY OF KAKE
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANNING
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PLEASE NOTE: THERE IS A PAGE NUMBERING ERROR
AND THERE IS NO PAGE 49. THIS WILL BE
CORRECTED IN THE FINAL DOCUMENT.

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CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY

The City of Kake is beginning coastal zone management planning with the limited Phase I project reported herein. The main objectives are to: 1) collect and compile existing information for the planning area; 2) inform local people about coastal zone and community planning, and motivate them to participate; 3) identify community issues and priorities; 4) identify preliminary planning area boundaries; and 5) select a procedure for developing a planning base map.

Existing information of practical value for community planning in Kake is very limited. Most information is not specific enough to the local area to be useful. A summary of existing information is contained in Table 1 on page 25 of this report.

Kake residents were kept informed about the planning project and asked to participate in a variety of ways as part of an extensive public participation program. Suggestion boxes, mail-in issue sheets, a door-to-door survey, television announcements and a public meeting were the techniques used.

One result of the public participation program, and especially the door-to-door survey, was identification

of community issues and problems important to the local people. Forty-nine such issues were evaluated and prioritized by the City Council and the Planning Commission, based on the results of the survey. The priority list of community issues is shown in Table 3 on page 68 of this report.

Preliminary planning area boundaries were identified based on potential expansion areas for the City, and considering possible land transactions such as the ANCSA Section 14 (c) reconveyance and state selection of federal land under the Statehood Act. The boundaries are shown in Figure 2 on page 74 of this report.

A method of base map development is recommended involving orthophoto map preparation from aerial photographs. The photographs were taken and prints delivered to the City in anticipation of further map development such as superimposing contour lines and drafting various property and boundary lines.

The City intends to continue coastal zone management planning after the Phase I project to the extent grant funds, local match and the wishes of future city administrations will allow.

CHAPTER 2 AUTHORITY

This project is the first step by the City of Kake toward developing a district coastal zone management program. It is funded in part by a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce under Section 306 of the National Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 as amended. Funding is also provided by the City of Kake. Federal grant funds are administered by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs (C&RA) as authorized by the Alaska Coastal Management Act of 1977. The scope of the project and financial conditions are prescribed in two contracts entitled Contract for Services Between Division of Community Planning, Department of Community and Regional Affairs (C&RA) and City of Kake dated May, 1980 and August, respectively. The May contract generally authorizes the following work:

1. Assembling and reviewing existing information about Kake;
2. Public information activities to familiarize Kake residents with the planning project and involve them in it;
3. Establishing planning area boundaries;
4. Recommending a mapping method for display of planning data;
5. Discovering community concerns as the basis for developing community objectives;

6. Preliminarily analyzing population and development trends.

Grant funds provided under the May contract total \$19,200, with a local match requirement of \$4,800 from the City of Kake. Under the August contract, \$4,800 in grant funds is provided, with a local match requirement of \$1,200. Work authorized by the August contract is black and white aerial photography of the Kake planning area, with the establishment of appropriate ground control.

The obligations of the City of Kake under the two contracts with C&RA are subcontracted to QUADRA Engineering, Inc., in an agreement entitled Contract to Provide for Management of Coastal Zone Planning in Kake, Alaska, signed by the City on May 12, 1980.

CHAPTER 3

PURPOSE

GENERAL

The impetus for coastal zone planning is provided ultimately by the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act, the general purpose of which is to promote wise management and balanced use of the nation's coastal resources. More specific attention to protecting, and managing the use of, Alaska's coastal resources is the concern of the State of Alaska as expressed in the Alaska Coastal Management Act. The protection and management of state coastal resources are further delegated to local government entities through the sponsoring of district coastal management programs. This project is a contribution by the City of Kake toward the larger purposes of state and federal government to protect and manage all coastal resources. However, the project is more immediately viewed by the City of Kake as a much needed contribution toward comprehensive community planning. The Kake Municipal Code authorizes a Planning Commission. The responsibilities of the Planning Commission as stated in Title 95 of the code are to prepare:

1. A comprehensive plan consisting of maps and related texts for the systematic development of the City;
2. A zoning ordinance to implement the comprehensive plan;

3. A subdivision ordinance;
4. The official map of the City.

The comprehensive plan is defined in Title 95 as "a compilation of policy statements, goals standards and maps for guiding the physical social and economic development, both private and public, of the city."

Heretofore the City has lacked the financial and management resources to carry out the charge given to the planning commission. As a result, land use and development activities and consequently the use of coastal resources in and around Kake have been largely uncontrolled and unplanned. Even more important than the lack of planning is the lack of continuing administrative and management resources that would allow the City to control the day to day activities affecting land and coastal resource use.

The primary purpose of this project for the City of Kake is to begin the comprehensive community planning process as prescribed in the Kake Municipal Code, and provide for administrative and management mechanisms by which planning results can be implemented. As far as the City is concerned, the planning process will have been a useless exercise unless it results in products of tangible, practical value to the community.

Fortunately there is no conflict between the City's desire to comprehensively plan for and control land use and development activities in and around Kake, and the desires of the state and federal government to see wise management and balanced use of coastal resources. Kake is located literally "on the beach", so virtually everything that happens in the community, especially with respect to land use and community development, will affect coastal resources. Hence, the City's purpose, comprehensive community planning, is compatible with the state and federal purpose, which is wise management of coastal resources.

PHASE I

Comprehensive community planning is not an established process in Kake. The City Administration has never had the continuing staff and resources to sustain an uninterrupted planning effort, and local residents have never really understood or identified with the purposes and advantages of community planning. As a result, it has taken several years for the City to begin to see coastal zone management planning as a means for assessing local conditions and resources, analyzing the desires of local residents, and establishing a program for meeting community needs.

The concept of community planning is still only emerging in Kake, and time is required to attract the interest, attention

and participation of local residents. For that reason, the Coastal Zone Planning process, to be effective, can only proceed at a limited pace at least in the beginning. Another limitation on the scope of the coastal zone planning effort is local funds. In the past, it has been very difficult for the City to raise any amount of money to satisfy match requirements for various funding programs, such as the 20% local match requirement for coastal zone management planning assistance.

For the above reasons, Kake's first step in the coastal zone management planning process which is the subject of this report, is very limited. Its primary purpose is to establish, and gain acceptance of the concept of community planning and the influence it can have on shaping community development according to the desires and needs of local residents. This Phase I project is viewed by the City as the beginning of a much larger project to follow which would result in a district coastal management program for Kake.

CHAPTER 4

APPROACH

GENERAL

As mentioned earlier, the main purpose of this Phase I project is to establish coastal zone management planning as a recognized and useful part of Kake's administration and development; and to make local residents aware of the process and motivate them to participate. The first step in the project was to gather information from existing literature sources concerning resources and conditions in Kake. At the same time, a public information program was instigated to explain to local residents what coastal management planning is, and why it has value for the City. As a follow-on to the public information program, a major effort was made to solicit the participation of local residents in identifying community problems and aspirations.

To give physical definition and focus to planning considerations, it was necessary to consider boundaries for the land and water areas to be influenced by the project, and to begin development of a mapping process to record and illustrate planning activities and choices. Finally, the project includes a preliminary analysis of community desires and priorities as expressed by local residents, and the implications of those desires and priorities for community development.

EXISTING INFORMATION

The basic approach to gathering existing published information concerning the Kake area was to use the bibliographies assembled by various state agencies as part of the Alaska Coastal Management Program. The primary references were Handbook 2 of the District Program Guidebook series published by the C&RA Division of Community Planning; and the Bibliography of Products, Alaska Coastal Management Program published by the Office of Coastal Management in the Governor's Division of Policy Development and Planning. In addition to those sources, various state and federal agencies were contacted to learn of reports and data they might have concerning the Kake area.

To the extent possible, copies were obtained of references containing information about Kake. When copies of entire references were not available copies were made of pertinent pages out of those references.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

Through the Phase I project a continuous effort was made to inform local residents about what was going on and why it was going on, and to solicit their participation. The Kake Planning Commission did not want the project to consist of planning analysis by outside "experts", with results being reviewed by local people. Rather the commission

wanted local people to actually do their own planning with some assistance and guidance from the Commission and hired Consultants. To involve local people to that extent in the project, it was necessary to have a means for the Planning Commission to communicate readily and frequently with nearly all Kake residents. Fortunately there exists in Kake a mechanism for disseminating information quickly to just about every resident and the local television station. There is a television mini-transmitter in Kake that was installed as part of a State Television Demonstration Project. Along with the transmitter, there is video tape recording and playing equipment. The television facilities can be used by the community to broadcast information concerning local activities and projects. The primary method of communication between the planning commission and Kake residents was via television. Virtually all the homes in Kake have a television set, and nearly all the local people are part of the television audience. So a message broadcast over television is immediately received by most of the people.

Television messages concerning the coastal zone planning project were prepared using the remote and studio facilities of station KTOO in Juneau. The messages were color vidio-tape recordings from one to two minutes long, aired as "spots" during station breaks in regular programming. Scripts for the spots were written by QUADRA Engineering, and

narrated by a KTOO staff member. The theme of the spots was an analogy between charting and steering the course of a boat, and community planning as a means to control the direction of Kake's future. A local fishing vessel, with the name "Kake's Future" superimposed over its actual name, was photographed and was the stage for several of the spots.

The first few spots contained information about the coastal zone management program, describing the roles of various federal, state, and local entities and discussing what value the process might have for Kake. They also included invitations to Kake residents to communicate with the Planning Commission concerning the project. In addition, suggestion boxes were placed in public and commercial establishments throughout town which contained return addressed cards for people to write their ideas on and mail to the Planning Commission. Exhibits 1 and 2 in Appendix A are copies of the suggestion box label and the response card. In later spots, the emphasis was switched from informing people about the planning program to inviting their reaction to various community problems and issues such as the condition of local roads and the need for a local breakwater and boat harbor. At this point, a list of potential community issues was placed in the suggestion boxes, with an invitation for local residents to give the Planning Commission thoughts and suggestions about more specific

issues. Exhibit 3 in Appendix A is a copy of the issues list and invitation for suggestions. The next to the last spot was an announcement of a door-to-door survey that was to be done by local high school students to more positively solicit the views of Kake residents concerning community issues so far identified as being of local concern. A copy of the survey form is included in Appendix B.

After the survey was completed and analyzed, the last television spot announced the results of the survey in the form of a ranked list of community issues and problems. The spot included an announcement of a public meeting in Kake to discuss the survey results and any other features of the Coastal Zone Management Planning Project.

Copies of the scripts of all the television spots used during the project are included in Appendix C.

PLANNING AREA BOUNDARIES

It is necessary early in the coastal zone management planning process to identify the land and water areas to come under the jurisdiction of the district management program. In Kake, the first step was to investigate existing municipal corporate boundaries. But the location of municipal boundaries, likely changes in those boundaries, and the management of development

generally in the Kake area depends greatly on the boundaries and management of areas owned by entities such as Kake Tribal Corporation and state and federal government. Hence, it was necessary to consider land ownership patterns beyond the municipal boundaries, and to anticipate the many changes in land ownership that are likely to occur in the near future. The locations and management status of the properties of the significant landholders in the Kake area were investigated for information useful in predicting municipal boundary changes.

In addition to lands and waters within municipal boundaries, the City of Kake is also concerned about how surrounding areas are used and developed. Residents of Kake have traditionally made continuous use of the nearby bays, streams, islands, and straits, especially for subsistence and commercial purposes. As part of its district coastal zone management program the City wishes to preserve and protect to the extent possible local residents' beneficial uses of surrounding areas. Consequently, planning area boundaries beyond municipal limits were considered.

The Planning Commission used television spots to invite Kake residents to offer suggestions about planning area boundaries. Then the commission drew up tentative boundaries based on land ownership information, land use needs of the City based on preliminary projections from public participation and survey results, and natural topographic limitations.

MAPPING

The City of Kake has long felt the need for comprehensive and accurate mapping of lands, boundaries, and resources in the Kake area. However, to date, the resources have not been available to do it. To serve the continuing management needs of the City, and to facilitate Coastal Zone Management Planning, it was decided that the Phase I project should include at least the first steps toward developing a base map of Kake and surrounding areas likely to be within the jurisdictional boundaries of the district coastal zone management program.

To begin map development it was necessary to identify the various alternative mapping methods that might satisfy the City's management and planning needs, and to estimate costs for the alternatives. From the available alternatives the Planning Commission and City Council could choose the kind of map they wanted. A consulting firm familiar with the Kake area and experienced in surveying and map preparation was asked to consider Kake's needs for a base map, evaluate the maps and related information already available for the project area, recommend a mapping method or methods most suitable, and estimate the costs for map preparation. Based on the consultant's recommendations the Planning Commission and City Council chose a base map development method.

A mapping method requiring the use of aerial photography was selected late in the summer of 1980. The number of daylight

hours and the sun angle in the project area are such that aerial photography cannot be done effectively between late October and early March. The original scope of work for the Phase I project did not include aerial photography. But to avoid losing a season for the purposes of future map development, the Phase I scope of work was amended to include the necessary photography. A consulting firm experienced with aerial photography in Southeast Alaska was hired to take the photographs and establish necessary ground controls to allow for later photogrametric work. Field crews did the surveying to establish several ground control targets. Then it was a matter of waiting for satisfactory weather to take the aerial photos.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

As was mentioned earlier the Planning Commission wanted, in a very real sense, to have coastal zone management planning done by the residents of Kake. An essential contribution by the local people is definition of community issues and problems as they perceive them, in order to identify and prioritize the issues and problems that are a community-wide concern. A priority list of community issues is of immediate value for purposes of city management. But perhaps more importantly, some of the basic motivations and feelings of local residents are revealed in their expressions concerning community issues and problems, from which might be derived suggestions of longer term community objectives. As a

practical matter, the City felt that a comprehensive set of community objectives cannot be fully expressed by the people until more information is available to them such as resource inventories and analysis of development alternatives. Because the gathering of such information is not part of the Phase I project, a comprehensive expression of community objectives is not yet possible. Rather the more immediate community issues and problems are identified and analyzed for what indication they give of longer term community objectives, with the intention that identification of objectives will continue into the next phase of district management program development and as more information becomes available.

The raw material for identifying and prioritizing community issues and problems was gathered as discussed in an earlier section of this chapter entitled "Public Information and Participation." Issues were identified from the cards and response sheets distributed in the suggestion boxes. Additional issues arose as a result of the door-to-door survey. The survey also revealed how strongly people felt about various issues, and what they felt should be done about them. Finally, Planning Commission and City Council members identified issues and possible problem solutions from their points of view.

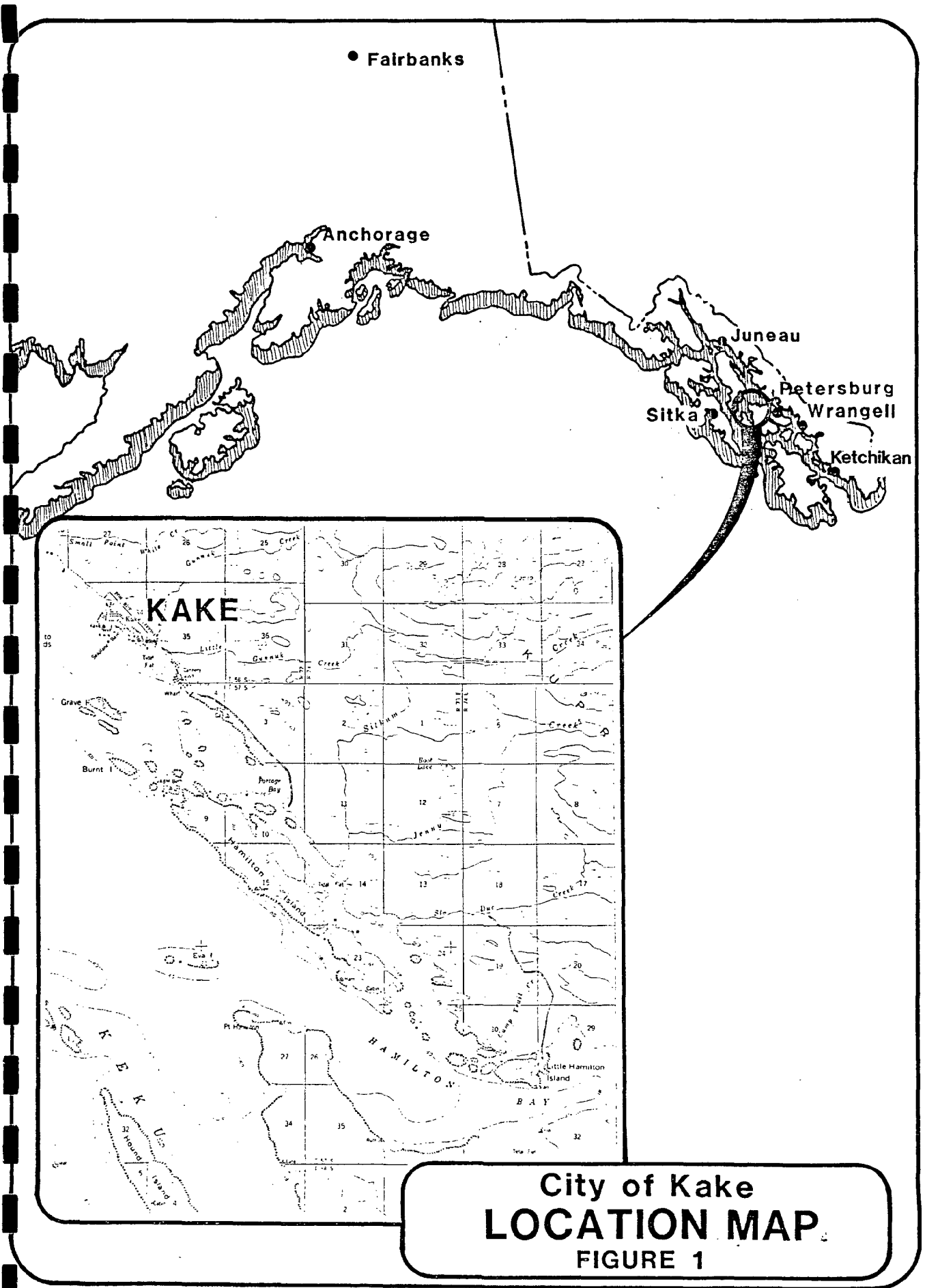
For the most part, community survey respondents did not raise issues beyond 49 listed on the survey form. For each

of the 49 issues listed, the respondents were asked whether they thought a problem existed or some action was needed, with "yes" or "no" being the response choices. In the analysis of survey results the number of "yesses" and "noes" for each issue were tallied, and that talley was the primary basis for prioritizing issues from the survey. It was, however, necessary occasionally to interpret survey results to some extent because of apparent misunderstandings by respondents, and contradictory responses. Only those issues about which 50 percent or more of the survey respondents were concerned were included in the priority list.

To the priority list of issues derived from the door-to-door survey was added a few issues identified by the Planning Commission and City Council. The priority list was established through discussions with the council and commission.

The priority list of community issues and problems resulting from the community survey and deliberations of the City Council and Planning Commission was publicized to Kake residents over television. At a public meeting in Kake the priority list was discussed, followed by adjustments to the list based on public comments received during the meeting.

The priority list of community issues and problems, along with indications from local residents of action to be taken for the various issues, is the primary contribution of this Phase I project toward identifying community objectives. In addition, there is preliminary evidence of how local people feel about future development in Kake, and what kinds of development activities would be required to meet their expressed needs and desires. Hence it is possible, although only very preliminarily, to discuss community development considerations and possibilities based on the results of this limited Phase I project.



CHAPTER 5

EXISTING INFORMATION

Kake is a relatively small and isolated community. There have not been any major developments in or near the City which are of more than local interest. Consequently, there have not been any detailed and comprehensive assessments of resources, inhabitants and conditions which were focused specifically on Kake and the immediate surrounding area. Most such information about the Kake area is on a more regional basis, usually for the Wrangell-Petersburg census division. For example, reports of economic statistics by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development for the Wrangell-Petersburg census division include Kake in totals for the census division, but such statistics for just the Kake area are not extracted. Similarly the inventory of fish and game resources by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has data for a large game management unit of which Kake is only a small part.

The majority of basic resource and planning information for Kake which has already been gathered is reported piecemeal in connection with specific projects. For example, when the U.S. Public Health Service sponsored construction projects for water supply and sewage disposal facilities, they did limited evaluations of

population trends and community conditions, the results of which are included in preliminary engineering reports. However, the focus of these reports is water and sewer systems and comprehensive community data and analysis are not included. In the same manner, there have been several program planning reports done in connection with various construction projects sponsored by the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Again, the data collected is limited to what was needed for the specific construction projects.

Perhaps the closest thing to comprehensive community planning is the Overall Economic Development Planning (OEDP) effort which is a prerequisite to financial assistance from EDA for construction projects. However, no financial support is available to the community for developing the OEDP. Consequently, no one from, or working for, the community can spend much time gathering resource data and doing comprehensive analysis of local conditions and needs. The OEDP, then, deals mainly with development ideas that lead to construction projects. The need for these projects is assessed year by year based on the immediate situations as opposed to the construction projects which follow a logical progression established in part by the long-term development and management plans for the community.

Evidently, the most recent resource information available for Kake is contained in the General Design Memorandum and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the breakwater and boat harbor improvements planned for Kake. The General Design Memorandum contains a few photographs of community background information such as the geological setting, cultural and natural resources, and the local economy. The Environmental Impact Statement has several pages discussing the "physical" and "biological" characteristics of the Kake area and the "socio/economic setting." Both the General Design Memorandum and the Environmental Impact Statement discuss in great detail the issues and resources to be immediately affected by the planned harbor improvements. Again, the information and analysis is focused mainly on the specific construction project being considered, and the more comprehensive and detailed information needed for overall community planning and management is not included.

As mentioned earlier in Chapter 3 of this report, various literature resources containing background information about the Kake area were assembled and reviewed as part of this Phase I project, based mainly on bibliographies provided by the State Office of

Coastal Management. Table 1 is a list of the documents reviewed. Copies of most of them have been delivered to the Kake Planning Commission.

TABLE 1
PLANNING INFORMATION SOURCES

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
1. Alaska Coastal Community Profiles	1975	Outline format, outdated community data such as climate, housing, utilities, communications, population employment, and transportation facilities.
2. Alaska Coastal Land Status/Land Use Atlas	1976	Three 1:250,000 scale USGS topographic maps showing surface use, subsurface use and land ownership status. Shows a tideland permit, a state interagency transfer, and Kake municipal boundary. Kake so small on maps they are hardly useful.
3. Alaska Electric Resources:Inventory	July 1977	Gives 1976 generator nameplate capacity and total generation capacity for City power plant.
4. Alaska Heritage Power Statistics	1977	Three historical sites: Grave Island, Mosquito Island, and community house and graves north of Gunnuck Creek.
5. Alaska Power Survey	1976	Analysis of statewide power resources and needs. No data specific for Kake.
6. Basic Economic Statistics of Alaska Census Division	Nov. 1979	Summary of 1975-78 economic data for Wrangell-Petersburg census division. Nothing specifically for Kake.
7. Bibliography of Products, Alaska Coastal Management Program	Dec. 1979	Annotated bibliography of documents prepared by state agencies and private firms to assist in development of coastal management plans.

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
8. Biophysical boundaries	?	Gives definitions of zones of direct interaction, direct influence and indirect influence with respect to coastal zone management. Also glossary of terms used in definitions of zones. Kake is in zone of direct interaction.
9. Catalog of Water Important for Spawning and Migration of Anadromous Fish	March 1975	Lists streams classified as spawning streams for anadromous fish. Includes many streams in Kake area such as Gunnuck, Jenny and Point White Creeks.
10. Cathedral Falls, a Reconnaissance Report	Oct. 1979	A preliminary description and analysis of a hydroelectric facility on Cathedral Creek. Projected capacity of 750 KW, and is marginally feasible.
11. Census Data	1970 & 1980	Complete census reports for Wrangell-Petersburg census division available, but out of date. Census reports for 1980 give 547 as preliminary count for Kake. Further 1980 census data not available for a year or two.
12. Climate Atlas of the Outer Continental Shelf Waters and Coastal Regions of Alaska.	1977	Contains statistics and profiles for parameters such as wind, visibility, atmospheric pressure, temperature, clouds, tides, ice and currents. Presented for all of Gulf of Alaska. Only very gross extractions for Kake are possible.
13. Coastal Habitat Resource Maps 1, 2, 3, and 4	1980	Four 1:63,360 scale USGS topographic maps with hand sketched designations of

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
13. (continued)		fish and wildlife resources including spawning streams, crab habitat, marine mammal habitat, important fishery areas, eagle habitat, waterfowl wintering and nesting areas, and game animal habitat. Best Kake-specific data of this type available.
14. Coastal Processes Terrain and Hazards	1976	Contains one page on Kake which is a portion of the 1:63,360 USGS topographic map in the immediate Kake area. A couple very gross indications of possible coastal flooding and erosion areas. Not enough detail to be useful.
15. Community Project Matrix	March 1979	Contains a two-page listing of construction projects identified for Kake as part of OEDP development. Priority list somewhat outdated, but contains items still being sought by the City.
16. Community Project Matrix	Feb. 1980	Same as above, but with quite a different priority list. Evidence of some lack of continuity in priorities from one year to the next.
17. Community Energy Survey	1978	One short entry for Kake, gives population, fuel storage, fuel used, transportation methods and electrical system capacity.
18. Data on Ground- water Exploration and Development	1962	Report on exploratory well drilling in Southeast in 1956-60, one well in Kake,

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
		in Southeastern Alaska.
		concluded groundwater not readily available.
19. Demographic Data for the community of Kake	1980	Short report on a door-to-door survey done in October, 1980 by IRA Council. Gives population of 574, about 162 families, and breakdown of family incomes.
20. Discussion of Legal Issues Related to 14 (c) reconveyances	June 1974	A good summary in lay terms of the meaning and procedures of Section 14 (c) of ANCSA. Some portions now out of date because of ANCSA amendments in recently enacted Alaska Lands Bill.
21. Engineering Report on Water and Sewerage System Improvements	March 1973	An evaluation of the City water and sewer systems in preparation for extending services to Turnkey III housing project. Includes recommendations for improving existing systems, and population projection of 1980. Report is now out of date.
22. Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of Southeastern Alaska, Vol. I Wildlife	1977	A summary of the distribution of upland animals and marine mammals, reported by game units. The game unit data is for such large areas that extracting Kake specific information is difficult.
23. Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of Southeastern Alaska, Vol. II	1977	A lengthy compilation of catch data for fisheries such as commercial salmon, commercial smelt, crab, shrimp, and sport fish. Also, discussion of habitat migration and escapement. No data specifically for the immediate Kake area.

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
24. Forest Practices in Relation to Alaska's Coastal Zone Resources	1978	On academic discussion of logging in Southeast Alaska as it relates to other resources such as fisheries, wildlife, recreation, the freshwater and marine environments, and overall forestry management. No Kake specific data.
25. 14 (c) Handbook	July 1975	A simple, step-by-step guide for villages and village corporations concerning the transfer of land from the corporations to village councils or other such representative of village residents. Out of date with respect to recent amendments to ANCSA.
26. General Design Memorandum and Environmental Impact Statement Kake Harbor, Alaska	Dec. 1980	A detailed analysis of construction alternatives for the proposed breakwater and boat harbor for Kake, with cost estimates. Includes cost/benefit analysis and discussion of effects on the natural environment of the construction alternatives. Has limited background information on natural, social and cultural resources other than those directly involved in boat harbor development. The most up-to-date report available on resources and activities in the Kake area.
27. Interim Coastal Zone Boundaries of Alaska	Nov. 1979	A 1:250,000 scale USGS topographic map that gives the landward and seaward boundaries of Alaska's coastal zone for land that is not subject to adopted district management programs.

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
		Kake and widely surrounding areas in the coastal zone.
28. Inventory of Recreation, Scenic Heritage and Wilderness Areas of Particular Concern in Alaska's Coastal Zone	Oct. 1977	No areas of particular concern (APC's) are identified in the Kake area.
29. Kake Hatchery Preliminary Design Feasibility Study	April 1980	A preliminary engineering and program analysis of alternatives for expanding fish hatchery facilities on Gunnuck Creek. Includes construction cost estimates and economic evaluation of proposed hatchery operation. To support fisheries enhancement loan application.
30. Kake Municipal Code	?	The formal statement of the City of Kake's functions and authorities, including administrative procedures, tax and utility ordinances, and land management procedures.
31. Kake to Petersburg, FH 40	Sept. 1974	The report of a reconnaissance study done by the (then) State Dept. of Highways of a road connection between Kake and Petersburg. Nineteen alternate routes are described, with rough cost estimates. Now out of date.
32. Land Status Maps	varies	A collection of the United States Survey maps from the Bureau of Land Management, including listing of legal surveys and large-scale land ownership transactions. Show recorded boundaries of

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
		publically and privately owned properties. Do not reflect recent transactions.
33. Low Altitude Aerial Photographs		None available from public sources. Photography several years old available from private sources for a price.
34. National Water Data Exchange	varies	Hamilton Creek discharge data for Oct., 1976 to Sept., 1978; one chemical analysis for Gunnuck Creek in Sept., 1970.
35. NOAA Nautical Charts	varies	Navigation charts for marine waters in the Kake area. Show major coast and subsurface land forms, especially those of significance for marine navigation.
36. Organized Village of Kake Financial Report	Dec. 1979	A financial statement for operations of the IRA Council concerning the cannery and fishing fleet for 1978 and 1979. Includes balance sheets and summaries of financial and operating agreements and arrangements.
37. Overall Economic Development Plan Update	June 1980	The nearest thing available to a community planning report. Discusses the general economic structure of Kake and very broad development trends and desires as expressed by the local OEDP committee. Concentrates on construction projects, especially those that might involve EDA funding. A priority list of construction projects is presented, with short discussion of status of development and anticipated funding sources.

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
38. Population Estimates for State Revenue Sharing		The population estimate for Kake for revenue sharing purposes is 710 for the period July 1, 1980 to July 1, 1981, as reported by Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.
39. Preliminary Appraisal Report, Hydroelectric Potential	Sept. 1977	A review of 15 potential sites for hydroelectric power development in Southeast, two of which (Cathedral Falls and Gunnuck Creek) are near Kake. Describes and analyzes Kake's existing power system, evaluates the hydroelectric power potential for the Cathedral Falls and Gunnuck Creek sites, gives a preliminary cost estimate, and discusses economic feasibility. Recommends the Gunnuck Creek site as being far more feasible than the Cathedral Falls site.
40. Preliminary Geologic Map of Southeast Alaska	1975	A map covering all of Southeast Alaska, with a legend of geologic symbols and definitions. Shows only that there is Permian rock in the Kake area.
41. Preliminary Inventory of Outfalls and Solid Waste Disposal Sites in the Alaska Coastal Zone	1976	Has one map (on 1:63,360 USGS quad. map) of Kake area with garbage dump incorrectly located, cannery outfall indicated, and City sewage outfall not located. A few short, out-of-date comments on garbage dump site.
42. Remote Sensing Data Library	?	Have infra-red high altitude photographs. Show so little detail that they are not useful for the planning project.

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
43. Soil Surveys		The US Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service indicate that no soil surveys useful for local community planning are available for the Kake area.
44. Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan	June 1980	An informative summary of what the State Department of Transportation plans to do in Southeast for the next several years. Includes a very brief background description of the region with a population projection. Discusses present land use and transportation systems, and analyzes future land management issues as related to developing transportation facilities. Shows an airport for Kake scheduled for completion in 1984. Also discusses ferry service options and limitations for Kake. Includes a brief reference to the Kake-Petersburg transportation corridor.
45. Special Areas of the Alaska Coastal Zone: Abstracts of Proposals	1980	A listing and summary of all the areas proposed to the Office of Coastal Management as "meriting special attention". Presumably these designations, if approved, amount to something of a reservation of the areas for the purposes indicated in the proposals. The one listing for the Kake area is for the City, and refers to fishing and seafood processing activities.

TABLE 1 (continued)

DOCUMENT	DATE	COMMENTS
46. State Agency Information and Plans Applicable to the Coast of Alaska	Aug.	A listing of all reports and projects by State agencies that are involved in the coastal zone planning project for Alaska. Includes the Office of Coastal Management, Fish and Game, Natural Resources, Commerce and Economic Development, Environmental Conservation, DOT, and Community & Regional Affairs. There is a summary of the status of each project, and the subject matter. Only 3 or 4 references of any value for Kake project.
47. Topographic Maps of Alaska		The USGS topographic maps, both 1:63,360 and 1:250,000. These are the best maps of the Kake area so far available.
48. Waterborne Commerce of the United States	1973	Five years of totals for the weight of freight handled across dock facilities in Kake. Gives a breakdown by various categories such as groceries, lumber, fuel, logs, vehicles and commodities. Also gives passenger totals. Freight totals are between about 3000 to 5000 tons per year, not including rafted logs.

CHAPTER 6

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Kake is located on the northwest corner of Kupreanof Island in Southeast Alaska. Kupreanof is one of the myriad of islands making up the Alexander Archipelago. Situated at latitude 56 degrees 58 minutes North and longitude 133 degrees 56 minutes West, Kake is about 40 miles west of Petersburg, 60 miles east of Sitka and 100 miles south of Juneau (see Figure 1).

According to the preliminary census count for 1980, the population of Kake is 547, while a recent local survey (see Item 19 in Table 1) gives a population of 574. Most residents are native Tlinget Indians with a small segment of non-natives comprised mainly of school teachers, church representatives and relations of the native population through marriage. Located just south of the community and connected by road is a logging camp which varies in population from about 15 or 20 in the off-season to over 150, depending on the extent of logging activity in the surrounding area.

The climate in the Kake area is typical of Southeastern Alaska, with cool wet summers and mild winters. Precipitation averages about 57-inches per year, of which about 44-inches comes as snow. Temperatures rarely dip below 0 degrees F in winter or reach more

than 90 degrees F in summer. Typical summer temperatures are between 44 degrees F and 62 degrees F, and winter temperatures usually range between 20 degrees F and 38 degrees F. Winds are mostly moderate in the summer, with the prevailing wind from the southeast bringing clouds and precipitation. Clear skies in summer are usually accompanied by moderate winds out of the west. Most storms accompanied by high winds occur in the fall when southeast winds can reach 80 to 100 miles per hour. In winter, clear cold weather is usually accompanied by winds out of the north and northeast.

The topography and geology of the area are typical of Southeastern Alaska, with steep wooded hills covered by climax coniferous forest stopping abruptly at rocky shorelines. The islands around Kake, with many bays and channels among them, form a maze of straits, sounds, and passages. According to the Corps of Engineers (see Item 26, Table 1).

"The geological exposure of the area is a heavily-faulted, highly-folded series of ancient rock structures which trend northwest-southeast to form high relief. Featured are sharp, steeply dipping mountains folds. Inundated troughs forming many channels, bays, and waterways, and countless island pinnacles and ocean reefs. Soil mantle, although thin, (average about 2-feet) is heavily timbered, and bedrock is visible along most shorelines. Local geology is predominantly of Silurian and Ordovician sandstone and fine-grained sedimentary rock rich in calcium and limestone. Volcanic basalt is also typical in this region."

than 90 degrees F in summer. Typical summer temperatures are between 44 degrees F and 62 degrees F, and winter temperatures usually range between 20 degrees F and 38 degrees F. Winds are mostly moderate in the summer, with the prevailing wind from the southeast bringing clouds and precipitation. Clear skies in summer are usually accompanied by moderate winds out of the west. Most storms accompanied by high winds occur in the fall when southeast winds can reach 80 to 100 miles per hour. In winter, clear cold weather is usually accompanied by winds out of the north and northeast.

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LIVING STANDARDS

As was indicated earlier, the population of Kake is in the 550 to 575 range according to the most recently available data. These people occupy about 160 living units within the municipal boundaries. The number of people per living unit ranges from 1 to 12, and averages about 3.5.

Housing in Kake is a mixture of older houses located in the original village site along the beach interspersed with a few newer houses built by individuals, sometimes with state or federal financial assistance; and a cluster of about 55 housing units sponsored by the Tlingit and Haida Regional Housing Authority in two project phases since 1973. The "T&H" housing is all located together on a bench above and behind the older village site.

The local economy is dependent primarily on local natural resources - mainly fishing and logging. Employment is highly seasonal, with unemployment recently varying from about 12 to 13% in the summer to over 35% in the winter. Several local people are employed at the logging camp near Kake from early spring to late fall, with total jobs available and the length of the season depending on timber sales, weather and the timber resource market.

The single greatest source of employment is fishing, upon which many families depend almost entirely for livelihood, although nearly all fishermen seek odd jobs during the off season to supplement their income. Many people who have jobs such as teaching or maintenance work go fishing to supplement their incomes. In addition, there are seasonal jobs related to seafood processing at the local cannery and cold storage.

Other sources of employment in Kake include the school district, Kake Tribal Corporation, local commercial establishments, the T&H Regional Electrical Authority, and state and local government. Village residents are very much involved in the cash economy, and a cash income is now essential to provide for the food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and other expenses which have become necessities. However, there is a significant amount of subsistence food gathering, both to ease the financial burden of providing food and to satisfy acquired tastes for "native food". The predominant subsistence food products are seaweed, seal, several kinds of fish, deer, crab, berries and clams.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Kake is primarily by air and by water. Air passenger service consists of six daily

mail flights per week from Petersburg, a daily schedule for passengers six days a week out of Juneau, and charter aircraft mostly from Petersburg, Sitka, Juneau, and Ketchikan. All air service is by float planes because there is no landing facility for wheel planes. Hence, air travel is frequently interrupted and delayed, not only by flight visibility limitations, but also because of rough, unprotected water around Kake where planes must land.

Passenger transportation by water includes weekly service by the Alaska Marine Highway System ferry; the larger fishing boats that periodically travel to the nearby communities of Petersburg, Sitka and Juneau; and the smaller privately owned boats which are sometimes used, mainly in the summer and to reach Petersburg. The ferry stops in Kake once each week southbound and once northbound. Due to of docking limitations only the smaller vessels, the Le Conte and the Aurora, make the stop.

Freight is hauled into and out of Kake by the aircraft involved in passenger service, the state ferry, fishing boats, charter freight carriers, and commercial barges. Alaska Outport is a freight cooperative with a tug and barge that visit Kake about once per month. Another barge makes a monthly fuel delivery. Commercial freight companies out of Petersburg and

Sitka use the state ferry to send freight delivery vehicles back and forth to Kake. Similarly local residents take their vehicles on the ferry and use them to haul groceries and other freight.

All water carried freight must pass over the limited dock facilities in Kake. The most frequently used dock is one that is part of the fish cannery. It is badly in need of repair, replacement or enlarging and only marginally big enough to handle the Alaska Outport and fuel barges. There is also a small state owned dock in front of the town, but it is only large enough for local fishing boats to tie up and cannot be used for transfer of freight from larger vessels. Seafood products from the local cannery and cold storage are sometimes shipped on boats provided by distributors of the seafood products or companies involved in operating the processing facilities. Logs from local timber harvest operations are usually rafted and towed away by tugboats.

Local travel is confined mainly to the limited public road system in and for a few miles south of town, and to the network of nearby logging roads. Most families have a car or pickup or both, and there are more than 140 such vehicles using the road system, to say nothing of the large trucks and other vehicles associated with the logging camp.

There are about three miles of state road that extend from the northern boundary of Kake following the beach to Portage Bay. This is a gravel surface road maintained by the state, and is presently in poor condition due to the lack of adequate surfacing material. A full-time state employee is stationed in Kake to maintain the road, along with a grader, pickup, flatbed truck with sander, and a front-end loader. The short stretch of road that serves the T&H housing complex is a City road. There are no provisions to maintain this road, although the City pays an annual fee to have the state remove snow. All roads in the village proper are gravel surfaced, in poor shape due to lack of surfacing material, narrow and congested due to lack of parking space and the relatively large number of vehicles using the limited road system.

The several years of logging activity has developed an extensive network of roads for logging access. Some of that road system is used by Kake residents for such things as recreation driving and to gather firewood. However, logging truck traffic is an obstacle during the logging season, and there is no snow removal in winter.

The only commercial transportation in Kake is a local taxi service, and the churches sometimes offer rides to senior citizens and for various gatherings.

When the cannery and cold storage are operating, a bus is provided to transport employees to and from work. There is no public transportation in Kake.

UTILITIES

Utilities services available in Kake are water supply, sewage disposal, garbage disposal and electrical power. The water, sewer, and garbage facilities are owned and operated by the City, while the electrical utility is owned and operated by the Tlingit and Haida Regional Electrical Authority.

The water system consists of timber impoundment on Gunnuck Creek from which water is pumped to a 100,000 gallon storage tank on the bank of the impoundment. There are facilities for chlorination and fluoridation of the water before it is distributed by gravity to all parts of town and to the cannery and cold storage. Water consumption averages about 200,000 gallons per day (gpd), except during cold weather and when the cannery is operating when consumption is about 400,000 (gpd). The water system was installed with assistance mainly from the US Public Health Service and the Economic Development Administration.

The sewer system, also sponsored by the USPHS consists of collection mains buried in the roads and serving the town proper which is North of Gunnuck Creek. The sewer system

does not serve City residents between Gunnuck Creek and the cannery. Sewage treatment consists only of primary settling with an ocean outfall for effluent disposal. No provisions have been made for sludge disposal.

The City owns a small garbage collection truck which is used to pick up garbage from all Kake residences three times per week. Garbage disposal is in a land dump located on the logging road a few miles southeast of town. The logging camp uses the same dump site and logging camp personnel and equipment are used for the limited amount of compaction and covering that is done.

Residents of Kake currently pay \$7.50 per month total for water supply, sewage disposal and garbage disposal. A city employee is paid \$1,000/month to operate and maintain all three utility systems.

The local electrical power generation and transmission system was recently installed by T&H to replace the inadequate and deteriorated system previously operated by the City. The generators are diesel-electric sets, two generating 500 kilowatts (KW) and two generating 300 KW. According to the local system manager, the normal electrical consumption rate is approximately 350 KW during cold weather with peak loads of about 450 KW. During school days the load is about 300 KW.

During the summer the electrical consumption rate drops to about 250 KW except when the cannery is operating which raises the consumption rate to over 500 KW. Normally, a 500 KW generator is run during the day, and a 300 KW unit at night, except when the cannery is operating, at which time a 500 KW and 300 KW generator run together. Fuel consumption by the generators averages about 500 gallons per day.

There are three full-time local operators for the electrical systems, one CETA funded night watchman, and two apprentice linemen who work on an as-needed basis. Nearly all Kake residents get power from the T&H utility, as does the cannery and the logging camp. The cold storage generates its own power. The cost for residential electrical power is \$.27 per KWH for the first 300 KWH, and then \$.25 per KWH, with a minimum of \$16.50 per month for a residence.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Kake is a first class City, originally incorporated in 1952, with a mayor-council form of government. City business is carried out mainly by the Mayor and a full-time city clerk. Other city employees include a public works director (the utility systems operator mentioned earlier in this report), the police chief, and the bookkeeper for the City owned liquor store which is discussed later in this report. There are

also about 15 CETA positions that are administered by the City which encompass a range of activities such as building maintenance, Headstart program staff, teacher aides and night watchmen.

The City administration manages various government assistance programs, operates local utility systems, provides for police and fire protection, and seeks funding and other forms of assistance for community projects, operates a liquor store, and manages City property and equipment. Planning and zoning authorities of the City are delegated to a five member Planning and Zoning Commission. Income for City operations comes mainly from a local 3% sales tax, state revenue sharing, profit from the City liquor store, and administration allowances from various government aid programs.

Police protection is provided by a full-time police chief, a CETA funded deputy, a village public safety officer and a deputy who works on an as-needed basis. The City owns one police car and a jail. The jail is small and unuseable due to lack of water supply and sewage disposal services and the heating system being inadequate. Also, the jail is conspicuously and inappropriately located on the beach at the main junction in town where all traffic from the City dock and airplane float passes.

Fire protection is provided by a very active and enthusiastic volunteer fire department which consists of a volunteer fire chief and about 18 volunteer firefighters. The volunteers have organized a Fireman's Club, with a president, vice-president and treasurer, to manage department activities. The department's main source of income is local bingo games, which can generate as much as \$20,000 in a year, and other forms of assistance, usually equipment, is sometimes available from government sources. There is a City owned firehall, firetruck, and newly acquired emergency van, as well as hoses, air packs and tanks, ladders, an air compressor for self contained breathing apparatus, and other miscellaneous equipment.

In addition to fire protection, the volunteer fire department functions as a well-organized search and rescue unit. The fire chief has sophisticated long-range communication equipment to coordinate searches and various types of emergency assistance carried out by the volunteer firemen and other community residents.

The Planning and Zoning Commission is charged with carrying out comprehensive community planning, developing zoning ordinances and acting as the Platting Board for the City. The Planning Commission

members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council and the Commission makes recommendations to the Council on planning and zoning matters.

COMMUNICATION

The primary means of communication in Kake include television, radio, telephone, VHF and CB radios, and newspapers.

There is a local television station which consists of a mini-transmitter located in the high school. The transmitter is owned and maintained by the state as part of a television demonstration project. There are three general types of programming: 1) tape delay broadcasts from Juneau of network programming from Anchorage which is provided in conjunction with the state "bush" television program, 2) broadcasts from the public television station in Juneau, and 3) live broadcasts of special sports and other events via satellite. Local announcements are also frequently broadcast over the mini-transmitter, which is operated by a Kake resident.

Radio broadcasts are received from Sitka, Ketchikan and Juneau, and sometimes Seattle depending on reception conditions and quality of equipment. Sitka and Juneau stations are most frequently listened to.

Newspapers, mainly from Petersburg, are read, although to a limited extent and frequently several days after publication.

Telephone service to and within Kake is satisfactory. Most homes in the community have telephones, and communicating by long distance telephone is usually not a problem.

The most common method of communication within Kake and the immediately surrounding areas is by citizen's band radio and sometimes VHF radio. Nearly all the homes have a CB transmitter and receiver which is monitored for nearly all waking hours on channel 15. Similarly, nearly all the boats owned by local residents have CB radios. Many of the boats also have VHF radios, and there is a VHF base station in Kake that is monitored most of the time.

There is a microwave repeater station in Kake which is owned and operated by RCA Alascom. The station is one of several throughout Southeast for relaying several types of communication including telephone, television, telegrams, telex, data processing and private long distance lines. The Kake station serves areas generally south and east of the community including Petersburg, Wrangell and Ketchikan.

LOCAL COMMERCE

Commercial enterprises in Kake are mostly small locally owned and operated stores and shops. There are three main stores which are combination grocery and dry goods stores, although stock is quite limited. Food and lodging services are available from a coffee shop and boarding house. Light meals are available during certain limited hours at the coffee shop, and overnight and longer term visitors can obtain food and lodging, boarding house style, at the local inn.

Fuel, including home heating oil, gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products are sold by the IRA council as managers of the cannery. This service is available all year to local residents, and there is a fuel dock for local and visiting boats. There is a privately owned and operated oil delivery service to transport home heating oil from the cannery to homes in town.

The one liquor store in town is owned and operated by the City. Revenue from the liquor store is used for operating expenses of the City administration. Other commercial establishments include a tire repair shop, a taxi service, a yarn shop, a sawmill and a machine and auto repair shop.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

The two main industries in Kake are fishing and logging, and they are the mainstays of the local economy.

Fishing has, for several generations, been by far the most predominant gainful activity for the local men. In fact, fishing has until recently, been the way of life for the community. Nearly all the able-bodied men from Kake have experience as commercial fishermen, and their aptitudes and interests are still strongly linked with fishing.

Currently there are 12 seine boats operating out of Kake, most of which also participate in halibut fishing. In addition to the seiners there are several local power trollers and many smaller skiffs and cruisers used for handtrolling.

Most of the seine fish caught by the local boats and some outside boats as well, have in the past been delivered to the Kake cannery for processing. For the last three seasons the cannery has been leased by the IRA Council to Petersburg Fisheries, Inc. (PFI), for operating. That lease is now expired, however, and operating arrangements for the cannery for the 1981 season were unsettled as of the writing of this report.

In the past, fish caught for the fresh food market by Kake fisherman have been sold to buyers representing various processing companies such as PFI, with processing being done some place other than Kake. Recently, however, Kake Tribal Corporation, the local business corporation resulting from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, completed construction of a large, modern cold storage plant located next to the cannery in Kake. Operation and management details are still being worked out, but it is expected that local and other fishermen will be able to sell fish for the fresh market at the cold storage, where processing will provide employment for Kake residents, and income to Kake Tribal will boost the local economy.

A recent addition to development of the fishing industry in Kake is a fish hatchery on Gunnuck Creek. Kake Fisheries Corporation is a nonprofit organization that was formed to obtain a state hatchery permit and promote and manage the construction and operation of a hatchery in the Kake area to enhance local fisheries resources. A rudimentary hatchery facility has been constructed near the mouth of Gunnock Creek and some egg incubating is being carried out. However, the primary thrust of the hatchery program is to obtain a state loan for construction of an entirely new hatchery, which would include facilities for adult harvesting, adult holding and sorting, adult ripening and spawning,

and incubation and rearing. The loan application is scheduled to be submitted in early 1981.

In spite of recent emphasis on fisheries the decline in fish populations in southeast, increasing competition for the fish, and increasing limitations on fishing seasons and open areas have forced many people in Kake to seek other more dependable means of earning a living. The most dependable alternative has been logging. A private logging company contracting for timber with the U.S. Forest Service has been operating on Kupreanof Island near Kake since about 1968. The company has a sizeable camp located approximately two miles south of Kake with living quarters for employees and support facilities for the logging operations. According to the OEDP update for June, 1980 (see Item 37 in Figure 1) about thirty people from Kake are employed at the logging camp. Actually, the number of local people employed is reported to be typically not more than fifteen or twenty, although at the beginning of the season up to thirty people may turn out.

Kake Tribal Corporation is also developing logging operations on land in the corporation's selection area, as is Sealaska, the regional corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Kake Tribal has already contracted with a private company to have a small portion of its timbered area logged, and Kake Tribal will probably

be working with Sealaska's Timber Corporation to build a large log sorting and loading dock near Point McCartny north of Kake. As the dock is completed, a harvest program for both Kake Tribal and Sealaska timber resources will no doubt be started. So far, timber harvesting activities by Kake Tribal and Sealaska have not resulted in many jobs for local people. However, when harvesting operations begin in earnest, jobs for local people will undoubtedly be available.

The managers of the Native Corporations are seeking ways to expand the value of their timber resources to their shareholders by considering possible wood processing industries that could be established in the Kake area. However, for the near future it appears that the predominant activity will be just cutting and shipping of harvestable trees.

HEALTH SERVICES

There are several components of the Health Services Program for Kake involving the state, the federal government and the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARCH). There is a health clinic in the community which is owned by the state, and which is used by the state itinerant nurse from Sitka who spends approximately seven days per month in Kake. The clinic is also used during periodic visits by the

U.S. Public Health Service doctor from Sitka, and by the local community health aides.

The health aides are employed by SEARCH with funds from the U.S. Public Health Service. The aides are the primary health care providers and consult with a USPHS physician in Sitka by telephone concerning medical problems that arise. For situations that cannot be handled by the aides, patients are transported to the USPHS hospital in Sitka or other appropriate treatment facilities. The USPHS hospital physician visits Kake about quarterly to conduct clinics.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

The most active service and social organization in Kake is the volunteer fire department. The volunteers are very aggressive in raising funds to support the fire department and other community functions. They sponsor a scholarship for qualified young people to continue their education, and they frequently give financial assistance to local families and individuals who suffer hardships for various reasons. The firemen regularly sponsor bingo games, dances, food sales, and other functions to raise funds.

The Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood (ANB-ANS) are organizations of long standing in all Southeast Native communities, and Kake has an ANB-ANS camp.

This organization was very active socially and politically before passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. However, now much of the energy that ANB-ANS thrived on has been channeled to the ANCSA business corporations and to the Thingit and Haida Central Council.

There is a Kake Chapter of the American Legion, but it is not very active and does not have a visible role in community affairs.

There are two churches in Kake, the Salvation Army and the Presbyterian Church, which have been established in the community for several years. The Salvation Army continues to have a relatively active program, while the Presbyterian Church has a more limited following. In addition, there are missionaries from two or three other denominations who have recently established operations.

SCHOOLS

Kake is an independent school district managed by a five member school board. School facilities include a grade school building supplemented by three portable classroom units, and a relatively new high school building complete with a gymnasium and a shop building.

The grade school program includes classes from kindergarden through the sixth grade, for which there are nearly 100 students for the 1980-81 school year. There are over 100 students in the high school programs which includes grades 7 through 12. Enrollment in the school system has been steady for the past several years, with approximately ten percent (10%) of the enrollment coming from the nearby logging camp.

The school staff consists of approximately 22 certified teachers, with seven teacher aides and corresponding administrative and maintenance staff. Most of the teachers, and administrative staff come from outside Kake, while the teacher aides and maintenance personnel are usually local people.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The only federal agency that has established facilities and a continuing operation in Kake is the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service maintains an office, crew houses, a shop and one residence in a complex between the logging camp and Portage Bay. One full-time Forest Service employee staffs the facility, to administer and support a variety of the agency's programs in the area. The programs include layout, inspection and contract administration for Forest Service timber sales; development of public

public recreational facilities; technical assistance to organizations such as Kake Tribal in timber resource management; and general management of all Forest Service properties in the area. Temporary employees are sometimes brought in from outside Kake for various projects sponsored by the Forest Service, and occasionally local people are employed on a limited basis.

CHAPTER 7

COMMUNITY ISSUES

IDENTIFYING ISSUES

One of the main purposes of this study was to get Kake residents to define and give their feelings about any issues or problems concerning the present condition of their community and its future. As was described earlier in this report, a series of communication techniques involving questionnaires, suggestion boxes, television announcements and a door-to-door survey were used to elicit people's participation. The Planning Commission and the City Council also contributed ideas.

Early in the project, local people were defining community issues on mailed in suggestion cards, and without much prompting from the Planning Commission. Presumably those earlier suggestions include the issues about which the respondents feel the strongest. Among the issues defined were road improvements, litter control, need for breakwater and harbor facilities, need for recreation facilities and the high cost of electrical power. At the same time, the Planning Commission and the City Council were defining issues from their perspectives of City administration and planning. City Council issues were based mainly on the latest OEDP priority list (see Table 1, Item 37)

which includes the breakwater and boat harbor, hydro-electric power generation facilities, housing, fire hall and jail improvements and a new dock as top priority needs. In addition, the City Council identified the need for a city administrator. The Planning Commission also referenced the top priority projects from the OEDP list, and stressed the need for a map of the Kake area for detailed planning purposes, and the need for various land ownership and exchange issues to be investigated.

The combination of suggestion box responses, City Council and Planning Commission recommendations, and casual conversations among QUADRA staff and local residents resulted in 49 community issues being identified that might be considered as part of the planning project. Further definition of the 49 issues, and the feelings of local people about them, were obtained by means of a door-to-door survey.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Survey Methods

The 49 community issues identified during the course of the planning project were the subject of a door-to-door survey conducted by students from Kake High School (see survey form in Appendix B). For

each of the issues, the survey respondents were asked to: 1) indicate with a "yes" or "no" response if they thought there was a problem or action needed with respect to each issue; 2) define the problem if the response was "yes"; and 3) suggest action that might be taken to resolve identified problems. The student surveyors gathered the information by interview.

A total of 76 surveys were completed, which represents on estimated two-thirds of the community. Although a recent survey indicates there are 162 families in Kake (see Table 1, Item 19) more than one family was frequently represented during a survey interview. The portion of the community not surveyed was due to people not being available for survey interviews. In some instances, all issues on the survey form could not be covered during an interview. In such cases, the number of "yes" or "no" responses for issues not covered was increased in proportion to the ratio of "yeses" or "noes" resulting from surveys where these issues were covered.

Survey Results

Survey results were tabulated with respect to the number of "yes" and "no" responses for each issue concerning whether or not there was a problem or action needed.

Table 2 is a summary of the percentage of the 76 survey respondents who responded "yes" for each issue. Also included in Table 2 is an indication of the major problems identified in each issue.

TABLE 2
SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY

	Issue	% Yes	Problems or Action Needed
1.	Abandoned buildings	96	Remove or destroy them.
2.	Litter	92	Need public garbage cans, have community clean-up, enforce litter ordinance.
3.	Roads	92	Roads are too narrow, full of chuckholes, and need paving.
4.	Airport	91	91% support construction of a land airport, and 9% opposed it.
5.	Animal Control	88	Eliminate stray dogs, enforce leash law.
6.	Junk Cars	86	Get them out of town.
7.	Electricity	83	Costs too much.
8.	Television	83	Need more program variety, and the best programs are on too late.
9.	Bridges	80	Need new ones on Gunnuck Creek and Second Creek.
10.	Ferry	80	Need more frequent service, improved schedule, and stops by big ferries.
11.	Community Hall	79	Must be finished soon and made available for use.
12.	Bank	75	Need local banking services, mainly check cashing.
13.	Recreation Facilities	75	Need program and activities to occupy youth and adults.
14.	Road to Petersburg	71	71% are in favor of such a road, and 29% oppose it.
15.	Fuel	68	Costs too much, and delivery service in town need improvement.

TABLE 2
SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY (continued)

	Issue	% Yes	Problems or Action Needed
16.	Health Services	67	Need a full-time nurse and more doctor visits.
17.	Jail	67	Renovate, enlarge and relocate it.
18.	Alcoholism	64	Need an effective prevention and control program.
19.	Boat Harbor	64	Need protection from weather and more stalls (this issue confused with issue 26, Breakwater).
20.	Housing	64	Need more housing, with many supporting a third phase T&H Project.
21.	Police Protection	64	Police are not doing their job, and all local people are not treated equally.
22.	Stores	64	Prices too high, poor stock, and need a clothing and hardware store.
23.	Cemetery	61	Need a new site, preferably with road connection to City.
24.	City Equipment	61	Need more, with better maintenance, especially garbage truck.
25.	Traffic	61	Need speed control, and there are too many vehicles for the roads in their present condition.
26.	Breakwater and dock	59	Need a breakwater in front of town, and a new dock.
27.	Schools	59	A variety of individual comments, but no concensus arguments.
28.	Cannery	57	Should be repaired, and operated more.

TABLE 2
SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY (continued)

Issue	% Yes	Problems or Action Needed
29. Freight	57	Need more frequent service.
30. Water and Sewer	53	Need to stop sewer leaks and overflows onto the beach.
31. Gunnuck and Second Creek	50	Need new bridges (became same as issue 9, Bridges).
32. Fishing	46	Should be more open time and more open areas.
33. Liquor Store	46	Of those responding "yes", 54% would eliminate it.
34. Vandalism	43	Need better police protection.
35. Fire Protection	42	Need more training and more equipment.
36. Bulkhead	41	All bulkheads need replacement or repair, especially on Second Street.
37. Services for elderly	40	Need transportation.
38. T & H Apt. Building	33	Should more actively encourage elderly to live in it.
39. Industrial Development	33	Respondents seemed not to understand the question. Of those responding yes, 79% favored more development.
40. Hunting	32	Seasons should be open longer.
41. Building Code	30	Need one.
42. Cold storage	29	Train and hire local people to work there.
43. Garbage Disposal	29	Clean up the dump, and need more frequent collection.
44. Hatchery	29	Get it built and operating.

TABLE 2
SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY (continued)

	Issue	% Yes	Problems or Action Needed
45.	14 (c) Reconveyance	29	Respondents did not understand the question.
46.	Churches	28	A variety of individual comments. No consensus.
47.	Telephones	23	Need faster repair response.
48.	Logging Camp	18	Need more emphasis on local hire.
49.	Population	?	Respondents did not understand question or see an issue.

The order of listing of the survey issues in Table 2 clearly is not an indication of the relative importance of the issues to local people. The order of listing is more an indication of the relative unanimity of feeling about the issues. For example, nearly all the respondents feel that the abandoned buildings should be removed, but that does not mean they would choose to have the abandoned buildings removed ahead of having the roads improved or the airport constructed.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Although Table 2 is not a priority list of community issues, clues to the relative importance of the various issues to local people are contained in the tone of comments received during the survey. Also, the City Council and the Planning Commission can judge the relative importance of the issues based on information they receive from their constituents. To arrive at a prioritized list of community issues, the results of the survey reported in Table 2 were reviewed with available members of the City Council and the Planning Commission. Only the first 30 issues from the survey were included, which are those with more than 50% "yes" responses (see Table 2), to keep the priority list at a manageable size. City Council and Planning Commission members judged the relative importance of the various issues to the community and ranked them accordingly. They also added, redefined and combined a few issues. The resulting priority list of community issues is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
PRIORITY LIST OF COMMUNITY ISSUES

Issue	Action Needed
1. Power Supply	Costs for electricity and fuel are exorbitant. Need hydro-electric development.
2. Boat Harbor and Breakwater	Press for completion of state and federally funded Projects.
3. City Administration	Investigate funding sources and availability of an appropriate person to run day-to-day City business.
4. Airport	Pursue completion of the DOT Project.
5. Water and Sewer	Seek funding for needed improvements such as eliminating pumping costs at reservoir, fixing lift station, and stopping sewage overflows to the beach.
6. Community Clean-up	Eliminate abandoned buildings and junk cars, clean up and prevent litter, and control dogs.
7. Freight and Fuel Dock	Seek funding for construction of a dock for freight and fuel transfer.
8. Television	Pursue more variety in programming and scheduling high interest programs earlier in the evening.
9. Roads	Press for resurfacing, preferably paving, widening, and more parking space.
10. Bridges	Insure that current DOT project is completed.
11. Recreation Facilities	Press for completing the community hall, seek funding for a recreation and cultural facility,

TABLE 3
PRIORITY LIST OF COMMUNITY ISSUES (continued)

Issue	Action Needed
	and organize a continuing program for youth and adults.
12. Cemetery	A new site developed, with road connection from City.
13. Health Services	Seek more doctor visits and a full-time nurse.
14. Hatchery	Pursue funding for and construction of the Gunnock Creek hatchery.
15. Police Protection	Need improved performance by police officers, and equal treatment by police of all residents.
16. Schools	Improve scholastic achievement standards and student performance.
17. Ferry	Seek more frequent service, improved schedules, and stops by big ferries.
18. Fire Protection	Seek funding for firehall improvements, more equipment and training.
19. Jail	Investigate funding for renovating and relocating the jail.
20. Housing	Press for a 3rd phase T & H housing project.
21. Alcoholism	Need an active and effective prevention and control program.
22. Cannery	Pursue arrangements for it to operate as much as possible, and employ local people.
23. Bank	Arrange for check cashing service to be available in town.
24. Stores	Need more stock variety, a clothing and hardware store, and lower prices.

The priority list in Table 3 was publicized and presented for public comment at a public meeting held at the City Council chambers in Kake. There was discussion of a few of the issues, but no arguments for changing the priorities. Hence, the list in Table 3 represents the current ranking of community issues according to Kake residents and their planning and administrative representatives.

CHAPTER 8

MAPPING

Comprehensive community planning is made difficult without a visual display of the terrain being considered. The City of Kake does not have a map, either recent or dated, showing in any detail the surface features of the community and surrounding area. One purpose of this study was to investigate possible mapping methods and recommend the most appropriate for the planning project.

With the resources available, the recommended mapping procedure is to prepare an orthophoto contour base map at a scale of 1"=100', with contour lines at vertical intervals of 5-feet. The orthophoto map is made from aerial photographs so that surface features are shown by pictorial impressions rather than map symbolism.

The black and white aerial photographs were taken in September, 1980 as part of this study. Photographs were taken on two different days; September 13 when there was a high overcast that eliminated shadows, and September 20 which was clear, giving sharper definition but with more shadows. The flight height was 6000-feet, and the photographs are at a scale of 1"=1000'. Two parallel flight paths were flown for each set of photographs,

extending from the head of Portage Bay parallel to the coast line in front of Kake to a point about 1-1/4 miles southeast of Point White. The ground coverage for each flight path is about 9000-feet wide. One path is centered approximately on the coastline and 18 exposures were taken along it. The second path parallels the first and is centered about 0.4 miles inland from the coastline, and 19 exposures were taken along it. A total of 37 exposures were taken along both flight paths, covering a strip extending about 1-1/4 miles inland, 1/2 to 3/4 of a mile to seaward, and paralleling the coastline. Prints of the 37 aerial photographs taken have been delivered to the city.

After this Phase I planning project, the City's intention is to continue with development of the orthophoto map. Selected photographs will be adjusted by photogrametric methods to accurately depict the location of all surface features, and printed on about six 36-inch x 48-inch sheets at a scale of 1"=100', with 5-foot interval contour lines superimposed. Then the various boundary lines, rights-of-way, tideland boundaries and other such lines will be drafted onto the orthophoto map.

If the City is able to continue coastal zone management

planning through developing a district management program, the orthophoto base map will be used to display a variety of planning resource information, using overlays or other appropriate techniques.

CHAPTER 9

PLANNING AREA BOUNDARIES

A specific objective of this Phase 1 project, namely to begin coastal zone planning for Kake, was to approximate the size of a potential coastal zone management district and locate preliminary boundaries. Figure 2 shows existing municipal boundaries, which are the point of departure for the planning area. From the City's point of view, coastal zone planning and a district management program can be most effectively implemented within City boundaries because of the planning and management authorities of the City. Therefore, a significant consideration in locating the planning area boundaries is a projection of areas that might be included within the City limits in the foreseeable future.

Probably the most immediate determinant of changes in municipal boundaries will be the reconveyance of land from Kake Tribal Corporation under Section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act as amended. The City and Kake Tribal are only beginning to consider the reconveyance process and there has been no identification of land to be reconveyed. Hence, the City must include in the planning area all lands that might become part of the reconveyance. City land is currently bounded on all sides by land selected by Kake Tribal Corporation, except for a short section of the southeastern boundary; and the

City does not anticipate acquiring areas that are not contiguous with current City lands. So the most likely expansion area for the City with reconveyance land is an envelope surrounding current municipal boundaries.

The short southeastern boundary of Kake adjoins federal land administered by the U.S. Forest Service. A portion of that federal land reaching to the head of Portage Bay (see Figure 2) is of interest to the City for future expansion. In fact, the City has already registered interest in acquiring that land with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in a letter dated October 19, 1980 which is in Appendix D. The federal land is included in the planning area.

The southern boundary of the preliminary planning area is the land in the Hamilton Bay area selected under the ANCSA by Sealaska Corporation (see Figure 2). The northern tip of Hamilton Island is included because it is a location alternative for an airport, and because of the importance of Portage Bay to the local people as a boat harbor and recreation area.

The seaward limit of the proposed planning area is the string of islands from Hamilton Island to the Mosquito Islands. The islands enclose an area heavily used by Kake residents for commercial, subsistence and recreation purposes, and the Grave Island is the town cemetery.

The limits of the planning area to the north and east are based on judgements by the City Council and Planning Commission of the possible extent of municipal boundaries in the foreseeable future. The landward boundary is roughly based on staying below the 400-foot elevation contour, and including the City water source on Gunnuck Creek and other watershed areas which have recreation potential.

The preliminary planning area boundaries identified as part of this study are shown in Figure 2. The City wants to emphasize, however, that various of the bays and islands within several miles of Kake are vitally important to the local people for future commercial, subsistence and recreation purposes. Hence it must be understood that the boundaries in Figure 2 are not the limits of Kake's interest in the future of specific coastal zone sites in the general Kake area.

CHAPTER 10

COMMUNITY TRENDS

One of the important features of coastal zone planning, and community planning as well, is to anticipate and perhaps influence the course of future events to make the best use of public resources and help people fulfill their aspirations. To date, there has not been a joint effort among Kake residents to prescribe a future for their town that would most nearly satisfy their mutual desires. There is no consensus viewpoint on issues like population growth, economic growth, industrial development and desired life style. Before a district coastal zone management program can be developed for Kake, an intensive effort is required to describe for local residents the natural and human resources available to them, the pros and cons of various development alternatives, and to convince them that a conscious effort to manage their collective future is worthwhile. Then there is a chance that the people will make considered choices about the future of their community, and make a concerted effort to achieve their community objectives.

This Phase 1 study is barely a beginning in projecting future developments for Kake. But a few observations about development trends are possible. Most people in Kake are obviously anxious to improve their economic status. The

results of the survey done as part of this study reveal a great deal of frustration about high costs for such things as fuel, electricity, food and transportation, when opportunities for income to meet such expenses are limited. On the other hand, there is local sentiment in favor of the small town atmosphere, and an apparent desire to maintain certain features of the "village" life style which now exists. To date, Kake has been basically a Native community involved mainly in fishing. The population and extent of the community has not changed drastically in recent years in keeping with the limited development potential for local fisheries. Recently, however, timber harvesting is playing a larger role in the local economy, mostly in the form of limited employment for local workers with the Forest Service contract logging company, but also due to local spending by imported logging camp personnel. Kake Tribal Corporation is also becoming active in timber harvesting, and has already made cash distributions to local stockholders from timber sales. There is not yet, however, a significant increase in local jobs due to Kake Tribal Corporation's harvesting activities.

It seems quite clear that fishing and timber harvesting will be the mainstays of the local economy for the foreseeable future. With development of the fish hatchery on Gunnuck Creek, and Kake Tribal Corporation's investment in the local cold storage, the prospects for continued and perhaps

increased involvement in fisheries are enhanced. Assuming logging on federal land continues as in the past, the addition of Kake Tribal and Sealaska Corporation timber harvest activities suggests a growing contribution to the local economy.

It seems likely that most Kake residents would be content with their village life style for the foreseeable future if fishing and logging can provide them with dependable means to make a living. Tourism has in the past been considered to have development potential to supplement the local economy, which might imply enticing relatively large number of visitors, and constructing various facilities to accommodate them. However, that option is not receiving lively support just now, and probably will not as long as fishing and logging hold promise.

In summary, Kake residents are concerned about improving the appearance of their community, and improving basic services such as transportation, utilities and recreation opportunities. There does not seem to be strong sentiment to change the basic village life style. There is, however, a strong desire to see fishing and logging develop into dependable sources of jobs and income to sustain the local economy. Finally, Kake tribal Corporation is likely to play a key role in the economic future of its stockholders. The

corporation's early ventures have focused on fisheries and logging, and that trend will probably continue. More diversified development is possible in the future, involving activities such as secondary processing of wood products.

CHAPTER 11

DISTRICT PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Phase 1 project which is the subject of this report is the first step by the City of Kake toward coastal zone management and comprehensive community planning. Work accomplished to date is useful for short-term city administration purposes; a good base map will be useful for a variety of purposes; and local people have been motivated to begin thinking about, and participating in long-term community planning. Additional effort is required to develop a district coastal management program, which would also serve as the blueprint for future developments in Kake.

The City wishes to continue with coastal zone management planning leading to a district management program, and perhaps more importantly, to obtain the resources to pursue implementation of planning objectives. To do so, however, will mean raising additional local matching funds, which is always difficult. Also, to be completely successful any planning for Kake's future should be done in conjunction with Kake Tribal Corporation. At the very least, close coordination between the City and the Corporation is necessary if the best interest of both are to be served. More desirable, however, would be a joint effort to prescribe Kake's future which takes into account the management and development needs of both the City and

Kake Tribal. After all, it is Kake residents that are represented by both the City and the Corporation.

If resources were available to develop a district management program, the next step, which is implementation, would be the part of the planning process most practically useful to the people of Kake. Funds would be needed for administrative support to pursue projects, programs and objectives specified in the planning process, and raising the local share might be difficult.

Currently, the City intends to pursue coastal zone management planning beyond this study, but the extent to which that is possible will depend on the availability of grant funds and local match, and the desires of future City administration.



ALASKA
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Appendix A

Public Suggestion Box

APPENDIX A

Place
Stamp
Here

Coastal Zone Planning
City of Kake
P.O. Box 500
Kake, Alaska 99830

Ideas For Kake's Coastal Zone Plan

Problems that need attention:

Suggested Problem Solutions:

Thanks For Caring About Your Future

KAKE PLANNING ISSUES

I. ISSUES LIST (circle ones you think need attention)

schools	city dock and breakwater
elderly housing	salmon spawning streams
bush TV	bridges
litter	junk cars
recreation facilities	police protection
water and sewer service	housing
fire protection	road to Petersburg
roads	city equipment
abandoned buildings	employment
churches	industrial development
freight transportation	logging and logging camp
bulkhead	ferry service
fuel	cannery
electricity	cold storage
health services	airport
liquor store	hatchery
jail	ANB hall
hunting	garbage disposal
fishing	alcoholism
animal control	population growth
land transfer from Corporation to City	

II. SUGGESTIONS (write down issues from the above list, or others not on the list, state the problem for each issue you write down, and suggest solutions)

Issue: _____
Problem: _____
Solution: _____

Issue: _____
Problem: _____
Solution: _____

Issue: _____
Problem: _____
Solution: _____

Issue: _____
Problem: _____
Solution: _____

(use more sheets like this if you need more room)



ALASKA
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Appendix B

Community Survey Form

APPENDIX B

KAKE COASTAL ZONE PLANNING
SURVEY FORM

Surveyor _____

Number _____

1. Schools Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

2. Television Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

3. Apartment building for elderly Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

4. Litter Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

5. Recreation Facilities Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

What should be done: _____

What should be done: _____

What should be done: _____

What should be done: _____

What should be done: _____

What should be done: _____

12. Bulkhead Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

13. Fuel Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

14. Electricity Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

15. Health services Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

16. Liquor Store Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

17. Jail Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

18. Hunting Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

19. Fishing Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

20. Animal Control Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

21. Land transfer from Corporation Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

22. Vandalism Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

23. Building code Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

24. Stores (grocery, hard ware, etc.) Any Problems? Yes___ No___
Problems are:_____

What should be done:_____

25. Boat Harbors Any Problems? Yes___ No___
Problems are:_____

What should be done:_____

26. City dock and breakwater Any Problems? Yes___ No___
Problems are:_____

What should be done:_____

27. Gunnuck Creek and Second Creek Any Problems? Yes___ No___
Problems are:_____

What should be done:_____

28. Bridges Any Problems? Yes___ No___
Problems are:_____

What should be done:_____

29. Junk cars Any Problems? Yes___ No___
Problems are:_____

What should be done:_____

30. Police protection Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

31. Housing Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

32. Road to Petersburg Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

33. City equipment Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

34. Industrial development Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

35. Logging and logging camp Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

36. Ferry service Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

37. Cannery Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

38. Cold storage Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

39. Airport Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

40. Hatchery Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

41. ANB Hall Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

42. Garbage disposal Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

43. Alcoholism Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

44. Population growth Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

45. Services for elderly Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

46. Traffic Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

47. Telephone Service Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___
Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

48. Banking service

Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

49. Cemetary

Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____

Any Problems? Yes ___ No ___

Problems are: _____

What should be done: _____



ALASKA
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Appendix C Television Scripts

VIDEO

TIGHT SHOT-BOW OF BOAT "KAKE'S FUTURE"
 PULL BACK TO WIDE SHOT OF BOAT & GIL

NAUTICAL CHART OTS GIL IN PILOTHOUSE
 G: COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SERIAL SHOT TOWN OF KAKE

OWN SHOTS: ROADS, SCHOOLS ETC.

LOW PAN OF MAYOR, COUNCIL, PLANNING
 COMMISSION, JERRY, KTOO CREW

JERRY AT TABLE WITH PAPERS

KTOO CREW AND EQUIPMENT

GIL ON BOAT

AUDIO

ANYONE WHO HAS EVER SKIPPED A FISHING BOAT CAN TELL
 YOU: IF YOU WANNA BE SUCCESSFUL, YOU GOTTA KNOW WHERE
 YOU'RE GOING AND HOW TO GET THERE. WHEN YOU'RE
 RUNNING A BOAT, YOU USE A CHART. WHEN YOU'RE RUNNING
 A CITY THAT'S LOCATED NEAR THE WATER, YOU USE A COASTAL
 ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN. IN ORDER TO PLAN WISELY FOR THE
 FUTURE, THE CITY OF KAKE IS NOW PREPARING TO CHART A
 COURSE WHICH KAKE RESIDENTS WANT TO FOLLOW. BUT DON'T
 BE FOOLED BY THE NAME. ~~THE COASTAL ZONE~~^A COASTAL ZONE
 MANAGEMENT PLAN DOESN'T AFFECT JUST THE BEACH. IT CAN
 DEAL WITH ROADS, HARBORS, SCHOOLS, HOUSING...IN SHORT
 ANYTHING CONCERNING KAKE THAT YOU WHO LIVE HERE CARE
 ABOUT AND WISH TO MANAGE. MAYOR LONNIE ANDERSON AND
 COUNCIL MEMBERS MANUEL ACEVEDA, WILBER BROWN, JERRY
 KAHKLEH, NORMAN JACKSON, HENRY SMITH AND DAN
 STACHOWIACK HAVE OBTAINED A GRANT FROM THE STATE TO
 HELP PAY FOR THE PROJECT. THE COUNCIL, IN TURN, HAS
 ASKED PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN BILL CHENEY AND
 MEMBERS CECILIA MILLS, VICTORIA Mac DONALD, CORNELL
 BEAN AND BERTHA CAVANAUGH TO MANAGE THE PROJECT. THE
 KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION WILL ALSO BE INVOLVED. SO FAR,
 THE CITY HAS HIRED JERRY SARGENT OF QUADRA ENGINEERING
 TO CARRY OUT THE PLANNING AND KTOO-TV OF JUNEAU TO
 PRODUCE THESE ANNOUNCEMENTS TO KEEP YOU INFORMED.
 I'M GIL LUCERO, YOUR HOST FOR THIS CONTINUING SERIES
 OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP YOU CHART THE COURSE OF
 YOUR CITY.

KAKE #2

VIDEO

AUDIO

CU BOAT NAME KEKE'S FUTURE PULL TO
S BOAT & GIL

PAN RIGHT GRAPHIC CARD #1

INTERIOR SHOT POWERHOUSE

GENERAL TOWN SHOT WITH PEOPLE

PAN LEFT GRAPHIC CARD #2

PAN RIGHT GRAPHIC CARD #3

CU GIL ON BOAT

G: 785-3304

HI! GIL LUCERO HERE WITH MORE ABOUT PLANNING FOR YOUR CITY'S FUTURE. A COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS A JOINT EFFORT BY FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THIS IS HOW IT WORKS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FURNISHES MONEY TO THE STATE TO PREPARE A STATEWIDE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR COASTAL AREAS IN ALASKA. THE STATE, IN TURN, OFFERS GRANT MONEY TO INDIVIDUAL CITIES LIKE KAKE TO PLAN FOR THE COMMUNITY'S FUTURE. THE PLANNING CAN DEAL WITH ANY ISSUES IMPORTANT TO YOU, THE RESIDENTS OF KAKE, SUCH AS UTILITY SERVICES, A ROAD TO PETERSBURG AND THE NEED FOR AN AIRPORT TO MENTION JUST A FEW EXAMPLES. THE LOCAL PLANNING MUST INVOLVE YOU, THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE, WHICH IS THE REASON FOR THIS SERIES OF PROGRAMS. WHEN THE LOCAL PLAN IS DONE, IT GOES BACK TO THE STATE FOR REVIEW. ONCE APPROVED, THE PLAN MUST BE FOLLOWED BY ALL STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES...SO IT GIVES YOU A GREAT DEAL OF CONTROL OVER WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR TOWN. IN OTHER PROGRAMS, WE'LL BE ASKING FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION. WE NEED YOUR HELP. MEANWHILE, IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION, CALL PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN BILL CHENEY OR CITY CLERK VIRGINIA COPSEY AT 785-3304.

KAKE #3

VIDEO

AUDIO

S GIL AT CITY HALL ZOOM TO HCU

S ELDERLY HOUSING FACILITY

AMERA TRUCK DOWN EMPTY HALLWAY

OT THRU WINDSHIELD OF CAR ON
BUMPY STREET

S KIDS IN THE STREET

CU GIL AT CITY HALL PULL TO WS

G: 785-3804

HI! GIL LUCERO WITH MORE ABOUT PLANNING FOR YOUR FUTURE. A GOOD WAY TO SHOW YOU HOW THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN WILL WORK IS TO LOOK AT SOME EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS FOR WHICH MIGHT BE FOUND THROUGH THE PLANNING PROCESS. JUST ACROSS THE STREET HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSING FACILITY ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR ELDERLY KAKE RESIDENTS. BUT SO FAR THE ROOMS ARE PRETTY BARE BECAUSE THE BUILDING ISN'T USED MUCH. MAYBE YOU HAVE IDEAS ABOUT HOW BEST TO USE THE BUILDING. HOW 'BOUT THE ROADS IN TOWN? WOULD A LITTLE LESS DUST ON DRY DAYS, A FEW LESS PUDDLES ON RAINY DAYS AND A SMOOTHER RIDE BE NICE? IF SO, MAYBE OUR PLANNING PROJECT CAN LEAD TO METHODS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS. AND HOW 'BOUT RECREATION FACILITIES FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE. THESE ARE JUST THREE EXAMPLES OF ISSUES THAT MAY BE IMPORTANT TO YOU. DURING THE PLANNING PROJECT WE'LL BE ASKING FOR YOUR IDEAS ON HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEMS LIKE THESE, AND THEN WORK TOWARD IMPLEMENTING YOUR SOLUTIONS. IF YOU THINK OF ISSUES THAT NEED ATTENTION IN KAKE'S FUTURE OR HAVE SOLUTIONS TO SUGGEST, CONTACT YOUR PLANNING COMMISSION OR CITY CLERK AT 785-3804.

VIDEO

CU BOAT NAME KAKE'S FUTURE PULL TO
HS GIL ON BOAT

GENERAL SHOTS OF TOWN WITH PEOPLE

IS GUNNUCK CREEK

OTS KIDS WATCHING TV

IS FERRY TERMINAL

IS COLD STORAGE PLANT

GENERAL SHOTS OF TOWN WITH PEOPLE

HS GIL ON BOAT ZOOM TO CU OF
BOAT NAME

AUDIO

HI! GIL LUCERO HERE TO REMIND YOU THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF PLANNING FOR YOUR CITY'S FUTURE IS THE PARTICIPATION OF YOU, THE RESIDENTS OF KAKE. THE RESULTS OF THE PLAN WILL AFFECT EVERY ONE OF YOU, SO YOU WILL WANT TO BE INVOLVED. IF YOU CARE ABOUT THE FUTURE OF GUNNUCK CREEK AND SECOND CREEK AS SALMON SPANNING STREAMS; IF YOU CARE ABOUT THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION SCHEDULING AND PROGRAMMING AND YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN; AND IF YOU CARE ABOUT SUCH THINGS AS EXPANDED FERRY SERVICE AND THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF THE KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION, NOW IS THE CHANCE TO BE HEARD. THROUGH THESE TELEVISION PROGRAMS WE'LL BE ASKING YOU WHAT ISSUES AND PROBLEMS ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU AND NEED ATTENTION DURING THE COASTAL ZONE PLANNING PROJECT. WE'LL ALSO BE ASKING FOR YOUR IDEAS ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT VARIOUS PROBLEMS. BE THINKING ABOUT THESE THINGS AND LET US HEAR FROM YOU. AFTER ALL, IT'S YOUR FUTURE.

KAKE #5

VIDEO

AUDIO

BOAT NAME PULL TO WS GIL ON BOAT

3 KIDS IN STREET

ABANDONED HOUSES

SEVERAL SHOTS AROUND TOWN WITH PEOPLE

CU GIL ON BOAT WITH CARDS

CU CARD WITH GIL POINTING

CU GIL ON BOAT WITH CARDS

HI! THIS IS GIL LUCERO AND I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU TO BE THINKING ABOUT SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT FACE THE CITY OF KAKE NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. HOW ABOUT THE LACK OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE, OR THE INCREASING NUMBER OF ABANDONED HOUSES AROUND TOWN OR THE NEED FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS? THESE ARE JUST SOME OF THE ISSUES THAT CAN BE A PART OF YOUR CITY'S PLAN FOR THE FUTURE. JUST ABOUT ANYTHING THAT'S BUGGING YOU ABOUT THE CITY YOU LIVE IN AND THE WAY IT'S RUN CAN BE CONSIDERED. BUT IT'S UP TO YOU TO DECIDE WHAT THE PROBLEMS ARE AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THEM. UNEMPLOYMENT, TAXES, SCHOOLS, ROADS, HOUSING, POLLUTION, ELECTRIC POWER, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT...THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE ISSUES THAT CAN BE COVERED IN THE PLAN. CARDS LIKE THESE WILL SOON BE AVAILABLE AT THE POST OFFICE AND LOCAL STORES. PICK SOME UP AND WHEN YOU HAVE IDEAS TO CONTRIBUTE, JOT THEM DOWN. JUST A FEW SHORT WORDS CAN INDICATE PROBLEMS YOU WANT MANAGED. AND ADD SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS IF YOU WISH. ADD A STAMP AND DROP IT IN THE MAIL. NO NEED TO GIVE YOUR NAME UNLESS YOU WANT TO. SEND AS MANY CARDS AS YOU WISH. YOUR PARTICIPATION IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT'S YOUR TOWN AND YOUR FUTURE.

VIDEO

Chris

People in Town

List of issues moving
over screen, with some
variety of local
footage in background

Close up of ~~hand~~
writing on list

Chris with box &
sign, & holding a card.

Chris pick up issues
list. Close-up of list,
with finger pointed to
places on list.

Address on screen

Close up of list, with
address still on screen

AUDIO

HI. I'M CHRIS KEY. OVER THE PAST FEW WEEKS I'VE BEEN TELLING YOU ABOUT THE PROJECT WHICH IS UNDERWAY TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF KAKE. I HAVE REPORTED THAT THE KAKE CITY COUNCIL AND THE PLANNING COMMISSION WANT YOU THE RESIDENTS OF KAKE TO MAKE THE IMPORTANT DECISIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR COMMUNITY. NOW IT'S TIME TO START MAKING THOSE DECISIONS.

TO HELP YOU PARTICIPATE, WE HAVE PREPARED A LIST OF ISSUES FOR YOU TO CONSIDER. AS THEY APPEAR ON YOUR SCREEN, NOTE THE ONES THAT YOU THINK ARE IMPORTANT. THINK ABOUT WHAT THE PROBLEM IS FOR EACH ISSUE YOU THINK IS IMPORTANT, AND THINK ABOUT HOW EACH PROBLEM MIGHT BE SOLVED.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU FEEL RECREATION FACILITIES IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE, ~~ASK YOURSELF WHAT IS NEEDED.~~
~~MORE BASKETBALL COURTS? ROLLERSKATING RINKS? OUT-DOOR BALL PARKS? PICNIC AREAS? AND FOR WHAT AGE GROUPS? CHILDREN? ADULTS? SENIOR CITIZENS?~~
AND SO ON FOR OTHER ISSUES.

THIS LIST OF ISSUES IS NOW AVAILABLE AT THE STORES AND THE POST OFFICE IN THESE BOXES ALONG WITH THESE IDEA CARDS. FOR ~~each~~ ^{these} ISSUES, THERE IS A PLACE FOR YOU TO INDICATE PROBLEMS YOU THINK EXIST, AND A PLACE TO SUGGEST SOLUTIONS. AND ~~THERE IS SPACE~~ ^{CAN} FOR YOU ~~to~~ ADD ISSUES NOT ON THE LIST.

PLEASE TAKE ONE OR SEVERAL OF THESE ~~lists~~ ^{sheet}, WRITE YOUR IDEAS ON THEM AND MAIL THEM TO THE SAME ADDRESS THAT IS ON THESE IDEA CARDS.

USE ~~THIS~~ ^{THESE} ~~LIST~~ ^{SHEET} TO HELP DECIDE YOUR OWN FUTURE.

ONE PROBLEM might be a lack of evening entertainment for teenagers. Possible solutions might be ^{more} organized activities like ~~athletic~~ sports, skating or dances.

VIDEO

AUDIO

Chris

HI. I'M CHRIS KEY REPORTING ON AN IMPORTANT QUESTION THAT HAS COME UP AS PART OF THE COASTAL ZONE PLANNING PROJECT.

Graphic showing City Hall with "City of Kake" on it, & "Managed by Mayor and City Council"

AS YOU KNOW, THE CITY OF KAKE IS A FIRST CLASS CITY. THAT MEANS THE CITY IS LEGALLY RECOGNIZED UNDER STATE LAW AS A LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITH CERTAIN POWERS SUCH AS TO LEVY TAXES AND TO PASS AND ENFORCE LOCAL ORDINANCES. THE MANAGERS OF THE CITY OF KAKE ARE THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL. THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY LOOK LIKE THIS, AND INCLUDE ABOUT 214 ACRES OF LAND SURFACE AND 356 ACRES OF WATER SURFACE.

Close up of map

Graphic ~~side~~ of something illustrating a business corporation with \$ signs in and out, & "Managed by Board of directors"

KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS A BUSINESS CORPORATION WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT. THE PURPOSE OF KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION IS TO MANAGE LAND AND MONEY GIVEN TO RESIDENTS OF KAKE UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT. THE CORPORATION IS MANAGED BY A BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTED BY YOU THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Graphic with arrow showing 23,000 acres to corporation.

Then with 1280 acre piece broken out & going to City of Kake

KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION WILL RECEIVE MORE THAN 23,000 ACRES OF LAND AROUND KAKE UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT. BUT THE SETTLEMENT ACT CALLS FOR THE CORPORATION TO GIVE AT LEAST 1280 ACRES OF THAT LAND TO THE CITY OF KAKE. THAT 1280 ACRES IS TO BECOME PART OF YOUR FIRST CLASS CITY AND IS TO BE MANAGED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL FOR FUTURE GROWTH AND OTHER NEEDS OF YOUR TOWN.

Aerial shot of land around Kake

THE QUESTION NOW IS, WHAT LANDS SHOULD KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION TRANSFER TO THE CITY OF KAKE, AND HOW SHOULD THE CITY OF KAKE USE THE LAND THAT IS TRANSFERRED? WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Close-up of the three maps.

HERE ARE MAPS SHOWING THE EXISTING BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY OF KAKE, ~~WITH 1280 MORE ACRES ADDED. (THREE DIFFERENT SHAPES)~~ ^{could be} WHAT LAND DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE 1280 ACRES THAT BECOMES PART OF THE CITY OF KAKE? AND HOW DO YOU THINK THAT LAND SHOULD BE USED?

Aerial of Kake town

(more)

A long narrow strip along the beach. A shorter wider area, and on the other side of the beach a small area further inland.

Clips with box
of picking up card

USE THESE CARDS TO SEND US YOUR IDEAS. OR STOP
IN AT CITY HALL TO LOOK AT THESE ^{ADVISORY} MAPS, AND LEAVE
YOUR SUGGESTIONS WITH THE CITY CLERK.

IT'S YOUR LAND. HELP DECIDE HOW IT SHOULD BE
USED.

VIDEO

AUDIO

- ① Chris
- ② Pile of cards

③ Chris

④ Close-up, 1st pg. of form on clipboard

⑤ Finger pointing to issues

⑥ Leaning thru form

⑦ Back to first pg. of form

⑧ Pencil checking "yes"

⑨ Underline "problems are" on form

⑩ Underline "what should be done" on form

⑪ Close up on "litter", & pencil pointing to it

⑫ pencil checking "No"

⑬ pencil checking "yes"

⑭ pencil writing "garbage on beach"

⑮ pencil poised to write on "what should be done" line

⑯ Chris

①

HI. THIS IS CHRIS KEY. MANY OF YOU HAVE SENT IN YOUR IDEAS ABOUT HOW VARIOUS PROBLEMS IN KAKE SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF. THE PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE CITY COUNCIL APPRECIATE YOUR INTEREST.

②

BASED ON YOUR SUGGESTIONS, WE ARE PLANNING A HOUSE TO HOUSE SURVEY TO COME UP WITH THE FINAL LIST OF ACTIVITIES YOU WANT CARRIED OUT AS PART OF THE COASTAL ZONE PLANNING PROJECT. STUDENTS FROM KAKE HIGH SCHOOL WILL CONDUCT THE SURVEY, AND HERE'S HOW IT WILL WORK.

A SURVEY FORM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED WHICH LOOKS LIKE THIS. EACH ISSUE WHICH HAS BEEN RAISED BY YOU THE RESIDENTS OF KAKE IS LISTED HERE. THE STUDENTS DOING THE SURVEY WILL GO THROUGH THESE ISSUES WITH YOU, ASKING YOU IF YOU THINK THERE ARE PROBLEMS WITH EACH ISSUE. IF YOU SAY YES, THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH ANY PARTICULAR ISSUE, YOU WILL BE ASKED WHAT THAT PROBLEM OR PROBLEMS MIGHT BE. AND THEN YOU WILL BE ASKED IF YOU'D LIKE TO SUGGEST ANY ACTION THAT MIGHT BE TAKEN.

③ " "

FOR EXAMPLE, TAKE THE ISSUE LITTER. IF YOU FEEL THINGS ARE FINE, TELL THE STUDENT SURVEYOR TO CHECK THAT NO PROBLEMS EXIST. BUT IF YOU THINK THERE ARE PROBLEMS, LIKE MAYBE GARBAGE ON THE BEACH, OR TRASH IN THE SCHOOL YARDS, TELL THE SURVEYOR AND HE OR SHE WILL WRITE IT DOWN. AND IF YOU HAVE IDEAS ON HOW TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM, TELL THEM TO THE SURVEYOR.

THE STUDENT DOING YOUR SURVEY WILL DO THE WRITING FOR YOU, AND YOUR NAME WILL NOT BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SURVEY FORM.

④

PLEASE WELCOME THE STUDENTS DOING THE SURVEY INTO YOUR HOMES, AND SHARE YOUR IDEAS ON HOW TO MANAGE THINGS IN KAKE. IF YOU DON'T GIVE YOUR IDEAS, YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WILL DECIDE FOR YOU.

VIDEO

① Picture of boat, a group
on in dock

② List of 27 items

③ Pause in audio while
list is on screen

④ Back to 1st picture

⑤ Meeting time and place
on screen

1. Land Ownership
2. City Administrator
3. Breakwater
4. Airport
5. Abandoned Buildings
6. Litter
7. Roads
8. Animal Control
9. Junk Cars
10. Electricity
11. Television
12. Bridges
13. Ferry Service
14. Community Hall
15. Recreation Facilities
16. Banking Services

AUDIO

① HELLO. THIS IS CHRIS KEY. SEVERAL WEEKS AGO STUDENTS FROM KAKE HIGH SCHOOL DID A HOUSE TO HOUSE SURVEY TO LEARN FROM YOU WHAT COMMUNITY PROBLEMS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH IN THE KAKE COASTAL ZONE PLANNING PROJECT. THE RESULTS OF THAT SURVEY HAVE BEEN TABULATED AND CONCLUSIONS HAVE BEEN DRAWN ABOUT WHAT PROBLEMS ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU, THE RESIDENTS OF KAKE.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SHARE THOSE CONCLUSIONS WITH YOU, AND INVITE YOU TO DISCUSS THEM AT A PUBLIC MEETING. ② APPEARING ON YOUR SCREEN IS A LIST OF PROBLEMS WHICH THE SURVEY INDICATED ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO KAKE RESIDENTS. THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE ACCORDING TO SURVEY RESULTS. PLEASE TAKE A MOMENT TO READ THROUGH THE LIST.

③

THIS IS THE PRIORITY LIST OF ISSUES THAT WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE FINAL REPORT FOR PHASE ONE OF COASTAL ZONE PLANNING FOR KAKE WHICH IS NOW BEING COMPLETED. ④ IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THIS LIST, OR ANY OTHER ASPECTS OF KAKE'S COASTAL ZONE PLANNING PROJECT, PLEASE COME TO THE PUBLIC MEETING WITH THE PLANNING COMMISSION ON JANUARY 29 AT 7:00 P.M. AT THE KAKE CITY HALL.

SEE YOU THERE.

17. Fuel
18. Health Services
19. Mail
20. Police Protection
21. Alcoholism
22. Housing
23. Stores
24. Schools
25. Freight Service
26. Cannery
27. Water and Sewer



Appendix D

Land Selection Letter

APPENDIX D

CITY OF KAKE

P. O. Box 500
KAKE, ALASKA 99830
907-785-3804

October 14, 1980

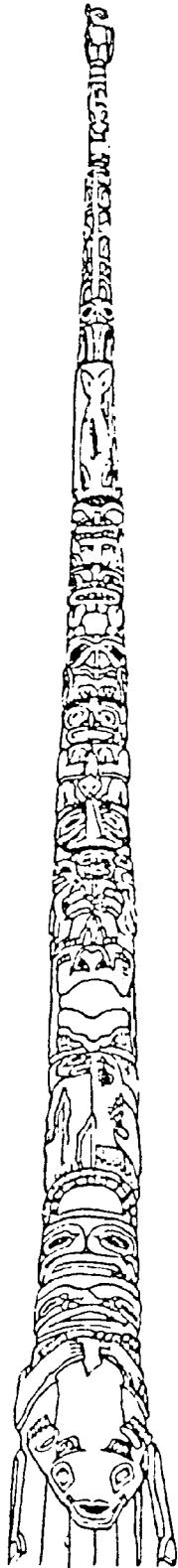
Mr. Reed Stoops, Director
Division of Research and Development
Department of Natural Resources
Pouch M
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Stoops:

The City of Kake is in the process of developing a district coastal management program under the Coastal Zone Management grant program administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. A major issue of the project is planning for community expansion.

Please review the enclosed copy of a map which shows the ANCSA selections by Kake Tribal Corporation and Sealaska Corporation. Between those selections (the area highlighted in yellow) is Forest Service land which the City feels is a logical extension of municipal boundaries. The second map enclosed shows the extent of existing municipal boundaries. Portage Bay is a boat harbor and recreation area for Kake. The area between Portage Bay and the southern boundary of the City of Kake contains industrial, commercial, and residential developments that are already an integral part of the Kake service area. In addition there is unoccupied land that should be managed by the City to see that there is some order to the development that will surely take place in that area in the near future.

Specific land use designations for the Forest Service land in question will not be developed until some time next year when our district coastal management plan is farther along. But the land is included in our coastal management boundaries, and our intention is to pursue including it within the Kake municipal boundaries. We hope the vehicle for doing that can be State selection from the Forest Service, and then some agreement between the City and the State to make the area functionally part of our municipality. This letter is to formally notify you of our desire to be included in such a State selection.



HOME OF AMERICA'S
TALLEST TOTEM

If it becomes evident that the land might be disposed of by the Forest Service in some other way, we may need your help in forestalling such disposal if that could be done in an emergency situation.

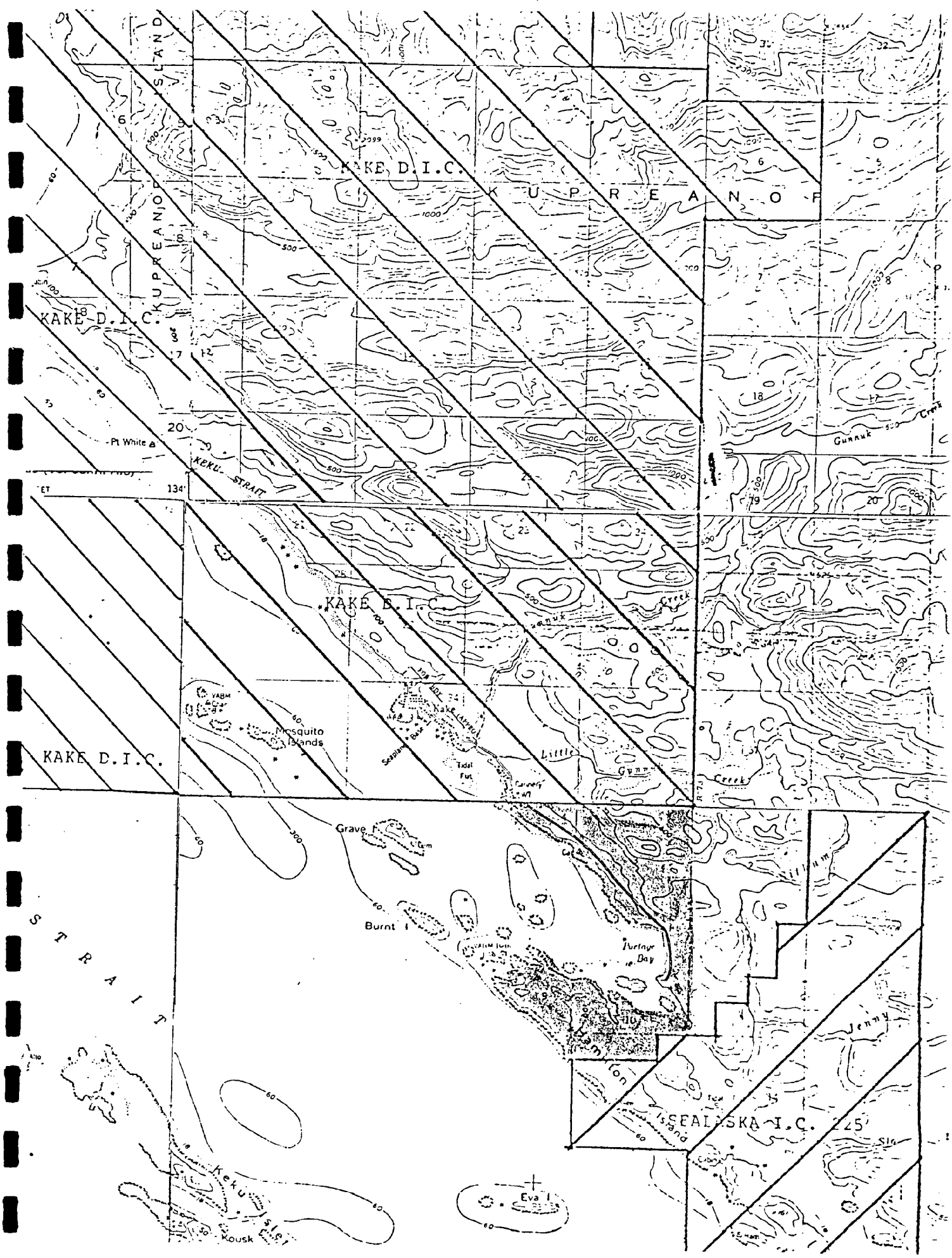
We have already discussed these matters with Frank Rue in Juneau and are anxious to work with you as necessary to achieve our objective.

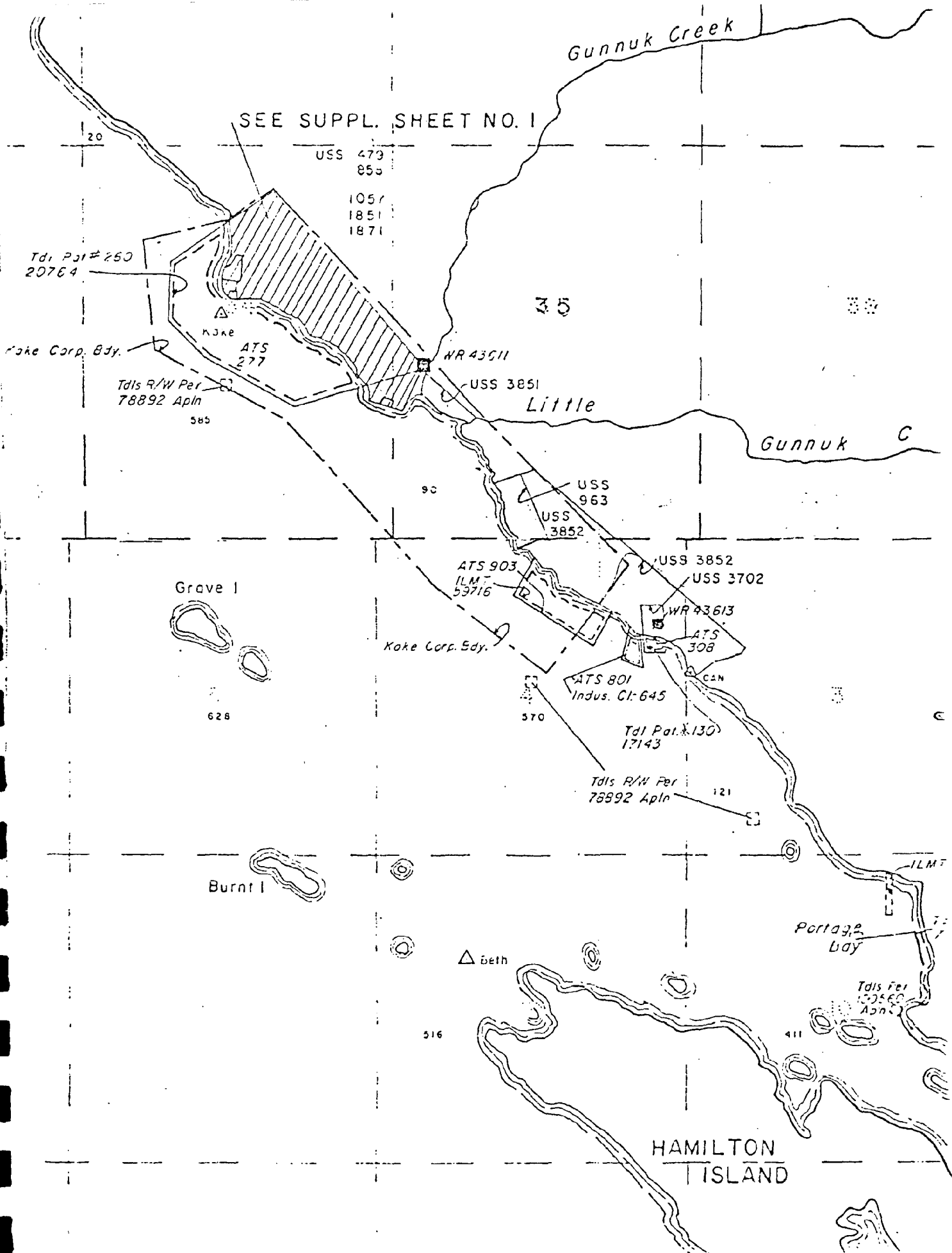
Thank you.

Yours truly,

Lonnie Anderson, Mayor
City of Kake

encl:





NOAA COASTAL SERVICES CENTER LIBRARY



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